



Indian Council of
Social Science Research

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

(ISEC is an ICSSR Research Institute, Government of India and
the Grant-in-Aid Institute, Government of Karnataka)



Annual Report

2017-2018

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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the Grant-in-Aid Institute, Government of Karnataka)

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CONTENTS

ISEC in 2017-18: An Overview	v
1. ISEC Society	1
2. ISEC Faculty/Staff	2
3. Academic Centres	5
4. Research Activities	17
Research Projects Completed	17
Project Reports under Final Revision	54
Research Projects in Progress	55
5. Academic Activities	58
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised	58
Seminars Presented by Visitors	76
Seminars Presented by Faculty	77
Seminars by Students	77
Students' Biannual Seminar Series	79
ISEC PhD Programme 2017-18	79
PhD Awarded	79
Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes	80
Academic Networks	80
SRTT Support Activities	80
6. Publications	82
Books Published/Edited	82
ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development	82
ISEC Monograph Series	83
ISEC Working Papers	85
Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books	92
Working Papers Published outside ISEC	96

7. Participation in Seminars	97
Seminars Presented outside ISEC	97
Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	97
Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteur	104
Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated	107
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended	109
Keynote/Presidential Addresses	111
Lectures, Talks and Media	112
Newspaper Articles	115
8. ISEC and Campus News in Brief	116
Fellowships, Honours and Awards	116
Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies	117
Miscellaneous	118
9. Meetings	125
10. Appointments, Retirements, Resignations etc.	126
11. Dr V K R V Rao Library	127
12. Data Bank	129
13. Acknowledgements	133
14. Statements of Accounts 2017-18	141

ISEC in 2017-18: An Overview

It is heartening to note that ISEC faculty, students and staff participated actively in all the academic and cultural activities this year too. The ISEC began special lecture series with an excellent lecture by 'Padmabhushana' Prof Lord Bhikhu Parikh on July 20, 2017. Prof Parikh, with specialization in Political philosophy and social theory from London School of Economics, spoke on 'Reflections on Indian Democracy'. Prof Parikh is an expert on Gandhi's political philosophy, was a colleague of Prof M N Srinivas in Baroda. He maintained that there is no universal model of democracy. "There is nothing like British democracy. It's a cultural context or geographic context". Recollecting the involvement of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, Prof Parikh recollected that in 1965, the Loka Sabha and the Raja Sabha met for 135 days, while in 2016 they met for only 50 days. The degradation has taken place even in State assemblies: during 2000-2010, the Gujarat Assembly met for 31 days on an average in a year, the Assam assembly 20 days, Haryana 14 days, and Arunachal Pradesh eight days. Similarly, no bill was passed in the British Parliament and in the House of Commons. In Bihar, 96 percent of the bills were passed on the same day, while in West Bengal, 91% of the bills were passed on the same day. Even our media is obsessed with non-issues, focusing on celebrities. For instance, the SC/ST issues were covered only 3% of the time.

In collaboration with Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission, a workshop was held on Crop Insurance. Dr T N Prakash, Chairman of Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission, presided. He emphasized that farmers are suffering both from low productivity of crops and low prices for their

produce due to uncertain climatic conditions. The role of crop insurance is insurmountable, he added.

The ISEC celebrated Prof M N Srinivas birth centenary on August 29-30, 2017 organized by Professor Manohar Yadav and Dr Sobin George. Professors James Manor and Gopal Guru were among the speakers. There was a suggestion regarding revisiting Prof MNS's remembered village. Dr Chandrakanth, Director, profusely thanked the Government of Karnataka for granting Rs 2 crore for creating Professor M N Srinivas Chair in ISEC.

The 47th Dr VKRV Rao memorial lecture was delivered on the ISEC Founders' Day on January 19, 2018, by the Vice-President of India Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. It was presided over by the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajuhai Vala, and guest speech was delivered by Shri Ananthkumar, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Govt. of India. The ISEC BoG Chairman Dr A Ravindra welcomed the dignitaries and guests. The Vice-President inaugurated the ISEC facility centre housing the State Bank of India branch and the Post Office and planted the *Ficus glomerata* (Audumbara) sapling.

Foundation Day Lecture by the Vice-President: In his Foundation day lecture, Shri Naidu recollected that former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee not only brought the road connectivity through the 'Golden Quadrilateral', but also brought connectivity of political parties, positions, tele-connectivity and political connectivity. Emphasizing on 'reform, perform and transform' of agriculture, the Vice-President focused on protecting nature and promoting culture to protect the future. He suggested that every agricultural

student should be given practical exposure for at least six months with farmers. Recollecting Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Naidu advised 'back to the village', and we should not show our back to the village. He stressed that in order to attain a 4 per cent agricultural growth, higher investment in agriculture is required both from public and private sectors. In addition, due to high probability of well failure, farmers are bearing a large proportion of cost of groundwater themselves, a proper minimum support price policy for groundwater crops needs to be formulated.

Remarks of the Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society: The Governor, Shri Vajubhai Valaji, who is also the President of the ISEC Society, emphasized on the irrigation efficiency due to water scarcity. The cultivation of climate-smart millet crops for facing challenges of climate change. Union Minister Shri Ananthkumar emphasized on the role of tree planting to play carbon sequestration as a strategy to face climate change. He highlighted that every tree is a representation of Lord Shiva, as the tree absorbs CO₂ and releases oxygen similar to Lord Shiva absorbing poison (*halahala*) during 'Samudra mathana'.

In his vote of thanks, ISEC Director Professor M G Chandrakanth profusely thanked the Vice-President and all the dignitaries for their participation remembering 'Padmavibhushana' Prof VKRV Rao, the founder of ISEC.

Request for enhancement of scholarship for ICSSR PhD students: Speaking on behalf of PhD scholars in all the 29 ICSSR research institutes of the country, Prof Chandrakanth humbly requested the Vice-President to bring parity in fellowships to PhD scholars in social sciences on par with fellowships to PhD scholars in natural sciences by UGC, since social science scholars are paid a modest fellowship of Rs 16,000 per month for only two years, while natural science students are paid fellowship of Rs 25,000 per month for five years.

47th Founders' Day celebrations: The 47th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20,

2018. Prof M G Chandrakanth, ISEC Director, Dr P S Srinath, Registrar, garlanded Dr VKRV Rao's bust. Prof Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering. The participants included distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder / Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, faculty, staff and students of the Institute. The first Annual Report translated to Kannada for the year 2015-16 was released.

Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar (Economics) and Ms Sneha Biswas (Development Studies). On the occasion, eleven books authored by the ISEC faculty members and brought out by various publishers were released. Five ISEC Monographs of faculty members were also released. Shri T Amarnath who completed 25 years of service in the Institute, was felicitated on the Founders' Day. Smt B P Vani and Ms S Padmavathy also completed 25 years of service in the Institute; but they preferred not to be facilitated. Prizes were awarded to the winners in various sports and games events that conducted to mark the Founders' Day. Faculty, staff and students of ISEC and their family members performed various cultural programmes during the celebrations. The event was marked by a spectacular drama "Kurukshetra" in Kannada by Prof C M Lakshmana, Sri Mahadeva, Sri Mallaiah and Sri Rudresha and other artists. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr P S Srinath, Registrar.

National workshop on mainstreaming the disabled: Under the aegis of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Prof Jos Chathukulam and Dr M Lingaraju conducted the first national workshop on mainstreaming the disabled on February 22, 2018. In his welcome remarks, the Director Prof M G Chandrakanth mentioned that emphasis or over-emphasis on efficiency, productivity, increasing incomes may dilute 'equity', the other side of the development coin. He quoted Mahatma Gandhi, "I saw clearly that, if mankind was to progress and to realize the ideal of equality and brotherhood, it must adopt and act on the principle of Unto This Last. It must take along with it even the dumb, the halt and the lame. Did not Yudhishtira, the Prince

of Righteousness, refuse to enter heaven without his faithful dog?" Quoting Hellen Keller, he indicated, "The highest result of education is tolerance". He welcomed the galaxy of personalities including Chairman Dr A Ravindra, Shri Gautham Agarwal, NAB, Shri Renukaradhya, former Deputy Secretary, Shri Indires, Deputy Secretary, Prof Ramanna, Professor of Political Science, BU, Shri Basavaraj, Commissioner, Smt Rajani Gopalakrishna the first visually challenged chartered accountant of India, Dr B S Venkatesh, the first visually challenged PhD from ISEC, Maharani's College, and Dr Ismath Afshan, Professor of Economics, Head of Braille centre, BUB.

Shri Basavaraj, the commissioner for persons with disability, indicated that 15% of the population needs some kind of rehabilitation or the other. He highlighted regarding lack of adequate data regarding children with disability, do we have adequate skills, tools, frameworks, need to request for adequate resources, join hands for paradigm shift.

Prof M K Sridhar in his key-note address emphasized on special education for students with special needs. How can we bring them to mainstream? We need to sensitize people at village, gram panchayat level. The real grassroots governance should be from village level. And these need 3 'A's: Ability, Attitude and Action. Smt Indumathi Rao said, disability is a development issue and accordingly is in the State list. From six types of disabilities, now we have identified 21 types of disabilities. More than 84 percent of disabled live in rural areas. Disability is a panchayati raj institution subject. In the training of IAS/ KAS officers, we need to also include the needs to disabled as a subject towards inclusive development. Especially the problems of disabled women need to get higher weightage.

Shri PV Krishnabhat, Executive Council Member of ICSSR, indicated that this is a very delicate topic and a social responsibility. Quoting Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, he said that we need to serve the disabled and uplift ourselves. He

emphasized the need for residential schools for the disabled in every district.

The Chairman Dr A Ravindra emphasized on role of training, research and modern technology for addressing the cause of disabled and proposed that ISEC should initiate a centre for the study of disabled. During the inaugural, Smt Indumathi Rao was facilitated. After the inaugural Dr A Ravindra the Chairman sat down with the differently-abled for the group photo, a touching event, showing the concern of ISEC for this noble cause.

Many of the participants all over India came with a fond hope that ISEC has the potential to do something for their life. We saw a person who lost both limbs, on a German-made leg, but had other issues of nervous complications. He made a simple suggestion to railways, such as announcement of the next station so that it helps the PCs, VCs, HCs (physically, visually, hearing challenged) to take advance steps towards alighting the train! that was a great suggestion. And he would not have lost his legs! Many opined regarding scribes for righting examinations for VCs.

The participation of farmers, women, affected family members, especially the parents of the MR boy from Kerala were heart rendering. Another mother broke down saying that his both children lost eyes at the age of 16 for no fault of theirs and lost one of them, and this made her to start a school Vikasa for the benefit of MR and now is training 64 such students in day care. Another mother from Chennai introduced herself as a special mother, of a special child. A PCL (Physically challenged lady) came all alone from Kerala, heading an NGO. The family from J and K were seen holding their baby all through. The participants were divided into three groups to work on three themes. The ISEC declaration on the differently abled was released on February 23 by Dr Siddaliangaiah, poet and member of ISEC BoG. Smt Sumithra Prasad also gifted the art made by children of Dorai foundation to Chairman, Director, and other dignitaries on the occasion of inaugural.

Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations 2017: The Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on December 6, 2017. The programme was presided over by the Chairman Dr A Ravindra and the chief guests were Professor SG Siddaramaiah, Chairman, Kannada Development Authority, Government of Karnataka, Poet-Professor Siddalingaiah, Professor S Bisaliah, honoured with Karnataka Rajyotsava Award 2017, and well-known activist Shri Mavalli Shankar. Professor Siddaramaiah emphasized that our nation's uniqueness is diversity. Out of 6,000 languages of the world, 3,000 are in India. He compared the local cultures to the strength of Hariyali (Cynodon dactylon) which can withstand trample of a tractor, and yet survive. Thus, India is a nation of several local cultures with tolerance. The Sanskrit language is not in vogue since it remained as a language of a certain category of people and hence did not become a live language. Sanskrit is still largely used in Dravidian languages. Our language is being developed by the commoners. We need to use Kannada in medical, engineering, social science disciplines. He said we should respect and follow the dual language policy of Kannada and English. We should never forget the language of the land and the tradition. Shri Mavalli Shankar highlighted how old was Kannada language quoting the Halmidi inscription, and used by the poorer sections of society, those who wrote Vachanas and suggested to introspect regarding the place given to Kannada in Karnataka.

The programme ended with vote of thanks from Dr PS Srinath, the Registrar of ISEC.

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture by Professor S Bisaliah: Professor S Bisaliah, Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2017, delivered the Rajyotsava extension lecture on December 8, 2017 entitled 'Constitutional compulsions for social justice'. He recollected that on November 26, 1949 the Constituent Assembly of India adopted and enacted the Indian Constitution. Dr Ambedkar addressed the Assembly on November 25, 1949 and said that in politics, we will have equality (one man, one vote), and in social and economic

life we will have inequality as we are denying the principle of one-man one-value. We must remove these contradictions at the earliest possible, or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of our political democracy. The extract of this address sets the tone for what consequences would follow if the country ignores the domain of social and economic justice by placing emphasis only on political democracy.

Professor Bisaliah concluded his lecture by highlighting the need for social and economic justice to the deprived segments of the society and this would need a larger canvas to paint and to address the problems confronting these segments through positive discrimination and affirmative action. India is a country of diversity. It is an ethnological museum and an epitome of the world. This diversity of India should get reflected in our institutions, public offices, educational institutions and so on. In fact, India is integrated by law, but it is segregated by practice and perspective. The deprived segments of the society not only live parallel life to privileged, they also have a different understanding of what India has been, is and could be. There are two warring souls and two perceptions. That is why as stated already India is said to be in civil war, but undeclared. We have got to realise that the rights of the deprived are protected not by law alone, but by social and moral conscience of the Indian society. Perhaps, an epic battle like the one waged by Dr Ambedkar is needed to awake the frozen conscience of our society. The Indian Constitution as such has all the "ingredients" needed to support social and economic justice. That depends on our understanding of the spirit of the Constitution in its totality.

Contributions to policy think-tank: ISEC has been serving as think-tank in social science research to Government of Karnataka. The Government sought the concept note for the establishment of a new Department for Skill Development and Livelihood. The faculty have contributed to the Karnataka State Human Development Report. The CESP faculty have contributed to the report on "Identifying compelling reasons

of Backwardness, Adequacy of Representation and Efficiency on Administration” for promotion of SCs/STs, for the Expert committee report on Issues of Karnataka State Open University; for the report on “Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025”, the State of Environment Report for Karnataka. “Water Resources and Irrigation Management”, Scheme of social security for elderly individuals in India, Scheme of social security for unorganized sector workers in Karnataka. The faculty contributed to finding the impact of age structure transition on public education expenditure, universal old age pension and universal health care by using the new methodology of National Transfer Accounts. The fiscal sustainability of reforms in pensions and health care using new application of Generational Accounting methodology was determined. The Institute contributed to Micro-Irrigation Policy Road Map for Karnataka and for policy output on Future Rice Strategy for India.

Training programme for ISS probationers: ISEC has been recognized as permanent nodal agency for offering training to Indian Statistical Service (ISS) probationers. The Institute conducted the Seminar on Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar with participation by scholars including Prof Gopal Guru. The seminar was funded by ICSSR. The Institute invited 300 farmers from all over Karnataka to participate in the workshop on ‘Enhancing farmers’ income and welfare’ with support from Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission.

International Conferences: An International conference on “Middle Class in the World Society” funded by World Society Foundation, Zurich, was conducted with active participation from scholars world over. It was heartening to note that ISEC’s Professor M R Narayana was invited to present the paper in the International Conference on ‘Financing Longevity: The economics of pensions, health, long-term care and disability insurance’ held at Stanford University.

All-India Study on farmers’ suicides: The ADRTC conducted the study on farmers’ suicides covering 13 states. The results indicated that the major reasons for suicides by farmers are: 1. Spur of the moment, which triggered action responsible for 75 percent of suicides; 2. Indebtedness due to crop loan (44.3%); 3. Indebtedness due to non-institutional loan (37.1%); 4. Expectation of non-institutional credit (36.9%); 5. Recovery pressure from non-institutional sources (36.1%); 6. Non-realisation of higher output (35.4%); 7. Non-realisation of higher prices (33.3%); 8. Lack of access to expected institutional credit (33.1%); 9. Crop failure due to lack of irrigation (32.2%); 10. Expectation of loan waiver (31.1%); 11. Recovery pressure from institutional sources (28.1%); 12. Indebtedness due to non-agricultural loan (27.5%); 13. Drug abuse and alcohol addiction (26.5%). The policies recommended are 1. Establishment of a hotline during the peak months of suicides (for instance January and June in Karnataka) to provide a vent for farmers and mentoring them regarding the hope which always exists, 2. Establishment of farmers’ welfare cell, 3. Crop and enterprise diversification, crop insurance; 4. Fixing MSP covering all costs, 5. Providing compensation in cash and kind for immediate needs and for investment in income generating activities; 6. Reservation/ giving priority to victim families for availing agriculture developments benefits for 5 years.

Are farmers subsidizing consumers in groundwater irrigated crops?

About 70 per cent of irrigated agriculture in India is supported by groundwater. The investment on groundwater wells/ pumps / conveyance is private investment from farmers. However, these investments are not properly accounted in the cost of cultivation. Groundwater availability is largely a function of the type of aquifer. In India hard-rock aquifers constitute 65 per cent of India’s geographical area which are fraught with low recharge of 5 to 10 percent of the rainfall. Due to low recharge, high groundwater overdraft, cumulative interference of irrigation,

wells, probability of well failure is raising, resulting in drastic fall in the life and age of irrigation wells. The irrigation wells hardly function for a year or two currently, while they were function for more than a decade earlier. Farmers face initial failure of wells as well as premature failure of wells. Thus, investment on irrigation wells is becoming a variable cost in addition to the investment on fixed cost components. Currently, the DES/CACP methodology treats the entire investment on groundwater irrigation as a fixed cost and considers depreciation on investment. Depreciation considers a given number of years and the number of years recorded in the schedule is left to the imagination of the interviewer. With increasing probability of well failure, depreciation no longer can be considered for ten years as convention. In addition, this does not take into account farmers' investment on initially failed, prematurely failed wells which have different ages / lives. Accordingly farmers' investment in irrigation is not fully accounted for by the current methodology of cost of cultivation of crops, which neither distinguishes between rainfed and irrigated crops nor between surface water and groundwater irrigation within irrigated crops. Research has generated information that accounting for initial and premature failures of all irrigation wells on farm, around 50 to 70 percent of the cost of groundwater is accounted for by the variable cost (of drilling, casing involved in functioning borewells including initially failed, prematurely failed wells), and the remaining cost is on the irrigation pumpset, conveyance structure including micro irrigation and pumping costs which are subsidized. Thus, pumping or energy costs account for 20 to 25 percent of the cost of groundwater, while the rest is the cost borne by the farmers. Thus calculated cost of groundwater is estimated to account for 30 percent of cost of cultivation of seasonal crops and 15 percent of the cost of cultivation of perennial crops. These costs are not accounted for in cost of cultivation methodology in fixing MSP and accordingly are not paid for by consumers. Thus, farmers cultivating crops using groundwater irrigation are subsidizing consumers to the tune of 15% to 30% of the cost of

cultivation. Thus, they need proper pricing policy for these crops.

Neem-Coated Urea: Research on Neem-Coated Urea (NCU) indicated that as Urea accounted for 60% of fertilizer use, due to fast nitrogen release property of urea and subsidy offered, the urea was being diverted to non-agricultural uses. However, neem-coating of urea resulted in sustained release of nitrogen and use of NCU resulted in increase in productivity of crops by 5 to 10 percent.

ISEC Recommendations to Fourth State Finance Commission indicated

- a) Assured transfer of resources from state Government to local bodies and should not be subjected to the level of fiscal distress faced by the State.
- b) Share of plan funds to Panchayats under Plan as a percentage of total state Plan allocation declined from 35 % in 1991 to 16% in 2014. This needs to be restored to original level.
- c) State Government has to complement Central Govt's funding to local bodies towards development, and avoid substitution of State funds with that from the Center
- d) At present, Districts with absorbing capacity of funds, receive more funds from the State, compared with backward districts, which exhibit lower absorbing capacity. This should be rectified to reduce regional imbalance.

Apprenticeship: Research on apprenticeship programme in Karnataka indicated that the programme has been sluggish, and only 10 percent of the potential has been tapped. Thus, apprenticeship cell at district level has to be created including rural enterprises, and industry to enhance potential. Apprentice web portal needs to be redesigned to enhance the potential.

Evaluation of KHSDRP: Evaluating the Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project, the study indicated that Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (chronic diseases) - heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, chronic lung disease form

70% of all deaths. Those affected die before 70 years of age due to tobacco use, physical inactivity, alcohol, unhealthy diets. Thus, it was recommended to scale up prevention and control programme of NCDs. There is a need for dissemination of updated Medical Manual for doctors in PHCs every 2/3 years, develop well-planned need-based targeting of Mobile Health Clinic with increased budgetary allocation, re-implementation of Citizens Help Desk with effective monitoring system in place, establish Emergency Health Services with a separate organogram.

Dalit Studies: Research on Dalit studies suggested for Development of 'Dalit Agricultural Colonies and Industrial Units' to make lives of Dalits stable and sustainable. The study on Dalit health care personnel indicated inadequacy of health care personnel from among Dalits, domination of non-Dalits in key positions of rural health care services resulting in caste-based discrimination. Study on disadvantaged population indicated that 2% of India's population suffer from disability / physical / visual challenges and there is need to develop appropriate policies and programmes adequately.

Study on adolescent pregnancy from the 4th National Family Health Survey highlighted that 8 % of women (15-19 years) were pregnant or already mothers at the time of survey; 20% of women in Karnataka married before 18 years. Such women with child birth during adolescence have higher probability of having babies with low birth weight.

Studies on Decentralization indicated provision of financial incentives in delivery of public services for inclusive flow of benefits will increase enrolment by 8% and helps in overcoming social distance. The MGNREGS was responsible for a modest increase of 4.3 % in real agricultural wages. The results further suggested that the Government should introduce savings schemes (public sector banks) and improve access to social security (health insurance programmes) for Advasis and the poor. Considering all social security schemes for unorganised workers (about 28) it was suggested to 1) develop a common application form for all

the schemes, (2) minimize number of support documents, 3) encourage online submissions; 4) only obtain the appropriate information used for decision making.

Public Services in Urban areas: Research on Public Services in urban areas indicated that in urban education, there is 83% enrolment for English medium education; gender and preference for Type of school did not show any partiality in treatment to girls or boys; households spent between Rs 25,000 and Rs 50,000 per year towards children's education.


Urban Health: The study on Urban Health indicated that patients with Non communicable diseases - cardiovascular disease accounted for 36%, diabetes 30% and back pain 27%. There was extensive dependence on private hospitals / clinics that charged exorbitantly. The reasons for preferring private hospitals were timely service (42%), good treatment (34%), good facilities (22%) and majority of hospitals were accessible in 1 to 5 km radius. The Primary Health Centers were not preferred due to lack of trust and PHC per ward was insufficient – indicating poor access and accountability. Studies on Urban drinking water indicated that 78% have access to piped water supply, the metered Connections were *General Households* – 89%; *Slum Households* – 43%. The rain water harvesting not properly implemented due to poor institutional processes of promoting RWH, lack of awareness, reluctance to invest, financial constraints, lack of space. Still 36% of households are drinking water without treatment at home. The study on Data collection needs of urban areas highlighted that data on per capita income, population BPL has to be made available at city level (currently available at State / District level); data on vehicles registered and traffic flow at city level need to be obtained to reflect vehicular congestion; an optimum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for buildings (ratio of built area to plot area) has to be designed for Indian cities depending upon our resources, needs and environmental concerns. The FAR for buildings in India is 4:1, China up to 13:1, Manhattan up to 15:1, Singapore up to 20:1.

Female labour participation: Study on Female labour force participation indicated that female labor force participation in India is 35%, while that in China was 64 percent and it is crucial to provide social security and other benefits for women.

The Institute received the approval of Government for land lease agreement with Bangalore University, which was pending since last 45 years. The efforts of Sri Xavier, consultant in this regard are deeply appreciated. Overall the academic, research and outreach performance of ISEC has been impressive and they are the pride

of ISEC, which would all appease the soul of Prof VKRV Rao with deep respect, commitment and reverence. It is Prof VKRV Rao's blessings on all the faculty, staff and students all the time responsible for the ISEC to continue to perform with pomp and glory amidst the stringent rules and regulations of the UGC, ICSSR and the State Government with respect to academic, recruitment and outreach programmes.

MG Chandrakanth
Director



Mahatma Gandhi
Auditorium

1. ISEC SOCIETY

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Dr. P. Padmanabha

Prof. M. S. Swaminathan

Dr. R. Bharadwaj

Prof. G. Thimmaiah

Dr. P. V. Shenoi

Shri B. K. Bhattacharya, IAS (Retd)

Prof. M. V. Nadkarni

Prof. Ravi Kanbur

Prof. V. R. Panchamukhi

Prof. Abdul Aziz

Prof. K. Srinivasan

Prof. S. S. Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd)

Prof. C. S. Nagaraju

Dr. Maithreyi Krishnaraj

Prof. Babu Nahata

Prof. R.S. Deshpande

Visiting Professors

Dr. Giridhari Lal Pandit

Shri K. Jairaj, IAS (Retd.)

Dr. S. M. Jamadar, IAS (Retd.)

R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development

Prof. Jos Chathukulam

Non-Academic Staff

Administrative Staff

Shri A G Bhat, KAS, Registrar
(from February 15, 2017 to April 27, 2017)

Dr. P S Srinath, Registrar
(from November 1, 2017)

Smt. S Ashwini, Accounts Officer

Mr. A N Ravi Shankar, Assistant Registrar

Mr. B K Jagdish, Assistant Registrar

Mr. M K Mohan Kumar, Assistant Registrar

Ms. S Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar

Mr. K Srinivasa, Documentalist

Mr. R M Shivakumara, Digital Library
Analyst

Mr. S Krishnappa, Selection Grade Assistant
(Library)

Mr. M S Siddaraju, Library Clerk

Publications

Mr. E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate
Editor

Library Staff

Mr. B B Chand, Deputy Librarian

Dr. Pradeep V Hegde, Assistant Librarian
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Dr. P Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst

Mr. C Yogananda, Research Analyst

Mr. M Kusanna, Selection Grade Technical
Assistant

Dr. Khalil M Shaha, Selection Grade Technical
Assistant

Mr. Vinoth Chandra Rai, Senior Assistant
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Senior Personal Assistants

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Ms. B Akila

Mr. B H Chandrashekara

Ms. A Latha

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3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

The initial 'Units' of ISEC were restructured into 'Centres' as envisaged in the Institute's Vision 2010 document for strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. With the addition of the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) in 2013-14, ISEC now has nine Centres. 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 academic year 2017-18 is given below. Details of the individual achievements and activities of the Centres and their faculty members are listed at appropriate places elsewhere in this Annual Report.

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

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

The Centre **completed** an important study during 2017-18, 'Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil-Test Basis by Farmers in India'; and carried out the **outreach** projects: (i) 'Evaluation of Global Food Chains Concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market', (ii) 'Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and Sale Activities'.

Among the **ongoing projects** of the Centre are: 1) A Comprehensive Study of the Issues of Coconut Production in Karnataka; 2) Price Volatility and

Major Issues in Demand and Supply Management of Onion in India; 3) Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth; 4) Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers' Income and Welfare in Karnataka; 5) One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward; 6) Agricultural Input Indicators; 7) Outlook on Agriculture; 8) Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth; 9) Evaluation of Global Food Chains concerning sustainability: Development of a methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market; 10) Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and State Activities under National Dairy Plan – I, Karnataka state; 11) Impact Evaluation study of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); 12) Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income in India; 13) Research Journals in Social Sciences; 14) performance of Indigenous and imported Seedlings of oil Palm; 15) Conducting In-depth Study on Contract Farming: Land Leasing and Land Sharing Company; 16) Impact Evaluation Study of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture mission for North East and Himalayan states (HMNEH); 17) Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil health in Karnataka.

During the academic year the faculty presented 15 papers and attended 34 seminars/ workshops apart from delivering key-note addresses and invited lectures. They actively participated in

various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organized workshops and conferences at various levels. The faculty members also widely participated and disseminated their knowledge in the various seminars, workshops organized by the agricultural societies, universities, and various other government and non-government bodies.

The faculty members were also actively involved in various training programmes, **publication** of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. They brought out two books during the year. They also published 16 articles in refereed journals of national and international repute, 14 papers in edited volumes/ books, and two working papers and a monograph.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Thrust area

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

The research studies of the Centre fall into two broad categories: First, studies on reform of state agencies towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, studies focusing on the extent to which people, including the poor, have seized decentralisation opportunities and benefited from the same. These include studies on participation of the people, voices of the poor, collusion, cooption and elite capture.

Achievements

During 2017-18, the following **eight** externally-funded research projects were handled at the centre:

(1) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth; (2) Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single-Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers; (3) Increasing enrolment and savings in a long-term pension savings product; (4) Financial Inclusion and Old-age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganised Workers; (5) Decentralisation and

Education in Karnataka; (6) Skill Development Policy for Karnataka; (7) State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report 2016-17: The Case of Goa State; and (8) Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka. Of these, four projects (No. 5 to 8) were completed during the year.

In addition, the project on 'The Scaling up of Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestion' is handled by a faculty member from the CDD in collaboration with faculty from another Centre.

A faculty member and Research Officer from the Centre have brought out a paper, *Can Public Works increase Equilibrium Wages? Evidence from India's National Rural Employment Guarantee* in the prestigious journal of *World Development*. Other papers published are: a) Are Our Contributory Pension Schemes failing the Poor? (*Economic and Political Weekly*); b) Randomised Controlled Trials and Programme Evaluations: Our Experience and Lessons, in *Knowing the Social World: Perspectives and Possibilities* (Orient BlackSwan); and, c) Decentralised Management of Fluoride Chemical Affected Drinking Water: A Case Study of Chikkaballapur District in Karnataka (*International Journal of Development Studies*).

The faculty and staff of the Centre published two Monographs – '*Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka*' and '*Improving the Knowledge on the*

Functioning of Decentralized Governance: A Study of Grama Panchayat Past Presidents in Dharwad District'.

The Centre has brought out four working papers: i) Are Elections to Grama Panchayats Party-less? The Evidence from Karnataka (*ISEC Working Paper*); ii) Is Decentralisation Promoting or Hindering the Effective Implementation of MGNREGS? The Evidence from Karnataka (*ISEC Working Paper*); iii) State Intervention: A Gift or Threat to India's Sugarcane Sector? (*ISEC Working Paper*); and, iv) Cellfare: Delivering Self-Targeted Welfare using Mobile Phones (*CSAE Working Paper*, Oxford University, Oxford).

Members of the Centre have participated in 16 national and international seminars and presented papers on themes of decentralisation and development.

Two papers presented in the 12th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference held at Seoul received awards: one of them was adjudged as the best paper by ILO, Geneva, and the other received Young Researchers Award from National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi.

The Centre organised three training programmes during the 2017-18:

- i) An International Training Programme was organised for participants from Sri Lanka in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka to discuss the interface

between panchayats and cooperatives for rural development.

- ii) Two capacity-building programmes were organized to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members of Zilla Panchayats from Karnataka in effective and efficient undertaking of functions assigned to them.
- iii) An orientation programme was organized in collaboration with National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, to build capacity of officials of education department from 15 states on the community based management of elementary education and to prepare a framework for strengthening local authority and school management committees.

The members of the centre have also trained Probationary Officers from Karnataka Backward Classes Welfare Department.

Current Activities

The Centre is undertaking four research studies funded by the Universities of Bristol, Oxford and London School of Economics, USAID, SIDBI, etc. The Centre will organise an international seminar on '25 Years of Decentralised Governance in India: Status, Issues and Ways Forward' in August, 2018, two international capacity-building programmes in June and July, 2018, and another international seminar on decentralisation in collaboration with Hiroshima University, Japan, in November/December, 2018.

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

Research Agenda

ISEC has been the first institute in the country to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit, now renamed the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), as far back as in 1981 which testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The mandate of the Centre is to analyse the interface between economics, ecology and institutions, the trade-off between growth and the environment, and to evolve an appropriate strategy

for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. The CEENR seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and promote development in a sustainable manner. Accordingly, the Centre strives

to work on frontline issues such as: (a) Natural resource use and management, (b) Development and conservation, (c) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (d) Valuing ecosystem services and green accounting, (e) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (f) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (g) Urban ecology, (h) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (i) Environmental Governance, (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 high resolution multispectral remote-sensing/imaging in socio-ecological/landscape research and ecological modeling, (n) Environment and wellbeing, Environment and Health, Capacity-building and outreach.

The Centre's **mission** is to develop expertise in the field of Ecological/Environmental Economics and Natural Resources Management.

Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities and organized conference and seminar during 2017-18 with support from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Govt. of India, New Delhi; EMPRI, Govt. of Karnataka; TIFAC, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India; Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India; the International Centre for Development and Decent Work (ICDD), University of Kassel, Germany; Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region, North-East India.

The Centre has completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as biodiversity monitoring and mapping, climate change and socio-ecological development, biodiversity conservation and development of tribal communities; urban development; economic instruments for pollution abatement; economic and institutional aspects of

management of natural resources such as land, forest, water, and common property resources; gender, governance and sociological issues in development; ecology and culture; eco-diversity and so on. The Centre has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organizing workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. The Centre also coordinated summer internship programme for 2017-18 at ISEC.

During the year, CEENR **completed two research projects** sponsored by international/national/state funding agencies: (i) Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agro-climatic sub-zones, (ii) Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka and Adaptation Strategies.

The Centre organized one **international conference**, two national **conferences/ workshops**. The CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in several national/international conferences and meetings.

Furthermore, the CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted **research proposals** on diverse themes such as Climate change, Ecosystem services, Socio-ecological development, wild resources and their potential for sustainable socio-ecological development etc.

Eleven scholars are pursuing their **PhD** in the Centre under various themes, namely, Environmental valuation of a protected area, Governance of medicinal plants sector; Urban water resources; Landscape dynamics of rural-urban landscapes; Ecology and socio-economy of cash crop cultivation; Climate change and vulnerability assessment; Protected areas and their conservation

under changing policy and environment. The faculty members have supervised **intern students** from various Indian universities and institutions and an international scholar from CESR, University of Kassel, Germany.

The CEENR faculty members undertook the following international assignments during the year: 1) Visited Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF) as ZALF Fellow for collaborative research work (from 08.05.2017 to 07.06.2017); 2) Visited the University of Kassel, Germany, for collaborative research work (from 25.11.2017 to 5.12.2017); 3) Visited Stanford University, USA, delivering lecture and preparing a proposal for research collaboration (from 19.03.2018 to 23.03.2018); 4) Involved as a subject expert reviewers in IPBES, Asia regional assessment report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services in March 2018.

Current Activities

The CEENR has **five ongoing projects**

sponsored by national and international funding agencies: (1) Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation. (2) Urbanization of agricultural land, fodder and dairy production, and resource use efficiency at the rural-urban interface in India. (3) Ecosystem Services and Human Wellbeing: Application of Sen's Capability Approach. (4) Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and their potential for the socio-economic development of local people. (5) An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka.

The CEENR has expanded its **research horizon** to new areas such as climate change: impact assessment at micro level, green economy/ green GDP, valuation of ecosystem services; social and ecological systems in the Indian rural-urban interface, wild resources and their potential for socio-ecological development through scientific and technological interventions etc.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy is one of the biggest and prominent centres of the Institute and it continues its impressive and productive academic work through various means, including research publication, undertaking contemporary and competitive research projects, involving in policy making, regularly teaching and guiding PhD students, establishing international research collaboration, training of both academic and administrative staff of both the State and Central governments, conducting workshops, seminars and conferences on current topics of economic development.

Thrust Areas

The most prominent thrust areas of research at the Centre during the year include theoretical, empirical aspects with special focus on public policy in the areas of: Public Finance, Industrial

Economics, Development and Financial Economics, Environmental Economics International trade, Poverty, Inequality and Human Development, Labour Economics, Economics of Education and Economics of Health.

The CESP studies have helped in **policy formulation** both at the Central and State Government levels. The prominent among such studies include (i) Evaluation of Karnataka state finances, (ii) Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions, (iii) Karnataka State Fiscal transfers to local bodies: The current status and the state's fiscal Capacity, (iv) Insurance in Karnataka (that helped evolve scientific crop insurance in the state), (v) Construction of Youth Development Index, (vi) Sources of Funding for Social Science Research, (vii) Slum Development Policy, (viii) Reservation

in Promotion to SCs/STs in State Civil services, (ix) The report on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice -- Baseline survey for Karnataka Assembly Election 2018, (x) Social Justice and Empowerment (2018) for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025, (xi) Report of the Expert Committee on Examining Issues of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), (xii) Water Resources and Irrigation Management for the State of Environment Report for Karnataka-2015.

The faculty members disseminate their research findings through **publications** in the form of books, academic articles in journals/newspapers and presentations in various seminars/workshops/conferences. During 2017-18, the faculty members published two books, 18 articles both in national and international journals, eight working papers, eight reports to the Government of Karnataka, two monographs, and two papers in edited volumes. They also disseminated the findings of their research studies in newspapers like *Deccan Herald* and panel discussions on TV.

The CESP faculty members actively participated in numerous **conferences/seminars**. Research findings were presented in international conferences in Spain, Tehran, Switzerland and Germany as well as in various conferences conducted by Indian universities/research institutes. The faculty members also actively delivered numerous guest lectures and key-note addresses on contemporary topics. Further, they acted as discussant/chairperson/panel discussant at various conferences and seminars.

Research Projects

During 2017-18, the Centre has taken up **14 research projects** that have been sanctioned by external agencies: (1) Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study, (2) Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose? (3) Traders in Food Value Chain, (4) Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities, (5) Deciphering Caste

Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination, (6) Crop Insurance in Karnataka, (7) Estimating the Potential Value of Ecotourism and other Cultural Services of Forest Ecosystems in Uttarakhand, (7) Theorizing Farm-Non-farm Linkages in Rural India, (8) Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions, (9) Financial Flows in the Rural-Urban Interface of Bengaluru – Access to Credit and its Impacts, (10) MGNREGA Evaluation: Workers' Perspective and Issues in Implementation, (11) Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025, (12) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) Baseline Survey – Karnataka Assembly Election, 2018, (13) Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old-age Pension Scheme for Building and other Construction Workers in Karnataka, (14) "State level health budget and expenditure tracking system: Karnataka" Trade, Gender and Food Security: With Special Reference to Tea Plantation in Nilgiris.

The faculty members of the Centre **completed seven research projects** during 2017-18: (1) Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives, (2) Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and the State's Fiscal Capacity, (3) Mapping of Farm and Non-Farm Linkage in Rural India, (4) Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap, (5) Trade Gender and Food Security: With Special Reference to Tea Plantation in Nilgiris, (6) Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old-age Pension Scheme for Building and other Construction Workers in Karnataka', (7) Youth Development Index and Report, 2017.

During 2017-18, the Centre organized an Applied Econometrics **training programme** for ISS probationary officers of Government of India and workshop on the topic: Towards farmer-friendly crop insurance in Karnataka, where various stakeholders including farmers presented their views on the crop insurance scheme recently initiated in the

country. The Centre has also organized a seminar on Monetary Policy in India by RBI officials and Development Convention, an annual event organised by prominent social science institutes in the South. The convention this year was organised on the theme, 'India at Seventy: New Development Challenges' which provided a broad forum for experts, policy-makers as well as young scholars to discuss new challenges for the economy, polity and society.

During the year, CESP faculty members were **appointed** to academic, State and Central government committees. Some of the important appointments/honours include: (1) Elected Vice-President of Indian Econometric Society 2018-2020, (2) Managing Editor, *Journal of Social and Economic Development* and Monograph series published by ISEC for two years, (3) Appointed an Independent Director, Board of Directors, Hassan-Mangalore Rail Development Company, 2018-21, (4) Member, State Taxes Committee, FKCCI, (5) Project adjudication, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, GoK, (6) Chaired the adjudication committee to award fellowships for Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute programmes in September 2017, (7) Technical Advisory Committee Member, Rajasthan State Human Development Report, Government of

Rajasthan, May 2016-17, (8) Research Fellow, the Institute for the Study of Labour (IZA), Germany, till March 31, 2019.

International Collaboration

A faculty member has represented India and made a presentation on 'Public Banks in India: Achievements and Concerns' in the Assembly of Spain (Navarra). A faculty member visited Kassel University, Germany, for a collaborative research work on the topic of changing nature of financial intermediation in peri-urban regions of India. Faculty members are also involved in an Indo-Swiss Collaboration project on Multi-Dimensional Well-being. Six visits were undertaken during the year – two in Switzerland and four in India.

During 2017-18, one post-doctoral student and **5 PhD** students were awarded the degree. The faculty members are guiding 26 PhD students and acted as Doctoral committee/Panel members for many students. The Pre-PhD course is largely taught by the faculty of CESP as the curriculum includes Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Basic and Advanced Econometrics and Statistics. The faculty members of the Centre are also involved in various teaching and training activities in IIM, NLISU and other renowned institutions.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The Centre for Human Resource Development emerged as the newly titled unit in 2006 with the aim of evolving into an inter-disciplinary research centre. Earlier, it functioned as 'Education Unit'. The primary objective of re-naming the unit also included widening the range of its scope. The Centre focuses on education and human resource development through research, extension, training and consultation in its attempt to contribute towards knowledge creation, public policy, reform and revitalization of public institutions and professionals. The Centre is actively engaged in the PhD programme of the institute. The faculty members of the Centre are involved in designing and imparting of the Pre-PhD courses for part

A and B curriculum of Education discipline. Presently, three PhD students are being guided by the faculty who are also involved in several doctoral committees both within and outside the institute.

A research project on 'Nature, Extent and Implications of Diploma Disease in India', conducted by the Centre focuses on the issue of devaluation of education in the Indian labour market using the data for the last three decades through measures of underemployment and qualification inflation. Two case studies also confirm the validity of the methodology applied to measuring qualification inflation and underemployment. The study has

raised more fundamental questions in the field of economics of education which will spur further academic research around the issue of diploma disease. Another project on 'Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis across Regions, Gender and Social Groups' has been initiated by the faculty of the Centre with financial support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).

The faculty members of the Centre have presented papers at various places, both within and outside the country, including in the conferences organised by United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER); Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China; South Asian University, New Delhi; Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi; Akhila Bharatiya Adivasi Vikasa Parishad, Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, etc. The Centre's faculty members are actively involved in delivering lectures in ISEC's training programmes, and Guest lecturers or participating as chairpersons in seminars/conferences etc in various colleges and institutions in Bengaluru and outside.

Among the notable publications brought out by the faculty this year is a special article, 'Why is Unemployment Higher among the Educated?' in *Economic and Political Weekly*; a chapter, 'Elementary Education in India: A Study of Accessibility

and Quality' in an edited volume published by Cambridge University Press (New Delhi); a study on 'Migration and Social Protection: A Note on Challenge' in *Urban India* published by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi; and a report on 'Exploring the Ideas of J C Kumarappa: The 'Unsung Hero' of Green Economy and Alternative Development in India,' in *Mainstream*, published by Perspective Publications, New Delhi.

The Centre's faculty members coordinated several capacity-building training programmes, viz., 'Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under SC & ST Component Plan' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; and the 'Social Science Talent Search Programme (SSTSS)' which is an on-going programme of ISEC since 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University with financial support extended by Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) for undergraduate students. The programme supports and sustains interest among social science students to pursue higher education in different disciplines of social sciences. The Centre's faculty members also actively participate in the several EC meetings of Sarva Shiksha Abhyas (SSA) of the Government of Karnataka for policy-oriented issues. The Centre is keen to undertake work in the newly emerging areas of education and human resource enrichment.

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

The CPIGD came into existence in 2006. Earlier, the Centre was known as 'Development Administration Unit'. It was established in 1974 under the leadership of Prof. Amal Ray and Prof. B S Bhargava. Since its establishment, the faculty members of the Centre have so far completed more than 30 research projects and published 16 books, five monographs, 33 Working Papers and more than 500 articles. As many as 34 PhDs have been awarded in the Centre. Currently the Centre has one Professor and one Associate Professor.

Core areas of research of the Centre at present are, 1) Study of Political Institutions, 2) Study of Governance and 3) Research into Political Economy.

Research projects completed by the faculty of the Centre during the year include (i) 'Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh' (supported by ICSSR); (ii) Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh' (supported by ISEC); (iii)

'Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the Work *'The Human Condition'* (supported by ISEC); (iv) 'Mapping and assessment of social dialogue and labour administration frameworks at state level: Karnataka state' (supported by ILO); 'Work and Workers in the New Services Economy: A Pilot Study in Bengaluru' (supported by ISEC).

The Centre is **currently** working on the following **research projects**: (i) 'Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala'; (ii) 'India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods' (supported by ICSSR).

The faculty members of the Centre are currently guiding 7 PhD students.

7. Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)

The Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) is uniquely positioned within ISEC and in the country as a whole, to offer courses in basic urban and regional economics, Indian urban development, and gender aspects and of urban informal sector, given the expertise of CRUA faculty. This is an upcoming area of research in India, which has not been taught or researched extensively. The faculty members of CRUA have published extensively in internationally well-renowned journals. Hence this gives the Centre the unique advantage to offer courses as part of ISEC's PhD programme in urban studies, and engage in rigorous, policy relevant research on these issues.

The **thrust areas** of the Centre are urban finance, land use regulations and their impacts on urban form and density, urban ecology consisting of the economic impacts of climate change in India's cities, access to sanitation, waste management and implications on environment, water resources management with focus on water conservation and reuse, urban governance covering the assessment of the urban competitiveness and specialization of India's cities, Indian cities' suburbanization, and the innovative use of tools such as geographic information systems to solve cities' pressing problems. Recently, an additional thrust of the Centre has been on gender aspects and the informal sector in urban areas.

The **achievements** of the new Centre include the fact that during the first four years of its creation, the Centre has 10 students of whom five are full-time and five part-time. CRUA also has designed

a course on urban management consisting of legal, institutional, social and economic modules for ISEC's proposed certificate course on Public Policy and Management for policy makers.

In pursuit of its **research activities**, the Centre has obtained funding for a research project from the Directorate of Municipal Administration, Government of Karnataka and City Managers Association on Sustainable Financing for Karnataka, in addition to an ISEC funded study on Policies empowering women in workplaces. Other completed projects of the Centre include a study on Bangalore's livability and the story of an Indian metropolis and its spatial growth, funded by the ICSSR and Azim Premji University Research Grants Foundation respectively. CRUA faculties are coordinating the ISEC-SASS India-China conference in September 2018 and an international conference on mega cities in October 2018. Besides, the Centre faculty are advisory members to a project on "Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC)," of the National Institute of Urban Affairs and the University of Glasgow, and are playing an advisory role to the Sustainable Smart Cities India Summit 2018.

The Centre's faculty have **published** books (co-edited with other Institute faculty), monographs, and articles in peer reviewed journals (*Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies, Environment and Urbanization Asia, Management and Labor Studies, Public Works Management and Policy, and Asia Pacific Development Journal*). The Centre's faculty members are reviewers for several reputed

urban journals (*Review of Development Economics*, *China Economic Review*, *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, and *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*). CRUA faculty contributes columns extensively to the national media and leading financial dailies.

The Centre's faculty have a high reputation with peer organizations such as the National Institute of Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, and international organizations including the Research Councils UK (RCUK), the British Council, the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Heidelberg Centre South Asia, and Indo-German Nachkontakt Association, which have invited CRUA faculty to speak at various conferences/workshops within India and across the world. CRUA's faculty members have been serving as members of Empanelment Committee in the Karnataka Government's bodies such as the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. In addition, the faculty members have guided interns from

nationally reputed institutions, universities and colleges within Karnataka and across the country in various topics of urban research. The Centre also conducts seminars, workshops and a summer course for Nordic country students periodically on various issues pertaining to urban ecology and development issues.

Given that this is an emerging area which has now received the attention it deserves within Karnataka as well as nationally, and globally, the Centre is a unique think-tank, working and **collaborating** on cutting-edge urban research, which contribute to substantive urban policy impact. These impacts may be seen in the interaction the Centre's faculty have had with Karnataka's Chief Minister in February 2018, invitation to Centre faculty as experts to the state's 'Vision 2025', and invitation from other state governments such as the Governments of Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to speak at various workshops and summits.

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

The **research work** of the faculty members of the Centre covers a wide range of issues such as social and cultural markers of marginalities and questions of caste, civil society, political decentralization, education, social gradients of health, migration and marginal positions of labourers, keeping in view their research interests as well as the requirements of ISEC and those of the sponsors of studies.

The members of the faculty completed one report of the research study, 'Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health' during this period. The Centre currently has four **ongoing projects**: (i) Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives, (ii) Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study, (iii) Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project funded by the Department of

Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, supported by the World Bank, and (iv) North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects. The faculty members have also submitted research proposals to funding agencies such as Indian Council of Medical Research, ICSSR and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The faculty members of the Centre have been disseminating their research findings in the form of **publications** such as edited books, articles in journals, and ISEC working papers, as also newspaper articles, book reviews. They have published one edited book, four research articles in journals and three chapters in edited books, four ISEC working papers, and six newspaper articles apart from refereeing numerous journal articles during this year.

The centre has prepared a documentary film

related to the research project on the Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project. A two-day International seminar on 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today' was conducted by the centre on August 29-30, 2017 to commemorate the birth centenary of Professor M N Srinivas. The seminar was funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, and the Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka. The CSSCD Faculty members have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country and abroad.

The faculty members are engaged in teaching courses for the **PhD programme**, training programmes at ISEC, and at various institutions in Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka and India. In addition to three courses offered in Sociology/Social Anthropology that have been undertaken in two terms, there are also three courses (Methodology, Perspectives of the Social Sciences, and Statistics) carried out by faculty members of the Centre as well as colleagues from other centres. The Centre currently has 15 students who are at various stages of work in their PhD in Sociology. Faculty members also guide eight other PhD students who come under the classification of Development Studies. In addition, the centre has selected one new student in the Sociology/Social

Anthropology course during the year 2017-18. He has completed the first part of his PhD course work and has started working on the next stage of his PhD. Some of the students of the centre have also published articles in research journals, and have presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

The Centre has an MoU with the Department of Sociology of Christ University, Bangalore, for joint programmes, particularly in intra-/inter-disciplinary areas in the field of Social Sciences and also for validation and delivery of the doctoral programmes in the field of Social Sciences. Faculty members were also associated with several colleges and universities in and outside Karnataka, as Board of Studies members, and as Examiners for PhD and MPhil dissertations. One of the faculty members has been serving as an Expert Committee member nominated by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, to monitor and evaluate research projects/works carried out at the Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, and the Government of Karnataka, as a member of the Advisory Board Committee of D Devaraj Urs Research Institute, and as an expert member of the Committee to assess the impact of Yettinahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka.

9. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demography and health. Currently, the major areas of research covered by the Centre are: (1) demographic processes and demographic change, (2) gender and health, (3) fertility decline and age structure change and its impact, (4) development and environmental linkages, (5) data systems and data quality, (5) ageing and well-being, (6) issues of persons with disability and malnutrition. The PRC also monitors health programmes and plans under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and data systems and the quality of Health Management Information

Systems (HMIS) implemented by the Ministry. Furthermore, the Centre conducts a doctoral (PhD) training programme which emphasises research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge.

Research Activities

During the academic year (April 2017 to March 2018), PRC completed all PIP Monitoring for 12 districts assigned by the Ministry (Bangalore Urban, Tumkur, Koppal, Mandya, Chamarajnagar, Ramanagara and Kodagu in Karnataka; Srikakulam, Guntur and Krishna

districts in Andhra Pradesh; Pondicherry and Karaikal districts in Pondicherry). The Centre also completed seven research projects which are approved by the Ministry for the year 2017-18. Under the major project, 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services', PRC has brought out five reports, four working papers and two thematic papers. Further, the PRC faculty members published three books, one Monograph and three articles during the year. They also presented two research papers in international conferences (one each in China and Brazil) and 11 research papers in national conferences/seminars.

Policy inputs

PRC conducted the study, Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: A District-Level Analysis in 2016-17, based on which the Government has been strengthening the data in HMIS. There is a remarkable improvement in the HMIS data coverage and quality over time. Now the data is increasingly used for monitoring different programmes in the state and also during the review meetings at the district, sub-district and lower levels to assess the performance of the programmes.

As part of another study, **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India**, a survey of older persons was conducted in seven states of India, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The survey covered various aspects of the older population, such as socio-economic and demographic profile; income and work; living arrangements and family relations; subjective wellbeing; health, functionality and health-care utilization; and awareness and utilization of social security schemes. Reports were prepared at the national level as well as individual state levels; and the findings were disseminated at the national level and in the respective States. The findings of the study have been widely cited, and utilised by Special Interest Groups working for the welfare of the elderly population. The Report on the Status of the Elderly in Orissa was instrumental in the Odisha Government establishing a state

policy for the elderly. Based on the findings and recommendations, the Odisha Government released the State policy for the Elderly in Odisha on October 1, 2016.

The following studies have been approved by the Ministry for the year 2018-19: 1) Knowledge and Utilisation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram for Institutional Deliveries at the Public Health Institutions: A Study in Mandya District of Karnataka; 2) The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India; 3) Public Health Infrastructure – A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka; 4) Dynamics of Elderly Labour Force in India: Issues and Concerns; 5) Functioning of SNCUs in Selected Districts of Karnataka; 6) Incidence and Determinants of Hysterectomy in India; 7) Skewed Sex Ratios and Cross-Border Marriages in Tamil Nadu: Issues and Concerns; 8) Quality of HMIS: A Critical Analysis of Data reported by the Public Health Facilities in Karnataka; 9) Need for Care among Older Persons in Karnataka; 10) Global Ageing and Long-Term Care Network (GALNet).

Twelve PIP Districts have been allotted to PRC by the Ministry for the year 2018-19 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana; they are: Chittoor, Vishakapatnam and Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh; Bagalkot, Bangalore Rural and Chitradurga in Karnataka; Erode, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu; Adilabad and Mahbubnagar in Telangana.

PRC is also planning to organise a two-day National Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-Economic status in India' on June 28 and 29, 2018.

For the next few years, PRC is focusing on the following research ideas: 1) Ageing and Long-Term Care; 2) Double burden of malnutrition in India; 3) Adolescence and health; 4) Issues of Persons with Disability (PWD); 5) Demographic Change and the Environment.

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed*

1. **Impact of Neem Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
2. **Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)
3. **Trade, Gender and Food Security with a Special reference to Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
4. **Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old age Pension Scheme for Building and other Construction Workers in Karnataka** (Prof M R Narayana)
5. **Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India** (Prof P G Chengappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
6. **Impact of Neem Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
7. **Farmer Suicides in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)
8. **Rice Strategy for India** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
9. **Skill Development Policy for Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
10. **Construction of Youth Development Index** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
11. **Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
12. **Decentralisation and Education in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
13. **Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/ STs and Women in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
14. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr Anil Kumar V)
15. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India – Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
16. **Living Arrangement Concordance and Wellbeing of Older Persons in India** (Dr T S Syamala)
17. **Utilisation of JSY under Maternity Benefit Scheme: An Evaluation Study of Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
18. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil Test Basis by Farmers in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
19. **State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17: The Case of Goa State** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
20. **Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Taluk, Zilla and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Dr M Devendra Babu, Prof D Rajasekhar and Prof N Sivanna)

21. **Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
 22. **Multi-dimensional Wellbeing: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives** (Prof S Madheswaran, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Dr M Balasubramanian)
 23. **Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and State's Fiscal Capacity** (Dr K Gayithri)
 24. **Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
 25. **Will Bengaluru become smart or liveable?** (Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)
 26. **Coverage and Quality Data Captured by HMIS: A Facility Level Analysis in Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala)
 27. **Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Case Study** (Dr T S Syamala)
 28. **Living Arrangements and Quality of Life of Older Women** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)
 29. **PIP Monitoring in Selected Districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Lekha Subaiya and All PRC Staff)
- (* As per the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st RPC meetings)



Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka

-Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha

Coating normal Urea with Neem (NCU) has proved, based on the agronomical trials at research and farm levels, that crop yields increase with the application of NCU as compared to NU. The government has made mandatory the production of NCU (vide notification dated 25.05.2015) recently. This policy intervention is mainly aimed at controlling an excessive use of urea which is observed to have been affecting the soil health adversely and thereby the yield levels of crops in general. On the other hand, both the state and central governments have been implemented several programmes focused on soil health stability, improvement and sustainability. A recent programme, Soil Health Card Scheme (SHCS), launched on 19th February, 2015, by the Government of India, aims at improving the yield levels of crops through a judicious use of fertilizers. Under the scheme, soil health cards have been issued to individual farmers containing crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for plant growth. Against this backdrop, to assess the impact of NCU on production, productivity and soil health, and to document the status and implementation of soil health card scheme with a view to improving the efficiency of these significant initiatives, the Department of Fertilizers (DoF) and its own Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare entrusted this study to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru.

The study relied upon both the primary and secondary data collected from four districts of Karnataka during kharif 2015. The reference crops selected for the study include paddy and tur under irrigated and rainfed conditions, respectively and these crops are selected based on highest area and urea consumption criterion under both irrigated

and rainfed tracts. A sample of 200 users for each crop is selected for the study; however, the post-classification of the data classified the samples into 138 NCU users and 62 NU users in the case of paddy crop, and 28 users of NCU and 178 NU users with respect to tur crop.

It is noticed from the study that the level of awareness on NCU is much higher among paddy (irrigated) farmers (68%) in Karnataka as compared to tur (un-irrigated) (13%) farmers due to consecutive drought situations in the tur growing areas of the state. As regards the impact of NCU on yield, a majority of paddy (85%) farmers have observed an increase in yield to an extent of 12 per cent while a majority tur of farmers (>80%) have noticed no change in yield, due to prevailing drought in the state for the last two consecutive years. With regard to the costs, there seems to be a mixed response observed among both crops.

With respect to soil-testing, only about 28 per cent of paddy and 13 per cent of tur farmers were found to have tested their soil systems in the last three years. Like NCU, the awareness on soil-testing was mostly spread by the State Department of Agriculture. A greater proportion of farmers have their soil tested for understanding the usefulness of soil test technology in view of their being unaware of anything about this technology and its use earlier both in the case of paddy and tur crops. On the other hand, 'don't not know whom to contact for details on soil testing' is the most important reason for not testing their soil. Interestingly, out of the soil-tested farmers, only about eight per cent of the overall farmers (10% of paddy and four per cent of tur) are aware of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers (RDFs) on the basis of information provided in soil health cards (SHCs). Although soil-testing was done by a meagre proportion of the sample farmers,

a majority have not received soil health cards on time.

Like NCU, the soil-testing also found to have a positive impact on both the main product as well as yield of paddy. The average yield of paddy is higher in the case of farmers used NCU (28.94 quintals/ acre) as compared to NU users (26.11 quintals/ acre). The per cent change in yield due to the application of NCU in place of NU works out to 10 per cent. In contrast, the application of NU or NCU show a negative impact on both main product and by-products of tur for the reference period, mainly due to successive droughts in the tur growing areas of Karnataka for the last two years (2014-15 to 2015-16).

The State Department of Agriculture was found to be a major source of information on both NCU and the soil testing technology in the case of both paddy and tur farmers. Apart from increase in yield, perceptions of a majority farmers

correspond to an equal proportion in respect of an improvement in soil texture, water infiltration rate, moisture retention capacity, soil compactness and softness in the case of both tur and paddy farmers. Hence, the study suggested that special efforts are required in respect of creating awareness among the farming community regarding the use of NCU and its associated benefits *vis-a-vis* NU and the adoption of soil testing technology in their cultivation practices. With regard to SHC scheme, there has been a delay in the distribution of Soil Health Cards across the state as a result, farmers are likely to lose their confidence in these programmes. Therefore, there is a need for promoting farmers' confidence through a prompt distribution of SHCs on time. In addition, there is a need for capacity building of the field level staff along with the required facilities and equipment such as Soil Test Laboratories (STLs), manpower, high quality GPS devices, etc., across the state for successful implementation of the SHC programme.

Karnataka Farm Sector in Distress: Dealing with Farmer Suicides

-Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa

Farmer suicides has turned out to be the major policy concern in India that has resulted in profound implications on the quality of life of farmers. Karnataka is one the major suicide prone states in the country which noticed four farmer suicide cases every day between July, 2015 and June, 2016. Around 80 per cent of the total 1490 number of farmer suicides during this period in Karnataka was committed by marginal and small farmers. Intensity of suicide was extreme during the four months of Kharif from July, 2015 to October, 2015 which recorded 56 per cent of total number of suicides during 2015-16 agricultural year.

In order to comprehend the ground realities at farm level, a study was conducted to identify the causes of farmer suicides, at micro level and thereby to suggest the necessary steps to be taken-

up by central as well as state government to extinct the menace of farmer suicides in Karnataka. A survey was conducted and 107 victim farm households from Mysuru, Mandya, Haveri and Belagavi districts were interviewed. The study revealed that the net income derived by 22 per cent of sample victim households from agriculture was not adequate to fulfil basic needs to sustain livelihood. The other 45 per cent families were struggling from hand-to-mouth situation. The irrigation sources in the sample districts except Mandya were inadequate. Thus, cropping pattern was mostly confined to Kharif. Further, suicides were more common among the farmers growing commercial crops like tobacco and sugarcane as these are highly capital- and input-intensive. The average loss due to cultivation of cash crops ranged from Rs 7,000 to 8,000 per acre of cultivation.

Borrowing of credit for the cultivation purpose was commonly seen among all the households. Borrowing from private money-lenders was one common source. Money was borrowed at the rate of 20 to 42 per cent per annum. The average debt burden was Rs 5 lakh per victim household. Half of the debt was for non-farming purposes like marriages and religious functions, medical, education of children and housing.

The decision to commit suicide by the victim cannot be assigned to any one single reason. The final action of committing suicide was a combination of several causes which can be grouped mainly as social, farming and debt related. The major causes identified in this study are as follows (i) Crop failure was a major cause reported by 46 per cent of victim households who committed suicide. The aspiration to achieve higher production and disappointment in realising expected price for their produce was equally important cause for about 55 per cent of the victim farmers. (II) Among debt related causes, pestering by private money lenders played a vital role to strengthen the decision of 62 per cent sample victims who embraced suicide. Embracement due to frequent notices from banking institutions and visit of officials for recovery was not as strong as money lenders. Still, around 64 per cent of the victim households mentioned that bank notices disturbed the victim. (III) The social causes like worry of marriage of daughter, education of son and ill-health of victim himself and other family members resulted to commit suicide in case of around 7 per cent of the victim households. There

were a couple of instances wherein addiction to alcohol and drugs was a cause.

To avert suicides, individual farmers should be brought under the ambit of crop insurance. The data on farmers' suicides in Karnataka show that the highest number of suicides occurred in resource-rich districts whereas the resource-poor (drought-prone) districts experienced relatively fewer suicides. This might be due to the ability of farmers in resource poor regions to cope with agrarian distress and their awareness regarding the alternative choices. Such farmers are seen to have evolved over a period of time with various strategies that can successfully help them to manage the stress conditions.

In order to reduce risk, crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged which aims at sustainable income. Expectation to get higher price was another major cause for suicide. Hence, there is need for government intervention through MSP covering cost of production plus reasonable profit margin. Normally, the thought of committing suicide is momentary. Several suicides can be averted by establishing a 'Farmers Welfare Cell' where they can get mentoring and counseling at that moment and necessary financial assistance for meeting the pressing needs upon verification/scrutiny. Regulating the informal credit market through licensing and fixing the norms for charging interest rate and terms of lending may be one of the measures to avoid farmer suicides.

Trade, Gender and Food Security with a Special reference to Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris

-Dr Malini L Tantri

In the Indian context, studies analyzing the impact of trade liberalization on gender as well as trade and food security are inadequate in that most of the studies confine themselves largely to exploring whether trade liberalization has helped in promoting economic growth as also factoring

productivity and thereby reducing poverty and income inequality and so on. There are hardly any studies that explore the gender impact of trade policy reform in general and with reference to specific sectors, in particular. It is in this background that the current study, by taking up

the case of plantation sector, attempts to explore the gender impact of trade liberalization in terms of employment generation and wage earning as well as the state of food security of people who are directly dependent on the plantation sector. The reason for choosing the plantation sector for a comprehensive analysis lies in its export potential as well as its importance in meeting the domestic requirements. In the process, it acts as a major channel for employment generation and poverty alleviation in the rural sector.

The analysis so carried out helps us argue that there are numerous structural anomalies inherent in the making of India's plantation labour act, which in turn affect the competitiveness of the sector. The major ones include: Conflict of plantation domain; issues surrounding institutional inclusion and exclusion and the social welfare components of wage. On the issue of gender in trade policy making, we can say that although a vast literature and empirical evidences indicate trade effects on gender, trade policies at various levels have continued to ignore the gender aspect, thus rendering them gender-indifferent policies. Evidently, following the introduction of trade reforms, India's plantation sector has started experiencing a major crisis, especially since the late 1990s, on two major counts: first, a steep fall in the domestic prices and the loss of conventional markets caused by trade openness and global market integration. On the issue of food security in the study region, it is found that the state of food security of farm households is better than that of labour households at least in the case of tea plantations. Across gender, the state of food security of male fares better than females, despite the fact that women are in charge of preparation of food besides being the main wage earners for the family. The state of food security of farm households, however, seems to be getting compromised on whenever there is a crash in the price of green leaf which, in turn, decides their income from tea plantations. TANTEA labour situation also seems

to be worse off in terms of their living standard, given the poor condition of quarters and amenities within TANTEA estate, rigid working conditions and general health complaints. Besides, an analysis carried out in the third and fourth chapters helps us argue that trade liberalization, along with structural anomalies inherent in the PLA affects adversely the pattern of employment and thereby income of the people directly dependent on tea plantations, which indeed is one of the prime factors that decides the state of food security at the household level.

Major Policy Suggestions of the study are:

The government can consider sharing part of the social cost component of wage and/or club together various welfare schemes, wherever possible, under PLA; it is equally necessary to devise appropriate policy interventions to cover the basic social security of temporary/casual labour working in big estates and small growers as well. In this regard, the respective commodity boards have a strong role to play; the impact of trade liberalization on gender is highly sector-specific and preparedness at the national and regional levels may arrest the adverse impacts of trade liberalization on women, in particular; it is not enough to enact a law and make timely amendments – there is also a need for undertaking timely studies to see whether or not provisions are implemented in their true spirit at the grassroots level. As seen in the current study, a snapshot of various benefits provided by the plantation sector, as per PLA, is much below the demand for the same. Evidently, illiteracy and malnutrition are very high in the plantation region and are directly linked to a poor compliance of various provisions spelt under PLA; There is a need to devise an appropriate mechanism for formulating price sharing formula as part of supporting STG – as this has a direct impact on their income level which, in turn, affects their overall wellbeing including food security.

Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old-age Pension Scheme for Building and Other Construction Workers in Karnataka

-Prof M R Narayana

Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (KBOCWBB) is the official body to formulate and implement the Pension Scheme and other welfare measures for the registered building and other construction workers (BOCW) in Karnataka. The main source of financing of the schemes is the Cess Fund, which is the accumulated amount from the collection of official cess on construction activities and interest earnings from its investments. The KBOCWBB was established on January 18, 2007 and the Pension Scheme was introduced during 2016-17.

This study focuses on economic policy analysis of a financially viable and sustainable Pension Scheme for current BOCW in Karnataka State. Key objectives of this analysis are to answer the following policy-relevant research questions such as: Why a separate and unique micro-level Pension Scheme is required for BOCW? What are its priority, substitutability and complementarity among the current public pension schemes for civilians and unorganized sector workers?

The **methodology** of the study includes (a) estimation of total BOCW, (b) calculation of age profile of registered and total workers, (c) projection of growth of Cess Fund by sources, (d) calculation of short term and long term pension liability by current registered and unregistered BOCW; and (e) sensitivity analysis of pension liability for survival probability, inflation rate, discount rate, growth of cess revenue and subscription to Atal Pension Yojana (APY). In addition, descriptive methodology is used to explain the trends and patterns the welfare schemes and accumulation of Cess Fund over the period 2007-08 to 2016-17.

The study has concluded that the KBOCWBB Pension Scheme is unique and should be continued as an exclusive pension scheme for BOCW to

provide with a long-term income security for the elderly BOCW workers in the State. The **major policy recommendations** of the study include the following:

- a) The Pension Scheme is financially viable and sustainable for the entire unorganized BOCW. This result offers empirical basis for extending the Pension Scheme benefits to all current unorganized (registered and unregistered) BOCW in Karnataka State.
- b) The viability and sustainability options show generation of pension surplus and do not affect the availability of Cess Fund resources for other welfare schemes at their current rate of utilization of welfare schemes. This implies that the financial viability and sustainability are attainable without expenditure switching or reduction on other welfare schemes in the Cess Fund. This result is robust if the utilization rate of Cess Fund at current level (2.44 percent) is increased up to 10 percent.
- c) A periodic increase in pension benefits linked to official poverty line and inflation rate deserve special policy consideration. At present, if indexed for annual inflation, the pension amount for BOCW would be higher than the Poverty Line for rural and urban Karnataka. This provides with a strong redistributive basis for indexing the pension benefit to annual inflation.
- d) The current Pension Scheme is financially viable in the short run and financially sustainable in the long run. The key design parameters of the viable and sustainable Pension Scheme are annual growth rate of Cess Fund by sources, discount rate, inflation rate, subscription to APY and coverage of beneficiaries by registered and unregistered workers. The results of this study have guidelines for choosing these parameters to design a financially viable and sustainable Pension Scheme for BOCW in Karnataka State.

- e) The KBOCWBB may provide with a separate allocation of resources for the Pension Scheme within the Cess Fund. This allocation may be called Pension Fund and should be guided by the required resources for most comprehensive implementation of financially viable and sustainable Pension Scheme. For instance, Viability Ratio over the short and Sustainability Ratio in the long period may be decided as policy ratios to allocate the resources for the Pension Scheme.
- f) A change in policy design parameter (e.g. minimum age of retirement, pension benefits, and registration requirements, coverage of beneficiaries and diversification of investment portfolio) may need suitable amendments to the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Karnataka) Rules, 2006 Rules. The results of this Report offer economic justifications and empirical bases to propose such amendments, now and in future.
- g) A mandatory exclusion of multiple public pension benefits by the same elderly individual BOCW is important for current and future redesign of the Pension Scheme.

Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India

-Prof P G Chengappa and Dr A V Manjunatha

Among insects, butterflies perform diverse ecological roles and are considered as good indicators of a healthy terrestrial ecosystem; however they are inadequately researched as a potential resource in agro-ecosystems. This project aimed at assessing the feasibility of butterfly farming as a means of promoting sustainable conservation and livelihoods development in India. The project also explored the opportunities for establishing butterfly gardens as a means of providing education, conservation and sustainable livelihoods. The research questions addressed in the project were -

- Which modes of economic coordination are most suitable for organizing butterfly farm operations in a sustainable manner, and how does socio-economic context affect this?
- Which value chains for butterflies and butterfly products should be targeted, and how do these differ depending on agro-ecological context?
- Are there any innovations from the standpoint of landscape or technical design of butterfly farms that could improve the performance or viability of such enterprises, particularly for poor, resource-constrained farmers?

To address the first question, the research team looked at the organization of trade in live butterflies as practiced among major trading regions (Central America, East Africa, and Southeast Asia) to the United States and EU. The team conducted fieldwork in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Madagascar, Tanzania, Kenya, England, and Malaysia to examine best practices based on informant discussions with major breeding and export organizations. The findings were summarized in the NUPI working paper 828 - Global value chains for live butterflies. It showed that these value chains were characterized by their fragility, with most models of economic organization aimed at production without taking into account the relatively stagnant market downstream. However, in India the establishment of butterfly farms as export centres would not be allowed in the present regulatory environment. This research nonetheless identified some innovative ways to leverage butterflies in conservation such as using private butterfly gardens as a tool to integrate butterfly conservation and social responsibility within the community.

In this context, integrating butterfly farming into farming itself was explored in the study region

(Kodagu), where the main source of agricultural production is coffee. The project identified the value chains present in the coffee sector based on the Valuelinks methodology and possible entry points for integrating butterfly conservation in this sector. This research has been summarized in NUPI Working Papers 830 and 831. The findings reveal that butterfly gardens can be integrated at low cost in many farming systems, such as coffee, as a source of income diversification through ecotourism or environmental branding. Farmers surveyed in Kodagu have positive associations with the environment and are willing to adopt more ecologically oriented practices. However, coffee value chains in Kodagu are also fragmented, and significant coordination would be required to develop an effective private commercial brand. On the other hand, this research found that branding Kodagu itself as a regional centre for conservation and social responsibility could hold more promise, much the same way Monteverde in Costa Rica has marketed itself as a centre for sustainable ecotourism.

In connection with the third research question, the research team also looked at the livelihoods side of promoting butterfly conservation through the design and implementation of a model butterfly garden as an education tool for highlighting biodiversity and environmental

protection. The project partner, Swastha, a school for the differently-abled children, converted four acres of land donated by the Tata Foundation to develop a model butterfly garden. The idea behind the site was to promote Kodagu as a centre for environmental education and awareness, but also to provide vocational skills, rehabilitation, and horticultural therapy for students, and promote social awareness at a community level.

In summary, this project has significant relevance to applied research in conservation. It was found that butterfly farming as a sector, whether in India or elsewhere, may not be as suitable for late-entrants to the business, nor is it necessarily welfare enhancing for those currently engaged in it, given the stagnation in the market. Nonetheless, using butterflies as a conservation vehicle, and integrating those types of efforts into everyday farming activities and the promotion of social awareness show significant potential. In India, where the differently-abled are viewed as a burden on society, developing sustainable activities for them that also promote the environment is extremely relevant for public policy. The outcome of this project is to highlight Kodagu as a centre for environmental awareness and biodiversity preservation, leveraging its resources as a source of environmental inspiration for the rest of India and other developing countries.

Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India

-Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha

Urea is one of the most widely used sources of nitrogen fertilizers in India. The wide acceptance of urea is because of its agronomic acceptability and relatively of its lower cost as compared to other chemical fertilizers. However, the over use of fertilizers in general and urea in particular, over time, has affected soil quality resulting in gradual reduction in yield levels. Although, farmers applied higher quantities of urea, the 'N' deficiency is more common in crops mainly due

to loss of 'N' through leaching, volatilization, surface run-off, de-nitrification, and plant canopy. To overcome from these de-merits, the researchers have put substantial efforts and come up with a development of Neem-Coated Urea (NCU) which helps increase Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) in crops. It is a proven fact that the neem-based pesticides or chemicals are found to be much safer as they have no ill-effects on humans and animals or residual effects on agricultural produce. The

NCU also found to be essential for the reason that the fast nitrogen-releasing property of the subsidized normal urea (NU) was diverted from agricultural purposes to industrial uses and it was completely stopped after its introduction. In this regard, recognizing these potential benefits of NCU relatively to NU, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA & FW), Government of India, included NCU in the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) since July 2004 and subsequently made it mandatory the production and distribution of NCU from May 25, 2015.

To understand the impact of newly introduced NCU on production and productivity among the users of NCU in place of NU were studied in this report using both quantitative and qualitative information gathered from the sample farmers. The present study relied upon both the primary and secondary data collected from six states and six major crops in India. These crops are selected based on urea consumption pattern in both irrigated and rainfed tracts from each of the selected states. The reference period of the study is kharif 2015. Since the study is initiated as soon as the announcement made by the central government on compulsory production and distribution of NCU, the awareness level about NCU is limited to 70 per cent of the sample farmers. More importantly, the awareness level is found to be very low among the rainfed areas as compared to irrigated farmers due to prevailing drought and infrequent use of chemical fertilizers in respect of dryland crops. A comprehensive adoption of NCU by farmers across states and crops is not found among the selected households with respect to kharif 2015 which could be due to various reasons such as undue delay in the supply and distribution of NCU, availability of old stock with input dealers, drought and uneven climatic factors prevailing across the country. As revealed by the sample farmers, leaf-figure on the bag (symbol), color and price-differences are the major indicators helped to differentiate between NCU & NU. However, a majority of farmers perceived that the quality of

NCU supplied is good, adequate, timely available and easily accessible in the market besides being evenly distributed. More than half of the tur and paddy-farmers have also found an improvement in the soil health characteristics such as soil texture, soil moisture retention, water infiltration and soil softness and water infiltration while a reduction in soil compaction post-NCU application.

It is very interesting to note that NCU had a positive impact on all the selected variables under the study. The increase in yield level varies from three per cent to 38 per cent across different crops in terms of their main product, while three per cent to 23 per cent in the case of byproducts. More specifically, the highest increase in yield is to an extent of 38 per cent (1.46 quintal/acre) in soybean, 34 per cent (0.90 quintal/acre) in tur, 8 per cent each (1.62 and 1.87 quintal/acre) in paddy and maize, 5 per cent (26 quintal/acre) in sugarcane and 3 per cent (0.26 quintal/acre) in jute crops. However, in the case of by-products, an increase in yield has been observed with respect to paddy (3%=0.82 quintal/acre), tur/red gram (23%=0.45 quintal/acre) and soybean (11%=0.80 quintal/acre), while there is no change observed in respect of jute, maize, and sugarcane reference crops.

A partial budget-based results indicate at a highest incremental income in the case of tur (Rs 14,940/acre), followed by sugarcane (Rs 5313/acre), soybean (Rs.2817/acre), paddy (Rs 2,430/acre), jute (Rs 615/acre) and maize (Rs 363/acre) crops. Accordingly, the benefit-cost ratio works out to 10.21, 10.11, 4.28, 3.46 and 1.21 for the respective crops in the order of magnitude post-adoption of NCU.

In addition, reduction in cost of pest and diseases control and weed management also noticed in the cultivation of these crops post NCU application. However, there is a need for spreading awareness among farmers regarding the NCU usage and its benefits over NU through conducting trainings, organizing demonstrations etc.

Indian Farm Sector in Distress: Dealing with Farmer Suicides

-Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa

Farmer suicides in India are a major socio-economic concern. Drought, crop failure, indebtedness are a few of several distress that are being encountered by farmers of India. During 2015 farmer suicides surged to 8007 at the rate of 22 per day whereas it was 5650 in 2014. According to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), one farmer committed suicide every 32 minutes between 1997 and 2005 in India. The tendency of farmers resorting to the extreme measure of suicide was alarming in Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka states. In 2014, these five states together accounted for about 89 per cent of total number of farmer suicides in the country. With this background a study on farmer suicides in India was taken up with the prime objective to elicit causes of farmer suicides and provide policy suggestions for averting farmer suicides. Primary data was collected from 528 victim households covering 46 districts, 138 taluks, and 388 villages representing 6.63 per cent of total number of suicides (7959) that occurred during 2015-16 in 13 states including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal.

The study showed that farmer suicides in India were not specific to a gender. There were several instances of female farmer suicides in eight of the 13 states studied. It was noted that that 17 per cent of the victims were below 30 years and 70 per cent of sample were in the age group of 31 to 60 years. Around three-fourths of the sample victims were marginal and small farmers. The causes of suicides among farmers was grouped into (1) social causes which include property dispute, marriage related, illness and alcoholism and gambling; (2) farming-related causes such as crop failure due to lack of water and pests and diseases, expectation of high yield and price; (3) Credit-related causes like

burden of crop loan, pressure from lenders, non-availability of loan. Indebtedness was indicated as the main cause for suicides by the households of all sample states. The average amount borrowed per HH was Rs.1.63 lakh. The overall outstanding amount was to the extent of 86 per cent of the total credit. Around 51 per cent of the loan availed by victim farmers was from non-institutional sources. Crop failure was indicated as another important cause by households in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Gujarat. The other causes like expectation of higher output was perceived as a major reason of suicides for 68 per cent of Telangana farmers, 60 per cent for West Bengal farmers. The frustration among the victims originated from either failure to have expected productivity level or failure to sell the produce at expected price or both. Non-realisation of higher output, expectation of loan-waiving, drug abuse were among other causes.

Discontinuation of agriculture was an important impact post suicide as seen in case of 21 per cent of the total HHs. Such situations were evident in West Bengal (63%), Haryana (57%) and Tamil Nadu (53%). Land was sold in large number in MP (36%), Kerala (15%), Telangana (18%) and Andhra Pradesh (13%). Insecurity among family members, discontinuation of education of children were the other impacts of suicides.

Appropriate policy measures may avoid farmer suicides. The individual farmers should be brought under the ambit of an easy functioning crop insurance programme with indemnity being paid within a week after reporting of the crop failure. Currently the compensation for suicides is extended only to farmers who own land/leased in land (on record) and have availed credit from institutional sources against land record. However since most farmers borrow from non-institutional sources, such farmers may be compensated if the

reason for suicide happens to be farming related. Lower prices for produce push farmers to suicides. Hence MSP must be fixed covering explicit and implicit costs. Risk hedging through crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged to reduce farmers' distress aiming at sustainable income. Further creation of farmers welfare cell for counseling and financing the small ventures in the villages, Establishment of Primary health care and

support system to vulnerable farmers so that illness does not serve as a trigger factor to an already indebted farmer, Government intervention in the supply of seeds and other agricultural inputs by establishing fair price retail outlets in rural areas, Establishment of farmers' welfare fund / Farmers' Welfare Department in every state is the need of the hour to prevent suicides.

The Future Rice Strategy for India

-Dr A V Manjunatha, P G Chengappa and Elumalai Kannan

Rice is the most important food crop of India covering about one-fourth of the total cropped area and providing food to about half of the Indian population. The country has 44 million hectare of harvested area and more than 150 million tons of paddy production. Over the decades production of rice in the country has increased by many folds making the country a rice surplus nation. However, the sector is facing innumerable challenges for its sustenance. Indian rice consumption is expected to grow from 106 million tons in 2015 to 122 million tons by 2030. To achieve which, the rapidly declining water table, along with climate change, urbanisation, competition from other crops are posing a threat. The volume on future rice strategy in India concentrates on addressing these issues of climate change, economic crisis and energy crisis by studying the data over the years, by analysing the impact of government programmes, understanding the cultivation aspects of rice, exploring the performances of various varieties of rice over the years, understanding the impact of climate change on rice production, export performance, post-harvest management and so on. The findings were arrived based on various methodologies like time series analysis, allocation expenditure pattern of various government programmes, spatial and temporal analysis, technical efficiency, supply and demand analysis, and trade competitiveness.

Analysis found that the productivity growth of paddy declined from 2.8 per cent per annum

from 1970-89 to 1.4 per cent per annum during 1990-2013. This may be reversed by bridging the yield gap among the different rice growing regions and ecosystems. The yield gaps were prominent in Assam, and shallow lowlands. Eastern India which has majority of the rainfed rice ecosystem could be prioritised to intensify rice production. It is suggested to produce basmati rice in the north western regions, high grade rice in the southern states, and medium grade rice in the northern and the eastern states to utilise their comparative advantage. The application of frontier science and technologies in breeding, production practices and post-harvest management may be prioritised.

Enhancing profitability and income of rice farmers is another issue that has been addressed in the volume. This includes development and promotion of rice value chain through institutional innovations and sustainable rice exports. It is reported that the decline in the average value of the output and increase in average paid out costs have led to drop in the farm, business income. This could be tackled by pursuing a value chain approach that facilitates linking all small farmers with domestic and export markets. Several institutional innovations are suggested to develop strong vertical and horizontal integration in production, marketing and other points on the value chain.

Depletion and degradation of natural resources through monoculture, has led to sol

salinity, pesticide residues, over extraction of natural resources and many more. Apart from contributing to climate change rice production itself is affected by climate change through yield variability due to changes in temperature, rainfall, pest and disease outbreak and disease infestation. Suggestion to improve the management of natural resource include improving efficiency in the use of nutrients, water and energy; improving crop and water management practices; using direct seeded rice; aerobic cultivation, and zero tillage. Efforts should be made to develop varieties with multiple stress tolerance that could be effective in mitigating the negative impact of climate change.

It is suggested to make a significant push in investments in rice research that can lead to the utilisation of advanced tools and technology options. AICRIP may be further strengthened by linking varietal development with testing and release. This will help to meet the growing need for high yielding, stress tolerant and quality rice seeds at cheaper prices. Rice extension and advisory service system should integrate farmers and other

value chain members with knowledge, technology, and markets using digital technologies.

Further the Indian seed provisioning system is extremely complex, encompassing various entities involved in the seed value chain, from research and development to seed retailers who deliver the seed to the farmers. With their participation, the production of rice has increased many folds over the years. Hence the Government should take various measures to develop modern infrastructure for storage, milling and marketing of seeds. The public sector financial institutions may provide financial support to the private seed sector and seed cooperatives at a low interest rate. The regulatory framework should enable the farmers to obtain due compensation from seed companies in the event of crop failure. There is a need for further empirical research to permit development of a comprehensive policy framework to address contentious issues in defining the areas eligible for basmati production. Addressing these issues considering the suggestions indicated can transform the India's rice sector making it sustainable in the long run.

Skill Development Policy for Karnataka

-Prof D Rajasekhar

At the request of the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood, Government of Karnataka, the skill development policy is prepared to assist the department in helping the state's youth to acquire necessary skills for employment, and to promote livelihood. The policy seeks to address issues confronting skill development in the state, such as market failure, information asymmetry, coordination failure and exclusion of marginalised groups. The Policy also intends to ensure the success of the national policy at the state level.

An analysis of youth (in the age group of 16 to 35 years) participation in the labour force, occupational distribution, participation

in the formal and informal sectors, and general education and skill levels by gender and social groups leads to the following policy suggestions: i) Skill provision is urgently needed to promote employment among youth and bring them into the labour force; ii) The Policy needs to be gender sensitive and give priority to women in provision of skills and promotion of employment; iii) Focus is required on providing employable skills among younger women, especially young homemakers to enable them to take up gainful employment; iv) Vocational training institutions should be sensitive to the needs of women candidates; v) Appropriate skills should be provided to the physically challenged so that they are enabled to take up employment; vi) There should be focus on workers

in the informal sector, especially those belonging to SC and ST categories and women, to address social and gender disparities in the access to employable skills and thereby, to decent work; vii) Since the threshold for formal employment is vocational and higher education, vocational skills should be introduced from the eighth standard, as this will ensure that dropouts have some skill for gaining employment; and, viii) There should be changes in the curricula of higher secondary education in favour of vocational skills to improve employment prospects in the formal sector.

An examination of the skill gap by sectors and districts in Karnataka leads to the following policy conclusions: i) an aggressive strategy of larger coverage of youth in the next half decade is needed to address the shortage of skilled and highly skilled people; ii) priority should be given to a) IT&ITES; b) health care services; c) education and skill development, d) building, construction industry and real estate, e) tourism, travel, hospitality and trade; f) agriculture and allied activities; g) transportation, logistics, warehousing and packaging; and h) textiles and garment. These sectors have potential for greater labour absorption, regional development, and gender inclusion.

The institutional infrastructure for skill provision in Karnataka is impressive, but their capacity is not fully utilised. It is therefore imperative to fully utilise the existing capacity in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnics to reduce the skill gap in the state. These institutions need to be upgraded to assess the demand for skills in local areas and design courses as per industry demand and in alignment with the National Skill Qualifying Framework (NSQF).

The number of youths requiring vocational education from 2017 to 2030 is projected at 1.88 crores, comprising 75 lakhs of the workforce existing in 2016 and 113 lakhs of fresh entrants. These two groups consist of informal workers in agriculture and non-agriculture, school dropouts, those completing secondary and higher secondary

education and young homemakers (women). Those completing higher education and formal vocational training are excluded.

The provision of skills to 1.88 crore youths (both stock and fresh entrants) is a gigantic task, which can only be successfully undertaken through concerted efforts by multiple stakeholders in a coordinated manner. Policy strategies and roles of different stakeholders are therefore outlined: i) The focus will be on providing vocational training to fresh entrants by fully utilising the existing formal vocational training institutions; ii) For vocational training to fresh entrants, the private sector will be encouraged to expand vocational training facilities through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs); iii) The higher education system will be strengthened, as it has the potential of gradually reducing the number of youths requiring vocational education in the future; iv) The existing skill courses will be reoriented to make them employment-oriented; v) Most of the youths in the existing workforce will be provided with skills for undertaking new livelihoods or strengthening existing ones by the various relevant government departments, while the Skill department will support them in the development and standardisation of curriculum, certification and so on; and, v) The Department will take the lead role in building awareness and aspirations amongst the youth, support career guidance and placement, and act as a nodal agency to provide industry interface, quality benchmarks, national/ international best practices, monitoring and impact evaluation.

Of the total target of 188 lakhs, about 150 lakh youths will be provided vocational training with the help of existing infrastructure and schemes. The financing strategies to cover training for these 150 lakh youths include encouraging and incentivising private sector investment to start new vocational training institutions through PPP arrangements, providing incentives to industries to participate in apprenticeship training, fully utilising the existing capacity of formal vocational training institutions and converging training programmes

with livelihood activities. For providing short and long term vocational training to the remaining 38 lakh youths, the total funding required is Rs 15,759 crore during the period 2017-2030 at an average of Rs 1,126 crore per year. The government is a major

contributor to the funding on vocational education; at the same time, efforts such as private sector participation will be initiated to sustain vocational education in the long run.

Construction of Youth Development Index

-Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani

Currently India has approximately 360 million people in the age group of 15-19 years which accounts for nearly 27.5% of its total population. Since young population is the most vibrant and valuable human capital, India can seize the opportunity of capitalising the youth resource for nation building and making India a global power. India can achieve such a goal, provided right policies are in place for harnessing the youth energy, enhancing their skills and encouraging their participation in local and global economy. These can be pursued effectively with the help of Youth Development Index, which is a composite measure of the status of youth. Hence, RGNIYD had made a pioneering attempt to develop Youth Development Index for the first time for the year 2010 and subsequently, as a follow up measure, India Youth Development Report- 2017 is developed. India Youth Development Report – 2017 aims at assessing the current status of youth for the year 2017 as well as tracking the trends in youth development for a time period of 2010-2016 in India and across the states and union territories. In view of the need for global comparison, YDI - 2017 is constructed, using the new definition of youth as specified in the latest National Youth Policy of 2014 and adopting the methodology followed in the Common Wealth Youth Development Index. For ascertaining trends in the youth development in India and across the states for the specified time period, ie, 2010-2016, Youth Development Index was constructed for the year 2016 using the same definition of youth, more or less same set of variables depending on the availability of the comparable data and same methodology as followed in the YDI – 2010 to facilitate strict comparison.

Youth Development Index is a multidimensional index based on capability or asset based approach whose provision enhances capabilities and competencies to realize one's potential and improve one's well being. It is also guided by the principles of rights based framework that is in line with broad contours of participatory democracy. The idea behind the formulation of constructing Youth Development Index is to monitor the progress and development of youth across a total of six dimensions with 19 indicators. Those six domains include levels of education, health and well being, employment, political participation, civic participation and social inclusion. The YDI values range between 0 and 1 while the state with a perfect score of 1 indicates highest youth development attainable and 0 indicates no youth development.

At an all-India level, YDI value is 0.569 making it a medium YDI country as per the classification of Global YDI report with substantial disparity witnessed at the sub-national level ranging from 0.466 (Bihar) to 0.689 (Himachal Pradesh) among the major states. Youth Gender Development Index score at the national level for male is 0.625 and for female, YDI score is 0.535. Youth Education Index scores 0.513 while Youth Health Index is 0.632. Youth Work Index stands at 0.572 with Youth Political Participation Index (YPPI) at 0.436 and Youth Civic Participation Index (YCPI) score at 0.191. Lastly, Youth Social Inclusion Index tries to capture the social inequality between groups among youth stands at the score 0.785.

Given this picture, Youth Development Index serves as an effective decision support tool

for sound policy development, rational resource allocation and driving action. All the state and non-state actors can use the index not only for policy dialogue and policy design but also to promote accountability of the state agencies towards programmatic efforts.

The India Youth Development Report comprises mainly three sections, besides introduction and conclusion. Section A deals with India Youth Development Index - 2017. Section B analyses Youth Development in India 2010-16:

Tracking the Trends. The Status Papers on Youth in the domains of Health, Education, Employment, Skill Development, Civic and Political Participation and Inclusion and Social Justice are presented in the Section C.

This study was undertaken on behalf of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, sponsored by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India.

Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India

-Dr Marchang Reimeingam

The study largely established and revalidated the inter-relationship and mutual affects between education, employment and economy of Scheduled Tribes (STs) of North-Eastern Region (NER) based on secondary data and of Manipur using primary data. ST population constituted of about one-third of the region's people. They predominantly live in rural areas and largely belonging to self-employed economic groups. In rural areas, agriculture is their predominant occupation. Nevertheless, industrialisation remains underdeveloped in most of the NE states.

Secondary data result shows that the development of education has increasingly changed employment and economic structures converging and orienting towards the non-agricultural particularly services sector for ST population following the country's development trajectory. Education has developed significantly for STs as for all-social groups. It has developed relatively greater in the region than in the country particularly for ST. The attainment of literacy rate was greater for ST than all-social groups in most of the NE states; that is not the case for the country. Females remain behind the males in education in most of the NE states. Educational development has changed its structure with an increase of educated

people. The proportion of educated was much greater for males than females in both rural and urban areas. Urban people have attained higher educational level than rural counterparts due to a better access to higher educational infrastructure. Educational development is associated with an increase of government and household expenditure on education in the region.

Employment level of the region did not differ much from the country's level. Among the ST, less than half of the people were actively participating in the labour force in most of the NE states as in the country. LFPR and WPR have declined for most of the NE states as in the country for ST as for all-social groups in both the areas. Moreover, WPR drops as the level of education rises for most of the NE states for ST as for all-social groups. LFPR, WPR and education specific WPR were greater for males than females and for rural than urban areas for ST and all-social groups.

Agriculture remains the predominating employment avenues for most of the ST people of the region as in the country. However, it is not so prominent in the region when compared to the country's level. Employment in agriculture sector has gradually declined as non-agricultural

employment increases in all the NE states following the region's and country's trend. Importantly, employment in agriculture declines while employment in non-agriculture increases with an increase of educational level for ST of NER as in the country.

The region's economy is increasingly driven by the non-agricultural sector especially the service sector. It shows that the economy of ST has converged towards the general economy. Non-agricultural income has increased as agricultural income has declined significantly in all the NE states. Educational development has contributed to the growth of non-agricultural income. The growth of economy is not uniform across the NE states. The economies of ST-dominated NE states (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland) are growing faster than that of the region indicating that the conventional economic growth trend has trickled down to the economy of ST. Yet, the economy grows visibly slower in the region when compared to the country's level.

Primary field data results show a change and development of education, employment and economy of ST people. Household data

result of Manipur shows and validates that ST people's educational development has led to an increase of non-agricultural, particularly services sector, employment and income. Self-employed households are predominant in rural areas; however, majority of the urban households belongs to regular salaried economic groups. Standard of living is still modest as most of the households belong to low and medium income group (monthly income of <Rs 15,000).

Primary individual data result shows an educational development as the level of literacy is very high especially among the younger than the older generation. Educational level is directly related with the income and earnings. Labour mobility is prominently visible besides income mobility. Education has immensely affected the structure of economic pursuit of the ST people which in turn affect their economic structure.

Thus it is imperative, as a policy measure, to generate formal (non-agricultural) employment opportunities for STs particularly in rural areas. Develop higher educational system and industrial sector. Create a sufficient employment opportunities corresponding to the growth of education.

Decentralised Delivery of Educational Services in Karnataka

Illiteracy is still a major problem, and 35 per cent of illiterate adults (15 years and above) worldwide are in India. There are two important dimensions to illiteracy problem. First dimension is the large proportion of illiterate population. Second, the school education system does not automatically ensure that all the children are in the school. It also does not impart quality of education leading to the emergence of illiteracy problem despite the school attendance for a few years. Governance and management related issues are associated with poor educational outputs. Decentralisation is often presented as a promising policy option to overcome these problems and thereby improve educational

-Prof D Rajasekhar, Dr R Manjula and Dr Erlend Berg

outputs. For the last 25 years, decentralisation reforms have been carried out in India and Karnataka for improving the governance at the local level and improve educational outcomes in terms of adult and school education.

The responsibility of providing adult and non-formal education is assigned to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Karnataka, and functions relating to adult education were entrusted to all the three tiers of PRIs. However, studies looking into the decentralisation at the ground level in the implementation of adult education programme are scanty. For improving school education,

the Eleventh Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment assigns the responsibility of school education to PRIs. School Development and Management Committees (SDMCs) have been constituted to promote people's participation in the school development. Studies however question whether SDMCs have really succeeded in promoting people's participation and decentralised governance in school education.

This study therefore examines the role of decentralised government in improving educational outcomes, both adult and school education, in Karnataka with the help of primary data collected from a few villages in Davanagere district. Interviews and discussions with district officials, elected representatives and functionaries of grama panchayats, representatives of SDMCs and schools, line department officials were also used in addressing the study questions.

A review of programmes and expenditure on education in Karnataka suggests that the government has been active in formulating policies and programmes to improve school education.

Decentralisation and adult education

A review of secondary sources on adult education in Karnataka showed that continuing literacy, camp literacy, literacy through students, Punaschetana and Sakshara Bharathi are important programmes in the state.

An analysis of primary data collected from sample illiterate persons showed that adult illiteracy is mainly because of discontinuation from the school to assist parents in household occupation, helping mothers in taking care of younger siblings/ household chores and compulsion to work for earning income. Lack of school facilities was not an important problem, thus suggesting that illiteracy was more on account of poverty and limited awareness on returns to education.

Less than two-thirds of the sample respondents made efforts to obtain literacy (mainly signature).

Family members played an important role in 44 per cent of sample respondents obtaining some literacy skills. Only 4.5 per cent of them stated that they attended non-formal education centres.

As a result, the illiterate women continue to be disempowered. Despite the government efforts to promote adult literacy, all the sample illiterates stated that they are unable to read medicine labels, bus routes, help their children in homework and read news headlines. Nearly, 75% of illiterates are uncomfortable to speak in grama sabha and about 53% are uncomfortable to interact with officials of grama panchayat and line departments. About 42% of them stated that they are uncomfortable to travel outside. Thus, lack of decentralised delivery of adult education has adversely affected women mobility and empowerment.

Decentralisation and school education

The functioning of three SDMCs located in three different grama panchayats in Davanagere district is discussed in this study. This discussion covered; i) the composition of SDMCs; ii) the role played by grama panchayats and SDMCs in decentralised delivery of educational services; iii) analysis of educational outputs achieved and factors influencing the performance of SDMCs.

The three SDMCs covered in the study are different in their functioning. The functioning SDMC had good relationship with the grama panchayat and outputs achieved were good. The non-functioning SDMC witnessed the political interference right at the time of its constitution; as a result, the composition of the SDMC was not widely accepted. This in turn resulted in an intense conflict between the SDMC and grama panchayat. The third SDMC became defunct because of internal contradictions and official interference. The educational outcomes in villages with non-functioning and defunct SDMCs were poor. The analysis thus shows that there is need to have harmonious relationship between the grama panchayat and SDMC.

Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka

-Dr M Balasubramanian

Climate change has adversely affected the livelihoods of millions of people at a global level. Vulnerable groups in developing countries are likely to be affected due to their extensive dependence on climate-sensitive livelihood options. In addition, marginalized communities are least able to cope with climate-related risks. For example, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women in India are highly vulnerable to climate change. In this context, this study aims to assess the vulnerability of vulnerable communities to climate change in Karnataka. The study assesses the vulnerability to climate change of 305 households chosen in four villages of Karnataka: Gowdathatagadde (Kolar district), Bhoovanahalli (Mandya district), Shiriyara (Udupi district) and Yarjanthi (Raichur district). The study uses 17 socio-economic and biophysical indicators obtained from in-depth interviews conducted in the 305 households to show climate vulnerability components: adaptive capacity, exposure, and sensitivity. The study also uses Factor Analysis to develop weights for different indicators and build a Household Vulnerability Index (HVI) according to the IPCC methodology for vulnerability assessment of selected villages.

Moreover, an ordinal logit regression model was used for estimating the determinants of vulnerability of households to climate change. The study depended on variables including age, sex, marital status, education, employment, monthly income, period of living in the area, family size, caste, total land holding, agriculture production, status of property, adaptation strategy, climate

experience, temperature experience, drought experience and health impacts. The logit regression model was used for the household perception, whether they have adaptation or not in their household. The study result shows that all the study villages from the four districts are highly vulnerable to climate change. The households were classified under three categories: highly vulnerable with an index from -1.69211 to -0.02142; moderately vulnerable with an index of -0.00842 to 0.977749; and less vulnerable with an index of 1.050233 to 1.91313 based on factor score analysis. The ordinal logit regression results show that the marital status, caste, agriculture production, temperature experience and land holding are statistically significant at 5% and 10% level.

The study shows that Yarjanthi village (Raichur district) is highly vulnerable, followed by Bhoovanahalli (Mandya district) and third moderate vulnerable Gowdathatagadde (Kolar) and fourth less vulnerable Shiriyara (Udupi). The study also finds that out of the 305 households studied, only 11 are moderately vulnerable, 208 households are highly vulnerable and 86 are less vulnerable in the study villages. It is also found that out of the 98 households studied in Gowdathatagadde village in Kolar district, only 8 are low vulnerable 61 households are moderately vulnerable and 29 are highly vulnerable.

The main implication of the study is to emphasise on equal and sustainable resource allocation for the groups affected by climate change in our society.

Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

-Dr Anil Kumar V

This research project deals with urban governance and local democracy at district level cities. The research follows the approach of comparing two states as is demonstrated earlier by Rob Jenkins (Jenkins: 2004). The book compares united Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These two states have been fast developing since liberalisation process has been adopted and urban growth in both the states has been rapid. However, the study argues that in both the states urbanisation is skewed towards the capital cities of Hyderabad and Bengaluru, wherein the latter two cities emerged as what the urban studies literature calls the 'Primate Cities'. Primate cities are defined by the criteria of them being many times bigger than the next city in the region/state. We argue that this kind of urban development is also characterised by neglect of district level cities and cities further down in the urban hierarchy. For example, according to 2011 census Bangalore, with a population of 8.426 million is bigger by 8.9 times than the second biggest city of Karnataka Hubballi, with a population of 9,43,857. Likewise, according to 2011 census, Hyderabad with a population of 6.81 million is bigger by the next biggest city in Telangana, Warangal, by 8.3 times. Warangal is with a population of 8,11,844.

We argue that in this nature of urban development wherein urban primacy plays a major role the district level cities are given short shrift in terms of policy attention. The primate cities grab all attention by policy makers, media and academia. This reflects in the lack of proper governance, planning and service delivery in district level cities. We demonstrate this taking the cases two district level cities in Karnataka namely of Udupi and Dharwad and two district level cities namely Mahabubnagar and Kurnool from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. The research shows that in the latter even the basic minimum civic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation

and solid waste management are neglected. All these cities suffer from open drainage systems, lack of proper sanitation and drinking water supply. Also they lack proper governance to redress these problems. The existing arrangements of governance of these district-level cities often by-pass the 74th Amendment to the Constitution. And urban planning of these cities is minimal. The existing governance and planning systems are largely run by the bureaucracy sidestepping the elected representatives. To provide an example regarding governance from these cities, it is the office of district magistrate or collector which takes all the decisions regarding the district city governance and planning in Karnataka, whereas it is the municipal commissioner's office that takes all the decisions regarding district city's governance and planning in Andhra Pradesh. And besides, the laws that existed preceding the 74th Amendment, which were to be annulled after the passing of the 74th Amendment, are still in practice in these states. Thus both the governance mechanisms and legal frameworks within which governance happens need critical analysis. The state of the cities and towns below the district level is often even more pathetic.

We argue that this is owing to the larger policy inattention towards the district tier cities. Thus the book argues that there should be decentralised urban development rather than an urban development wherein only the primate cities benefit from the process. Thus, as is mentioned above, research presented here is a critique of existing pattern of urbanisation at state and district levels. The study brings into light the plight of citizens at the district level cities where even minimum basic civic amenities are either neglected or have not received attention.

This research attempts to provide a critique of current state of urban development in Karnataka

and Andhra Pradesh where urban concentration and urban primacy play a major role at the expense of the district level cities and town-level cities. We argue that the current pattern of urban development is detrimental to decentralised urban development and urban governance. The study

marshals evidence to support this argument from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, drawing on primary research through qualitative interviews in the district cities, supplemented with a survey in the same cities, as well as secondary research.

Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India – Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services

-Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya

The main objective is project to create a knowledge base on different aspects of Ageing in India by facilitating/undertaking a series of thematic studies and disseminating the findings to different stakeholders. From the year 2013, this project brought out two thematic papers, three working papers, two reports in the series of good practices on elderly care in India and a national report on Caring for Our Elders: Early Responses. The first thematic paper is on Social Security of the Elderly in India. The major objective of this paper is to provide a critical review of the social security schemes of the central and state governments of India, and evaluate their performance on the basis of available evidence in micro and macro studies in order to determine to what extent they have reached out to the targeted population. The

second thematic paper is on Older Women in India: Economic Social and Health Concerns. This thematic paper shows that income insecurity and economic dependency among older women is wide spread in India. The three working papers published were Public Expenditure Requirements and Financing Options for National Universal Old Age Pension Scheme in India, Inequalities in Elderly Health and Wellbeing in India: An Exploration and Studies on documentation of good practices on ageing issues, qualitative study on old age homes and networking with stake holders on building awareness, access and quality of services for the elderly have been the main focus of the work. Several small-scale studies to understand various dimensions of the elderly issues were also carried out.

Living Arrangement Concordance and Wellbeing of Older Persons in India

-Dr T S Syamala

Adjustment and coping issues are of prime importance throughout life. These are issues of great concern even among the older adults, owing to the multi-dimensional nature of the adaptation and adjustment of the ageing individuals to their environment. It has often been postulated that individuals are more likely to experience control and positive adjustment when their abilities, resources and needs are in consonance with the demands of the environment. If the older adults live in an environment they prefer and choose, it is expected that they will have more positive attitudes

towards life, advanced adjustment abilities and improved welfare among them in comparison to those who cannot live in environments they prefer. The Congruence Theory of person-environment fit tries to explain these phenomena. The person-environment fit theory assumes that outcomes are a function of the interaction between individuals and their environment, wherein a good fit typically results in positive outcomes for the individual. Further, this theory argues that the alignment between characteristics of people and their environment results in positive outcomes and the

individual often strives to maximise concordance between environment and needs. Studies have shown that elders with congruence (concordance) between needs and environment enjoy higher morale. A cognitive match between preferences and realities elevates sense of control, which has long been recognised as critical to the well-being of people at any age.

There is limited research on concordance of living arrangements among the older adults. A few studies dealing with this issue are mainly from Taiwan and China however, such studies are virtually absent from the Indian context. Further, there are also limited studies on the preference of the elderly with respect to their living arrangement and the match between the actual and the preferred place of stay. Therefore, any information on the living arrangement preferences and concordance in living arrangement will help in a clear understanding of the welfare needs for the elderly.

Given this background, this study examines the living arrangement concordance and its determinants and the relationship between living

arrangement concordance and health among Indian elderly by using data gathered from over 9,852 elderly in seven states in India under the UNFPA study on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India. The analysis focuses on elders who co-reside with children or who live alone/with a spouse only. The preference data show that around one third of the Indian elderly indicated a preference for independent living which is indicative of the likely changes in future living arrangement patterns in the country. The covariates of logistic regression predicts differently for co residence concordance and independent living concordance. The urban residents who live independently have high discordance whereas when they live in co-residence they have high concordance. Similarly, the likelihood of discordance is more when widows live alone whereas the likelihood concordance is more when widows are in co residence. Further, the living arrangement concordance did not appear to be a significant predictor of self-rated health or better mental health status. The household financial condition was the most important predictor that determined health status among older persons.

Utilisation of JSY under Maternity Benefit Scheme: An Evaluation Study of Karnataka

-Prof C M Lakshmana

In India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented several health programmes and schemes under the flagship programme of NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) which was introduced in 2005. In the last 10 years, this has seen a tremendous impact on healthcare delivery in general and promoting women and child health in particular. The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme is among the health schemes implemented under NRHM, and was launched on April 12, 2005 with the main objectives of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality and promoting institutional deliveries in the country. In this background, the main purpose of the present study is to evaluate the progress and performance

of JSY as well as to understand the utilization of JSY incentive by the eligible beneficiaries in Karnataka under the NRHM.

For this study, both secondary and primary data have been used and available secondary data from the HMIS (Health Management Information System) portal have been culled out to evaluate the progress and performance of JSY. Under the NRHM, the performance of JSY in Karnataka was very impressive. The performance of JSY in terms of registration to the total ANC enrolment was significant in most of the districts excepting Bengaluru Urban and Dakshina Kannada. A majority of the districts had shown excellent

performance at more than 75 per cent. The study confirms that over a period of time due to increased awareness on JSY and JSSK among women, a majority of women are coming to health facilities on their own instead of depending upon the ASHA workers in rural areas. It is very important to note here that almost all women are aware about JSY benefit and its utilization. But the unfortunate thing is that still, the free referral transport facility used by women to reach the health facility was not

even 50 per cent. And more than 50 per cent of the women used their own transport facility to reach their home from the health facility. It is due to non-availability of vehicles for services.

Overall, the performance of JSY registration to the total ANCs was 43 per cent which increased to 68 per cent in 2015-16. On the other hand, JSY paid to eligible mothers was 40 per cent in 2009-10 which increased to 52 per cent in 2015-16.

Use and Impact of Soil-Testing and the Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilisers by Farmers in India

-Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan

The importance of an appropriate fertilizer usage in the agricultural sector is gaining more prominence in the present techniques of cultivation, as it has become an important factor of production. In the light of an increased degradation of natural resources due to intensive cultivation and injudicious use of inputs, their sustainable management holds the key to ensuring sustainable production. With this background, various state and Central governments have implemented several schemes and programmes as part of encouraging farmers to go for soil testing free of cost. Although various programmes had been in operation across states and the country, there were no systematic studies undertaken so far, to evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts on crop productivity, extent of soil testing for nutrient deficiency and adoption of recommended doses of fertilizers by farmers based on soil tests. Therefore, the present study was undertaken as part of evaluating the effectiveness of fertilizer programme on crop productivity, extent of soil-testing for nutrient deficiency and adoption of recommended doses of fertilizers by farmers based on soil tests.

The present study relied on both the primary and secondary data collected from the farmers of paddy, wheat, soybean, cotton, groundnut and

maize crops, across Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar states in India. From each state, two major crops were selected based on their area share criterion. The reference period for the study was 2013-14. From the list of soil-tested farmers, crop-wise farmers, who had tested their soils for the respective crops, were selected randomly for assessing the application of the recommended doses of fertilizers and their impact on crop production. The survey also involved control (non- soil-tested) farmers, for each crop from each district, selected randomly from the chosen cluster for differentiating the effect of the application of the recommended doses of fertilizers on crop productivity and returns.

The study revealed that State Department of Agriculture is the major source of information on soil testing among the sample farmers across the selected states, followed by KVKs, friends, SAUs, private companies and neighbours. A majority of the soil-tested farmers have reported that increase in crop yield, motivation from demonstration or training or exposure visits with best farming practices, inclination towards adoption of new technologies, and availing of benefits under subsidy scheme were the major reasons for soil testing. Conversely, it is noticed that the lack of knowledge on soil testing, the long distance between the field

and soil testing laboratories, and do not know how to take soil samples were the top three reasons for not testing their soil systems.

It is observed that irrespective of the crops and states, none of the farmers has followed RDFs prescribed in the SHC reports based on soil testing. It is also observed that control farmers had applied higher quantities of fertilizers than the soil-tested farmers, due to lack of knowledge on soil testing and its usefulness in agriculture. Soil-tested farmers had applied comparatively lower quantities of fertilizers than control farmers, which might be attributed their better level of awareness regarding over doses of fertilizers and their adverse effects on soil and crop health through various government programmes in the recent years.

Although none of the farmers had applied fertilizers as per the recommendations in the SHCs, nearly 20 per cent of paddy, 35 per cent of wheat, 11 per cent of maize, 44 per cent of soybean and 40 per cent each of groundnut and cotton soil-tested farmers have stated that they had followed RDFs partially or fully. Out of which, a majority of the farmers had expressed their willingness to continue with RDFs in their agricultural practices. Across states, the proportion of farmers following RDFs does not exceed 40 per cent in respect of the crops.

Overall, it is observed that a partial or full adoption of RDFs has had a positive impact on productivity as well as values, with regard to all reference crops, excepting the case of jute crop. However, positive results have also been observed in the case of jute (before and after approach). From with and without approach, it is observed that, the highest increase in yield of reference crops was in the case of soybean (16%), followed by groundnut (13%), cotton (10%), wheat (9%), and paddy and maize (four per cent each). Similarly, the results of before and after situations reveal that the aggregate increase in yield with respect to maize was 28 per cent, followed by groundnut (24%), cotton (23%), paddy (15%), jute (14%), soybean (10%) and wheat (6%).

With the results, the study suggested that there is a greater awareness regarding soil-testing among the farmers; however, soil-testing facilities are not easily accessible. Hence, there is a need for establishing Soil Test Laboratories (STLs), preferably at the taluk/ block-level for equipping them with modern facilities and staff as part of generating accurate and reliable results across the country. As part of overcoming the adverse impacts an excessive use of chemical fertilizers on soil health, the governments should promote and encourage farmers towards the production and usage of organic fertilizers.

State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17: The Case of Goa State

-Prof M Devendra Babu

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj (MoPR), Government of India facilitates for promoting effective, accountable and transparent Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and more importantly advocates and supports devolution of powers and resources from States to Panchayats. The extent of powers and responsibilities devolved and building up of capacities for effective and transparent functioning varies between the States. The MoPR periodically undertakes a

quantitative and qualitative assessment in the form of a State of Panchayat Raj Report (SoPR), of the functioning of PRIs, their achievements and in terms of empowerment and strengthening of PRIs in the states. In addition, every year the MoPR commissions an independent study to rank States through a Panchayat Devolution Index (DI) measuring the extent to which the respective states have devolved various requisites such as powers, responsibilities, resources to panchayats. Based

on the ranking, states that rank high on the DI are awarded, and honoured every year.

Set in this backdrop, the study on 'State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report - 2016-17: The Case of Goa State' was undertaken. This study is restricted to second part that is to collect secondary data and verify from the field the real powers, functions, functionaries and finances devolved to PRIs in Goa State. For the study purpose multi-stage sampling method was adopted in the selection of District Panchayat (DP) and Village Panchayats. Among the two DPs in Goa State the North Goa DP was selected. Within this district two Blocks namely Pernem and Bardez were selected. Again in each of the Blocks two Village Panchayats totalling four were selected.

The field information reveals that the PRIs in Goa State are very weak. It adhered to certain provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act such as conducting elections once in five years, reservations to SC/STs and women. But when it comes to substantial part of devolving powers to PRIs scant regard is shown. The State has retained powers

relating to economic, social and service delivery at the grass-root level. The DP is only an advisory and coordinated body. It does not have any role in the economic and social development. The 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule have not been devolved either fully or partially and hence the sectoral department works under the State control and supervision. Similarly, no financial devolution is made except the grants given for maintaining the DP secretariat.

The Village Panchayats in Goa State have been entrusted with some powers. On an average, each VP will have three permanent staff deputed by the State. Only a few basic responsibilities such as drinking water, solid waste management, streetlights, burial grounds, registration of births and deaths are entrusted to VPs. The VP is bestowed with a few tax powers like building/house tax, licence fee etc. Besides, the VPs receive Central government and Central Finance Commission grants. Overall, the State wields enormous power and control over local development issues supposed to be the domain of PRIs.

Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Taluk, Zilla and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka

-Prof M Devendra Babu, Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof N Sivanna and Dr R Manjula

Karnataka is one the pioneering states in introducing and implementing decentralisation policies and reforms in India. For the panchayats to function meaningfully the state has devolved a large number of functions, functionaries and finances. Given the importance of the functions in terms of economic, human development and social justice an important question here is that, what constraints and difficulties do PRIs face in discharging the core/basic functions? These constraints and difficulties may be administrative, technical and financial. In this context a study was undertaken for Fourth State Finance Commission of Karnataka to assess and analyse the performance and constraints that Zilla, Taluk and Grama

Panchayatss confront in the delivery of core/basic functions.

The specific objectives of the study were:

- To bring out the achievements made by panchayats in the core activities
- To analyse and assess the difficulties that Taluk and Zilla Panchayats face in the delivery of the core functions.
- To examine the extent of provision of important basic services in the villages;
- To evaluate the capacity of elected and non-elected officials in the delivery of core/basic services; and
- To provide policy recommendations based on the study findings.

The study focused on the delivery of five core functions, namely, education, health, welfare of women and children, social welfare (SCs/STs) and agriculture at Taluk and Zilla Panchayat levels. At the grama panchayat level, the study focused on drinking water, sanitation, streetlights and roads. A multi-stage sampling method was followed for the study. The analysis is based on both quantitative and qualitative information. A checklist and questionnaire was canvassed among the official and non-official members and citizens to collect primary data. Broadly the questions taken up for study were twofold. 1) Performance of PRIs in economic and social development and delivering basic services, and 2) The problems/constraints faced by these institutions while undertaking the above activities.

Performance

The study reveals that the performance of PRIs in delivering the core functions are partial and it varies between the sectors, districts, taluks and grama panchayats. The problem here is that no single entity is responsible for performing a function or the service. Multiple institutions/agencies are involved in carrying out the same function/service like the Deputy Commissioner, state level departments, parallel bodies. With all multiple agencies (including panchayats) involved in the delivery of services and other developmental activities, the outcomes are far from satisfactory. The panchayats within their powers could have done better but they could not because of multiple problems/constraints.

Constraints

The rural local governments in Karnataka face many hurdles while discharging their functions. These include administrative, technical, financial and capacities.

By and large there exists cordial relation between elected body and personnel of departments. The budget, draft and action plans are prepared and approved in the standing committees and in general body meetings. However, there are

important administrative constraints which in a way affect the implementation and outcome of schemes by the departments. First, the personnel of line departments not only obey and implement the PRIs schemes but also implement the schemes of other agencies/authorities and here most of days of top officials goes for attending meetings. On an average 16 to 18 days in 25 working days in a month goes for attending meetings. Second and most important problem is shortage of personnel and staff in almost all departments. The key posts are vacant. This affects implementation and also adhering to quality aspects. Third overlapping and non clarity of roles on schemes also cause problems in implementation and monitoring. Fourth is rigidities in the schemes transferred to PRIs. The schemes have to be implemented irrespective of whether there is need for it or not. Some frictions do arise between the elected members and departmental officials. Fifth, in some ZPs due to misunderstanding between the elected members and officials there was delay in the approval of action plans. The delay in the approvals lead to hurriedness on the part of officials to complete the execution of works/projects before the closing of financial year and in the process quality is compromised.

Coming to technical problems, the services of technical personnel is required only in some sectors particularly in construction-oriented and civil works. It is opined that by and large there is no delay in providing technical reports before implementation and after completion of the works. With regard to finances of panchayats whatever the departments estimate for the schemes the same will be approved by the state. Again, the Central Finance Commission (CFC) grants have been deprived to ZPs and TPs from 2015-16 onwards (Fourteenth Finance Commission period) which affecting greatly of their budget and priorities.

The major problem at all PRIs and Departmental level is management of finances. The accounts (receipts and expenditure) are not prepared and managed as required from time to

time and the same is deprived for the members in the standing and other meetings..

Measures Needed

The above noted constraints dogging at the panchayat bodies need to be rectified for obtaining optimum utility from decentralisation. There should be proper delineation of functions between panchayats and other institutions so that overlapping and encroachment problems are avoided. Adequate and trained personnel have to be posted to PRIs. The existing technical personnel are grossly inadequate and their capacities are low to the tasks. The panchayats should have own cadre

rather than deputed personnel. With regard to finances, the needs are more but availability is less. There is need to provide more resources to PRIs by the state and a large share of it should be in the form of untied grants so that these institutions could focus on local priorities. Yet another important need is upgradation of knowledge and capacities of both elected and non-elected members. Though training programmes are being conducted they are sporadic in nature. What is needed is repeated training programmes and motivation of members especially the women and SC/ST members to attend such programmes.

Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in Rural India

-Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Bhattacharjee

Engaging in non-farm activities provides a means to diversify income outside agriculture and smoothen income across time, which can be a boon to a farmer in the face of uncertainties of crop failure. It must be noted that RNFS has strong linkages with the farm sector through - production linkages including either forward linkages from agriculture to non-farm sector or backward linkage from non-farm to farm sector. There can also be consumption linkages comprising consumption of locally produced non-farm goods and services by farm households and thereby boosting the nonfarm sector, or, factor market linkages, that is, farm non-farm linkages in the background of seasonal change in demand for labor/other inputs.

This study is focused on finding the linkages between farm and nonfarm sectors in rural India. Specifically, the study aims to answer these questions: How is RNFS affected by access to technology/know-how by the farmers and increased agricultural productivity, thus, creating surplus for investment in nonfarm business (production linkage)? What is the impact of increase in small and marginal farmers on the nonfarm sector of that region? Can there be consumption linkage as they tend to consume locally produced

nonfarm commodities? How does growth of modern/urban sector influence rural nonfarm sector? What is the impact of access to credit on the RNFS (credit linkage)?

Data Sources and Results

This study uses both secondary and primary data. Various unit level data from the NSSO (primarily debt and investment survey) and the India Human Development Survey have been used in this study. The primary surveys were conducted in purposively selected villages in Karnataka, West Bengal and Assam.

The RNFS is an important source of employment in rural areas, constituting 36% of total rural employment, but NSSO data show that there are significant variations across states. It is found that services constitute a significant share of 48% of the rural non-farm employment, while manufacturing constitutes only 20%. The construction sector individually generates the highest employment and is the fastest growing sector. In addition, most of the non-farm enterprises in India are own-account enterprises, its share in rural areas being 91% which primarily employs household members for carrying out production

activities. Thus, they are subsistence enterprises. We also found that 53% of the non-farm enterprises were in a state of stagnation or contraction and another 15 % are not in operation during 2007-2010. This clearly shows the state of the sector.

Our regression analysis shows that employment in the rural non-farm sector, particularly manufacturing and services, has a positive statistically significant relationship with an increase in agricultural productivity revealing production linkage. Large number of small and marginal farmers in a region has a positive impact on the employment in the RNFS showing the role of consumption linkage. Increased access to agricultural extension services expands rural employment, particularly manufacturing and services.

Surveys in Karnataka, West Bengal and Assam show that the level of development of a state determines the kinds of farm and nonfarm linkages that exist. In Karnataka, farm business profit is not being invested in non-farm activities; it is the non-farm sector surplus that is contributing to income generation, providing a source of funds for farm activities. In West Bengal, production of food grains is decreasing over time and that of nonfood grains is increasing. Decrease in food grains production is causing a reduction in demand for implements utilized in production of food grains (e.g. sickle and other implements used for rice harvesting) and this in turn is squeezing some units of traditional RNFS, which produce these inputs.

Conclusion and Policy Implications

- Our regression analysis shows that improvements in agricultural productivity can provide resources for investment in non-farm business and can thereby enhance employment and income for the rural populace. This can then act as a virtuous circle. Thus, policies for improving farm and non-farm sector should go hand in hand.
- The study finds that both production and consumption linkages are critical for the

development of rural nonfarm sector. It is also essential to ensure that products of both agriculture and nonfarm sector receive remunerative price. Developing contract farming is one option to ensure better price for farmers. Surplus in one sector can then be channelized to the other for meeting the investment needs.

- It is however found that though employment in nonfarm sector is growing over time, more than 90% of these enterprises are own-account enterprises, that is, they do not use any hired labour. Possibilities of more innovative nonfarm activities should be carefully thought of by relevant authorities depending on the resource base of a region and should be disseminated to the rural masses. Cooperative banks in the village may come up with **business development plans** especially for new innovative activities. This was also indicated by the Vaidyanathan Committee.
- Only about 1/5th of these enterprises are in the manufacturing sector and petty service based activities such as trading dominates the scene. It is important to remember that manufacturing enterprises generate more employment per rupee of investment. Developing food processing units based on local resources can be a good option in addition to developing animal husbandry products.
- The NSSO data shows that a meagre 0.2% of households availed loans from formal or informal agencies for financing fixed capital and maintenance expenditure for nonfarm business.
- Self-help groups (SHG) or joint liability group (JLG) formation can be of much help to take up income generating activities and access credit for these endeavours. While SHG with women members are common in the state of Karnataka, other states such as Assam need to develop such groups in a large scale. JLGs with male members are yet to develop in most states.

Thus, in conclusion, the Indian RNFS sector has yet to reach its full potential. Development of

nonfarm activities is indispensable for farmers' all-inclusive betterment as it is impossible to increase

the income of the farmers through farm activities alone, given the small sizes of their land holdings.

Multi-dimensional Wellbeing: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives

-Prof S Madheswaran, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Dr M Balasubramanian

Over the past years well-being has been increasingly included into the conceptualization of economic development and social progress. Although there is a general agreement that well-being is a complex, multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon, including various life domains and areas, different components and different system levels, there is no consensus on how these different dimensions of well-being should be conceptualized, how well-being is related to other key concepts of economic and social progress (e.g. poverty, deprivation, vulnerability, sustainability) and how multidimensional well-being should be measured and analyzed. Employing a cross-cultural (Indian-Swiss) and multidisciplinary perspective the project has three objectives: Firstly, the project aims at developing a more coherent and more sophisticated understanding of multidimensional well-being. Secondly, the project aims at discussing existing and developing new measures and indicators of multidimensional well-being. The third objective of the project is to empirically analyse and examine in more detail specific aspects of multidimensional well-being, notably the (multidimensional) well-being situation of specific social groups in India and Switzerland. The project aims to provide more robust knowledge on multi-dimensional well-being, both at the conceptual and methodological-analytical levels.

Six visits have been undertaken during the reporting period (two in Switzerland and four in India). The main activities constituted in, *firstly*, presenting and discussion ongoing research projects of the Swiss and Indian research groups (including invited presentations of Swiss and Indian colleagues) and the organization of a joint

workshop on "Indian and Swiss perspectives on well-being, poverty and inequality" (University of Neuchâtel/Switzerland, 2-3 June 2016). These discussions provided, *secondly*, the basis for the discussion and definition of topics of common papers and of a jointly prepared international conference. *Thirdly*, we started to draft seven papers during the reporting period: Three papers have been published – two in peer-reviewed social sciences journals ("Exploring Multidimensional Well-being in Switzerland: Comparing Three Synthesizing Approaches" published in *Social Indicators Research* and "Social Exclusion and Caste Discrimination in Public and Private Sectors in India: A Decomposition Analysis" published in the *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*), one paper has been published as book chapter in a peer-reviewed edited volume ("Application of Partial Order Theory to Multidimensional Poverty Analysis in Switzerland" published by Springer). A fourth paper ("Ordering Karnataka Districts in terms of Multidimensional Poverty Indicators by Using the Partial Order Theory") is available as working paper and ready for submission to a peer-reviewed social sciences journal. The remaining three papers are not yet finalized and need further work (first drafts). Selected results of this paper have been presented at several international conferences (e.g. at the 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Vienna 10-14 July 2016). *Finally*, an international conference on the topic of "Middle Class in World Society" has been jointly organized by the Indian and Swiss principal investigators. This conference which has been financed by the Zurich-based World Society Foundation. The conference took place at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, on December 16-17, 2016.

Three participating institutions are ISEC, FORS, University of Neuchâtel. But we decided to include more researchers (particularly young researchers) on both the Swiss and the Indian sides. We furthermore decided to limit our joint meetings to short-term visits (of 3-6 days). On the Indian side 4 researchers from ISEC participated in the research collaboration: S Madheswaran, K S James, M BalaSubramanian, B P Vani. On the Swiss side 7 researchers participated in the research collaboration: Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel), Peter Farago (FORS), Jehane Simona (University of Neuchâtel), Franziska Ehrler (FORS), Tugce Beycan (University of Neuchâtel), Katia Iglesias (University of Neuchâtel), Laura Ravazzini (University of Neuchâtel).

During the second year of the project, a German colleague of the Swiss principal investigator, Prof. Rainer Bruggemann (Berlin), has been associated to the project, particularly due to his expertise in partial order theory approaches and the related statistical packages (which have been used in several papers of the project).

Our future collaboration will concentrate on (1) finalizing research papers and article submissions which are still in progress, and (2) finalizing the conference book publication based on the contributions of the jointly organized “Middle class in world society” conference which is funded by World Society Foundation (Zurich, Switzerland).

Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and State’s Fiscal Capacity

-Prof K Gayithri

Local governments in India in general and Karnataka in particular have depicted a large-scale dependence on state government financial support in discharging their functions and provision of services. The excessive dependence of the local bodies on transfers leads to a situation where in the decentralization process tends to get vitiated and the performance of local bodies becomes vulnerable to any adversities in resources transfer. Further the extent and nature of transfers is largely dependent on the fiscal capacity of the state government supporting the local bodies even while providing adequate resources for the state’s own commitments. Hence, the resource transfers to the local bodies are largely determined by the fiscal space available with the state government that gets created by augmenting the revenue resources and attaining allocative efficiency in expenditure. The project aimed at critically reviewing the state fiscal capacity in extending larger resource support to the local bodies in the backdrop of current status of transfers. The study is based largely on secondary sources of data. Statistics relating to state own resources and expenditure have been collected

from the state budget documents. Data bases of Rural development and Panchayat raj and Urban development departments and Link documents have been used to collect details on the state support to the local bodies.

The study has analysed the trends and buoyancy of state’s own resources relating to both Non-Loan Gross own revenue receipts (NLGORR) and Non-loan net own revenue receipts (NLNORR) since the 73 and 74 amendments of the Constitution. Karnataka governments’ fiscal scenario with reference to the behaviour of macro fiscal indicators, revenue resources, and broad expenditure trends to examine the state’s current expenditure commitments is also studied. Analysis has also attempted to capture state’s medium-term expenditure commitments and the likely availability of fiscal space.

Major findings

Karnataka’s overall fiscal performance assessment as indicated by the key indicators such as fiscal and revenue deficits is sound as the state

has been managing these indicators well within the levels targeted ever since the framing of Fiscal Responsibility legislation in 2002. The state has revealed revenue surplus albeit at a reduced level.

Revenue performance of the state with reference to tax revenue is good and state's resources are largely accruing from own tax sources. The state's performance on non-tax front is not good and has considerable scope for improvement. This could boost the state's fiscal capacity in garnering more resources. State's expenditure analysis reveals that, there has been a sharp increase in the share of committed expenditure, which includes transfers to local bodies.

Transfers effected to the local bodies do not seem to be in total compliance with the recommendations of State finance commissions constituted from time to time. For instance, transfers observed during 2011-12 to 2015-16, the period applicable for Third State Finance Commission, have exceeded the recommended level of 33 percent. Similar trends prevailed for the earlier periods too. However, it has been observed that while there has been an increase occurring overtime, there are uncertainties prevailing. This

is in view of the fact that whenever the state has revenue shortfall or fiscal adversity, there has been a reduction in the transfers. In addition, the share of plan funding to the local bodies in the total state plan outlay has declined in a significant manner implying that the development funding to the local bodies has suffered a decline. The salary component, on the contrary, has a huge share although on a marginal decline. These trends by and large account for adhocism in the transfers effected to the local bodies. PRIs seem to be more vulnerable to the fiscal stress of the state as the fluctuations are more in the case of PRIs and the ULBs continue to have a steady increase albeit a much smaller share as compared to the PRIs.

The support extended by the state also is considerably influenced by the central support, any increase in the central support is marked by a reduction in state support and vice versa. This can amount to considerable unpredictability and hamper developmental activities of the local bodies. Hence, there is every need to improve the quality of support rendered to the local bodies. The study reiterates the importance of having the local bodies tone up their own revenue generation.

Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India

-Dr Indrajit Bairagya

The term 'diploma disease', originally coined by Dore (1976), basically means industrialization in an economy and a simultaneous devaluation of education in terms of mere certificates, resulting in 'qualification inflation'. Qualification inflation refers to a sustained rise in the required level of qualification for a particular job (Milner, 1972) which, in turn, creates a continuous fall in the job getting potential of any particular level of educational qualification. For instance, a job done by a primary school educated candidate in the past may require secondary education today to do the same job (Fry, 1981). Dore (1976) identifies that less developed countries face qualification

inflation severely because of the late development effect. Stated otherwise, according to Dore (1976), developing countries generally assume education as the only tool driving the development of western countries and accordingly they invest, initially, on the construction of a large number of schools which, in turn, results in a rapid increase in enrolment. However, their economic development occurs much later than the educational expansion, leading to an excess supply of educated people in the job market which, in turn, creates 'qualification inflation'. As a consequence, employees spend their valuable time, energy and resources in acquiring certificates.

It could be even more disappointing when overqualified graduates enter jobs, which actually require only low educational qualifications. Although employers may not be able to ensure quality by considering certificates only, still they select candidates for a job based on the value of their certificates, just because that is the market rule. Therefore, certificates are glorified through both demand and supply sides, creating, in the process, the problem of qualification inflation in general. Existing studies have mostly treated the concepts of qualification escalation and over education as synonyms. One pragmatic reason is that, various methods of measuring over education have been widely discussed and are available in the literature.

We have developed a modified method for measuring separately underemployment and the extent of qualification inflation for an economy, using secondary data. The objective of this study is to examine the nature and extent of diploma disease in the Indian context by analyzing

underemployment and qualification inflation trends. The modified method mainly involves measuring the modal educational level for each job, classified based on occupational classification of an economy over decades and the change in the modal educational level for each job, classified based on occupational classification of an economy from one decade to another.

Applying our method, we have measured indirectly 'qualification inflation' for the Indian Economy, using National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) unit level data of different rounds on 'employment-unemployment situations in India' over three decades. In addition, two case studies have been carried out as part of measuring directly 'qualification inflation' for India and validating the findings of the indirect method. The results depict that past underemployment is a crucial factor determining present inflation in qualification and that qualification inflation reduces present underemployment.

Will Bengaluru Become Smart or Liveable?

-Prof Kala S Sridhar, Dr S Manasi, Dr K C Smitha and Ms N Latha

We started this study by attempting to answer questions about Bengaluru's effective labor market, whether Bengalureans' jobs are welfare enhancing, the state of public services in the metropolitan area, and its current problems including governance. We answer these questions primarily based on extensive primary household surveys in the metropolitan area.

Based on our research, the picture we have of the city is that of Aamchi Bengaluru, with modest incomes and not so poor basic services. Given a majority of our sample is single income earner households, and own businesses, the commute time is short, about 29 minutes on average, making for a large effective labor market. We found that only for ICT workers, the commute time was significantly higher at 50 minutes one way, average distance

also higher being 12 km, when slum households were excluded, the average commute time also increased to 32 minutes.

When we examine whether or not Bengalureans' jobs are welfare-enhancing, we look at the wage differential from jobs, taking the ratio of the actual to the asking wage. We find that the average ratio is 0.89, which indicates that the jobs on average paid much lower than the respondents' stated reservation wage. However, when we estimated the reservation wage as a function of socio-demographic characteristics and used the predicted reservation wage to compute the wage differential in comparison to the actual wage received, we find on average a lower differential at 0.72, still less than 1, not welfare enhancing, but more plausible, since the respondents may

have over-stated their asking wage, given their characteristics.

We reviewed the educational status of children (1408 children) in the households, we found that all children both boys and girls, were enrolled in schools. We found a majority of the children (83.4%) were studying in private and English medium schools. This finding clearly indicates high preference for English medium education which is an urban phenomenon.

Urban Bengaluru is home to a variety of ailments, due to stress and lifestyle related problems which is why households prefer private medical consultation. On health status of the residents in Bengaluru, it was found that an alarming 73 percent of respondents were suffering from a major disease or injury in the past two years. As we tried to analyse the mortality and morbidity in the study area, it was observed that 73.8 percent suffered from some form of ailment indicating that the quality of life of the majority has not been good in terms of health. Our responses indicated that a majority of the respondents suffered from heart ailments, hypertension (35.7 per cent), and diabetes (28.9 per cent). Bengaluru being a software capital of India reiterates this point that the numbers of software professionals are more prone to life style disorders.

Piped water supply is the major source of water in the metropolitan area. A majority of the households have access to water facilities within their premises with sufficient supply and are

satisfied with the services. However, huge costs are incurred on storage devices. The average availability of water supply we found was 69.5 LPCD, only half the 135 LPCD stipulated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Most of the households have private toilets, but public toilets are glaringly lacking in the city.

We tried to capture the perceptions of the households on dynamics of local governance in terms of accountability, responsiveness, community participation, civic-activism, citizen interface with the local government and so on. We found that governance structures are quite weak at the level of the Resident Welfare Association, with very few interactions with ward councillors and few suggestions being incorporated into policies. To redress civic problems, a majority of the households (32 percent) directly contacted BBMP officials in their respective wards. Though the city of Bengaluru is known for its thriving presence of RWAs, surprisingly, nearly 97 percent of the respondents were not aware of the presence of RWAs in their localities.

The unique contributions made by this project are that it is the first study in the Indian context to examine effective labor markets of cities, by studying commuting time, distance and costs. This is also the first study to understand and estimate reservation wages and net benefits in the urban Indian context. Further, we find that the jobs of Bengalureans have to be more skill-based, which would lead to higher earnings from jobs, if they have to enhance the residents' welfare.

Coverage and Quality Data Captured by HMIS: A Facility-Level Analysis in Karnataka

-Dr T S Syamala and Dr P Prabhuswamy

The Government of India had introduced the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 as a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). The initiative undertaken to address the health needs of under-

served rural areas especially for vulnerable populations, those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children. In order to improve the health care delivery, availability of good quality data at micro level is very important. An effective

HMIS therefore serve as a tool for monitoring the performance of quality of health services provided. The main aim of the HMIS is to provide data base for better planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes. This can be achieved only when the data provided at each level will be of good quality. Although the overall coverage and quality of HMIS has been improved over the years, the quality is not uniformly same across facilities. Therefore it is very crucial to understand the quality of HIMS data provided at facility level so that facility wise attention can be provided for improving the quality HMIS. It is in this context, an attempt has been made in the present study to understand the coverage and quality data captured by HMIS at facility level in Karnataka. HMIS web-portal data for different years has been used to assess the coverage and progress taken place over the years. The public health facilities such as SCs, PHCs, CHCs, SDHs and District level facilities were considered to understand the improvement of HMIS. A few select RCH indicators such as pregnancy care, delivery, postnatal care and child care data has been used in the analysis. The Statistical Analysis System (SAS) - Web Reporting System (WRS) programme has been used for the computation of indicators selected for the analysis.

Status of uploading of various data across facilities shows that still there are several de-active facilities in Karnataka especially in case of CHCs and SDHs. However, the number of de-active facilities in general is declining over the years. Even among the active facilities some facilities are not uploading the data regularly. A higher proportion of PHCs and DHs were not uploading the data as compared to other facilities during 2014-15. The

uploading of data across facilities also varies by districts and by place of residence. Data uploading is particularly poor for PHCs located in Bangalore urban as compared to other districts of the state. Similarly the data uploading status is poor for SCs and PHCs located in urban areas. Therefore it is very essential to ensure that all facilities need to upload data regularly. The quality of HMIS data on select RCH indicators show that the data quality is poor for first trimester ANC registration and three ANC checkups. First trimester ANC registration in general is under reported whereas data on three ANC checkups are over reported across facilities. The data quality on first trimester ANC registration is relatively consistent in SCs and PHCs than other facilities. Data on three ANC checkups, TT2, consumption of 100 IFA tablets, anaemia, JSY incentives, postnatal care and immunization data also of poor quality with under/over reporting by all health facilities in the state. The data regarding pregnant women registered under JSY reported by SCs and PHCs appears to be consistent and of good quality whereas it is under/over reported by other health facilities. On the other hand, data on proportion of new born weighed at birth reported by SCs is inconsistent whereas the quality of data is better with other facilities. In all the facilities, data quality is good for newborn weighed less than 2.5 kg, C-section deliveries and pregnancy outcome. Overall, the data clearly show that though there are improvements in coverage and quality data uploaded in HMIS portal, clear facility level variations in quality can be observed. Some of the indicators reported are of consistent and of good quality where are a few other indicators are under/over reported.

Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Case Study

-Dr T S Syamala and Dr P Prabhuswamy

This study intends to examine the roles and functions of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers in order to understand the major challenges faced by them in the provision of services

as the ASHA scheme has been implemented in the country for more than a decade. The study is based on the primary data collected from a sample of 65 ASHA workers from 8 PHCs of Bangalore Rural

District. Besides, data was also gathered from in-depth interviews with select health personnel and beneficiaries to understand their perspectives on functioning of ASHAs. The study shows that the ASHAs have been functioning as a liaison between general public and the department personnel. They are involved in educating people and familiarizing them with all the services and facilities of maternal health and child care. The initial problems like lack of clarity with the job responsibilities, lack of community and family support, confusion regarding the payments of incentives etc, was largely not a major concern. However, the motivation and performance was affected by a variety of factors that emerge from the complex context in which she works. These include various social, economic, individual, professional and organisational factors that emerge from external work environment.

The individual factors such as their age, educational qualifications etc. are favorable for them to function as ASHAs as they are mainly young, a majority of them with tenth standard education and are married. Being young gives them enough enthusiasm to carry out fieldwork and with their educational background, they are able to understand the concepts and contribute to the community. However, in certain cases, there is lack of certain organizational support such as adequate supportive supervision from the higher

health officials, timely filling up of ASHA kits etc. At the same time, many ASHAs have to shoulder the responsibilities of ANMs as they are not regular employees of the department and hence they can be intimidated very easily by ANMs and other health staff. Many ASHAs are also putting up with these kinds of extra load of work hoping that eventually they will be regularized. ASHA drop out is also a concern because of the inadequacy of the incentives. Their mobility was also an issue whenever they have the additional responsibilities of other villages other than their native ones.

The other societal and economic context in which the ASHAs performance is affected is their caste identities and their poor economic background. Many ASHAs belonging to the marginalized groups indicated that they face discrimination based on their caste identities. They have restricted entry to upper caste houses. The ASHAs also have to deal with the existing corruptions in the society at various levels. Overall, the study showed that ASHAs are contributing to the betterment of the community by becoming a link between the community and the health system. They also work in a complex environment where there is a need to improve trust, respect, and rapport between community, health system and health workers in order to improve their performance.

Living Arrangements and Quality of Life of Older Women: Insights from a Seven-State Survey

-Dr Lekha Subaiya

The living arrangements of older persons are considered to be important determinant of their wellbeing. Having adult children or other relatives in the same household implies that there are sources of support available for the elderly. On the other hand, those who are able and value their independence may prefer to live alone. The implications for older persons of living alone are

not very well known. The main objective of this study was to investigate the wellbeing of those older persons who live alone.

In understanding the well-being of older persons 'quality of life' is an important aspect to be considered in the context of aging successfully. Studies on the quality of life of Indian elderly are in

short supply, and this study aimed to fill the gap. The main research question of the study was: What is the importance of living arrangements to the quality of life and therefore the well-being of the elderly? Dissemination of the findings of this study to a larger audience would help in designing better policies for the welfare of older persons as well as help in opening up wider avenues of research.

Using data from the Building Knowledge base in Population Aging in India Survey (BKPAI)

2011 conducted in seven states in India, the study analysed the quality of life of men and women aged 60 over in these states using indicators measuring the respondents views on the level of status they have achieved, their level of happiness with their life, and whether they feel confident about the future. Results show that these factors varied positively with education, work and good health and negatively with age and if the respondent was living alone rather than in an extended family.

PIP Monitoring in Selected Districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry

-Dr T S Syamala, Prof C M Lakshmana, Dr Lekha Subaiya and All PRC Staff

I. Two Districts in Pondicherry (Pondicherry and Karaikal)

Pondicherry district appears to be a medical hub as it has eight private and government medical colleges. Health care services provided in the district through various health facilities are good. Coordination between various health functionaries such as department of health, district government hospital, first referral unit, PHCs, CHCs and SCs is observed to be functioning very well. Manpower has not been increased in most of the hospitals ever since the facility was started. Particularly, there are no positions provided for JSY.

Health indicators in the district of **Karaikal** are in general better in comparison to the nation. Maternal and child mortality is low, and health programmes are promoted widely in the district. There is good coordination between the DHO and all the health facilities including DH. Though shortage of manpower is not found according to the norms prescribed, it was reported that the district health facilities require increased manpower in almost all the departments as the number of patients seeking treatment in both OPD and IPD have increased tremendously over time.

The ASHA programme is not in effect in Karaikal district. However, AYUSH services are

well utilized. Approximately 15% of monthly OPD cases are for AYUSH services.

II. Three Districts in Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam, Guntur and Krishna)

The field study suggests that there is a need to establish a separate District hospital in **Srikakulam** district to strengthen maternal health care service delivery to women and children, though, the present RIMs Hospital was converted into teaching hospital. SNCU needs to be widened and strengthened. Special attention is needed for the construction of staff quarters and NRC has to be strengthening further.

Available PHCs as per the rural population in **Guntur district** are inadequate. Similar is the case of urban PHCs. In the entire district there is not a single women's hospital nor is there a cardiology hospital. More female wards are required in the visited health facility, and SNCU also needs to be widened and strengthened. There is a need to strengthen the overall human resource to the existing health facilities at all level. RBSK has not been fully implemented in the district.

There is a need to provide MCH hospital in **Krishna district** to strengthen maternal and child health care service delivery. Interestingly no

shortage of D Group employees but needs to fill the gap of specialist doctors which is almost 20 per cent shortfall. ARSH clinics are functioning but needs to strengthen. There is sufficient transport facility is available for referral transport. Available AYUSH and ARSH programme in the district is reasonably good. Providing own government building to all Sub-Centres in the district is very important.

III. Seven Districts in Karnataka (Bangalore Urban, Tumkur, Koppal, Mandya, Chamarajnagar, Ramanagara and Kodagu)

The available health infrastructure in **Bangalore urban** district at the visited health facilities is quite good, and quarters availability to the health staff at various levels is somewhat all right. However, there is severe shortage of junior multipurpose health workers with 50 per cent and Staff Nurses about 35 per cent. Shortfall of paramedical health staff is a matter of concern to the health department in both the visited health institutions of SDH Anekal, CHC Kaggalipura and PHC Attibele which directly hampered the health care delivery on a daily basis. The overall health facilities for diagnostic and laboratory tests at the visited health facilities are quite good.

The study found that **Ramanagar District** has adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in government buildings except in the case of sub centers, where majority are functioning with no building at all. Although there are adequate facilities, a serious shortage of manpower is observed. JSY and JSSK schemes are running smoothly in the district.

The study found that **Chamarajanagar** district has adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in public buildings except in the case of sub centres, where majority SCs do not have their own building either rented or public. Although there are adequate health facilities, a serious shortage of manpower was observed. There

are shortages for doctors, specialists, other paramedical staff and technicians. Severe staff shortages are observed among staff nurse, pharmacist, health assistant female and lab technicians. Besides, shortage of Group D staff was also noticeable all over the district. JSY and JSSK schemes are running smoothly in the district although there are some issues regarding the delay in paying JSY incentive.

The study found that the **Tumkur** has adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in government buildings except in the case of sub centres where majority are functioning in rented buildings. About one-third of the sub centres are functioning without either public or private building. Severe shortage of Group D staff is observed in the district. Maternal and Child Health services provided in the district through various health facilities have been found to be reasonably good. ANC, delivery and postnatal care have been provided satisfactorily.

The study found that **Koppal** district has required health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in public buildings except in the case of sub-health centres where one-fourth of them are functioning without buildings. Hence, attention is needed in this regard.

The quality of health care services provided in **Mandya** district through various health facilities was found to be satisfactory. The coordination between various health functionaries, such as department of health, district government hospital, first referral unit, PHCs, CHCs and SCs, is observed to be good. The health service delivery burden on ANMs is very high. In total, there are 30 or 31 programmes which entirely rely on ANMs. The specific problem, although not permanent, persists in the district in dispersing the amount to JSSY and JSK beneficiaries due to the merger of other state level banks to State Bank of India. This problem is expected to be smoothened out shortly.

Project Reports under Final Revision*

1. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende and Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof Parmod Kumar)
3. **Research Journals in Social Sciences** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Mr B B Chand)
4. **Conducting Indepth Study on Contract Farming: Land Leasing and Land Sharing Company** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha)
5. **Impact Evaluation Study of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)** (Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr I Maruthi and Prof Parmod Kumar)
6. **Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
7. **Work and Workers in the New Service Economy** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani)
8. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
9. **Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health** (Dr Sobin George)

(* As per the 41st RPC meeting)

Research Projects in Progress*

1. **Agricultural Indicators** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: April 2012
2. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement : July 2012 (August 2015 and July 2016)
3. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement : September 2015
4. **Decision-Oriented Information System for Farmers: A Study of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) and Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS)** (Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : March 2016
5. **Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers Income and Welfare in Karnataka** (Prof M G Chandrakanth, Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Prof Krishna Raj, Dr I Maruthi, Dr M Balasubramanian and Dr Channamma Kambara)
Date of Commencement : March 2017
6. **Impact Evaluation Study of VARUNA MITRA Services on Agriculture** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement : June 2017
7. **A Comprehensive Study of the Issues of Coconut Production in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : October 2017
8. **Evaluation of Global Food Chains concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Mohin Shariff (UAS-B))
Date of Commencement : September 2017
9. **Price Volatility and Major Issues in Demand and Supply Management of Onion in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : December 2017
10. **One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward** (Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : December 2017
11. **Performance Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY)/Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme** (Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : September 2017
12. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : June 2007
13. **Decentralization and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : December 2014
14. **Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : February 2016
15. **Financial Inclusion and Old age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganized Workers** (Prof D

Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : April 2017

- 16. Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : Oct. 2014

- 17. Urbanization of Agricultural Land, Fodder and Dairy Production, and Resource Use Efficiency at the Rural-Urban Interface in India (2016)** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : October 2016

- 18. Integrating Air and Space-borne Spectroscopy and Laser Scanning to Assess Structural and Functional Characteristics of Crops and Field Margin Vegetation** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement : January 2017

- 19. Ecosystem Services and Human Wellbeing: Application of Sen's Capability Approach** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement : October 2017

- 20. Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and Their Potential for the Socio-economic Development of Local People** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement : January 2018

- 21. Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement : October 2013

- 22. Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement : 1.4.2015

- 23. Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food**

Value Chain) (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Date of Commencement : 1.4.2015

- 24. Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities** (Prof K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
Date of Commencement : Aug 2015

- 25. Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement : December 2015

- 26. Crop Insurance in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement : April 2016

- 27. Estimating the Potential Value of Eco-tourism and other Cultural Services of Forest Ecosystems in Uttarakhand** (Prof S Madheswaran, Ms B P Vani and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
Date of Commencement : March 2017

- 28. Theorizing Farm Non-farm Linkages in Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement : April 2017

- 29. Scaling Up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions** (Dr K Gayithri, Dr Malini Tantri, Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : March 2017

- 30. Financial Flows in the Rural-Urban Interface of Bengaluru – Access to Credit and Its Impacts** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement : December 2017

- 31. MGNREGA Evaluation: Workers' Perspective and Issues in Implementation** (Ms B P Vani and Prof S Madheswaran)
Date of Commencement : December 2017

32. **Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement : October 2017
33. **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) – Baseline Survey, 2018** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement : January 2018
34. **Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis Across Regions, Gender and Social Groups** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
Date of Commencement : June 2017
35. **India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhyya, NIAS)
Date of Commencement : March 15, 2017
36. **The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)
Date of Commencement : April 2016
37. **Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)
Date of Commencement : April 2014
38. **Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav)
Date of Commencement : September 2015
39. **North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
Date of Commencement : October 2017
40. **Evaluation of KHSDRP** (Dr Manohar Yadav)
Date of Commencement : December 2016
41. **Global Ageing and Long Term Care Network (GAL Net)** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement : March 2017
42. **Impact of Soil Health Scheme on Production, Productivity of Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement : February 2018
43. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm (All India Report)** (Prof Pramod Kumar)
Date of Commencement : March 2018
44. **An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement : February 2018
45. **A Study on Sustainable Financing for Urban Karnataka** (Prof Kala Sridhar and Dr Manasi S)
Date of Commencement : December 2017
46. **Enabling Environment for Women Employees: With Reference to Organisations in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara)
Date of Commencement : April 2018
47. **Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana, Dr P S Srinath and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
Date of Commencement : April 2018
48. **The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
Date of Commencement : April 2018
49. **Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and State activities under National Dairy Plan-I, Karnataka State** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement : March 2018

(* As per the 41st RPC meeting)

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, Government of India

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised the training programme on Applied Econometrics for 39th Batch ISS Probationary officers, Government of India sponsored by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Union Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), from June 12 to 23, 2017. Totally 10 Probationary Officers participated in the Training Programme. During the first week of the course, participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques and the second week concentrated on Advanced Time Series Techniques with hands-on experience through Eviews and STATA. The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute as well as from other institutions like Madras School of Economics, Institute for Financial Management Research, the Central University of Pondicherry and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and Prof R S Deshpande, BoG Member, ISEC, inaugurated the training programme and delivered the Inaugural address. Prof K P Kannan, ISEC BoG Member, gave the valedictory address and distributed the certificates to the participants. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form, designed for the training. The training was rated as 'Excellent' by the ISS officers. The NSSTA under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(MOSPI) appreciated the effort and quality of training imparted by ISEC over the period of time and requested ISEC to conduct this programme as a permanent event every year to impart training in applied econometrics to ISS probationary officers.

The training programme was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Smt B P Vani of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC.

Enhancing Farmers' Income and Welfare

A workshop on enhancing farmers' income and welfare was conducted at ISEC on June 24-25, 2017. The workshop was inaugurated with the keynote address by Dr Ashok Dalwai, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, New Delhi, who is also the chairman of the project on enhancing farmers' income and welfare. Dr Dalwai provided highlights of the project and emphasized the role of farm diversification, value addition, farmer-producer organization along with supporting institutional mechanism in enhancing farmers' income. Dr Vijay Paul Sharma, Chairman, CACP, New Delhi, discussed at length the role of Minimum Support Prices and procurement operations of the Government of India in providing the basic income on which enhancement and welfare needs to be built upon with value addition at various levels. Dr TN Prakash, Chairman, Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission, highlighted that the popular schemes of distributing soil health cards to all farmers, 'Paramparagatha Krishi Vikasa Yojana' to encourage organic farming, 'Krishi Sinchayi Yojana' for economic and efficient usage of water and 'Pradhana Mantri Fasal Vima Yojana' are being strengthened further.

The online trading of agriculture commodities, a success story of Karnataka, is to be adopted by many states, to make the agricultural marketing system more competitive. The Government of India is also hopeful of increasing the farmers' income by the ongoing schemes which are being implemented in mission mode like food security, horticulture development, sustainable agriculture, increasing edible oil production, agriculture extension. In order to coordinate all these schemes to enhance farmers' income and welfare, the GOI constituted a committee under the leadership of Dr Ashok Dalwai. The Karnataka Agriculture Prices Commission (KAPC), an advisory body of the State Government, evolved a pilot project for 'Enhancing Farmers' Income and Welfare' in eight selected districts of Karnataka implemented in different agro-climatic zones of the state through Krishi Vignana Kendras (KVKs) of those particular districts. The state agricultural and horticultural universities, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries University have also been involved in this project and they are giving all the assistance needed for the same.

The main objective of this pilot project is to transfer all modern technologies available, convergence of all developmental programmes and adoption of Integrated Farming Systems in the fields in these eight villages. Adequate training, capacity building and exposure visits to the case study farmers along with attitudinal change and behaviour forms the core objective of the project. The project has been initiated by ensuring soil health card and health card to the members of farm families.

The Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, is being assigned with the responsibility of conducting a baseline survey in all the selected villages to develop a blue-print of enhancing farmers' income and welfare in all the districts of the state. This national workshop was a step towards this objective. The highlight of the workshop was the participation by 300 farmers of the State who benefitted from presentations

regarding enhancement of farm income and welfare as also contributed from their experience from different parts of the State. Farmer leaders, former Director-General of ICAR Dr Aiyappan, former Deputy Director-General of ICAR Dr Mruthyunjaya, former Secretary of Agriculture and Horticulture Dr Vasanthakumar and former Director of Research, Dr Prabhakara Setty participated in the discussions.

Workshop on Research Methodology for World Vision India – CCMASSR

A Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) was organised at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, for World Vision India (WWI) during July 17-21, 2017. From ISEC Dr Malini L Tantri coordinated the one-week workshop. It was fully funded by World Vision India, an NGO, which endeavours to ensure access to nutrition, healthcare, water and sanitation, quality education and livelihood for the sustained well-being of children. Representatives from research wing of the WWI offices in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Delhi participated in the workshop.

India Practicum: Public Service Delivery in Karnataka

Throughout the developing world, the delivery of public services is sometimes irregular and unpredictable. Is water available today? Will our street have electricity this evening? Will my daughter's teacher show up for school today? This practicum, held at ISEC from July 23 to August 4, 2017, explored causes and consequences of unpredictable and intermittent public service delivery in Karnataka, India.

The practicum also explored the political economy of public service provision in Karnataka to address questions related to access, equity and quality of public service delivery. Twelve MA students from American University, USA, attended the programme. The students had an opportunity to work with three types of clients:

(1) a local NGO; (2) India-based think tank; and (3) a multilateral institution working in the local space. The practicum conducted meetings with the clients to assist them in their work. This course provided students with two unique opportunities: One, students got first-hand experience working on urban development topics; two, the students explored various elements related to service delivery. These included resources and budgets, information flows, decision-making processes, service delivery mechanisms, and accountability for service provision.

The practicum was coordinated by Dr Mary Breeding of American University, USA, Prof S Madheswaran and Smt B P Vani of CESP, ISEC.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS): Scholarship Distribution

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) has been an ongoing programme of ISEC being conducted since January 2011 in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the programme gets financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The SSTS Scheme aims to revive the dwindling interest among students in social science subjects. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam. The top 35 students (25 belonging to Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) passing the test qualify for scholarships as well as orientation sessions on Social Science Scope and Relevance. Two Orientations are held every academic year during August and January and scholarships are distributed in two installments for the selected students during their three-year undergraduate courses. The SSTS examination is held for the second-year PUC students either on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

As part of this initiative, half-yearly scholarship distribution was organized at ISEC

during August 19-20, 2017. ISEC Director Prof M G Chandrakanth; former Director of ISEC Prof R S Deshpande; Vice-Chancellor (In charge) of Bangalore University, Dr H N Ramesh; Bangalore University Registrar, Dr B K Ravi; Principal and Faculty from Christ Junior College and other dignitaries distributed the scholarships and addressed the students. Nodal officers from different colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru.

Workshop on 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka'

Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Parmod Kumar organized a workshop, 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka' on August 23, 2017 at ISEC. Chairman, Agriculture Prices Commission, Government of Karnataka, attended the workshop. Farmers, bank officials, officials of various departments including Karnataka Agriculture Prices Commission were present. After the welcome address by ISEC Director, Prof Parmod Kumar spoke about the workshop in his initial remarks. Thereafter Prof. Meenakshi Rajeev made a detailed presentation of the findings from the project based on which the workshop was organized. Intense discussions took place thereafter and officials and farmers spoke on the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the new crop insurance scheme initiated in the country. During the post-lunch session, the farmers' concerns were highlighted. The workshop ended with vote of thanks by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev.

International Seminar on 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today'

Indian Sociology and Anthropology have produced several legendary scholars with a large academic following throughout the world. Among them, Professor M N Srinivas, the renowned Sociologist and Anthropologist, stands out for his critical contributions. Professor Srinivas' areas

of interest covered a wide range of subjects. He had studied and written on various subjects such as Religion and Society among the Coorgis of South India (1952) which is considered a classic in sociology. His other major areas of study were on village society and culture, on caste, and social change.

His book *Social Change in Modern India* published in 1966 (a compilation of lectures), posed some of the fundamental questions related to social change, its direction, orientations and sources of orientations, which still inform us on the trajectories of social change in India.

Indian society has undergone several changes in its traditional social structures, institutions, culture and belief systems in the recent past. The social science academia in the country has contributed significantly to the understanding of the diverse processes of these changes, their dimensions, trajectories and policy imperatives. The contribution of Srinivas for understanding these multifaceted and complex social processes was immense. The concepts that he developed are still being widely used by scholars in India and outside to understand the processes of social mobility and change in caste, religious and ethnic communities.

Recognising this continuing relevance of the conceptual and methodological approaches introduced by Srinivas to understand the processes of social change, the Centre for Studies of Social Change and Development of ISEC organized an International Seminar on 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today' on August 29-30, 2017 to commemorate the birth centenary of Professor Srinivas.

Prof. James Manor, Emeritus Professor of Commonwealth Studies, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London, delivered the keynote address to set the tone for the seminar. Professor Shiv Viswanathan, Director, Centre for the Study of Knowledge Systems, O P Jindal

Global University, delivered the valedictory address. Several eminent sociologists, including Prof. Gopal Guru, Professor of Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; Prof Sujata Patel, Professor of Sociology, University of Hyderabad; Dr Kripa Ananthpur, Associate Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai; Prof. R Siva Prasad, Professor of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad; Professor R S Deshpande, Director, Centre for Development Studies, PES University, Bengaluru; Prof. John S Moolakkattu, Central University of Kerala; Prof. Jos Chathukulam, Ramkrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru; Prof K P Kannan, Honorary Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Prof. Valerian Rodrigues, Retired Professor of Political Science, JNU, New Delhi, & presently ICSSR National Fellow, Mangalore University; Professor N Jayaram, Professor of Sociology, TISS, Mumbai (Rtd.); Prof G K Karanth, Professor of Sociology & ICSSR National Fellow, Jain University, Bengaluru; Dr Sobin George, Assistant Professor, CSSCD, ISEC, Bengaluru; Prof S Madheswaran, Professor of Economics, ISEC, Bengaluru; Prof Kala Sridhar, Professor, CRUA, ISEC, Bengaluru; Prof M V Nadkarni, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC; Dr Marchang Reimeingam, Assistant Professor, CSSCD, ISEC; Dr Sujit Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, St Joseph College, Bengaluru; Dr V Anil Kumar, Associate Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, ISEC; Prof Janaki Abraham, Associate Professor, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; Prof Joseph Tharamangalam, Professor Emeritus, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada; Prof Matthew J Holian, San Jose State University, USA, participated in the seminar and presented their papers on major themes such as Caste, Modernity, Mobility and Change, Class and the Questions of Inequality, Development and Change, Land, Labour and Livelihood etc. This apart, the seminar had a panel discussion on the theme related to the seminar. The seminar was funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, and the Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka.

Prof. Manohar Yadav, Dr Anand Inbanathan and Dr Sobin George coordinated the seminar.

Workshop on 'Impact of Extension Education on Crop Productivity and Farmers' Income in Karnataka'

Institute for Social and Economic Change in collaboration with the University of Glasgow, UK, hosted a workshop, *Impact of Extension Education on Crop Productivity and Farmers' Income in Karnataka* on August 31, 2017 under the project, Information, Market Creation and Agriculture Growth. The main purpose of the research project is to provide a real time, comprehensive and contextual agricultural information to farmers in enhancing farm productivity.

The inaugural session began with welcome remarks by Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC. He stated that unless extension gets new methods and technologies in reaching out to farmers, there would be no higher growth in agriculture. A brief introduction to the workshop was given by Dr Parmod Kumar, Professor, ADRTC, ISEC. Prof A Subramanian, University of Glasgow, UK, gave overview of the project, starting from the supporting literatures, base year when the project started, selection of the area, research design, intervention, measuring the impact of intervention and key findings. Chief guest Prof C Ramaswamy, former Vice-Chancellor, TNAU, shared his experience during the 'Green Revolution' period and his thoughts on drought as major persisting problem in southern states. He suggested that the process of governance failures in India should be improved by boosting efficiency at all levels. One-third area of the southern region is covered under tank irrigation but the capacity of tank irrigation has shrunk. Inadequate information also affected the rural areas, especially watershed and dry land regions.

In his keynote address, NITI Aayog member Prof Ramesh Chand stated that the impact of agricultural extension at present was lower than in the past, so there was a need for improvement.

For better results we should focus more on range of extension than the reach of extension. Cropping pattern should be changed; more importance should be given to combination of crops including high value crops to increase the income of the farmer.

Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, BoG, ISEC, said that although Karnataka was leading in Information Technology, it did not translate into high growth in agriculture. The reason for decline in impact of agricultural extension and farmers' perception in usage of extension service given to them need to be addressed. Entrepreneurship is the major factor which has to be emphasized and capacity-building of farmers is more important to make agriculture a strong sector.

The Inaugural Session was followed by two technical sessions: (i) Methodology, Cropping pattern and Crop productivity; and (ii) Resource Usage, Farmer's Income and Profitability. The Workshop concluded with a panel discussion on 'Raising farmers' income: Role of extension services'.

Workshop on Building Synergy between Civil Society Organisation and Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike (BBMP)

A workshop on 'Building Synergy between Civil Society Organizations and Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike (BBMP)' was organized on September 26, 2017 by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in collaboration with CIVIC, a leading civil society organization in Bangalore. ISEC Director, Dr M G Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hedge Chair, and Ms Kathyayini, Executive Trustee, CIVIC, provided a detailed introduction about the workshop. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson of ISEC, delivered the Keynote Address. He emphasized the need for building synergy between civil society organizations and urban local governments in general and the BBMP in particular for attaining

good governance and delivery of better civic services.

There were totally six technical sessions and one open house. The themes of the sessions included (i) *Status of the Implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in the BBMP* by Ms Kathyayini, (ii) *Fourteenth Finance Commission & BBMP* by Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty CHRD, (iii) *Status of Core Basic Services in BBMP* by Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Professor, CRUA, (iv) *Urban Ecology and Governance of BBMP: Challenges and Concerns* by Dr S Manasi, Faculty, CRUA, (v) *Finances of BBMP* by Dr K Gayithri, Professor, CESP; (vi) *Status of Pourakarmikas in BBMP* by Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Visiting Professor, National College, Basavangudi. Details on strategy setting, phasing and way forward were worked out in the Open House.

The following agenda for action was suggested by the participants:

1. To create a platform to sensitize the civil society organizations so that they may have clear understanding of the working of the local governments.
2. To provide consultancy service to the civil society organizations for building synergy between them and the local governments.
3. To organize capacity building and training (CB&T) to the functionaries of the civil society organizations for creating robust of social capital.
4. To transform the local governments into citizen-friendly democratic governance institutions.

Members from 42 leading civil society organizations participated in the workshop that resulted in motivating the participants to 'connect' local governments and civil society organizations for building synergy between them in the context of Karnataka.

International Training Programme on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions, Cooperative and Rural Development'

Rural development has been given considerable importance in the policies and

programmes of several countries, including those in South Asia. Decentralisation is often presented as a promising policy option to overcome the governance and management related issues and thereby improve the outputs. Several countries have therefore embarked the path of decentralisation and development approach for rural development. This three-day training programme was organized for participants from Sri Lanka during October 10-12, 2017 at ISEC in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka.

The main objective of the programme was to discuss the promise of decentralisation by taking Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India in general and Karnataka in particular as an example for cooperative and rural development, so that the participants can learn from the Indian experience. Another objective of the programme was to identify best practices that could be adopted in Sri Lanka to strengthen the relationship between the PRIs and cooperatives for rural development.

In the inaugural programme, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants, while Prof B S Bhargava, Professor (Retd), ISEC, delivered the inaugural address. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhara, Prof M Devendra Babu and Dr R Manjula of Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC.

Decentralization and Alternative Development: Exploring Ideas from Gandhi and Kumarappa

A national seminar was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) on November 29 and 30, 2017 to explore the ideas of J C Kumarappa on the occasion of his 125th birth anniversary. The seminar sought to take stock of the implications of his ideas for contemporary India, especially in relation to decentralization and sustainable development. It was organized jointly by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of ISEC and the Karnataka Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bengaluru.

The seminar was organized primarily to revisit the ideas of Gandhi and Kumarappa. J C Kumarappa (1892-1960) was regarded as a great philosopher and advocate of Gandhian economics, planning and ecological development. Kumarappa believed decentralization and decentralized planning were associated with non-violence, spirituality, ecology, sustainability, peace, and generational justice. By infusing these elements, Gandhi and Kumarappa created a new rationality for decentralization. Incidentally, this was also the first attempt of its kind by an ICSSR research institute to explore his ideas seriously.

The seminar started with a welcome address by ISEC Director Dr M G Chandrakanth, and a brief inaugural address was given by S Ramanathan, Chairperson, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru.

The Keynote address was made by Mark Lindley, Visiting Professor, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra. A noted scholar from USA, Mr Lindley has worked extensively on Kumarappa. He said Kumarappa wrote comprehensively on the resources which are transient and permanent. Kumarappa was looking forward to lead a life-pattern based on an 'economy of permanence'. He illustrated Kumarappa's five types of economy – predatory, parasitic, enterprising, community-oriented and purely service-oriented. Dr Narendar Pani of National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bengaluru, made a critical appraisal of the keynote and highlighted the pertinent matters to be taken up during discussions in the seminar.

There were eight technical sessions and a panel discussion on Decentralization and Alternative Development. As part of the seminar, several papers on various themes on Kumarappa's contribution were presented. The panelists were V K Nataraj, Solomon Victus, Mark Lindley and V Y Ghorpade. The Valedictory address was given by T Karunakaran, Founder-Director of Mahatma

Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialization, Wardha. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, ISEC, was in the Chair during the valedictory session. The national seminar succeeded in promoting more than 100 delegates to take up local-level initiatives and interventions towards realizing decentralization and alternative development through sustainable models, drawing on the works of J C Kumarappa.

101st Sasyagraha of Adamyia Chetana

Institute for Social and Economic Change celebrated the 101st Sasyagraha tree-planting initiative of Adamyia Chetana, presided over by the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri H N Ananthakumar, on December 3, 2017. ISEC Director, Professor M G Chandrakanth, welcomed the Union Minister; the Head of Adamyia Chetana, Smt Tejaswini Ananthkumar; members of Adamyia Chetana; and members of ISEC faculty, students and staff. Prof M Mahadevappa, former VC of UAS Dharwar; and Shri Dasegowda, Ward member, Nagarabhavi, also participated. In his address Shri Ananthakumar, recollected the services of Prof VKRV Rao, the ISEC founder, and stated that inner change needs to be manifested in every one of us towards the role of flora in mitigating the Climate Change. Three decades ago, Bengaluru had one tree per capita, while at present there is one tree for seven persons. The goal of Adamyia Chetana is to undertake tree planting in Bangalore to restore the ratio of one tree per capita, and offer pollution-free air, water, land and environment to citizens in the wake of challenges posed by Climate Change. He said that to our next generation, we need to bequeath green canopy enriched by trees and plants which facilitate flow of pollution-free water, soil, environment for the benefit of posterity, instead of leaving a concrete jungle. The Minister and the other participants planted around 40 'jamun' trees. He assured to provide a tractor for maintenance of ISEC garden from the MPLAD funds. Prof C M Lakshmana, Head of Population Research Centre, ISEC, honoured the Ananthakumars. Dr Srinath, ISEC Registrar, proposed vote of thanks.

Kannada Rajyotsava Celebrations

Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated at ISEC on December 6, 2017. In the forenoon, the Director, Prof M G Chandrakanth hoisted the Kannada flag. ISEC faculty, staff and students attended the programme. In the afternoon, the main function was organised in the Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium, and Prof CM Lakshmana welcomed the gathering. The Chief Guest for the event was Prof S G Siddaramaiah, President, Kannada Development Authority, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru. Prof S Bisalaiah, economist and former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, and recipient of 2017 Kannada Rajyotsava Award, was the Guest of Honour. Special invitees included Prof Siddalingaiah, renowned Kannada poet and former president of Kannada Development Authority; and Sri G Mohan Kumar, member (Ward 128) BBMP, Bengaluru; and Sri Mavalli Shankar, Convenor, Dalita Sangarsha Samithi (Ambedkar Vaada). Vote of thanks was proposed by Dr Channamma Kambara. The Director spoke on the form of music compositions in Karnataka.

Welcome Committee president Dr M Lingaraju and Cultural Committee president Prof Kala Seetaram Sridar and all members of these committees were present in this grand event. This was followed by cultural programme by faculty, staff and students of ISEC. The Director Prof M G Chandrakanth delivered the valedictory remarks and Dr P S Srinath, Registrar, distributed souvenirs to the participants who performed cultural events. Also a Sugama Sangita performance by Mr Satish and his team from Kolar was organised as part of the cultural programme. Dr C M Lakshmana, Professor and Head, PRC, and Dr Channamma Kambara, Assistant Professor at CRUA, coordinated the function.

Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to Social Science Talent Search Scheme Students

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) has been an on-going programme of ISEC since October 2009 being organized in collaboration with Bangalore

University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme gets financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) that supports academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC.

The SSTS programme seeks to address the dwindling interest among students in social science subjects in degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to take a competitive exam and students passing with high marks are qualified. Every year the top 35 students (25 of them from Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) are chosen for the orientation sessions and scholarships. Two orientation sessions are held on Social Science Scope and Relevance in August and January and scholarships are distributed in two installments for selected students, during their three-year tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses. The Talent Search Examination for those studying at second-year PUC level is conducted on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

This year's half-yearly scholarship distribution of SSTSS was organized at ISEC on January 6-7, 2018. ISEC Director Prof M G Chandrakanth; ISEC Registrar Dr Srinath P S; former Director and ISEC-ICSSR National Fellow Prof R S Deshpande; Vice-Chancellor (In charge) of Bangalore University, Dr V Sudesh; Registrar of Bangalore University Dr B K Ravi; Fr Sebastian Mathai, Principal of Christ Junior College and other dignitaries, including Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former faculty member of ISEC, participated in the event addressed the students.

Various resource persons including Prof S Bisalaiah, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru; Prof Deshpande; Prof H K Moulesh, Registrar of National College and Controller of Examination, SSTSS; Prof Jos Chatukulam of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, ISEC; Dr Kanishka K and Dr Xavier Louis D'souza of Christ Junior College, Bengaluru,

provided extensive support to the programme and addressed the students.

Nodal officers from different participating colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The SSTSS is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) of ISEC.

Reminiscences of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his Political Legacy

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of ISEC and Rashtriya Nava Nirmana Vedike organized a programme on 'Reminiscences of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his Political Legacy', as part of his 14th Death Anniversary observation on January 12, 2018 at ISEC, Bengaluru. Dr M G Chandrakanth, Director ISEC welcomed the gathering. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hedge Chair on Decentralization and Development, and Dr M Lingaraju informed the gathering about the essence of the programme. The family members and close associates of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde attended the programme. They shared their association and experiences with Ramakrishna Hegde both as a political leader and a compassionate human being. They paid tributes to his political legacy and his contribution to decentralized governance in Karnataka. His indefatigable urge and will to deliver public good through professionalism in politics was applauded.

Ramakrishna Hegde's daughter Ms Mamta Nichani, former bureaucrat Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, Jnanpith Awardee and President of Sahatiya Akademi Sri Chandrashekar Kambar, Sri P C Nayak, Sri C Narayan Swamy, Sri T N Prakash, Sri Nadagowda and others participated in the programme.

47th Founders' Day Celebration

The 47th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2018. Dr Prof M G Chandrakanth, ISEC Director, garlanded Dr VKRV Rao's bust and welcomed the gathering. The participants included distinguished Members of

Board of Governors, Founder / Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, faculty, staff and students of the Institute. The Kannada version of the Annual Report of ISEC for the year 2015-16, the first to be translated, was released.

Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar (Economics) and Ms Sneha Biswas (Development Studies). On the occasion, eleven books authored by the ISEC faculty members and brought out by various publishers were released. Five ISEC Monographs of the faculty members were also released.

Shri T Amarnath who completed 25 years of service in the Institute, was felicitated on the Founders' Day. Smt. BP Vani and Ms SPadmaavathy also completed 25 years of service in the Institute but they preferred not to be felicitated.

Prizes were awarded to the winners in various sports and games events that has been conducted to mark the Founders' Day. Faculty, staff and students of ISEC and their families performed various cultural programmes during the celebrations.

The event was marked by a spectacular drama "Kurukshetra" in Kannada by Prof. C M Lakshmana, Sri Mahadeva, Sri Mallaiah and Sri Rudresha and other artists. The role of Lord Krishna played by Prof Lakshmana was full of 'bhava, gambheerathe'. Prof Lakshmana stole the show with his poise and gait required for the role of Lord Krishna. The audience were enthralled by his performance and those of other artistes, especially the one who played the role of Rukmini.

The PhD students, family members of staff and faculty, children all appreciated the Kurukshetra drama played in the Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr P S Srinath, Registrar.

Training programme for Probationary Officers of Backward Classes Welfare Department, GoK

A two-day training programme was conducted at ISEC on February 5-6, 2018 for seven probationary officers from the Backward Classes Welfare Department of the Government of Karnataka. Inaugurating the programme, Prof S Madheswaran, of CESP, spoke about ISEC, its various Centres and their specialisations.

Mr Chand, the Deputy Librarian, ISEC, explained how to access relevant data for analysis from online sources. He also elaborated on facilities available in the ISEC library.

Three lectures, which are of relevance to the probationary officers, were delivered during the training. Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula (from CDD) presented a paper, 'Simplifying Delivery of Social Security Schemes of Backward Class Department in Karnataka'. Prof M Devendra Babu (also from CDD) spoke on 'Governance, Planning and Development under Panchayats,' and Prof S Madheswaran (from CESP) focused on 'Evaluation and Monitoring of Programmes, Schemes and Policies'.

The participants thanked the Institute for providing them with "very useful" training. They also expressed their intention of associating with ISEC after assuming their positions.

ISEC Registrar Dr Srinath distributed the participation certificates to the officers. Dr Channamma Kambara, Assistant Professor, CRUA, who had coordinated the programme, proposed vote of thanks.

National Policy Workshop on 'Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development'

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of ISEC organized a National Policy Workshop on 'Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development' on February

22-23, 2018. On the basis of the deliberations of the workshop, a draft document titled 'ISEC Declaration 2018 on Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development' has also been formulated. This draft aims to integrate the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the local governance and development.

ISEC Director Dr M G Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hedge Chair on Decentralization and Development, and Dr M Lingaraju provided a detailed introduction about the workshop. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson of the ISEC Board, delivered the presidential address. Sri V S Basavaraju, State Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the function.

Prof M K Sridhar, Member of National Education Policy, delivered the keynote address. The proceedings of the workshop dealt with the policies and programmes for the Differently Abled at different levels and the challenges relating to early intervention and remedial measures. It also discussed the education, skill development, employment and human resource development and contemporary issues and challenges related to empowerment and social inclusion of the Differently Abled. Sri Gautam Prakash Agarwal, General Secretary, National Federation of the Blind, gave the valedictory address. The policy document on 'Mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities' was inaugurated by Dr Siddalingaiah, noted Kannada poet and BoG Member of ISEC. Dr Indumathi Rao, Chairperson, Global Partner for Disability and Development (GPDD), facilitated the programme.

Training Programmes on Capacity Development of Zilla Panchayat Members in Karnataka

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has paved the way for the three-tier political structure in rural India, and assignment of various development and non-development responsibilities to rural local political institutions

at the level of district, taluk and village. In order to promote inclusive governance, seats have been reserved to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). This has ensured the representation of SCs and STs in the rural local bodies. However, many of them are not aware of their governance and administrative roles.

In order to assist the SC and ST members of Zilla Panchayats in undertaking functions assigned to them effectively and efficiently, two training programmes were organized at ISEC for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats of Karnataka during February 19-20, 2018 and February 27-28, 2018. While the first training programme was inaugurated by Prof. Siddalingaiah, Member, ISEC Board of Governors, the second was inaugurated by Prof B K Chandrasekhar. The topics in these two training programmes covered a range of issues relating to inclusive governance, participation and fiscal decentralisation. The participants felt that they were able to understand issues relating to development and empowerment, and the need for active individual participation in various meetings and platforms. They desired that the training should be organized on a continuous basis. The training programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof M Devendra Babu and Dr R Manjula from the Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

Capacity-Building Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is a unique institution functioning with the aim of reaching education and development to all, by promoting research and capacity building in the various social sciences, through an inclusive approach. While its yeomen service in establishing and managing national-level institutions of higher learning and research in social sciences is well known, it has, in recent times, added further novel measures to improve the quality of teaching and research in social sciences and instituted capacity-building programmes exclusively for the benefit of

faculty members and research scholars hailing from vulnerable backgrounds and communities. ISEC had the benefit of organizing one such programme, a two-week 'Capacity-building Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities' for social science faculty members and research scholars across the state sponsored by the ICSSR under the SC & ST Component Plan.

The specific objective of this capacity-building training programme was to establish in their minds a proper understanding of the various dimensions of social transformation and its impact on development in the contemporary world. The sessions in the two-week programme included topics related to research methodology, viz. identification, selection, formulation of a research problem, significance of concepts, boundary, objectivity and values in social science research, process of research in social sciences, history and philosophy of social sciences, nature of knowledge and theory: positivist and empirical theories, review of literature and its importance in social science research, meaning and definitions of research and current issues in social science research, survey research, hermeneutics and interpretative method, basic statistics: regression and correlation, introduction to database and statistical packages, types of data, variables and qualitative data analysis, sources of quantitative data-methods of using macro-economic data for social science research, statistical data from government sources: issues and concerns, human development index and poverty: measurement related issues for the developing and developed nations, approaches to research in social science research-theoretical, applied and action research, agriculture and food security, sampling method, subaltern studies and implications for policy, gender issues in social science research, theoretical and empirical issues involved in studying environmental issues: water, comparative studies in health and demography, randomized control trials (RCTs), social science research experience

sharing, hands-on exercise on incorporating slope intercept in dummy variable models, research methods: questionnaire and interview schedule, utility of participatory rural appraisal and rapid rural appraisal in contemporary social science research, importance of dissemination of research finding; how and what to publish out of social science research, analysis and interpretation of data, writing research proposal, paper and referencing style, how to prepare a research report/thesis, and so on. The capacity-building training programme included both class room lectures by eminent scholars from both within and outside ISEC as well as hands-on exercises.

The training programme was held at ISEC from March 2 to 15, 2018. There were 86 (SC-70 & ST-16) participants who had obtained admission for this programme, out of whom 48 participants were faculty members from Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka, 4 faculty members from Bangalore University, Bengaluru and the remaining 35 participants were research scholars from different subjects from universities across the state. A speciality of this capacity-building training programme was that it was an abridged programme organized for two weeks, thereby enabling to cover highlights of a number of significant topics across social sciences. Thus, the topics of lectures and discussions were holistic and supported with much library work. The participants benefited immensely out of the high quality lecture hours addressed by renowned scholars both from ISEC and outside, such as Prof S Bislaiah (former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture Sciences, Bengaluru); Prof R S Deshpande (former Director of ISEC), Prof A S Seetharamu, Prof Abdul Aziz, Prof G K Karanth (former Professors of ISEC), Prof M R Narayana (former Professor & Director I/C of ISEC), Prof M G Chandrakanth (Director of ISEC), Prof M Jeevan Kumar and Prof R G Desai (former Professors of Bangalore University).

The capacity-building training programme was coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, of CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru.

Workshop on Data Linkages and Deriving Deprivation Measures in Karnataka: An Exploration

The social determinants of health (SDH) are the underlying causes of disease and are primarily responsible for the poorer health outcomes experienced by populations in low and middle income countries (LMICs). Realising health progress, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), requires high quality data within LMICs. The purpose of the workshop was to examine the feasibility of linking different data sets to improve our understanding of health and its relationship to deprivation at the level of lower administrative units in the country (sub-state level). Experts from the University of Glasgow and CIDACS in Brazil with significant expertise in linking data sets across countries shared their experience. Ultimately, the workshop aims to work with policymakers in India to understand their policy needs and to get a better sense of how data linkage might address these needs.

Inaugurating the workshop, Shri Ajay Seth, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary of Karnataka, acknowledged the fact that data system presently available is not geared to provide information at the unit level of the individual with an added emphasis on the social context. Academicians, officials from various departments of the State Government and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics attended the programme and stressed on the need for integrating data collected across departments for greater utilization as currently they cannot be linked due to absence of common identifiers.

The workshop concluded with the following steps to be taken forward in this regard. It was suggested that area development or micro level analysis is pertinent as it also helps leaders sensitise with data for interventions. It was initially agreed through discussion that the taluk would be the ideal level to start with the analysis that considers a few major domains with respective indicators of deprivation. However, through continuous

deliberations, it was decided to have village as a unit of analysis as there are data available on indicators at that level. This would help policy makers identify areas that are unmet and can possibly increase investments to improve health outcomes.

The workshop was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Smt B P Vani of CESP of ISEC along with CSRD of JNU and Glasgow University, Scotland.

Orientation Programme on Strengthening of School Management Committees and Local Authority for School Education

The Eleventh Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has assigned the function of school and adult education to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Accordingly, the responsibilities of promoting enrolment and retention in the schools, improving the quality of education, construction and maintenance of school infrastructure and other such responsibilities have been assigned to the local authority, which happens to be PRIs in most of the states. School Education Committees also play an important role in the implementation of government educational programmes.

Against this background, it was felt that there is need to find out the role of the local authority in different states and learn from the same. For this purpose, an orientation programme on 'Strengthening of School Management Committees and Local Authority for School Education' was jointly organised by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, and Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) of ISEC, during March 20-23, 2018. The main objectives of this programme were to build capacity of the officials on the community-based management of elementary education and to prepare a framework for strengthening local authority and SMCs.

The state/ district level education officers representing 15 states participated in the programme. In the inaugural session, Prof. M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. Prof Avinash Kumar Singh, of NIEPA, explained about the orientation programme and Prof K Sudha Rao delivered the inaugural address. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula of CDD.

OUTREACH

National Workshop on Agrobiodiversity Conservation for Socio-Economic and Ecological Development

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, in association with Assam University, Silchar, organised National Workshop on 'Agrobiodiversity conservation for socio-economic and ecological development' at Assam University, Silchar, on April 5, 2017 with financial support from Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. Agriculture plays a very important role in our country encumbered with the need to supply food and other products to the entire nation about 52 percent population in India works in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture and Allied Sector

contribute approximately 13% of India's GDP. This makes the entire agricultural sector of vital importance. India is unparalleled in its biodiversity too. The FAO world agriculture statistics reveals that India is the largest producer of many fresh fruits and vegetables, major spices and several millets and the second largest producer of major staple food rice, wheat and variety of landraces. Researchers working on monitoring and mapping the biodiversity in various ecosystems and simultaneously studying the different aspects of agro-biodiversity, erosion of variety of crops and landraces, and the change in land use, cropping patterns by farmers due to several socio-economic and ecological factors. Varieties of factors for example, introduction of high yielding varieties,

change in food habit, socio-economic and cultural change, are found responsible for erosion of traditional crops and their landraces.

In this endeavor more research is required to understand how land use change is influencing the resource use and resource flow in the landscape dominated by agriculture. North-Eastern region of India is considered one of the hotspots of agro-biodiversity. To understand the impact at local and regional level it was decided to organize a workshop to communicate and share of research findings of various scholars working on agro-biodiversity conservation in north-east part of India towards formulating the integrated approach to sustainable socio-ecological development. The aim of the workshop was to examine the linkages between natural and agricultural ecosystems and the way the local farmers understand the value of agro-biodiversity conservation for deriving the livelihood supports from their conservation. The focus of the workshop was on: Understanding the factors influencing agro-biodiversity conservation; Ecological and socio-economic importance of agro-biodiversity conservation; Role of agro-biodiversity in achieving the local food security; Impact of land use change on ecosystem services; Agro-biodiversity conservation for sustainable land use and socio-economic security; Modern versus traditional agriculture in the perspective of socio-economic and environmental sustainability. The international conference was inaugurated by Prof Dilip Chandra Nath, the Vice-Chancellor, Assam University, Silchar, Assam. Prof Niranjana Roy, Professor of Economics, AUS Silchar, welcomed the conference participants. A presentation on the aim and objectives of the workshop was given by Prof. Sunil Nautiyal during the inaugural session.

In the workshop, lecturers were delivered by scholars from various institutions/universities namely, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong; Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam; Tripura University Agartala, Tripura; Assam Agricultural University Jorhat, Assam; ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Umiam, Meghalaya; Mizoram

University, Aizawl; Assam University Silchar; Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. This workshop was coordinated by Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC, Prof Niranjana Roy and Dr Shubhadeep Roychoudhury, AUS, Silchar.

International Conference on 'Scientific and Indigenous Bio-Culture Knowledge in Understanding Climate Change in Biodiversity Hotspots to Develop Strategies for Socio-Ecological Development: Data Availability, Requirement and Gaps'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, in association with Assam University, Silchar, Assam, organized an International Conference on '*Scientific and Indigenous Bio-Culture Knowledge in Understanding Climate Change in Biodiversity Hotspots to Develop Strategies for Socio- Ecological Development: Data Availability, Requirement and Gaps*' at Assam University, Silchar, on July 27-28, 2017.

Climate change is the largest environmental threat faced by the modern world today. There is incontrovertible evidence that global temperature has increased during the past decades and anthropogenic activities are mainly implicated through this. The impact of climate change will cause rises in sea levels, localized variations in temperature as well as in rainfall, and potentially increased propensity for weather-related disasters like hurricanes, droughts, and floods. In recent years, considerable attention has been given to the implications of climate change for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem development in sensitive eco-regions.

In the contemporary report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it has been accentuated that biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems would be dramatically affected by drastic change in climate conditions. Consequently, biodiversity conservation and socio-ecological security need to incorporate three dimensions of sustainable ecosystem management -- resource availability, resource utilization and

resource system constancy. It requires to be taken into account that over-exploitation and/or abuse of resources and biodiversity is a noteworthy supporter of Green House Effect, and hence, reforming the sensitive ecosystems needs to be a major plank of climate change extenuation.

At present worldwide, 34 hotspots cover less than 2% earth surface and are the living laboratories for biodiversity. Researchers suggest that most of the biodiversity can be conserved in those areas with minimal efforts. It has been reported that about 20% of the world's population lives in the biodiversity hotspots, with these hotspots' population growth rate of 1.8% per year, which is higher than the average world population growth at rate 1.3% per year. In India, the Himalayas and the Western Ghats are two of the world's biodiversity hotspots. The Western Ghats is a UNESCO world heritage site and one of the "hottest biodiversity hotspots" in the world. But the change in climatic conditions has not spared this heritage site either. Recent studies indicate that rainfall pattern has changed in this region due to heavy climate alterations and hence biodiversity is getting affected. Ecological studies indicate that variation in temperature is also a limiting factor for a range of flora and fauna in the Western Ghats regions. Sitting at the crossroads of Asia and Indian subcontinent, the Eastern Himalayas incorporate Bhutan, north-east India and southern, focal and eastern Nepal. Asia's three of the vital and biggest herbivores, which are also globally undermined, such as Asian elephant, one-horned rhinoceros and water bison, are found here. Also included in this region's fauna is the biggest meat-eater, the Royal Bengal tiger, and additionally a few vast winged animals like vultures, adjutant storks and hornbills. The Indo-Burma hotspot that also includes the northeast region harbours a rich collection of bio-forms, many of which are on the verge of extinction or at least regarded as threatened in ICUN Red list. Because of the remoteness of the area, the conservation strategies might not be as pronounced as they need to be. Special focus on this region will help gather broader ideas for

conserving and sustaining varied life forms in this bio-diverse hotspot. To address the challenges of the climate variability, the Government of India launched the first National Action Plan on Climate Change in 2008.

This International Conference has invited participants working on biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development, socio-ecological sustainability and climate change, from the Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Social Sciences and Economical Sciences. The major aims are to enhance our information base about the threats, to identify the major areas of interest and also to broaden our vision about the threats, about prospective action plan to help India cope with the development and sustenance of biodiversity hotspots.

A total of 71 participants from various countries such as India, Nepal, Slovak Republic, USA, and Bangladesh have participated in the conference and presented their research findings under various themes of the conference. The welcome address was given by Prof. Niranjana Roy, Dean, M.G School of Economics and Commerce, Assam University. The Abstract book was released by Prof. Dilip Ch. Nath, Vice-Chancellor of Assam University. Introduction to the seminar was given by Prof. Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC, Bengaluru. Special guest address was given by Prof. Hiranya Kumar Nath (SHSU, USA); Guest of Honour address was given by Prof. Hari Prasad Sarma (Gauhati University); chief guest address was by Prof. Dhruvajyoti Chattopadhyay (Amity University, Kolkata); and Presidential address was given by Prof. Dilip Chandra Nath, Vice-Chancellor of Assam University. Prof. Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR, ISEC, and two faculty members of Assam University convened the international conference.

National Workshop on Resource Use and Conservation for Sustainable Socio-ecological Development

A two-day national workshop on 'Resource Use and Conservation for Sustainable Socio-

ecological Development' was organized by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, in association with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), North-East Regional Centre, Guwahati, on December 21-22, 2017 at NIRD & PR-NERC, Guwahati. The purpose of organizing the workshop at NIRD was to establish our research collaborations with the institutions/universities located in the NE region of our country and develop research proposals with the researchers on mutual research interests.

Prof P D Pant, the Director of NIRDPR, Guwahati, inaugurated the workshop and delivered the inaugural address. Dr Sunil Nautiyal gave a brief introduction about ISEC and explained the aim and objectives of organizing the national

workshop at NIRDPR. The special lectures during the workshop were delivered by Prof B K Tiwari, NEHU, Shillong; Prof Suresh V Nadagoudar, Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag, Karnataka; and Prof M L Khan, Dr H G Central University, Sagar, MP. A total of 20 research papers were presented by the scholars from various institutions/universities located in Karnataka, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal of India. During the valedictory session, scholars discussed the interdisciplinary research themes for developing the research proposal for collaborative research work. The workshop was convened by Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR, ISEC, and Dr M K Srivastava of NIRDPR, Guwahati.

LECTURES

Sixth Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture

The Sixth Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, on the topic '**Competence, Truth, and Power: Macroeconomic Commentary in India**' on May 11, 2017 at Raj Bhavan Banquet Hall. The Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society, Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala, presided.

Here are the concluding remarks made by the speaker: "We need voices from universities and independent researchers that are distant from and not dependent upon the apparatus of power—to speak up on macro economics for India. This may require us to beef up capability in macro-economic teaching in our universities so that we can build up the intellectual confidence for people to express contrarian opinions. In substantiation of this point, look at the FRBM debate. I am really heartened by the debate emerging around the FRBM report. But note that this debate is gathering steam because of

the thoughtful contributions of independent voices such as Professor Indira Rajaraman and Professor Pronab Sen. The investor community reported on the FRBM as if there was unanimity of views which there was not.

"An aside: Let me remark here that one of the interesting and potentially very positive developments about social media is that it has encouraged more US and UK academics to enter the macro-economic policy conversation. In India, while social media is as omnipresent as elsewhere, it has not become a forum for serious macro-economic debates as elsewhere.

"Another conclusion relates to the behavior of officialdom. All officialdom wants validation for its actions. So, in the short run, it will want to shape opinion in its favour. But in the long run that is perhaps not desirable. Public interest is perhaps better served by richer debate that encompasses critical views, including of officialdom. Officials should signal that clearly.

“As I conclude, the opening line of a famous essay, *Of Truth*, by Francis Bacon—considered the father of the scientific method—comes to mind: “What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer”. In this post-truth world, with non-overlapping echo chambers of opinions, perhaps Pilate would have wearied of even asking the question.

“But one thing is certain: truth, no matter how elusive that notion is; the discovery of which, no matter how hard that search is going to be; requires diversity of opinion. That diversity will require both competence and capability. And above all, it will require voices that are not silenced, compromised, or conveniently moderated by the lure or fear of power.

“I believe that the great Dr VKRV Rao, institution builder and independent-minded academic *par excellence*, would have endorsed these suggestions.”

First Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture

The Advisory Committee Meeting of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development held on May 23, 2017 at ISEC recommended a proposal for conducting Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture Series annually. It was decided that the first lecture may be delivered by a person who had some degree of acquaintance with Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his initiatives for decentralization. Accordingly, the First Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture on ‘Panchayati Raj in Karnataka: Dreams, Realities and a Way Forward’ was delivered by Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, Visiting Fellow, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore on September 5, 2017.

In his initial remarks, Dr Meenakshisundaram noted that he had been an admirer of Ramakrishna Hegde ever since he started working with him in 1986. He recalled his exciting experiences and the events that took place almost three decades ago in

the process of establishing rural local governments in Karnataka. He remarked that “Panchayati Raj Institutions require a lot of debate and discussions among different stakeholders and ultimately another Constitutional Amendment may be necessary. Will Karnataka take the lead in piloting such an experiment is a million-dollar question. If it does, that will be the best tribute to Ramakrishna Hegde”.

The event started with a welcome by Dr M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC gave a brief introduction to the lecture. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the function. Ms. Mamtha Nichani, daughter of Ramakrishna Hegde also participated in the function. She briefly touched upon certain personal traits of Sri Hegde that manifested in his efforts to move decentralization into new domains. The lecture was attended by around 300 people including academicians, researchers, professionals, practitioners, students and others. Among the participants, there were many who had very close acquaintance with Sri Hegde and his scheme of decentralization. The lecture was followed by a lively discussion as well.

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Prof S Bisaliah, MA, PhD (Minnesota), economist and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on ‘*Constitutional Compulsions for Social Justice*’ at the Institute on December 8, 2017. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, delivered the welcome address and Prof I Maruthi, Associate Professor and Head, ADRTC, ISEC, proposed vote of thanks.

Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

The 47th Dr VKRV Rao memorial lecture was delivered on the ISEC Founders’ Day on January 19, 2018, by Shri M Venkaiah Naidu, the Vice-

President of India. It was presided over by the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vaju Bhai Vala with guest speech from Shri Ananthkumar, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Govt of India. The Chairman of ISEC Board Dr A Ravindra welcomed the dignitaries and guests. The Vice-President inaugurated the ISEC facility centre housing the State Bank of India branch and the Post Office and planted a *Ficus glomerata* (Audumbara) sapling.

In his lecture, the Vice-President recollected that former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee not only brought the road connectivity through the Golden quadrilateral, but also brought connectivity of political parties, positions, tele-connectivity and political connectivity. He highlighted that use of quality seeds, balanced use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and nutrients, timely institutional credit, diversification to dairy, fishery, poultry, processing farm produce through time tested methods, soil health card are crucial for enhancing farm incomes. Emphasizing on 'reform, perform and transform' aspects of agriculture, the Vice-President focused on protecting nature and promoting culture to protect the future. He suggested that every agricultural student should be given practical exposure for at least six months with farmers. Recollecting Mahatma Gandhi, the Vice-President advised 'back to the village', but we should not show our back to the village. He stressed that in order to attain a 4 per cent agricultural growth, higher investment in agriculture is required both from public and private sector. Further he emphasized on balanced use of nutrients for raising agricultural productivity. Institutional innovations in integrated farming systems are to be adopted through agricultural extension systems. As 70 percent of irrigation is provided by groundwater, as the current crop pattern is leading to groundwater over-exploitation, it is crucial to cultivate low-water, high-value crops using groundwater. In addition,

due to high probability of well failure, farmers are bearing a large proportion of cost of groundwater themselves, a proper minimum support price policy for groundwater crops needs to be formulated. In addition, support to individual borewell recharge efforts by farmers and creating awareness on sustainable use of groundwater resource through irrigation extension needs emphasis. He said much of the future growth in agriculture will come from non-crop sector, the investment in horticulture, dairy, livestock, fisheries, etc., must be provided necessary impetus so as to meet the future requirements and also double the farmers' income.

The Governor Shri Vaju Bhai Valaji emphasized on the irrigation efficiency due to water scarcity. He suggested cultivation of climate-smart millet crops for facing challenges of climate change. Union Minister Shri Ananth Kumar emphasized on the role of tree planting to play carbon sequestration as a strategy to face climate change. He felt that every tree is a representation of Lord Shiva: the trees absorb CO₂ and release oxygen similar to Lord Shiva who absorbed poison (*halahala*) during 'Samudra mathana'.

In his vote of thanks, Director, Prof M G Chandrakanth, profusely thanked the Vice-President and all the dignitaries for their participation remembering Prof VKRV Rao, the founder of ISEC. Speaking on behalf of PhD scholars in all the 29 ICSSR research institutes of the country, he requested the Vice-President to bring parity in fellowships to PhD scholars in social sciences on par with fellowships to PhD scholars in natural sciences, since social science scholars are paid a modest fellowship of Rs 16,000 per month for only two years, while natural science students are paid fellowship of Rs 25,000 per month for five years.

Dr P S Srinath, Registrar of ISEC, did an excellent compering of the event.

Seminars/Talks Presented by Visitors

The Economic Sociology of Fiscal Compliance and Technological Challenges in India – Dr Sibichen K Mathew IRS, Commissioner of Income Tax (TDS), Bengaluru (May 03, 2017).

Monetary Policy in India - Recent Developments – Dr Janak Raj, Principal Adviser, Monetary Policy Department, Reserve Bank of India (May 09, 2017).

Two Decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System Strengthening Policy Implementation – Mr Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher, Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University & SRTT Visiting Fellow at ISEC (May 10, 2017).

An Empirical Study on Critical Success Factors of Business Schools in Karnataka and its Implications on Students 'P' (Placements) Factor - Dr M Swapna, Post-Doctoral Fellow, ISEC, & Principal for Undergraduate program and Program Head for Swiss Business School Program, Ramaiah Institute of Management Studies, Bengaluru (June 13, 2017).

Nature of Platform Economy Work in India - Ms Aditi Surie, Senior Associate and Ms Jyothi Koduganti, Associate, Academics & Research, Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Bangalore (July 13, 2017).

Critical Reflections on Indian Democracy – Prof Lord Bikhui Parekh, Eminent Political Philosopher & Member, House of Lords, UK (July 20, 2017).

Populism and Policy - Dr Ajay Gudavarthy, Associate Professor, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (July 24, 2017).

Finance, the City, and the Question of Governance - Prof Michael Goldman, Dr V.K.R.V. Rao Chair Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change & Professor of Sociology and Global Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (August 3, 2017).

Exiting the Welfare State: How and Why? - Professor Johannes Breman, Emeritus Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Amsterdam (August 11, 2017).

Human Development as Transformative Practice: Lessons from Successful Models - Prof J Tharamangalam, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada (August 28, 2017).

A Critical Study on the Role of Pharmaceuticals and Selective Health Care Interventions in Public Health - Mr Y Reddi Sekhara, Visiting Research Fellow, ISEC & PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Canada (September 28, 2017).

Talk on Transitioning from a 'Teacher-centric' to a 'Student-centric' Classroom and On-line Learning - Professor P C Narayan, Professor, Finance & Accounting, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore (November 16, 2017).

Corruption - A Comparative Analysis of India and the US - Mr. Kevin Gustafson, Lawyer, Fast Case, Washington DC (November 27, 2017).

International Trade Preferences - Professor Stephen Devados, Emabeth Thompson Endowed Professor, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas (December 18, 2017).

Seminars/Talks Presented by Faculty

Delivering Self-Targeted Welfare Using Mobile Phones – Professor D Rajasekhar, Professor, CDD, ISEC; Dr Erlend Berg, Lecturer in Economics, University of Bristol; and Dr R Manjula, CDD, ISEC (May 12, 2017).

Costing Groundwater Irrigation by Internalizing Externalities – Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC (June 15, 2016).

Talk on 'Governance of Indian States: Focus Karnataka' - Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, and former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka (August 23, 2017).

Disabled Population and their Educational Status in India - Prof C M Lakshmana, Professor, Population Research Centre, ISEC (August 24, 2017).

Agriculture Growth in India and China: A Comparative Study - Prof Parmod Kumar, Professor, Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre, ISEC (October 24, 2017).

Urbanization and Carbon Emissions in India and China - Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar,

Professor, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC (November 13, 2017).

When Can Women have a Career and Children together? A Comparative Analysis of India and China - Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, Bengaluru (November 24, 2017).

Access to Toilets among the Urban Poor – Drawing Comparisons between India and China Cities - Dr S Manasi, Associate Professor, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru (November 28, 2017).

Agricultural Production, Trade and Food Security: A Comparative Analysis of India and China - Dr I Maruthi, Associate Professor and Head, Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, ISEC, Bengaluru (December 7, 2017).

Dynamics of Urbanisation and its Association with Economic Development: A Comparative Study of China and India - Prof C M Lakshmana, Professor and Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC (January 11, 2018).

Seminars by Students

A Critical Study of PPP Projects in Karnataka - Current Issues and Future Options – Dr V Sathyanarayana, Post-Doctoral Fellow, ISEC, & Chief Legal Counsel, Infrastructure Development Corporation (Karnataka) Limited (iDeCK) (June 5, 2017).

Informal Workers in Formal and Informal Enterprises in India: A Comparative Analysis - Ms Rosa Alphonsa Abraham, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC (June 27, 2017).

Labour Market Discrimination in India: An Econometric Analysis - Ms Smrutirekha Singhari, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 5, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Impact of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on Indian Agriculture Trade - Mr Jagdambe Subhash Hanmantrao, PhD Scholar, ISEC (July 10, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

The Economic Determinants and Impacts of Informal Employment in India- An Empirical

Analysis - Ms Rosa Alphonsa Abraham, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 19, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Determinants of Trade Performance: A Post-WTO Analysis of Fisheries Sector in India - Ms Veena Renjini K K, PhD Scholar, ISEC (August 3, 2017). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Ecosystem Services and Livelihood Systems: A Case Study from Odisha - Ms Subhashree Banerjee, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (September 27, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Ecosystem Services and Livelihood Systems: A Case Study from Odisha - Ms Subhashree Banerjee, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (November 8, 2017). (Thesis Submission)

Interaction of Micropolitics and Education Quality in Rural Karnataka - Mr Pradeep Ramavath, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (November 17, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Access to Schooling in West Bengal: A Geo-Social Analysis - Ms Jhuma Halder, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (December 8, 2017). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Gender and Health: A Study of Marginalised Women in Tamil Nadu - Ms K Annapuranam, PhD Scholar, ISEC (December 15, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Economic Growth and Income Distribution under Economic Globalization: Empirical Evidence from India - Ms Sovna Mohanty, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (December 15, 2017). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Social Entrepreneurship and the Development Question: A Sociological

Perspective - Ms Neeti Singh, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (December 20, 2017). (Pre-thesis Submission)

Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Crops in India - Mr Asheesh Navneet, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (January 23, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

The Economic Determinants and Impacts of Informal Employment in India- An Empirical Analysis - Ms Rosa Alphonsa Abraham, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (February 1, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Digital Transformation of Public Service Delivery and Good Governance in Kerala - Dr Sabu Thomas, Post Doctoral Fellow, CPIGD, ISEC & Assistant Professor in Political Science, Government Brennen College Thalasserry, Kannur, Kerala (February 5, 2018).

The Bharatiya Janata Party and Distributive Politics: A Case Study of Gujarat - Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISE (February 15, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Labour Market Discrimination in India: An Econometric Analysis - Ms Smrutirekha Singhari, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (March 2, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Dynamics of Land Use and Agricultural Growth: A Study in Kerala - Ms Sheeba Andrews, PhD Scholar, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (March 5, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Interaction of Micropolitics and Education Quality in Rural Karnataka - Mr Pradeep Ramavath, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (March 28, 2018). (Thesis Submission)

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 36th Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during December 11-26, 2017. In all, there were 80 presentations comprising 52 progress seminars, 26 proposal Seminars and 2 Pre-Submission Seminar

(22 Sessions). Out of the remaining 17 students who did not give the BA Seminars, 10 sought exemption and seven did not give the handout on time.

ISEC PhD Programme 2017-18

A total of 52 applications were received for 2017-18 PhD Programme, of which 15 candidates having UGC-NET JRF qualification were called for the written test. Ten candidates appeared for the written test held on November 20, 2017. From among the 10, four candidates – two in Sociology and two in Development Studies -- qualified in the written exam. Subsequently, the interviews were conducted for the four candidates on November 21, 2017. In the Selection Committee meeting held on November 21, 2017, the following candidates

were provisionally selected for full-time Doctoral Programme for 2017-18.

Sl No	Name of the Candidate	Discipline
1	Mr Ajeet Kumar	Development Studies
2	Mr Prajwal N	Sociology
3	Ms Isha Bihari	Sociology
4	Mr Mahesh Raut	Development Studies

Mr Prajwal N joined the PhD Programme on December 5, 2017.

PhD Awarded

The following were awarded PhD by the University of Mysore for their theses mentioned here after their names. The names of the scholars' respective supervisors are given in parentheses:

Dr (Ms) Gayatri Pradhan: *'Balancing Work and Family: A Sociological Analysis of Women in Rural and Urban Areas of Sikkim'* (Supervisor: Dr Anand Inbanathan)

Dr Anantha Ramu M R: *'Impact of Fiscal Deficit on Select Macroeconomic Variables: Evidence from India'* (Supervisor: Dr K Gayithri)

Dr Shiju Joseph: *'A Sociological Study of Relationships Among Dual Career Married Couples in Urban India'* (Supervisor: Dr Anand Inbanathan)

Dr (Ms) Veena Renjini K K: *'Determinants of Trade Performance: A Post-WTO Analysis of Fisheries Sector in India'* (Supervisor: Professor Krishna Raj).

Dr (Ms) Jhuma Halder: *'Access to Schooling in West Bengal: A Geo-Social Analysis'* (Supervisor: Professor C M Lakshmana).

Dr (Ms) Sovna Mohanty: *'Economic Growth and Income Distribution under Economic Globalization: Empirical Evidence from India'* (Supervisor: Professor M R Narayana).

Dr Asheesh Navneet: *'Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Crops in India'* (Supervisor: Dr V Anil Kumar).

Dr (Ms) Rosa Alphonsa Abraham: *'The Economic Determinants and Impacts of Informal Employment in India- An Empirical Analysis'* (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana).

Dr Tannen Neil Lincoln: *'The Bharatiya Janata Party and Distributive Politics: A Case Study of Gujarat'* (Supervisor: Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury).

Dr (Ms) Smrutirekha Singhari: 'Labour Market Discrimination in India: An Econometric Analysis' (Supervisor: Prof S Madheswaran).

Dr (Ms) Sheeba Andrews: 'Dynamics of Land Use and Agricultural Growth: A Study in Kerala' (Supervisor: Dr Elumalai Kannan).

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar (in Economics) and Ms Sneha Biswas (in Development

Studies) for scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2017-18.

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 the state and Central governments.

SRTT Support Activities

Faculty/PhD Students who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance:

1. Prof C M Lakshmana presented a paper on "Disabled population and their Educational Status in India", in the International Conference on 'From Margins to Centres', organised by Women Leading Education across Continents held at Rio State University in Duque de Caxias, during July 22-27, 2017.
2. Prof M Devendra Babu participated in the National Seminar on 25 Years of Panchayat Raj Institutions Reforms in India (Post-73rd Constitutional Amendment Act): Experiences, Achievements and Challenges, organised by Academy of Grassroot Studies and Research of India, Tirupati, in collaboration with Centre for Decentralisation and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, held at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, during August 19- 20, 2017.

3. Prof Parmod Kumar presented a paper on "Agriculture Growth in India and China: A Comparative Study", in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.
4. Dr S Manasi presented a paper on "Access to Toilets among the Urban Poor-Drawing Comparisons between India and China Cities", in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.
5. Dr I Maruthi presented a paper on "Agricultural Production, Trade and Food Security: A Comparative Analysis of India and China", in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.
6. Prof Kala S Sridhar presented a paper on "Urbanization and Carbon Emissions in India and China" in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.

7. Prof C M Lakshmana presented a paper on "Linkage of Urbanisation and Economic Development: A Comparative Study of China and India" in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.
8. Dr Indrajit Bairagya and Dr Tulika Bhattacharya presented a paper on "When Can Women have a Career and Children Together? A Comparative Analysis of India and China", in Indo-China Conference at Chengdu during September 13-14, 2017.
9. Ms Annapuranam K presented a paper on "Cultural Dimension of Health: A Study of Urban Women in Chennai", in 42nd All-India Sociological Conference held at Tejur University, Tejur, Assam, during December 27-30, 2017.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

ISEC has been organizing the Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) programme since January 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and the Christ University.

[More details about the SSTS Scheme can be found on earlier pages of this Section (Academic Activities) of the Annual Report]

ISEC Internship Programme

Internship Report

ISEC conducted Summer Internship Programme for the year 2017 for the period from April 2017 to August 2017. Dr Balasubramanian is the Course Co-ordinator.

As many as 143 applications were received and finally 16 students were selected for the Summer Internship Programme 2017. The Interns were from various Institutions, Universities, and

colleges, including Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Central University of Karnataka, Pondicherry University, Central University of Tamil Nadu etc.

All the Interns submitted their work report based on their own Discipline. The report was based on the themes Agricultural credits, Economic valuation of Ecosystem services, Urban Slums, Elderly workforce participation in India, Women in Local Governance, etc.

Grant: The grant received was Rs 3,00,000 towards the conduct of internship programme. The Expenditure was as follows: (1) Stipend Rs 1,53,734, (2) Travel Reimbursement for interns Rs 4,320, (3) Accommodation of interns Rs.1,36,500, (4) Miscellaneous Rs 5,446.

The Names of Internship students and their respective Centres are follows:

Ms Priyal Arora, ADRTC; Ms Anarkha R Nath, CEENR; Ms Sowmya C, CEENR; Ms Bhagyashree S C, CDD; Mr Siddalinga Sedamkar, CDD; Ms Malavika T A, CESP; Ms K N Akshaya, CESP; Ms Merin Chacko, CESP; Ms Lokeshwari S Gowda CPIGD; Mr Kapil Pincha, CRUA; Ms Prerna Prasad, CRUA; Ms I D Monica, CRUA; Ms Anjana, CSSCD; Ms Sonia Kahmei, CSSCD; Ms Anuja Banerjee, PRC; and Ms Trupti Meher, PRC.

Publications – Social and Economic Change Monograph Series

ISEC published seven Monographs in the Social and Economic Change Monograph Series – Monograph No. 51 to 57 – during the year.

[More details about the ISEC Monographs published this year can be found in Section 6 (Publications, ISEC Monographs Series) of this Annual Report.]

6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published/Edited

Giridhar, G, K S James, Sanjay Kumar, S Sivaramu, Muneer Alam, K R Gangadharan, T S Syamala, Supriya Verma and Nidhi Gupta – ‘Caring for Our Elders: Early Responses — India Ageing Report-2017’. New Delhi: UNFPA, 2017.

Madheswaran, S and B P Vani – ‘Youth Development Index and Report 2017’. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India.

Nadkarni, M V- Parisara Niti-Shatakam – A Century of Verses on Environmental Ethics With Transliteration, Translation and Explanatory Notes. 2017. Ernakulam: Chinmaya International Foundation Shodha Sansthan.

Nadkarni, M V- Gandhi-Tattva-Shatakam – A Century of Verses in Sanskrit on Gandhi’s Philosophy, With Transliteration, Meaning of Words and Translation in English. 2017/2018. New Delhi: National Book Trust India.

Nadkarni, M V, N Sivanna and Lavanya Suresh - Decentralized Democracy in India – Gandhi’s

Vision and Reality. 2018. New Delhi: Routledge.

Nadkarni, M V- Sharada-Dashakam and Sanatana-Dharma-Tattva-Shatakam – With Meaning of Words, Translation and Notes in English. 2018. Melkote: Academy of Sanskrit Research (part of Karnataka Sanskrit University, Bengaluru).

Rajasekhar, D, Narayan Billava and Nayanatara S Nayak – ‘Improving the Knowledge on the Functioning of Decentralized Governance: A Study of Grama Panchayat Past Presidents in Dharwad District’. CMDR Monograph No. 86, 2017 (Abdul Nazir Sab Panchayati Raj Chair).

Raju, K V and Manasi, S - ‘Water and Scriptures – Ancient Roots for Sustainable Development’. US: Springer Publishers, 2017.

Sobin George and Shalini Sinha – ‘Redefined Labour Spaces: Organising Workers in Post-Liberalised India’. Routledge (London, New York, New Delhi), September 2017.

ISEC’s Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is now being co-published by ISEC and Springer. During the year two issues of the Journal – Volume 19, Number 1 (April 2017) and Number 2 (October 2017) – have been brought out and they carried 20 Research Papers and one Review Article.

Research papers/articles, research notes should now be submitted for publication only online through the link <http://www.springer.com/economics/growth/journal/40847>.

ISEC Monographs Series

Kala Seetharam Sridhar, S Manasi and K C Smitha review Bengaluru's growth and public service delivery in the monograph, **Jobs, Commute and Public Services in Bengaluru: A Pilot Study from Nagarabhavi (No. 51)**. The study adds to previous research on the city by providing information on the city's functional labour market, the number of jobs accessible within a 30-minute commute and the net benefits from jobs to citizens of Bengaluru besides also studying the current and desirable levels of basic public services such as water supply and the status of health and primary education in the city. The pilot study based on 200 respondents from one ward found that the average time taken to commute to work is about 42 minutes and that about 60% of the sample had a commute of more than 30 minutes and are outside the functional labour market. Basic services such as sewerage and drainage facilities and waste collection are being provided, whereas water consumption is low among all households and households in slums pay more than that of all households for water. Majority of respondents suffered from ailments including heart problems, hypertension, diabetes, and respiratory ailments and most resorted to private sources for treatment. At the same time, coverage of education service was widespread.

D Rajasekhar, M Devendra Babu and R Manjula analyse the quality of governance in the post-reform period in the monograph **'Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka' (Monograph No. 52)**. The study is based on data collected from 10 grama panchayats in five districts of the state and evaluates the impact of decentralised governance on the provision of basic services (drinking water, sanitation, streetlights), infrastructure (roads and housing) and livelihood (through wage employment scheme of MGNREGS). The authors find that in the period from 2005 to 2012 there has been a considerable improvement in governance at the local level with

the number of people attending Grama Sabha meetings having increased from 94 to 117, and the number of GP meetings having increased from 9 to 12. The quality of governance has been effective in Coastal and Bombay-Karnataka regions while there is considerable scope for improvement in the North Karnataka region.

The focus of the monograph **'Economics of Urban Ecosystem Services: A Case Study of Bangalore' (Monograph No. 53)** by M Balasubramanian is on urban ecosystems. The economics of urban ecosystem services has received increasing attention from urban planners for achieving sustainable growth of cities. The Bangalore urban ecosystem provides a number of benefits to humans *inter alia* climate regulation, water regulation, and carbon sequestration; reduced noise pollution and aesthetic health benefits. In this study strollers in Lalbagh Botanical Garden were interviewed using a structured schedule to estimate the Willingness to Pay (WTP) for the improvement of the garden. The sample of 135 male and 15 foreign strollers were interviewed during 2015 for the purpose. The 'travel cost method' was used to estimate consumer surplus, due to aesthetic pleasure of visiting Lalbagh. The findings indicate that the estimated consumer surplus per capita is Rs 54, while for a foreigner it is Rs 145. Currently, the Department of Horticulture charges Rs 10 per capita as entry fee which is 20 percent of the consumer surplus. This entry fee can be enhanced to about 50 percent of the consumer surplus (about Rs 25 per person per day). The author argues that it is economically and socially relevant to enhance the entry fee from the current rate of Rs 10 per day to a minimum of Rs 25 per day thereby meeting both equity and efficiency concerns.

In the monograph **'Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap' (Monograph No. 54)** S Madheswaran, B P Vani and Sanjiv Kumar investigate the status of informal

settlements in the state of Karnataka. Slums are global phenomena which characterise the urban landscape and are caused by increasing size of the population; rapid economic growth which accompanies industrialisation and urbanisation; high levels of migration and poor governance. Asia has about 30% of its urban population living in slums, with China and India taking a lead in housing large number of slum dwellers. The Census of India defines slums as compact area of at least 300 population or about 60 to 70 households with poorly build congested tenements, living in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. According to the Census 2011 5.3% of the total slum households in India exist in the state of Karnataka. The Directorate of Urban Municipal Administration, Karnataka indicates that the total number of slums in Karnataka in 2012 was 3527 with about 30% of slums situated on private land. About 33 percent of the population in the slums belong to SC/ST category. Across districts, Bangalore Urban houses the largest number of slums (amounting to 15% of the total) of which only 36% are notified. Further, the authors investigate tenure security for slum dwellers intending to gauge the level of fear of eviction with the help of the tenability index. The index is .87 for the state, indicating that most slum dwellers have necessary documents which increase their level of security.

In the monograph **'Regional Inequality of Urban Growth: A Study in Karnataka' (Monograph No. 55)** C M Lakshmana focuses on the regional inequality of urban growth in Karnataka. There has been rapid urbanization and economic development in the country in the post-liberalization period. Despite the impressive progress achieved in general, major states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal exhibit huge intra-state disparities in the process of urbanization as also in demographic, social and economic aspects. In this backdrop, investigating those elements of urbanisation that cause intra-state disparities is crucial. The author

analyses regional inequality in urban growth in Karnataka by examining the spatial dimensions of population distribution across the region and districts in Karnataka during the 1991-2011 decadal period. The study focuses on the trends and levels of population growth across statutory towns, census towns and urban agglomerations which exclude Bengaluru. The study also highlights the regional variation of urban growth in northern Karnataka. This will help draw the policy measures towards sustainable development in general and eradicate regional inequality in urban growth in Karnataka, in particular

The monograph titled **'Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka' (Monograph No. 56)** by Dr I Maruthi aims to document the successes and challenges involved in running food processing industries. Utilising information from both primary and secondary sources, the author finds that, inter alia, quality management, good customer service, reasonable pricing, the offering of replacement for damaged products are key factors for the success of food processing industries. The study has also documented a few success stories. One of the entrepreneurs interviewed was found to have been successful in earning a brand image for his product of packed and preserved tender coconuts. Entrepreneurs in Dhal industries indicated that constraints such as lack of brand goodwill, inadequate publicity through mass media, multiplicity of laws and procedures and periodical interference from the bureaucracy have affected their output significantly. Based on the study, the author suggests relevant policy recommendations, such as developing proper supply chain models in increasing shelf-life and reducing losses and wastage of fruits and vegetables, provision of suitable varieties of raw materials by agricultural universities and research and development institutions, providing road linkages for agro-industrial clusters, processing units through marketing development fund, training skilled manpower for agribusiness, food processing, packaging and agricultural marketing, regular

supply of power to industries, capacity-building for the rural youth to enable them to commence their units with skilled labourers, establishment of dairy with the establishment of state-of-the-art labs, with appropriate accreditation to estimate contaminants, to ensure quality.

The monograph **‘Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?’ (Monograph No. 57)** by Meenakshi Rajeev and BP Vani investigates the reach and utilization of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) programme, India’s first information technology-enabled health insurance scheme. In 2012, the average state-level enrolment for RSBY for Karnataka was 41% indicating that there is scope for expansion of the scheme. Districts in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region - Gulbarga, Bidar, Koppal, Raichur and Bellary – which are lower on the Human Development Index had low levels of enrolment. In general backward districts showed low enrolment rates, despite having greater proportion of the poor. Data from the National Sample Survey showed that financial constraints were the main reason for not availing treatment for those living in urban areas where medical services are relatively expensive. Elderly with

RSBY insurance or access to government schemes had better chances of getting treated. The study indicated that if the poor are relieved from the burden of medical expenditure by the RSBY, then 25.5 million people in rural areas and 5.3 million people in urban areas can be lifted above poverty line. Further, a case study conducted in Tumkur to understand awareness and utilisation of the RSBY programme in the state found that a major lacuna in the delivery of the programme was the dissemination of information concerning the benefits available and the process of utilisation of the health insurance card given after enrolment. While empanelled public hospitals were found to be aware of the programme, the utilisation of the programme was impeded by the fact that enrolees were unaware of its benefits and that hospitals were wary of soliciting the card due to the fact that reimbursement to the hospital from the government was not taking place properly. While the programme is a necessary one as regular health insurance is unavailable to the elderly population for whom health care is a tremendous burden, the RSBY programme requires serious intervention at every level to improve its reach and utilisation among the population it aims to serve.

ISEC Working Papers

Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Bhattacharjee investigate the situation of farmers in their paper **Augmenting Small Farmers’ Income through Rural Non-farm Sector: Role of Information and Institutions (WP 388)**. Low level of income of farmers is a critical concern in India in the backdrop of which the current Union Government promised to double farmers’ income by 2022. As the land size of the small and marginal farmers, who constitute 80 percent of farmer population in India is limited, reducing farmers’ distress and doubling of farmers’ income through farm sector alone is almost impossible. In this regard, the non-farm sector can not only absorb the excess labour from agriculture but also generate additional income

for the farm households. Further, the sector can help in mitigating risks for the farmers and check migration to urban areas. The non-farm sector, however, has not received its due importance in the country and in this backdrop, the current paper discusses the nature and extent of non-farm activities in India using India Human Development Survey unit record data. An exercise carried out to understand the determinants of income from non-farm activities using a Tobit regression model, shows that the households who could avail larger size loans (for any purpose including agriculture) or insurance from financial institutions and have access to information and networks are the ones who could get higher non-farm income. As the

credit for non-farm activities per say is rather limited, it can be inferred that higher level of credit for even farm activities can help non-farm sector as well possibly through production linkages.

Bhitharkanika National Park (BNP) in Odisha is the focus of study in the paper **Livelihoods, Conservation and Forest Rights Act in a National Park: An Oxymoron? (WP 389)**, by Subhashree Banerjee and Syed Ajmal Pasha. National Parks in India are highly vulnerable due to excessive pressure on their ecosystems as a result of growing population and high dependency of forest dwellers on these resources. This has led to many conflicts across stakeholders. To address these conflicts, the State has enacted laws and regulations in favour of the local communities [Forest Rights Act (FRA)]. However, the purpose of National Park and the FRA seems to be oxymoronic as they both tend to contradict each other. Keeping this in perspective, we have selected Bhitharkanika National Park (BNP) in Odisha as a case study and reviewed its policy objectives, Acts and Rules in operation, livelihood systems of local communities and their dependence on Bhitharkanika ecosystem, and the role of different stakeholders and their claims by conducting a household survey of 165 household in four villages in BNP. The paper suggests certain measures to reduce the conflicts across conservation, livelihoods and forest rights.

Chandni Bhambhani and Anand Inbanathan explore the phenomenon of voluntary childlessness using a grounded theory approach in their paper **Womanhood beyond Motherhood: Exploring Experiences of Voluntary Childless Women (WP 390)**. Findings of the study are presented by analysing participants' narration, and Schick's Decision Theory is used to discuss the reasons and rationale expressed by voluntary childless women. The six major emergent themes that illustrate participants' motives, values, beliefs and purposes are: Confronting selfish reasons for having children, Manifesting foster instinct, Questioning the sanctity of motherhood, Unwillingness to Bear a Lifetime Commitment of Children, Freedom of

following own pursuits, and Specific attributes for the choice of childlessness. While the first three themes mainly emphasise the justification grasped from others' experiences of being mothers, the last three concentrate on personal experiences as reasons to remain childless.

In the paper **Economic Globalization and Income Inequality: Cross-country Empirical Evidence (WP 391)**, Sovna Mohanty examines the relationship between globalization and inequality. Widening income inequality has limited the growth potential of economies in the past few decades. This paper analyses the effect of economic globalization on income inequality in both cross-country and country-specific framework using panel data techniques and policy simulations. The sample comprises of developed, developing and least-developed countries in the post-liberalization period. The results show that on the whole, globalization has helped in reducing inequality in the advanced economies but has the opposite effect in low-income economies. Trade and FDI have offsetting experiences; trade worsens income distribution whereas FDI is beneficial in all the economies and helps to reduce income inequality. FDI is found to have a greater impact on reducing income inequality. The policy simulations prove that India can reduce its income inequality by adopting the strategies of high income and middle-income nations.

Annapuranam K and Anand Inbanathan explore urban women's health and health care in their paper **Cultural Dimension of Women's Health across Social Groups in Chennai (WP 392)**. Illness and related problems are major issues for a substantial part of India's population. Comparatively, women appear to have more health problems than men, and this continues to increase across regions in the country. Variations occur to a considerable extent due to their conditions of life. Poorer people are not only more vulnerable to illnesses, but they suffer more often from illnesses, and also have more related problems of economic wherewithal to support themselves when they

are ill. The health belief model has been used to understand the perceptions of health, and health behaviour among women. Seventy five married women were interviewed, 43 from poor families, and 32 from middle class families, during June to October 2015 in Chennai. In general, these women had a weak perception of their illnesses, in the sense that they did not think they needed immediate health care. This also resulted in a longer time that they remained sick.

In their paper **Earnings and Investment Differentials between Migrants and Natives: A Study of Street Vendors in Bengaluru City (WP 393)**, Channamma Kambara and Indrajit Bairagya explore whether there exists any difference in the earnings of migrant and native street vendors, and if so, in what ways this difference is prominent. In order to accomplish the objective, they have collected data from women street vendors from Bengaluru city. The study finds that although there is no significant difference in the earnings between natives and migrants related to street vending business, a significant difference does exist in the size of investments made by them i.e., to earn the same amount of income, migrants need to invest more than natives. Moreover, the results, based on the Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition Method, indicate that the pre-labour market endowment factors do not make a significant contribution to the overall difference in the rate of returns. A significant difference does exist mainly because of the coefficient differences, which can be attributed to discrimination.

In the paper **'Caste' among Muslims: Ethnographic Account from a Karnataka Village (WP 394)**, Sobin George and Shrinidhi Adiga, by drawing from an ethnographic study conducted in Bittahalli (name changed) village in Shimoga district of Karnataka, attempt to gain some grounded understanding of caste-like sub-divisions among Muslims. The study explores the internal differences among Muslims in the village, its reflection in their everyday life and its possible parallels to caste relations in Hindu

religion. Highlighting their practices of endogamy, restrictions in social interactions, restrictions on the lines of purity and pollution and occupational segregations, the paper argues that sub-divisions among Muslims have clear caste overtones. While the higher status groups among Muslims in the village enjoyed more or less similar social status that of the Hindu dominant castes, the lived-realities of the lower status group Muslims were similar to that of Dalit Hindus and sometimes worse than Dalits in spheres like political participation and access to civic amenities. Although discrimination and deprivations of lower caste Muslims in Bittahalli have its context specificities, this particular ethnographic account adds to the evidence base of the claim for Scheduled Caste status by Dalit Muslims.

In their paper **'Is Decentralisation Promoting or Hindering the Effective Implementation of MGNREGS?: The Evidence from Karnataka' (WP 395)**, authors D Rajasekhar, Salim Lakha and R Manjula examine the process of the distribution of social protection benefits through decentralised governance by looking at the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Karnataka, which is ranked high on the devolution index. Decentralisation is viewed by some as an effective means of improving governance and equitable spread of development benefits but the implementation of MGNREGS under decentralised governance has produced lacklustre results and uneven benefits. Powerful social actors at the local level have devised careful modus operandi to dilute transparency mechanisms and stifle voices from below to subvert the scheme to suit their interests.

Soumita Khan examines the competitiveness of Indian fertilizer firms in the paper **'Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms: A Stochastic Frontier Approach' (WP 396)** by computing their output-oriented technical efficiency from 1993-94 to 2012-13 using the stochastic frontier approach. Khan finds that the industry runs at 57 percent technical

efficiency on an average and that there is scope for further improvement and suggests that the private sector fertilizer firms are more efficient than public sector ones. In addition, large and experienced firms are more efficient than small and new firms. The analysis concludes that the current level of R&D expenditure or imports do not improve efficiency levels, especially in the short run. However, in the long run, R & D may play a crucial role in improving efficiency as in any manufacturing sector. Public firms can enter into technological collaborations with private firms to gain higher efficiency. The large number of technological collaborations noticed in this sector in recent times, therefore, is a welcome development.

The paper '**Politics in the State of Telangana: Identity, Representation and Democracy**' (WP 397) by Anil Kumar Vaddiraju focuses on politics in the state of Telangana where in recent times the party that spearheaded the demand for statehood enjoys massive support and has become the heir to the movement and the throne. This ascent, however, also comes with an enormous burden to lift the state from social and economic backwardness and poverty. So far, the Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) has deftly managed the politics, meeting some expectations of the people. However, the state's politics happens in the context of a weak opposition and a weak civil society which have failed to provide robust opposition. Besides, the politics in the state is characterized by high stakes on symbolic politics. While the TRS government has so far sufficiently met the symbolic and emotional needs of the people, the real burden of raising the standards of living of the people and meeting their concrete expectations depends on going beyond these, and translating the prolific promises made into reality.

In the paper entitled **India's Plantation Labour Act: A Critique** (WP 398) Malini L Tantri critically revisits the Plantation Labour Act of 1951 (as well as its amendments) and discusses the anomalies in the making of the act over the years. While doing so the author discusses the conflicts

in the domain of the plantation sector on the issue of institutional exclusion; presents the views of planters and government bodies on components of social costs; and explores alternative ways to reduce the social welfare cost component of the sector so as to improve cost competitiveness of the industry as well as protecting labour interests.

The paper '**Federalism and the Formation of States in India: Some Evidence from Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and Telangana State**' (WP 399) by Susant Kumar Naik deals with political representation and the process of federalization in India with reference to Hyderabad-Karnataka region and Telangana. It also focuses on the aspect of regional inequality and the lack of political representation which led to an increase developmental gap among the regions in the states. Thus the unequal development among various regions within the states led people to demand for separate statehood. The paper, to a large extent, is based on a pilot study. Region-specific facts have been collected from secondary sources and problems are put in the context of Indian federalism. It is clear from the pilot survey of both the regions that there is indeed developmental gap, lack of political representation and strong leadership in both the regions.

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) has attracted much attention. The Act continues to be applied in regions where problems such as ethnic conflict and unmet aspirations have not been resolved, and where violence along with secessionism threatens the very fabric of our nation and society. In the paper '**Locating Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 in the Federal Structure: An Analysis of Its Application in Manipur and Tripura**' (WP 400), Rajiv Tewari addresses the location of the Act in the context of the State in Society theory proposed by Joel S Migdal and Vivienne Shue with specific reference to the application of the Act in Manipur and Tripura. In order to assess its location, a pilot study was carried out in Manipur and Tripura and a set of questions put to a defined population and its

results were analysed. The findings substantiate the State in Society theory, and shows that State-Society interaction is a necessary part of federal nation building.

In their paper **'Performance of Power Sector in Karnataka in the Context of Power Sector Reforms' (WP 401)**, Laxmi Rajkumari and K Gayithri assess the performance of Karnataka's power sector using select technical and financial performance indicators. A Power Sector Performance Index (PPI) is computed using the methodology used for Human Development Index. Some technical indicators, like energy deficit, installed capacity, per capita electricity consumption, have improved in the post-reform period; nonetheless, the state lagged behind other major Indian states. Total installed capacity and total electricity generation showed significant trend break in 1999; however, the capacity utilisation rate remained quite low. The T&D loss fell tremendously over time. Average revenue realisation rate rose after reform, although the rate differs greatly across consumer categories. Collection efficiency was the highest in HESCOM, while the AT&C loss was the lowest in MESCOM in 2013-14. Overall, the PPI value increased from 1998-99 to 2012-13 indicating better performance after reform, and, the ranking improved from the 8th to 3rd position, showing improved performance *vis-a-vis* other states.

D Rajasekhar, M Devendra Babu, R Manjula examine elections to Grama Panchayats in their paper **'Are Elections to Grama Panchayats Party-Less? The Evidence from Karnataka' (WP 402)**. That political party systems matter is a well-established theoretical premise; yet, elections to grama panchayats in Karnataka are not held on the basis of political party symbols. With the help of data collected from a large number of contestants to GP elections in Karnataka, this paper shows that most of them are associated with recognised political parties in the state, and that political party affiliation positively influences the electoral outcome. GP elections are to be, therefore, held on the basis of political party symbols as political

parties are likely to have a positive influence on economic and social policies, and on improving accountability at the local level.

In **'Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the Work *The Human Condition*' (WP 403)** Anil Kumar Vaddiraju argues that Hannah Arendt's major work *'The Human Condition'* has strict limitations when applied in the context of societies which cannot fall back upon the history of either ancient Greek Polis or Roman *res publica*. The entire political philosophy developed by Arendt in that text relies particularly on ancient western history. Added to the spatial dimension is the factor of time when considered with the conditions prevailing in the twenty-first century. The work's major limitation is that ever since the text was written, the public sphere in the West and in the developing world has undergone a phenomenal expansion. Thanks to the development of digital technologies and various media, such as the social media. In this context this paper revisits the text *'The Human Condition'* both from the perspective of a developing country, such as India; and secondly from the stand point of the 21st century.

Anil Kumar Vaddiraju and S Manasi review the relationship between technology and governance in **'From E-Governance to Digitisation: Some Reflections and Concerns' (WP 404)**. The authors argue that technological changes of the 20th and 21st centuries have fundamentally altered the way states govern and people respond. The growth of computer technologies, digital technologies and telecommunications has drastically changed the way the state conducts its functions. The same technological revolutions have also altered, whether or not they improved the welfare function of the state, the way international, national and regional governance organisations deliver their functions. Technology is no doubt driven by capitalism; that acknowledged, one should also accept that innovations in technology of the type above-mentioned have already altered the function of governance and have enormous potentiality to change it further. Electronic governance or

E-governance is one of them. This has many applications in governance and far-reaching implications. This article argues that increasing E-governance can centralise the powers of the state.

In the paper **‘Understanding the Disparity in Financial Inclusion across Indian States: A Comprehensive Index for the Period 1984-2016’ (WP 405)**, Shika Saravanabhavan has developed a new comprehensive index to study financial inclusion. The range of financial institutions that are now being used for developing the financial inclusion index has been expanded by also subsuming the role of cooperatives, which are an integral part of the Indian financial structure. This is especially important for India as it is largely rural in nature and historically the cooperative system has played an important role in improving financial access. By doing so the paper is able to assess the relevance of the cooperative system in the current financial system. As of now the RBI follows commercial bank-led approach towards financial inclusion: we suggest that the Government should encourage existing financial agencies such as cooperative banks in order to improve financial inclusion in the excluded areas, especially in the rural sector.

Annapuranam K and AnandInbanathan focus on women’s health in their paper **‘Gender Relations in the Context of Women’s Health in Chennai’ (WP 406)**. The authors argue that changes in gender relations have created enormous pressure on women, which ultimately affects their health behaviour. For them, seeking medical treatment depends on their social position and other issues. The current study is based on 75 in-depth interviews with married women in the city of Chennai, and shows how a high proportion of the poor experienced illness, and delayed seeking treatment despite an early reporting of illness. This has extended the length of suffering and severely impacted their routine activities. The situation is worse among the poor, especially where the spouse is deviant in nature, and also lacks responsibility. Here decision-making, medical expenses and

physical mobility are highly restricted. However, the traditionally inbuilt responsibility of men enables middle -class women to pursue improved health behaviour. The study suggests that the gap between the cultural claim of norms and the natural claim of the body need to be bridged to improve the health behaviour of women.

Conducting benefit-cost analysis of health and safety regulations requires placing a dollar value on reductions in health risks, including risk of death. These values, estimated from observed labour market data and converted to Values of a Statistical Life (VSL), are used to value reductions in risk of death achieved by industrial safety programmes or environmental health programmes. In this context, the study entitled **‘Value of Statistical Life in India: A Hedonic Wage Approach’ (WP 407)** by AgamoniMajumder and S Madheswaranexamines whether workers are paid compensation for their job risk and hence estimates their Value of Statistical Life (VSL) that will reflect job risk preferences of workers in India. The theory of compensating wage differential forms the basis for estimating mortality risks in this study. Using hedonic wage approach, the VSL estimated in this study is INR 44.69 million (\$ 0.64 million) and the estimated Value of Statistical Injury (VSI) is INR 1.67 million (\$0.02 million). Workers who perceive their job to be hazardous earn a wage premium of Rs 4,358 (\$ 68) annually. This paper also examines the implications of using Benefit Transfer Methodology (BTM) and found that it understates the VSL estimate of India. The policy options are highlighted based on the empirical estimates.

Economic liberalisation has widened the scope to adopt new model of development for Indian states to plan fiscal space management and improve on the service delivery. In the paper **‘World Bank’s Reformed Model of Development in Karnataka’ (WP 408)** Amitabha Sarkar attempts to understand how this model is theorised and implemented under the evolving context of reform in Karnataka. It is a process analysis of the reform period to identify and explain the role of reform

instruments (strategies, techniques and tactics) as advocated by the World Bank in restructuring the state economy and reorienting the governance system. It suggests that contextual determinants need to be studied thoroughly to understand the governmental rationality behind policy decisions. It argues that reform outcome should be measured against the success of reform instruments (process indicators) instead of only depending on impact indicators.

In the paper **‘Environmental Fiscal Instruments: A Few International Experiences’ (WP 409)** Rajat Verma and K Gayithri document the status of Environmental Fiscal Instruments (EFIs) to explore the relative international experiences of eco taxes in the context of India and examine India’s specificities in these taxes in a wider perspective of other fiscal measures. Environmental levies across 15 countries were reviewed and categorised into Annex-II and Non-Annex-I groups. Further, revenues from these levies in the 15 countries were also analysed. The most common form of taxes in the Annex II countries is energy tax which is followed by transport taxes. For India, energy and transport taxes could prove to be vital types of eco tax for addressing issues of climate change. Pollution taxes would be difficult to levy due to administrative difficulties but resource taxes would be imperative because of severe environmental problems associated with mining and related activities. Revenue generated from the levy of environmental taxes/charges for all the Annex II countries hovered between 2 to 4% of their respective GDP except for Canada and US. On the other hand, for Non-Annex I nations this lay only between 0 to 1%.

In the paper titled **An Evaluation of Input-Specific Technical Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms (WP 410)**, Soumita Khan examines the competitiveness of Indian fertilizer firms by

computing their input-specific technical efficiency from 1993-94 to 2012-13 using the stochastic frontier approach. Khan argues that analysis of input efficiency is important as it provides insights into output efficiency. Tracking economy-wide input efficiency performance has recently received increasing attention in manufacturing industries. The main point to be noted is that energy-specific technical inefficiency plays a major role in the inter-firm efficiency differences of the fertilizer sector. Also, measures of input-specific technical efficiency may be useful for policy purposes. The present study will enable production planners to set targets of different inputs with which to produce a given level of output and to take a measure aiming to reduce technical inefficiency of a specific input. Another issue highlighted in this study is that the relation between the size of the fertilizer firm and their consumption per unit of energy in case of fertilizer sector is not very effective. In other words, size is not always a significant factor in the measurement of a firm’s energy efficiency.

With the growing realisation that the policies towards ‘getting property rights right’ and ‘getting prices right’ do not work well in natural resource management increasing focus is being given to ‘getting institutions right.’ Madhavi Marwah assesses and analyses groundwater management in West Bengal from an institutional perspective in the study **Mapping Institutions for Assessing Groundwater Scenario in West Bengal, India (WP 411)**. The case of West Bengal is interesting since the state is dealing with the issue of arsenic contamination in the groundwater while the formal institutional set-up is aimed at liberalising groundwater extraction for agriculture. Based on the analysis of relevant secondary data and primary survey data from sample villages, the study brings forth the linkages between various institutional factors and their implications for sustainable groundwater use in West Bengal.

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Syamala T S, N Kavitha and Supriya Verma – 'Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres'. In Gogoi, Nair and Sajini (eds), *Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres*. New Delhi: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2017.

Working Papers Published outside ISEC

Manasi, S, N Latha and B R Hemalatha – 'Sanitation Challenges of the Poor in Urban and Rural Settings: Case Studies of Bengaluru City and Rural North Karnataka', *United Nations University, UNU-MERIT Working Paper Series*, Maastricht University, 2017.

Rajasekhar, D, R Manjula and Erlend Berg – 'Delivering Self-Targeted Welfare Using Mobile Phones'. *CSAE working paper WPS/2017-14*.

Rajeev, Meenakshi, B P Vani and Veerashekharappa – 'Self-Help Groups for India's Financial Inclusion'. *ICDD Kassel University Working Paper No. 19*.

Rajeev, Meenakshi – 'Self Help Groups, Transactions Costs, and Benefits to Women'. *ICDD Kassel University Working Paper*, February 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi and Pranav Nagendran – 'Decency of Primary Occupations in the Indian Fishing Industry'. *ICDD Kassel University Working Paper*, February 2018.

Sridhar, Kala S – 'How to Identify Specialization? The Case of India's Cities'. *Asian Development Bank Institute Working Paper 782*, Tokyo: ADBI, September 2017.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminar Presented outside ISEC

'Re-theorizing the Capitalist Developmental State: Welfare, but no Work or Wages', at Centre for Political Studies, JNU, New Delhi, February 21, 2018 – *RoyChowdhury, Supriya*.

'The Effect of Urban Land Use Regulations: The Case of Selected Indian Cities', at University of Westminster, London, May 22, 2017 – *Sridhar, Kala Seetharam*.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Abdul Raoof, C K

Constructing Public Opinion; A Review of State and Civil Society Engagements in Discourses of Development; at the Workshop, organized by Indian Sociological Society, Lucknow, November 7-8, 2017, at Lucknow.

Babu, M Devendra

Problems of Regional Disparities: Role of State and Decentralisation in Karnataka; at the International Seminar on 2nd New India State Politics Research Group Seminar, organized by Hiroshima University, November 11, 2017, at Hiroshima, Japan.

Decentralisation and Regional Development: A Study of Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Peace and Stability through Decentralisation, organized by Hiroshima University, November 13-14, 2017, at Hiroshima, Japan.

Decentralised Planning in India: A Historical Perspective; at the Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning in India, organized by National Law School of India University, December 2, 2017, at Bangalore.

Bairagya, Indrajit

(with Bino Joy) Measuring Quality of Higher Education: A Study of Commerce Graduates in Kerala State; at the International Conference on Inclusive Quality Education: Towards Sustainable Development Goal 4 and Lessons from Kerala Model, organised by Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), June 17-18, 2017 at India International Centre, New Delhi.

(with Tulika Bhattacharya) When can Women have a Career and Children together? A Comparative Analysis of India and China; at the International Conference, jointly organized by SASS and ISEC, September 13-14, 2017, at Chengdu, China.

Does Earnings Differentials Exist between Migrants and Natives in Self-Employed Businesses? A Study of Indian Economy; at the International Conference on UNU-WIDER Development Conference on 'Migration and Mobility', organized by United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) in collaboration with the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA), October 5-6, 2017, at Accra, Ghana.

Parents to Son, why not from Parents to Daughter? Intergenerational Transfers of Educational Years and Streams in India; at the International Conference on Fourth International Conference on South Asian Economic Development, organized by Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, February 22-23, 2018, at New Delhi.

Chakradhar, Jadhav

(with A V Manjunatha) Democracy and Trade: An empirical analysis of Asian Economies; at the National Conference on Finance & Applied Economics 2017, organized by IMERT and TIES pune, October 6-8, 2017.

Gayithri, K

Scaling up Apprenticeship Program in Karnataka: Policies and Strategies; at the Consultative Workshop on Apprenticeship Strategies, organized by Government of Karnataka in association with UNDP, April 18, 2017, at Hotel Capitol, Bangalore. Program Performance Budgeting: Sub National Initiatives; at the 8th International conference on performance based budgeting- Tehran, organized by Research Institute of Organizational Management and Government of Iran, July 16, 2017, Tehran, Iran.

Budget Reforms and Challenges; at the 8th International conference on performance-based budgeting- Tehran, organized by Research Institute of Organizational Management and Government of Iran, July 17, 2017, Tehran, Iran.

Finances of Local Bodies: A Critical Review; at the Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning in India: Papers in Honour of Prof Abdul Aziz, organized by National Law University of India, Bangalore, December 2, 2017, at Bangalore.

Health Expenditure Data; at the Workshop on Data Linkages and Deriving Deprivation Measures in India: An exploration, organized by ISEC, Bangalore March 15, 2018, at Bangalore.

George, Sobin

One village and many narratives: the problematic of explaining change in caste relations; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, August 29-30, 2017, at Bengaluru.

Kambara, Channamma

(with Indrajit Bairagya) Demonetisation and Female Street Vendors in Bengaluru City; at the Regional Workshop on Through the Prism of Labour: Gender & Distress Migration in Contemporary India, organized by Labour and Migration and Women's Unit, July 19-20, 2017, at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore.

Demonetisation and Female Street Vendors in Bengaluru City; at the 59th ISLE Annual Conference, organized by Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, in collaboration with Department of Economics, Kerala University Thiruvananthapuram and Centre for Development Studies Thiruvananthapuram, December 16-19, 2017, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Kumar, Parmod

Information Enabling Agriculture Growth - A Case Study of Karnataka; at the two days National Conference on Sustainable Development Goals: India's Preparedness and Role of Agriculture, organised by TAAS, IFPRI and ICAR, May 11-12, 2017 at A P Shinde Auditorium, NASC, Complex, Pusa, New Delhi.

Agriculture Sustainability and Productivity; at the Workshop on World Sustainable Development, organised by TERI, Bengaluru, May 26, 2017 at Bengaluru.

(with Dipanwita Chakraborty) MGNREGS raising rural Indebtedness? Evidences from micro level analysis in West Bengal; at the Two Days National Seminar on Challenges of Growing

Inequalities in India, organized by Council for Social Development (CSD), July 14-15, 2017, at India International Centre, New Delhi.

(with Manjunatha A V and Mahin Sharif) Evaluation of Global Food Value Chains concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market, Joint Seminar by Indian Council of Social Science Research and UNIL as Associate Leading House of the Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in the Social Sciences, September 4-6, 2017, at Basel, Switzerland.

Agriculture Growth in China and India: A Comparative Study; at the 6th China-India Forum, jointly organized by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Social and Economic Change and International Management Institute, September 13-14, 2017, at Chengdu, People's Republic of China.

Kumar, V Anil

Urban Governance in India and China: A Comparative Perspective; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by Centre for Studies of Social Change and Development of ISEC, Bangalore, August 29-30, 2017, at Bangalore.

Decline of a Dominant Caste: Revisiting the Village Bogaram; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobilities in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by CSSCD, ISEC, Bangalore, August 28-30, 2017, at Bangalore.

E-governance: Some Challenges; at the Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning in India: Papers in Honour of Prof Abdul Aziz, organized by National Law University of India, Bangalore, December 2, 2017, at Bangalore.

Lakshmana, C M

(with I Maruthi) Disabled Population and their Educational Status in India; at the 6th International

Women Leading Education Conference, organized by Margins to Centre, July 22-26, 2017, at Rio de Janeiro, Caxas, Brazil.

Disabled Population and their Educational Status in India; at the Seminar, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, August 24, 2017, at Bangalore.

Linkage of Urbanisation and Economic Development: A Comparative Study of China and India; at the International Seminar on Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty Alleviation, organized by Sichuan Academy of Social Science, China, International Management Institute, India and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, September 12-15, 2017, at Chengdu, China.

Lingaraju, M

(with Jos Chathukulam) Fourteenth Finance Commission and the BBMP; at the Workshop on Building Synergy between Civil Society Organizations and BBMP, Organized by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & CIVIC at ISEC, September 26, 2017, at Bangalore.

Budakattu Janaangada Saamaajika Mattu Aarthika Sthitigatigalu: Visheshavaagi Raamanagarada Iruligara Jeevana Kramavannu Kurita Ondu Adhyayana (in Kannada); at the Two Days National Seminar on Tribal Community: Future Aspirations, Technical Session – II, under the Chairperson by Dr C R Govindaraja, organised by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 09-10, 2017, at Hampi.

Madheswaran, S

(with B P Vani and Smrutirekha Singhari) Unfair Advantage: Caste Discrimination in the Public and Private Sector in India; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobilities in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by CSSCD, ISEC, Bangalore, August 28-30, 2017, at Bangalore.

(with B P Vani and K S James) Multidimensional Well-being; at the Indo-Swiss Joint Research Committee Meeting, organized by ICSSR, September 4-6, 2017, at Basel, Switzerland.

Manasi, S

(with Kala S Sridhar and K C Smitha) Will Bengaluru Become Smart or Livable?; at the ICSSR Advisory Committee Meeting, Organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, May 12, 2017 at Bengaluru.

(with N Latha) Access to Toilets among the Urban Poor – Drawing comparisons between India and China cities; at the Sixth China-India Forum: Indo China Conference on Trade, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, People's Republic of China, September 13-14, 2017.

(with N Latha) Access to Toilets among the Urban Poor – Drawing comparisons between India and China cities; at the Sixth China-India Forum: Indo-China Conference on Trade, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, November 28, 2017, at Bangalore.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar) Interaction with Citizens by Grama Panchayat Functionaries: A Study of Karnataka; at the National Seminar on 25 Years of Panchayati Raj Institutions Reforms in India: Experiments, Experiences and Challenges, organized by Academy of Grassroots Studies in India (AGRASRI), Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and ISEC, August 19-20 2017, at Tirupati.

Role of Cooperatives in Climate-Smart Agriculture; at the 12th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference, organized by International Co-operative Alliance, November 11, 2017, at Sungkonghoe University, Seoul.

Decentralisation, Gender and Local Politics; at the International Seminar on Peace and Stability through Decentralization, organized by Hiroshima

University, November 13-14, 2017, at Hiroshima, Japan.

Narayana, M R

Can a Sector-specific Design and Financing of Old Age Pension be Viable and Sustainable? Evidence and Implications for Unorganised Workers in India; at the International Conference on Financing Longevity: The economics of pensions, health, long-term care and disability insurance, organised by Stanford University (USA), April 24-25, 2017 at Stanford, CA (USA).

Nautiyal, Sunil

Eroding Agro-Biodiversity and Its Socio-Economic and Ecological Consequences; at the National Workshop on Agro Biodiversity Conservation: Socio-Economic and Ecological Development, organised by CEENR, ISEC, Bengaluru and AUS, Silchar, April 5, 2017 at Assam University, Silchar.

Vulnerability Assessment at Local Level; at the workshop on Developing a common framework for vulnerability and risk assessment in the IHR, organized by IISc Bangalore, June 19, 2017, at Bangalore.

Protected area and people conflicts; at the Stakeholders Consultation Workshop for the green forestry Sector, organized by Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) & Global Technology Watch Group (GTWG), arranged by IPIRTI, August 23, 2017, at Bangalore.

Climate Change and Assessment of vulnerability; A case study from Biligiriranga Swamy Temple Tiger Reserve (BRTTR); at the National Seminar on Application of remote sensing and GIS in Indian Scenario special reference to Agriculture and Forestry, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad College of Forestry, September 15-16, 2017, at UAS Dharwad.

Agriculture Diversity and Land Use Change in Karnataka: A Case Study; at the National Workshop

on Resource Use and Conservation for Sustainable Socio-ecological Development, organized by CEENR, ISEC and NIRDPR, Guwahati, December 21-22, 2017, at NIRD & PR-NERC, Guwahati.

Prabhuswamy, P

(with T S Syamala) Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Study; at the Second Workshop of Population Research Centres (PRCs), Dissemination of Studies Conducted by PRCs in India during 2016-17, organized by MoH & FW, GoI, New Delhi & PRC, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Sterling Holiday Resorts, Goa, on September 11-12, 2017.

Health and Health Management Procedures: A Study of Yerava Tribe in Karnataka; at the National seminar on Tribal Community: Features and Aspirations, organized by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 9-10, 2017, at Hampi.

Raj, Krishna

State Government Report on Identifying Compelling Reasons of Backwardness, Adequacy of Representation and Efficiency on Administration for Extending Reservation in Promotion; at the one day Seminar on Footprints of Campaign for Reservation in Promotion, Pros and Cons of Ordinance and thereafter, organized by SC/ST employees' association of University of Mysore, August 20, 2017, at Mysore.

Rajasekhar, D

(with R Manjula) Interaction with Citizens by Grama Panchayat Functionaries: A Study of Karnataka; at the National Seminar on 25 Years of Panchayati Raj Institutions Reforms in India: Experiments, Experiences and Challenges, organized by Academy of Grassroots Studies in India (AGRASRI), Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and ISEC, August 19-20 2017, at Tirupathi.

(with R Manjula and Erlend Berg) Awareness of and Access to Social Security Benefits among Social

Groups: A Study in Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by ISEC, August 29-30 2017, at Bangalore.

Health Insurance as Social Innovation for Farmers in Cooperatives: Lessons from Yeshasvini in Karnataka, India; at the 12th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference, organized by International Co-operative Alliance, November 11, 2017, at Sungkonghoe University, Seoul.

Decentralised delivery of services; at the International Seminar on Peace and Stability through Decentralization, organized by Hiroshima University, November 13-14, 2017, at Hiroshima, Japan.

Cooperatives in India; at the Workshop on Comparative Understanding of Cooperatives System in Sri Lanka and India, organized by National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka, January 22, 2018, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

(with R Manjula) Simplifying Delivery of Social Security Schemes of Backward Classes Welfare Department; at the Training of Probationary Officers, Karnataka Backward Classes Welfare Department, GoK, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, February 5, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with R Manjula) Decentralised Delivery of Educational Services: The Case of SDMCs; at the Workshop on Strengthening SMC and Local Authority for School Education, organized by NIEPA and ISEC, March 21, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Access to Credit for Small-holders in India; at the Conference on the Future of Food and Challenges for Agriculture in the 21st Century, organised by International Institute of Social Studies, April 24-26, 2017 at Alava, Basque Country, Spain.

(with Sunil Nautiyal) Farmers' Sustainability in the Face of Rising Uncertainty in Agriculture due

to Climate Change: Role of Crop Insurance; at the Conference on Engaging Canada and India: Perspectives on Sustainability, organised by Shastri Indo-Canada Institute (SICI), May 11-12, 2017 at India Habitat Center, New Delhi.

Decency of Primary Occupations in Fisheries Sector in India; at the Regulating for Decent Work Conference 2017, organized by ILO, Geneva, July 3-5, 2017.

(with Pranav Nagendran) Avoiding the Middleman: Can Fish Processing Firms Provide a Viable Alternative to Informal Intermediaries in Indian Fisheries?; at the NUPI Conference, organised by NUPI, Oslo, Norway [Talk given over Skype].

Inequality in Access to Credit: farm Sector in India; at the National Seminar on Challenges of Growing Inequalities in India, organized by Centre for Social Development (CSD) Delhi, July 14-15, 2017, at India International Center, New Delhi.

Towards Farmer Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Towards Farmer Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 23, 2017, at Bangalore.

(with Shika Saravanabhavan) Access to Loans to Urban Self Employed Households in India: Evidence from Household Survey Data; at the National Seminar on the subject covered during NSS 70 and 71 rounds, organized by Goa University and CSO, September 11-12, 2017, at Goa.

(with Supriya Bhandarkar) Evolution of Retail Marketing in Emerging Economies: A Study of Fisheries Sector in South India; at the 31st National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, organized by NCDS, Bhubaneswar and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Hyderabad, November 23-25, 2017, at Nabakrushna Chaudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Diverging Livelihood System of Scheduled Tribes of North Eastern Region; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M. N. Srinivas Today, organized by CSSCD, ISEC, Bangalore, August 29-30, 2017, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Costs and Benefits of Urbanization: The Indian Case; at the Workshop on Urbanization in Asia: A Comparative Study of the People's Republic of China and India, organised by Asian Development Bank Institute and the University of Moratuwa, Colombo, April 5-6, 2017 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

(with S Manasi and K C Smitha) Will Bengaluru Become Smart or Livable?; at the ICSSR Advisory Committee Meeting, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, May 12, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Winners and Losers: Who should cities work for? The case of Indian cities; at the Conference on Going Global, organised by British Council May 23, 2017 at London, United Kingdom.

(with Holian, Matthew) The role of road infrastructure and air pollution in the recent suburbanization of India's cities: An exploration; at the International Seminar on Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 29-30, 2017, at Bengaluru.

Urbanization and carbon emissions in India and China; at the Sixth China-India Forum: Indo China Conference on Trade, organized by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, September 14, 2017, at Chengdu, China.

Can the Climate Change Effects of Urbanization be Mitigated with Better Policies?; at the Seminar on Urbanization and Climate Change, organized by IGNA (Indo German Nachkontakt Association), NGRI, October 9, 2017, at Hyderabad.

Is Bangalore inclusive? Access to and net benefits from jobs; at the Conference on EU-India Dialogue on Smart Cities, organised by European Union, German House for Research and Innovation (DWIH), Heidelberg Centre South Asia (HCSA), BayIND (Bavarian-Indian Centre), Observer Research Foundation, and School of Planning and Architecture, October 13, 2017, at Bangalore.

Engaging Urban Poor to build a Resilient, global and smart city; at the Conference on Chennai as a Global City, organized by UN-Habitat's Urban Thinkers' Campus, National Institute of Urban Affairs and Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry, November 9, 2017, at Chennai.

Technology, Innovation & Collaboration is the Key to Smart Cities' Success; at the Seminar on Smart and Digital Rajasthan, organized by Indo-American Chamber of Commerce (IACC), Government of Rajasthan and The Guild, March 15, 2018, at Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Urban Financing for Environment and Climate Change; at the National Environment and Climate Change Congress, organized by Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Kerala, March 22, 2018, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Subaiya, Lekha

Living Arrangements and Status of the Elderly in India; at the first Workshop of the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet), organized by the University of Southampton UK and the Africa Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), June 26-27, 2017, at Nairobi, Kenya.

Living arrangements and quality of life of older women; at the 38th Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Health and Development, organized by Indian Association for the Study of Population, December 20-22, 2017, at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Support for Older Persons in the Context of Poverty: The Case of Tamil Nadu; at the Second Meeting of the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet), February 9-10, 2018, at the Tata Institute of Social Science, Hyderabad Campus.

Syamala, T S

Economic Progress, Psychological Distress and Care Needs: An Analysis among Indian Elderly; at the Global Ageing and Long Term Care Networks (GALNet) Wrokshop, organised by African Population Health Research Centre (APHRC), Nairobi and University of Southampton, UK, June 26-27, 2017 at Nairobi, Kenya.

(with N Kavihta and Supriya Verma) Increasing Caesarean Section Deliveries in India: An Emerging Public Health Problem; at the International Conference on Gender Equality, Education, Culture & Social Sciences 2017, organised by International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF), July 21-22, 2017, at Mysore.

(with Supriya Verma) Living Arrangement Concordance of Older Persons and its Determinants in India; at the Dissemination workshop of Population Research Centres, organized by MOHFW, New Delhi and Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, September 11-12, 2017, at Goa.

(with P Prabhuswamy) Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Case Study; at the Dissemination workshop of Population Research Centres, organized by MOHFW, New Delhi and Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, September 11-12, 2017, at Goa.

Dynamic of Elderly Labour Force Participation in India: Issues and Concerns; at the 38th Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Health and Development, organized by IASP, December 20-22, at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Veeresha, Nayakara

(with N Sivanna) Decentralisation and Development: Karnataka's Experience in Post Seventy Third Amendment Phase; at the National Seminar on 25 Years of Panchayati Raj Institutions Reforms in India (Post-73rd Constitutional Amendment Act): Experiments, Experiences

and Challenges, organized by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, Tirupati in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, August 19-20, 2017.

Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson/Discussant/Rapporteur

Bairagya, Indrajit

Invited participant, in the Workshop on Rural Labour: Issues and Concerns, organized by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, July 27-28, 2017, at Hyderabad.

Participated as a Discussant of a paper titled 'Knowledge is Power: School Construction and Intergenerational Human Capital', in the Fourth International Conference on South Asian Economic Development, organized by Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, New Delhi, February 22-23, 2018.

Gayithri, K

Participated as Panelist, in the Union Budget of India, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, February 6, 2018.

Participated as Panelist, in the Union Budget, organised by Amrita Viswavidyapeetam, Bengaluru, February 19, 2018.

George, Sobin

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar on Doing Sociological Research with Historical Sensibility, organized by Indian Sociological Society, November 7-8, 2017, at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow.

Kumar, Parmod

Participated as Chairman of Technical Session 1, in the 31st National Conference of the Indian

Society of Agricultural Marketing on Role of various beneficial Schemes in vogue to promote agricultural marketing, organized by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, November 23-25, 2017, at Bhubaneswar.

Chaired the Final Meeting of NITI Aayog, Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections, organized by Niti Aayog, July 31, 2017, at NITI Aayog, New Delhi.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated as a Panel Member, in the UGIT's International Conference, organized by Department of Geography, Bangalore University, November 10, 2017.

Participated as an expert Member, in the Panel discussion: Training Programme on Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, organized by CDD, ISEC February 20 and 28, 2018.

Lingaraju, M

Chairperson for a Session, in the Thirty Sixth Biannual Seminar of Doctoral Fellows of ISEC, December 22, 2017.

Chairperson for a Technical Session – VI, in the Two Days National Seminar on Tribal Community: Future Aspirations, organized by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 09-10, 2017.

Madheswaran, S

Participated as Discussant and Chairperson, in the 59th Indian Labour Economics Conference, organized by Gulati Institute, Trivandrum, December 16-18, 2017.

Participated as Chairperson, in the 100th year Centenary Indian Economics Association Conference, organized by Nagarjuna University, Guntur, December 26-28, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Participated as Chairman for a Technical session “Applications of remote sensing and GIS in watershed management /Forest Management”, in the National Seminar on Applications of remote sensing and GIS in Indian Scenario special reference to Agriculture and Forestry, organized by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad College of Forestry, SIRSI, Karnataka, September 15-16, 2017, at Sirsi, Karnataka.

Nayka, G Shivakumar

Participated as Rapporteur, in the National Seminar on Decentralization and Alternative Development: Exploring Ideas from Gandhi and Kumarappa, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru & Karnataka Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB), Bengaluru, in collaboration with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Bengaluru, Karnataka Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Bengaluru and Shree Gavisiddeshwar Vidya Vardhaka Trust, Koppal, November 29-30, 2017, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Raj, Krishna

Invited as Resource person for paper presentation on ‘Understand Water Resources of India in the Globalized Economy: Issues and Challenges’, in the National Seminar on Infrastructure Development: Issues and Challenges, organized by the Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed College for Women, Chennai, January 22, 2018.

Invited for Panel Discussion on Artificial Intelligence: Economy of the Future and Policy Implications, at the Two Day International Conference on Sustaining Competitive Edge in the Changing Global Scenario: Challenges, Practices and Innovations, jointly organised by Department of Commerce, Christ University and the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA), USA, February 6-7, 2018.

Invited as Expert for Inaugural Address on the topic ‘Human Well-Being: GDP and Beyond’ in the 10th Young Economist Competition, organized by the Department of Economics, Christ University, Bengaluru, March 15, 2018.

Invited as Resource Person for the Panel Discussion, at the National Conference on Sustainable Development: Dimension and Strategies, organised by the Indo Asian Academy Degree College & PG centre, Bengaluru, March 27, 2018.

Invited as Resource Person for Two Days Workshop on Framing Syllabus for Post Graduate Course on Dr B R Ambedkar Studies, organised by Dr B R Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Rajasekhar, D

Participated as Chairman, in the Workshop on Apprenticeship Strategies, organized by Skill Development Department, GoK and UNDP, April 8, 2017 at Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as a Chairperson, in the Seminar on Monetary Policy in India, by Dr Janak Raj, Principal Advisory, RBI, May 9, 2017.

Participated as Chairperson, in the Seminar on Urbanization and Carbon Emissions in India and China by Prof Kala S Sridhar, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, November 13, 2017.

Participated as a Panelist, for the Panel Session on 'Panel Session on India Budget 2018', organized by East West College of Management, February 15, 2018.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Urbanization in Asia: A Comparative Study of the People's Republic of China and India, organized by Asian Development Bank Institute and the University of Moratuwa, Colombo, April 5-6, 2017 at Sri Lanka.

Participated as Chairperson, in the Workshop on Urbanization in Asia: A Comparative Study of the People's Republic of China and India, organized by Asian Development Bank Institute and the University of Moratuwa, Colombo, April 5-6, 2017 at Sri Lanka.

Participated as Commentator, in the Sixth China-India Forum: Indo China Conference on Trade, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, organized by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, People's Republic of China, September 13-14, 2017, at Chengdu, China.

Invited expert, Urban Development Sector Consultation Workshop, Vision 2025 for Karnataka, organised by Government of Karnataka, KPMG and WRI, Bangalore, September 27, 2017.

Invited expert, Workshop on Economic Inclusivity in India: Conceptual and Empirical Recommendations for an Indicator Framework, organized by University of California Santa Cruz and International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore, August 19, 2017.

Subaiya, Lekha

Participated as Chairperson, in the 38th Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Health and Development, organized by Indian Association for

the Study of Population, December 20-22, 2017, at Andhra University, Vishakapatnam.

Syamala, T S

Participated as a Discussant, in the Global Ageing and Long Term Care Networks (GALNet) Workshop, organized by African Population Health Research Centre (APHRC), Nairobi and University of Southampton, UK, June 26-27, 2017 at Nairobi, Kenya.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the 38th Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Health and Development, organized by Indian Association for the Study of Population, December 20-22, 2017, at Andhra University, Vishakapatnam.

Tantri, Malini L

Participated as Resource Person, in the Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), organized by ISEC, Bangalore, July 21, 2017.

Veeresha, Nayakara

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the National Seminar on Decentralization and Alternative Development: Exploring Ideas from Gandhi and Kumarappa, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Karnataka Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB), Bengaluru in collaboration with Gandhi Peace Foundation, Karnataka Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Bengaluru and Shree Gavisiddeshwar Vidya Vardhaka Trust, Koppal, November 29-30, 2017.

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Seminar on Decentralisation, Governance and Planning in India, organized by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), December 2, 2017, at National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Babu, M Devendra

Co-Coordinator, Training Programme on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development', for the participants from Sri Lanka, sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka, October 10-12, 2017.

Co-Coordinator of Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning in India, sponsored by National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, December 2, 2017.

Gayithri, K

(with Prof N Sivanna and Dr M Devendra Babu) Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning In India: Papers in Honour of Prof Abdul Aziz, sponsored by NLSIU, Bangalore, December 2, 2017.

George, Sobin

(with Manohar Yadav) Co-coordinator of International Seminar on 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today', sponsored by ICSSR and Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, August 29-30, 2017

Inbanathan, Anand

'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M.N.Srinivas Today', sponsored by ICSSR and Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, August 29-30, 2017.

Kambara, Channamma

Two-day Training Programme for KAS Probationary Officers from Backward Classes Welfare, sponsored by ISEC, February 5-6, 2018.

Kumar, Parmod

Conducted *Viva Voce* of Ruchira Bhattacharya for the thesis titled 'The Public Distribution System and Households Welfare in India: A Spatial and Temporal Analysis', Thesis submitted by to Centre

for Study in Regional Development, JNU for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, May 11, 2017.

Conducted Viva Voce of Ishmeeta Singh for the thesis titled 'Growth and Competitiveness of Horticulture in India: An Analysis of the Post Reform Era', Thesis submitted to Centre for Study in Regional Development, JNU for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, May 11, 2017.

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) Organised One Day Workshop for Project Findings Dissemination, Towards Farmers' Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka, sponsored by ISEC in Association with Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission, August 23, 2017.

Organised One Day Workshop for Project Findings Dissemination titled, Impact of Extension Education on Crop Productivity and Farmers' Income in Karnataka, sponsored by ISEC in Association with Glasgow University, August 31, 2017.

Lingaraju, M

Organized Two Days Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme to the Selected Meritorious Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), a joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bengaluru at ISEC, Bengaluru, on August 19-20, 2017.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Workshop on "Building Synergy between Civil Society Organizations and BBMP", organized by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & CIVIC at ISEC, September 26, 2017.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Two Days National Seminar on "Decentralization and Alternative Development: Exploring Ideas from Gandhi and Kumarappa", organized by Sri Ramakrishna

Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development at ISEC, Bengaluru in collaboration with Karnataka Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB), Bengaluru, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Bengaluru, Karnataka Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Bengaluru and Shree Gavisiddeshwar Vidya Vardhaka Trust, Koppal, November 29-30, 2017.

Madheswaran, S

(with BP Vani) Coordinated 'Applied Econometrics Training Programme for Indian Statistical Probationer Officers (ISS)', sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Planning and Implementation, GoI, June 12-23, 2017.

Data Linkages and Deriving Deprivation Measures in Karnataka: An Exploration, sponsored by JNU and University of Glasgow, Scotland, March 15, 2018.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Co-coordinator of International Training Programme on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions, Cooperatives and Rural Development' for the participants from Sri Lanka, sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka, October 10-12, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Organised National Workshop on "Agro-biodiversity conservation: Socio-Economic and Ecological Development", sponsored by TIFAC, DST Govt. of India, April 5, 2017 at Assam University, Silchar.

Coordinated International Conference on 'Scientific and Indigenous Bio-cultural Knowledge in Understanding Climate Change in Biodiversity Hotspots to Develop Strategies for Socio-ecological Development: Data Availability, Requirement and Gaps' in association with Assam University Silchar, Assam, sponsored by DONER, Govt. of India, SERC, DST, Govt. of India, ICSSR, July 27-28, 2017.

Seminar on Resource Use and Conservation for Sustainable Socio-ecological Development, sponsored by TIFAC, Govt. of India, December 21-22, 2017.

Rajasekhar, D

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) International Training Programme on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions, Cooperatives and Rural Development', sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, October 10-12, 2017.

Capacity Development Programme for SC/ST members of ZPs of Karnataka, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, February 19-20, 2018.

Training Programme for SC/ST members of ZPs of Karnataka, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, February 27-28, 2018.

Orientation Workshop Programme on 'Strengthening of School Management Committees and Local Authority for School Education', sponsored by NIEPA, New Delhi, March 20-23, 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Monetary Policy in India (Talk by Dr Janak Raj - Principal Advisor, Monetary Policy Department, Reserve Bank of India), sponsored by Reserve Bank of India, May 9, 2017.

First Meeting of the Directors of ICSSR Institutes for the Continuation of the Development Convention, sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, May 9, 2017.

Coordinated Workshop on 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance', August 23, 2017.

Conducted Viva for PhD Scholar at M S University, Baroda.

Conducted Viva for PhD Scholar at Christ University.

Srinath, P S

Organized Children's day celebrations, September 5, 2017.

Organised 101st Sasyagraha, tree-planting initiative of Adama Chetana, presided over by the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Sri H N Ananthkumar, December 3, 2017.

Organized Kannada Rajyotsava Celebrations, December 6, 2017.

Organized Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture by Prof. S Bisaliah on 'Constitutional Compulsions for Social Justice', sponsored by ISEC, December 8, 2017.

Tantri, Malini L

Coordinator for Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, July 17-21, 2017. (Conducted for World Vision India.)

Yadav, Manohar

Coordinated the State-level Seminar as part of 125th Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar, sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, February 16, 2017.

(with Sobin George) Co-coordinated International Seminar on 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today', sponsored by ICSSR and Government of Karnataka, August 29-30, 2017.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Balasubramanian, M

International Seminar on Comparative Perspective on Growing Socio-Economic Inequalities in India and Europe, organized by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 8-9, 2017 at Bangalore.

Biswas, Sneha

ICSSR-sponsored capacity-building programme for doctoral candidates, January 8-12, 2018, at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala.

Chakradhar, Jadhav

10th South Asian Training Program on CGE (Computable General Equilibrium), organized by South Asian Network on Economic Modelling (SANEM), Dhaka, South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Kathmandu, and the Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), August 12-16, 2017.

International Seminar on Qualitative Research, organized by Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Institute

of Management Education Research & Training, October 6, 2017.

Regional Conclave on ASEAN@50 and India-ASEAN Relations, organized by International Strategic and Security Studies Programme of National Institute of Advanced Studies and Southeast Asia Research Group of University of Delhi, December 7-8, 2017.

Gayithri, K

Participated in the Executive Education programme on 'Public Financial Management in a Changing World', organised by the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA.

Discussion Meeting – Karnataka Budget-2018-19, organised by National Law School of India University, February 15, 2018.

Kambara, Channamma

National Seminar on Access to Book for Marginalised Children, organized by Akshara Foundation, Bangalore, April 28, 2017.

Workshop on Building Synergy between Civil Society Organisation and BBMP, organized by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC in collaboration with CIVIC, September 26, 2017, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Three-day State-Level Workshop on Induction Into Research, organized by Vijaya Teachers College, Jayanagara, February 9, 2018, at Bangalore.

Lakshmana, C M

Workshop on Policy Formation for the Development of Karnataka Minorities, organized by National Law School of India University, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru, August 31, 2017.

Lingaraju, M

National Conference on Sustainable Development: Innovations, Practices and Technology, December 08, 2017, at the Dept. of Studies and Research in Business Administration, Tumkur University, Tumkur.

Sector Workshop Minute by Minute Programme on Vision Document, 2025, under the Sub-theme of "Social Justice and Empowerment", organized by Government of Karnataka, September 27, 2017, at JW Marriott Hotel, UB City, Bengaluru.

One Day International Seminar on "Iconography Culture in Karnataka", September 07, 2017, at the Department of History, National College, Jayanagar, Bengaluru.

Manasi, S

National Seminar on Access to Books for Marginalized Children, organized by Akshara Foundation, Bangalore, April 28, 2017.

Urban Ecology and Governance of BBMP: Challenges and Concerns, Workshop on Building Synergy between Civil Society Organisations and BBMP, ISEC and CIVIC, Bengaluru, September 26, 2017.

Urban Flooding in Cities – Challenges and Concerns, Green Skills Academy, Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, September 18, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Regional Conference on Peri-Urban Ecosystems for Enhancing Urban Resilience, organized by Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG), Gorakhpur, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, South Asia, in collaboration with ACCCRN.NET, UNICEF, India, and School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, September 18-19, 2017, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

International Humboldt Colloquium on "Germany and India", Partners in Education and Research" and presented poster: Does Anthropocene demands fresh perspective to conservation and livelihood development in hotspots: Developing country perspective, November 23-25, 2017, at the Leela Palace, Bangalore.

Workshop on People and Protected Areas: Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Partnership with Local Communities- 2nd Phase of SEED Division, Organized by WWF, India for research projects evaluation, October 30, 2017 to November 1, 2017.

Nayka, G Shivakumar

Seminar on "Smart Urban Planning for 21st Century: Challenges and Choice" Focus: Bengaluru, Draft Revised Master Plan -2031, organized by Centre for Sustainable Development Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, December 14, 2017, at Le' Meridien Hotel, Dominion Hall, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India.

National Seminar on Decentralization and Alternative Development: Exploring Ideas from Gandhi and Kumarappa, organized by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and

Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru & Karnataka Regional Branch of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA-KRB), Bengaluru, in collaboration with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Bengaluru, Karnataka Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Bengaluru and Shree Gavisiddeshwar Vidya Vardhaka Trust, Koppal, November 29-30, 2017, at ISEC, Bangalore.

International workshop on Smart Cities: Sustainable Urbanization, organized by Heidelberg University, ORF, SPA, BayIND, CNRS and the Takshashila Institution, in collaboration with the Research & Innovation Sector, Delegation of the European Union to India, October 13-14, 2017, at Bengaluru.

National Green Skill Conference, organized by Centre for Sustainable Development Bengaluru, July 6-7, 2017, at NIMHANS Convention Centre, Bengaluru.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as a Resource Person and Attended PhD Scholars Seminar at ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, July 2017.

Attended Indo-German Collaborative Research Project Meeting, August 2, 2017, at Nadi Hill G H Seminar Room.

Sridhar, Kala S

Seminar on Smart Urban Planning in Bengaluru, organized by Smart Cities of India Foundation, December 14, 2017, at Bengaluru.

Seminar on Decentralisation, organized by ISEC's RK Hegde Chair, Bangalore, November 30, 2017.

Subaiya, Lekha

15th Annual Conference of IASSH on Health, Gender and Rural Development: Research, Practice and Policy, organized by Indian Association of Social Sciences and Health, November 17-18, 2017, at NIRD, Hyderabad.

Consultation Meeting on Elder care services: Voices of Civil Society, organised by TISS, Hyderabad, November 18, 2017, at Hyderabad.

Syamala, T S

International Symposium of Universal Health Care, organized by Department of Public Health, NITTE University, April 7-8, 2017.

15th Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Sciences and Health (IASSH) on Health, Gender and Rural Development: Research, Practice and Policy, organized by Indian Association of Social Sciences and Health, November 17-18, 2017, at NIRD, Hyderabad.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Kumar, Parmod

'Contract Farming: Enabling Improved Access to Market and Resources', in the 31st National Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, organized by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, November 23-25, 2017, at Bhubaneswar.

Lakshmana, C M

'Health Schemes and Programmes in India', in the Seminar on Economic Evaluation in Health Care: An Indian Perspective, organized by Department of Economics, Tumkur University, March 14, 2018.

Madheswaran, S

'Durable Inequality in India', in the 100th year Centenary Indian Economics Association Conference, organized by Nagarjuna University, Guntur, December 26-28, 2017.

'Methodological Issues in Labour Market Discrimination', in the 100th year Centenary Indian Economics Association Conference, organised by Nagarjuna University, Guntur, December 26-28, 2017.

Raj, Krishna

Keynote Address, in the Workshop on Rural Youth and Skill Development, organized by Department of Rural Development, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, February 23, 2018.

Rajasekhar, D

Presidential Address on 'Decentralised Delivery of Basic Services', in the National Seminar on 25 Years of Panchayati Raj Institutions Reforms in India: Experiments, Experiences and Challenges, organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies in India (AGRASRI), Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and ISEC, August 19-20, 2017, at Tirupati.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Public Sector Banks in India: Historical Development, Regulation, and Their Success & Failure', Address to the Assembly of Navarra Province in Spain, April 25, 2017 at Assembly of the Navarre Province, Spain.

Yadav, Manohar

Prepared a documentary film for the project on 'Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project'.

'M N Srinivas on the Processes of Social Mobility and Change: A Critical Reflection', in the National Conference of Sociology Under the Ages of Karnataka Sociology Association, Development, Disparities and Civil Society in India, organised by Department of Sociology, Sociology Alumni Association and Sociological Society, Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi, October 30, 2017, at Gulbarga University, Kalaburgi.

'Tribal Livelihood: Threats and Challenges', in the two-day National Seminar on Tribal Livelihood in India -- Challenges and Opportunities, organised by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, September 25, 2017, at Administrative Training Institute, Nazarbad, Mysore.

Lectures, Talks and Media

Babu, M Devendra

Delivered seven lectures on 'Panchayat Finance and Planning in Karnataka', at Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Hosapete, September 5, September 15, November 6 and November 28, 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'Indian Economy', in the Workshop on Inspire Training for Competitive Examinations for the aspirants of Civil Services, organized by Sahyadri Arts and Commerce College, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga, September 15-16, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Action Research: Meaning, Issues and Experiences', at the Certificate Course on Research Methodology and Applications, ISEC, July 21, 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Delivered a lecture on 'Extracting NSSO Unit-Level Data using SPSS', in the Certificate Course on Research Methodology, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, July 17-21, 2017.

Gayithri, K

Delivered a lecture on 'State Finances of Karnataka', Invited lecture at Fiscal Policy Institute, April 24, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Public Expenditure Tracking: Monitoring and Evaluation', at Fiscal Policy Institute, July 25, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Public Expenditure Planning and Management', at Fiscal Policy Institute, July 25, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Issues in State Finances', at Fiscal Policy Institute, October 4, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Public Financial Management: Theory and global practices', at Christ University, October 28, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'State Finances in Karnataka', at Fiscal Policy Institute, December 18, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Finance Commissions in India', at Fiscal Policy Institute, December 18, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Recent Developments in Public Financial Management', in the Faculty Orientation, organised by Christ University, January 2018.

Delivered a lecture on 'Key Issues in Karnataka State Revenues and Expenditure', at Fiscal Policy Institute, March 5, 2018.

Inbanathan, Anand

Delivered a lecture on 'Caste and its role in Village Panchayats' at the Christ University, September 26, 2017.

Lakshmana, C M

Delivered a lecture on 'Population, Poverty and Development in India', at the training workshop, organized by Jawaharlal Nehru Leadership Institute at Jigani, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru, November 16, 2017.

Madheswaran, S

Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Education and Economic Development', at CUTN, April 7, 2017.

Delivered a Panel talk on 'Empirics and Policy', in the TIES workshop, organised by Central University of Pondicherry, April 9-10, 2017.

Delivered 15 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics', at Central University of Kashmir, May 15-19, 2017.

Delivered 10 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics' to ISE officers, Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, GOI, September 18-20, 2017.

Delivered 12 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics' to ISE officers, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, November 25-29, 2017.

Manjula, R

Delivered a lecture on 'Climate-smart Agriculture: Role of Panchayats and Cooperatives' in the training programme on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions, Cooperatives and Rural Development', organized by CDD, ISEC, Bangalore, October 11, 2017.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered a lecture on 'Ethics in Public Policy', in the National Seminar on Emerging Trends in Public Policy and Implications for Development, at Jyoti Nivas College, Bengaluru, January 23, 2018.

Narayana, M R

Delivered a lecture on 'Current Scenario of Indian Economy', in the Orientation Programme at UGC - Human Resource Development Centre, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, July 17, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Methodology, Theory and Empirical Analysis', in the Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Sciences, ISEC, Bengaluru, July 18, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Macroeconomic Concepts and Measures for Open Economies', in the Refresher Course in Public Finance and Financial Management, Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, July 24, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered a lecture on 'Conservation and livelihood development in hotspots: Developing country perspective', in technical session of the International Conference on Scientific and indigenous bio-cultural knowledge in understanding climate

change in biodiversity hotspots to develop strategies for socio-ecological development: data availability, requirement and gaps, organized by Assam University Silchar, Assam, July 27-28, 2017, at Silchar, Assam.

Raj, Krishna

Given expert opinion on India's Tax Reforms: GST to the Programme on "Economic Divide" by the "International Press TV on July 6, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on "Climate Change and Sustainable Development", at orientation and Scholarship distribution programme of Social Science Talent Search Scheme, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 19, 2017.

Delivered a Special Lecture on invitation on Where All the Water Has Gone: Neither Supply nor Demand Side Management in Bengaluru City, Lessons from New York City, USA, organized by Bangalore Social Science Forum, National College, Bengaluru, September 18, 2017.

Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Invitation on Union Budget 2018: Issues and Challenges of India's Economic Growth', at Ramaiah Institute of Management Studies (RIMS), February 12, 2018.

Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Theoretical and Empirical Issues Involved for Studying Environment Problems: Water' at Faculty Development Programme, organized by ISEC, March 12, 2018.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered two lectures on 'Karnataka Scheduled Caste Sub-plan and Tribe Sub-plan: District Level

Schemes', in the Capacity Building programmes for Zilla Panchayat members in Karnataka, organized by ISEC, February 20, 2018 and February 28, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on 'Randomised Controlled Trial', in the ICSSR Research Methodology Programme, organized by ISEC, March 12, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on 'Promoting Digital Payments in India', at Osmania University, Hyderabad, March 16, 2018.

Delivered two lectures on 'Randomised Control Trial and Sources of Data', at Osmania University, Hyderabad, March 16, 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered two lectures on 'Game Theory', at Christ University, September 20, 2017.

Delivered 6 lectures on 'Microeconomics', at Brickwork Financial Academy, September - October 2017.

Delivered 6 lectures on 'Game Theory', at Indian Institute of Management, Sambhalpur, November 26-28, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Source of Quantitative Data', at Research Methodology Programme, organized by ISEC, Banaglore, March 7, 2018.

Subaiya, Lekha

Delivered a lecture on 'Comparative Studies in Health and Demography', for the participants of the CB training Programme, March 12, 2018.

Newspaper Articles

George, Sobin

'Hidden Cost of Negligence in PHCs'. *Deccan Herald* ('In Perspective'), May 3, 2017. <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/609517/hidden-cost-negligence-phcs.html>

Nadkarni, M V

'Collective Hate, Collective Crime' (on atrocities on Dalits), *Economic Times*, January 20, 2018.

Raj, Krishna

Given expert opinion on India's Tax Reforms: GST to the programme on "Economic Divide" by the "International Press TV on July 6, 2017.

(with Dhananjaya K) 'Vicious Cycle: Slowdown, NPAs Feeding off Each Other'. *Deccan Herald*, October 13, 2017.

(with Vijayalakshmi S) 'Bengaluru Needs Revamp of Public Transport System'. *Deccan Herald*, December 1, 2017.

'Thirsty Bengaluru to Get More Cauvery Water, But Does it Manage Its Existing Supply Efficiently?', 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Why Crop Insurance is not Working for Farmers?'. *Deccan Herald*, September 14, 2017.

(with Parmod Kumar) 'Fulfilling MSP Promise: Challenging Task Ahead'. *Deccan Herald*, February 7, 2018.

(with Parmod Kumar) 'Crop Insurance in India'. In 5 different Newspapers.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Article: 'Messing with Ukhrul-Tolloi-Tadubi Road Development in Manipur', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, May 4, 2017.

Article: 'Appraising Trajectory of Migration in India'. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, June 28, 2017.

NER's Participation in Act East Policy: Potentials and Needs, *Sangai Express*, Imphal, August 23, 2017.

'Chaotic Road Traffic System of Manipur'. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, February 16, 2018, p.6.

Sridhar, Kala S

'Digits before Going Digital'. *The Economic Times* (www.economictimes.com), August 19, 2017.

'Give Us Your Huddled Young Sparks', *The Economic Times*, July 8, 2017.

'Make Urbanisation Legends Real'. *The Economic Times*, February 10, 2018. (www.economictimes.com)

Quoted in the *New Indian Express* (Bangalore edition), regarding Bengaluru's Conditions, March 16, 2018. (<http://www.newindianexpress.com/>)

'A Case for Urban Density'. Interview to IMPACT (Magazine for Asia Society for Social Improvement & Sustainable Transformation), January-March 2018, Edition 23, pp 20-22.

Invited participant, Interaction programme with Karnataka's Chief Minister. *Prajavani*, March 1, 2018.

8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships, Honours and Awards

Bairagya, Indrajit

Member of South Asian Independent Evaluation Panel for best paper awards in the 14th South Asian Economics Students' Meet (SAESM) 2018, hosted by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM).

Kumar, V Anil

Visiting Fellow, Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi, for two weeks.

Madheswaran, S

Conferred as a Research Fellow, the Institute for the Study of Labour (IZA), till March 31, 2019.

My name appeared in Leading Visible Indian Economists' list at Present, Photo Exhibition, 100th year Centenary Celebration of Indian Economic Association, December 26-28, 2017, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. (Curtain opened by Prof C Rangarajan)

Manjula, R

Received Young Researchers Award from National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the paper on climate-smart agriculture which was presented in a conference at Seoul.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Joined as member of editorial team of *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences*.

Awarded as ZALF Fellow by Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Germany, 2018.

Rajasekhar, D

Received the award of Best Paper from ILO, Geneva, for Yeshasvini paper presented at ICA-AP Research Conference at Seoul, South Korea.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as an expert on the Indian Banking Sector at the Assembly of Navarra, Province of Spain, delivering a speech on the topic of 'Public Sector Banks in India: Historical Development, Regulations, and their Success', April 25, 2017.

Visiting Faculty to ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, July 2017.

Sridhar, Kala S

Top 10% of Authors on SSRN by all-time downloads, February 2018.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Babu, M Devendra

Member, Institutional Committee - Stem Cell Research for Eyestem, C-CAMP, NCBS, GKVK campus, Bengaluru for two years from May 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Doctoral Committee Member of a PhD student at National Institute of Advance Studies (NIAS), Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

Member Board of Studies, Karnataka Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag

Member Board of Studies, Bangalore Central University

Member Board of Studies, Bangalore North University

Member Board of Studies, Christ Deemed to be University

Member Board of Studies, Jain University

Member Board of Studies, Mount Carmel Post Graduate Department

Editorial Advisory Board of Arthika Charche, Fiscal Policy Institute Journal, Bengaluru

Member, State Taxes Committee, FKCCI

Project Adjudication, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, GoK

Chaired the adjudication committee to award fellowships for Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute programs in September 2017

Appointed as an Independent Director, Board of Directors, Hassan Mangalore Rail Development

Company for a Second Term for the Period 2018-2021

George, Sobin

Member, Board of Governors, Centre for Education and Communication, Delhi.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bengaluru.

Kumar, V Anil

Member, International Political Science Association (IPSA).

Madheswaran, S

BOS Member, Bangalore Ambedkar School of Economics – Econometrics and Economics of Discrimination, 2017.

Elected as Vice-President, Indian Econometric Society.

Raj, Krishna

Member of the High-Level Expert Committee of Government of Karnataka to examine the problems of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) Report submitted on 29th November 2017.

Member, Editorial board of International Journal of Scientific Research in Multidisciplinary Studies (IJSRMS).

Member, Editorial board of International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS).

Expert Member, Karnataka State Wetland Conservation and Management Authority, Government of Karnataka (No FEE 213 2017 Dated 13-3-2018).

Rajasekhar, D

Board of Studies, Department of Economics, Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

Member of Sub-Committee for the design of MA programme in Rural Development and Panchayat Raj for RDPR University, Gadag.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member of Board of Studies - St Joseph's College, Bangalore (January 30, 2017).

Academic Senate Member, Apex University, Arunachal Pradesh, Joint Venture with Government of Arunachal Pradesh (May 10, 2017).

Resource Person, PhD Programme, ICDD, Kassel University, Germany.

BoS Member, B R Ambedkar School of Economics

Resource Person, Christ University, PhD Programme

Resource Person, M S University, Baroda

Resource Person, Brickwork Academy

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Member, Regional Science Association International (RSAI), 2018

Member, Regional Studies Association, 2018

Tantri, Malini L

Member of Board of Studies in Economics (International Economics), BASE, Bangalore – 560072.

Yadav, Manohar

Member on the Advisory Board of D Devaraj Urs Research Institute, Government of Karnataka.

Miscellaneous

Babu, M Devendra

Moderator, panel group – 3, in the Workshop on Skill Development Policy of Karnataka, in Bengaluru, April 18, 2017.

External Examiner, PhD Proposal Presentation by Sr. Regeena Augustine, Department of Economics, Christ University, Bengaluru, November 30, 2017.

Reviewed Post-Doctoral Research Proposal on 'Study on Job Satisfaction in Indian Army' for ISEC, September 4, 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Attended 12 Doctoral Committee meetings of PhD Students.

Organising regular seminar series as Seminar Coordinator of the institute.

Reviewed an article for the Journal of International Development, published by Wiley.

Reviewed a post-doctoral research proposal.

Evaluated seven papers for the 14th South Asian Economics Students Meet (SAESM)

Organising regular seminars as a seminar coordinator of the institute.

Guiding three PhD students.

Attended doctoral committee meeting of 12 PhD Students at ISEC.

Reviewed a manuscript titled 'Revisiting the Role of Private Schooling on Children Learning Outcomes: Evidence from Rural India', for the *South Asia Economic Journal*, Sage publication.

Evaluated seven papers for awards for best papers in the 14th South Asian Economics's Students Meet (SAESM) 2018 hosted by South Asian Network of Economic Modeling, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Balasubramanian, M

Attended 14th Research and Training advisory Committee Meeting of Environmental Management Policy Research Institute, April 28, 2017.

External Examiner (Paper Valuation PG), Department of Economics, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore March 26, 2017.

Gayithri, K

Invited to Iran to the Eighth International Conference on Performance Budgeting to deliver two special lectures in July 2017.

Attended Board meetings of Hassan Mangalore Rail Company in the capacity of Independent Director in September and December 2017.

Chaired the adjudication committee to award fellowship for Shastri Indo Candian Institute programs in September 2017.

Two students were awarded PhD degree: Mr Nagesha and Mr M R Anantharamu.

Serving on Doctoral Committee for about 20 students.

Adjudication of faculty research, Christ University, February 27, 2018.

Statistical Data from Government Sources, ISEC, March 8, 2018

George, Sobin

Reviewed one article for Feminist Review, Springer.

Reviewer for Journal of Social and Economic Change, Springer, October 2017.

Judge, Young Sociologist Competition, Christ University, December 8, 2017.

Kumar, Parmod

Led a delegation of 6 Scholars from ISEC to China to attend 6th China India Forum, jointly organized by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Social and Economic Change and International

Management Institute, September 13-14, 2017, at Chengdu, People's Republic of China, Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences.

Visited Switzerland for the project titled, 'Evaluation of Global Food Value Chains concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market, jointly funded by ICSSR and UNIL, as a joint research programme of Indian Council of Social Science Research and UNIL as Associate Leading House of the Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in the Social Sciences, November 29-December 10, 2017.

Reviewed as referee the Springer Book titled as 'India's Ticking Bomb! Farmer Suicides, Politics, and Development in Country Side'.

Reviewed the Book as Referee from Routledge titled 'Southern Welfare Regimes and Implementation: The Case of India and the Employment Guarantee MGNREGA'.

Refereed paper for IJAE.

Member of the Statutory Committee for selecting auditor for ISEC from 2018 onwards.

Kumar, V Anil

Referee to International Development and Planning Review.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended the BoS Meeting at Department of Geography as BoE Member in Bangalore University, Bengaluru, on October 17, 2017.

Review for a paper on Barriers to Women Participation in the Decision-making Process: Evidences from Rural Local Government (Union Parishad) in Bangladesh for the Journal of Social and Economic Studies, A N Sinha Institute of Social Sciences, Patna.

Review of Manuscript: GEJO-D00161, Association of Urbanisation with Demographic Dynamics in India, November 28, 2017.

Examiner: Msc Geography 1st Semester Practical Examination held at Department of Geography, Bangalore University, February 5-6, 2018.

Lingaraju, M

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP), August 18, 2017 at the Office of the SPD, SSA, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

DC Member, Ms. Rosemary George, PhD Student in Development Studies under the Supervision of Dr I Maruthi, ADRTC, ISEC, 2017.

Hostel Warden of the PhD Students Hostel, with effect from November 23, 2017 for two years.

Member, Grievance Redressal Committee, with effect from November 23, 2017 for two years.

Subject Expert, PhD Doctoral Committee in Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, (2017-18).

Madheswaran, S

Submitted a report on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices-Base Line Survey, Karnataka Assembly Election 2018 to Chief Electoral Office, Government of Karnataka.

Submitted Action Plan for Karnataka State Assembly Election, 2018.

Manasi, S

Taught Field Problems in Urban Research and completed the process of examination and grading.

Attended the DC meetings for 6 students in May and conducted meetings for 3 of her students (April - May).

Guiding intern Kapil Pincha.

Submitted details for 'expression of interest' and project proposal on livability index for cities to IDEC for consideration by the NIUA with Dr K Gayithri.

Presentation to Policy makers along with Kala S Sridhar, 'New approaches to sustainable finances for Karnataka's cities', Directorate of Municipal Administration, Bengaluru, June 3, 2017.

Visit to Fin Trust at Kameshwaram, Tamil Nadu, for discussion and preparation of proposal preparation with Prof Shyama Ramani, Maastricht University, on Sanitation, during World Toilet Day, November 17 to November 22, 2017.

Will Bengaluru become Smart or Livable? Presentation to the ICSSR Advisory Committee, ISEC, Bengaluru, December 8, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended Expert Committee Meeting of group monitoring workshop, DST, Govt. of India on 'People and protected Areas Conservation & Sustainable Livelihoods in Partnership with Local Communities' at Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, March 2-5, 2017.

Participated in Board of Studies meeting at AUS Silchar, Assam, April 4, 2017.

Participated in 61st RAC meeting of IPIRTI at IPIRTI Bangalore, April 7, 2017.

Conducted *viva* of a PhD Student of CEPT University, Ahmedabad, October 5, 2017, at CEPT University.

Visited the University of Kassel, Germany, from November 25 for two weeks regarding research work under project Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation. (Department of Biotechnology, Government of India.)

Raj, Krishna

Submission of the Report of the Expert Committee on Examining Issues of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), on November 29, 2017.

Successful guidance of the student Ms Veena Renjini on the thesis entitled "*Determinants of Trade*"

Performance: A Post-WTO Analysis of Fisheries Sector in India submitted to the University of Mysore, Mysore in Economics (date of award of PhD was August 14, 2017).

Report of the Expert Committee on Examining Issues of Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), November 29, 2017.

Rajasekhar, D

Examiner of thesis relating to decentralisation for JNU, New Delhi.

Guided Intern Mr. Siddalinga S, on the topic of Grama Panchayats and Sanitation, during May to July 2017, ISEC, Bengaluru.

Delivered a lecture on RCTs on July 19, 2017 on Certificate Course on Research Methodology.

Attended the Board of Studies meeting at Central University of Gulbarga on September 7, 2017.

Attended Board of Studies meeting at Department of Rural Development, SK University, Ananthapur, on November 24, 2017.

Reviewed book manuscript for Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Resource Person for the National Statistical Commission Meeting, May 11, 2017.

Resource Person for Christ University *viva voce*.

Resource Person for M S University, Baroda, June 2017.

Acted as a resource person for Christ University PhD Programme.

Organized Indo-German Scientific Collaboration in the Graduate Program 'Rural-Urban Dynamics of Bengaluru' between ISEC and University of Kassel, Germany, January 5, 2018. Facilitated field research and report for 1 PhD Scholar.

Visited South Asian University in connection with research collaboration.

Visited Springer Nature, New Delhi in connection with Development Convention.

Visited NITI Ayog in connection with Development Convention.

Visited ICSSR twice in connection with Development Convention.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Intern guidance: one MA Economics student from Christ University Bangalore on the topic 'Well-being of North-East Working Women Migrants in Bangalore'.

Invited Lecture (as resource person) on 'Survey Research and Sampling Technique', One-week Certificate Course on Research Methodology and Applications, ISEC, Bangalore, July 17, 2017.

Paper Reviewed for *Journal of Social and Economic Development (Springer)*, ISEC, Bangalore, August 2017.

One paper each reviewed for *Journal of Social and Economic Development (Springer)* and *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*.

Invited Lectures (as resource person) on 'Survey Research' and 'Sampling Methods', at the ICSSR Sponsored Two-Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty & Research Scholars, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 2-15, 2018.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Referee for journals: International Development Planning Review (May), Review of Development Economics (April), China Economic Review (Elsevier) special issue on Urbanization in China (April), Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance (QREF) (Elsevier) (March), Environment and Urbanization Asia (April).

Taught Current debates, gave exam, graded and final grades submitted to Academic section (April).

Attended the DC meetings for 12 students in May, and conducted meetings for 4 of her students (April-May)

Used contacts in Sri Lanka to coordinate to hold the ADBI workshop on Comparative urbanization in Asia, at the University of Moratuwa in Colombo, Sri Lanka, April 2017.

Met Dr Bidisha Choudhury of IIIT-B and Prof Chris Benner of the University of California Santa Cruz for their Rockefeller project on inclusive growth in India and indicators to which a select ISEC team will be invited to comment, May 2017.

Met WRI team and gave feedback regarding urban poor and electricity access, May 2017.

Coordinated with the Indian team of authors and their papers, resulting from the April Sri Lanka workshop, and pass them on ADBI for publication in Oxford University Press volume.

Met with the BoG subcommittee (April).

Submitted details for 'expression of interest' and project proposal on livability index for cities to IDECK for consideration by the NIUA with Dr K Gayithri.

Wrote a paper 'Urbanization and carbon emissions in India and China' and submitted for consideration of the ISEC-SASS conference, June 2017.

Presentation to policy makers along with Manasi S, 'New approaches to sustainable finances for Karnataka's cities', Directorate of Municipal Administration, Bengaluru, June 3, 2017.

Facilitated to conduct the external ICSSR review of the 4th year PhD Scholar, July 2017.

Member, Panel of Dissertation Examiners and External Examiner for *viva voce*, Doctoral dissertation on 'Legal aspects of supply of land for urban development – A case study of Gujarat', CEPT University, Ahmedabad, September 2017.

Status of Basic Services in Bengaluru, Workshop on Building Synergy between Civil Society Organisations and BBMP, organized by ISEC and CIVIC, Bengaluru, September 26, 2017.

India's Urbanization, Environmental Challenges, and Land Use Regulations, Green Skills Academy, Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, September 20, 2017.

Conducted DCs for all her 5 ISEC PhD Scholars, including 3 (RK Nallathiga, Sukanya Bhaumik and Mudassar Mahamad) who gave their pre-registration colloquia in October and August 2017.

DC Member for 12 ISEC PhD Scholars; attended 10 DCs during Oct-Nov 2017.

Closing Panelist, Seminar on Urbanization and Climate Change, IGNA (Indo-German Nachkontakt Association), NGRI, Hyderabad, October 9, 2017.

India Expert, Comparative urbanization in India and the People's Republic of China, Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Bank Institute, October, 2013-2017.

Submitted (co-authored) paper for ISEC's Development convention which has been accepted for presentation, October 2017.

Attended the DCs of 15 students and gave feedback, including 2 pre-registration colloquia, October-November 2017.

Coordinated the Development Studies questions for ISEC's PhD entrance test and participated in the interviews, November 2017.

Attended 3 purchase committee meetings - October-November 2017, 1 library committee meeting, August 2017, 2 special APC meetings, August and October 2017.

Gave an interview to Asia Society for Social Improvement & Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST) for their Magazine, IMPACT, December 2017.

Presentation on 'Will Bengaluru become Smart or Livable?' to the ICSSR Advisory Committee, ISEC, Bengaluru, December 8, 2017.

Reviewed papers for Growth and Change (Wiley), Frontiers of Architectural Review (Elsevier) (October), International Journal of Urban & Regional Research (December 2017), Environment and Urbanization Asia (August 2017).

ISEC is collaborating with IIHS, Janaagraha and PAC for a project on sustainable finances from DMA, GoK.

Met Uwe Altrock and Michael Schwind of the University of Kassel, Germany, and gave feedback for their research on land use in peri-urban areas of Bengaluru, October 2017.

Attended Leadership Lecture Series, organized by City Managers' Association of Karnataka, Bengaluru, March 3, 2018.

A Case for Urban Density: Interview to IMPACT (Magazine of Asia Society for Social Improvement & Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST), Edition 23 | Jan-Mar 2018, pp.20-22.

Invited participant, Interaction programme with Karnataka's Chief Minister, *Prajavani*, Bengaluru, February 28, 2018.

Invited Project Advisory Committee Member, Project on 'Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC),' National Institute of Urban Affairs and the University of Glasgow, March 2018.

Invited Advisory Committee Member, 'Sustainable Smart Cities India Summit 2018', Swacchh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities India Foundation, City Managers Association (CMAK) Karnataka, Responsible Cities Foundation, FKCCI, Indian Institute of Energy Conservation, GRIHA, Bangalore, India, March 1, 2018.

Reviewed a paper for the *Taylor & Francis Journal, Urban Research & Practice*.

Reviewed a paper for the *Wiley Journal, International Journal of Urban & Regional Research*.

Invited expert, Review of the progress of post doctoral project on *Development induced displacement*, Christ University, February 21, 2018.

Decentralized Urban Planning Strategies: Some Emerging Issues for Research, Capacity Building Training Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 7, 2018.

Subaiya, Lekha

Participated in the Review Meeting of the project Building Knowledge base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services, March 15, 2017 at TISS, Mumbai.

Examiner for the MPhil dissertation on Active Ageing: A Comparative Analysis of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Submitted by Namrata Kumari to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Participated in the Meeting of the core team constituted to review the status of HMIS data and suggest solutions for improving data, August 7, 2017, at the Regional Office for Health and Family Welfare, Bangalore.

Participated in the discussion with delegates from the University of Southampton International Office led by Professor Stephen Mortimer, Associate Dean International –Faculty of Business, Law and Arts to explore closer ties with the Institute around staff and doctoral mobility and to develop further research collaboration, September 7, 2017.

Attended the colloquium talk by Professor Sonalde Desai on 'Changing Family Structures' at the School of Policy and Governance, at Azim Premji University, January 19, 2018.

Syamala, T S

Attended Review Meeting of the Project Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services, March 15, 2017 at TISS, Mumbai.

Participated in the International symposium of Universal Health Coverage, organised by Division of Public Health NITte University, April 8, 2017.

Reviewed a paper titled 'Elder abuse as a risk factor for psychological distress among older adults in India: a cross-sectional study' for British Medical Journal Open.

Examiner for a PhD dissertation on Role of inter spousal communication on reproductive behaviour. Submitted by Divya Kumari submitted to International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

Participated in the consultation meeting with NGOs on **Elder Care Services: Voices of the Civil Society**, November 18, 2017, at TISS, Hyderabad Campus.

Participated in the internal review meeting of the project **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services**, November 18, 2017, at TISS Hyderabad Campus.

Examiner for the PhD Thesis: Psychosocial Constructs of Infertility and Childlessness among Couples and Coping Strategies: An Exploratory Study of Rural West Bengal by Ms Sharbani Patra. Submitted to International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

Examiner for MPH dissertation titled: Menopause Related Symptoms and Their Correlates: A

Community Based Cross Sectional Study in Kollam District, Kerala. Submitted to Sri Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences.

Tantri, Malini L

Acted as referee to China Report Journal (Sage Journal).

Evaluating PhD thesis of Sharada University, Greater Noida.

Yadav, Manohar

Coordinated the State Level Seminar as part of 125th Birth Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar, sponsored by Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, 2017.

Attended a Board of Studies meeting at Bengaluru Dr B R Ambedkar School of Economics, as a subject expert to prepare syllabus on the course titled 'Economics of Caste and Discrimination', September 13, 2017.

Attended a meeting as an expert member on the Committee to assess the impact of Yetinnahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka, November 27, 2017, at Neeravari Nigama, Bengaluru.

Attended a meeting as an expert member on the Committee to assess the impact of Yetinnahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka, December 08, 2017, at Tumakuru.

9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on June 2, 2017, July 28, 2017, September 1, 2017, January 31, 2018 and March 20, 2018.

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 30, 2017, September 27, 2017, January 5, 2018 and April 4, 2018.

Annual General Body

The 45th Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 23, 2017.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors for the period 2016-2018 met on June 14, 2017, June 22, 2017 and November 20, 2017.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on October 16, 2017 and November 2, 2017.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on November 10, 2017.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on November 10, 2017.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS

Appointments

1.	Dr P S Srinath	Registrar	01.11.2017
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Retirements

1.	Mr S Arun Kumar	Senior Personal Assistant	30.06.2017
2.	Mr N Boopathi	Assistant Grade-I	30.06.2017
3.	Prof M R Narayana	Professor	31.07.2017
4.	Mr R Krishnachandran	Selection Grade Technical Assistant	31.07.2017
5.	Prof N Sivanna	Professor	31.08.2017
6.	Mr V Devaraj	Attender	31.01.2018
7.	Mr Narasimhaiah	Sweeper	28.02.2018

11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants, students from

all over the country. Library is fully automated using "LIBSYS" software. Library database is accessible online through the institute website. 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.

Library Collection

The Library collection has grown to 1,37,895 with addition of 1813 documents during the year. 669 books 756 reports and 388 other documents were added to the library collection. Besides this the

library receives 256 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. Library also subscribes to 12 daily newspapers.

Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to the faculties, visiting faculties, Board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff. Institutional membership and special membership are also facilitated to extend the library services to interested members. Reading room and photocopy services are provided to the visiting research scholars.

Reference Service: The library provides personalized reference services for its users along with normal reference services. The library has good collection of reference sources to provide timely and accurate reference service.

Current Awareness Services: Library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal list, current contents and monthly index of articles every month.

Article Index: The Library maintains an article index database containing about 80000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

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.

Inter-Library Loan and Document Delivery Services: The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the users, with the cooperation of well-established libraries in Bangalore such as Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is also member of DELNET, JCCC@UGC-INFONET so as to facilitate wider access to resources.

Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. For providing efficient service, extensive user's assistance is facilitated.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. **EconLit** is an American Economic Association's electronic database, which is the world's foremost source of references to economic literature. The database contains more than a million records covering 1969-present. Updated monthly. Includes subject indexing and abstracts to over 1000 journals in economics and allied areas.
2. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
3. **J-Gate** is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature. Launched in 2001 by Informatics India Limited, J-Gate provides

seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 12,356 Publishers. It presently has a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 41,125 e-journals with links to full text at publisher sites.

4. **JSTOR** is an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences. Collections on JSTOR include the complete archival record of each journal. Coverage begins at the first volume and issue of the journal ever published, and extends up to a publication date usually set in the past three to five years.
5. **Prowess** from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 43,371 firms. Prowess provides detailed financial information on each company along with production, sales, consumption of raw material and energy etc. over a period of time. The database is available in the Library on single user license and it is available for access in the reference section.

Digitization Programme

The digital library software and resources were upgraded during the year to provide easier access and better discovery. The digital library currently has more than 11000 documents in its collection. Digitization of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,

Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnataka University, UAS-Dharwad is over. Discussion with institutions such as Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and State Central Library, Bangalore, are on for partnership for digitization of rare and valuable collections especially in the social sciences.

12. DATA BANK

A Databank is a small unit established for maintaining socio-economic database at ISEC. It involves in three major activities – collection of information, its organization and classification according to types of content. The content could be bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is to organize information in a way that can be easily 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 (governmental and non-governmental databases) is collected. But, very small proportion of the collected information is used. In addition, it also appeared to us a good number of scholars find difficulty in discovering the data sources required for their research/project endeavors. In other cases, scholars who have already collected the database during their previous research/project assignments hardly keep track in terms of proper compilation, organization and update of information. In this process, they spend significant amount of time on searching and retrieving the data already with them. Similarly, research at ISEC conducts good number of studies regularly on assessment of progress or impact evaluation of developmental schemes, status of developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. During the projects, a huge amount of household-level information is collected but finally very little comes up in

project reports after the treatment of statistical tools. Moreover, once projects are finalized and reports are submitted to the concerned agencies, nothing is done to preserve and use the household information for other/new studies concerning further development in the same/new issues. To avoid or reduce such 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. Such information, however, will be made accessible to the potential users on consent of the project director or the Director of ISEC.
- It will regularly collect secondary data in soft copies from the Centres and if necessary update them.
- It will share available data and information with the faculty and students.
- It will also offer information regarding availability of statistical data and their sources and if information available will provide to its members through email.

Data Bank provides access to the available data 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. Researchers other than these, if interested in obtaining the data, are asked to seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for use of such data which is provided keeping in view the prevailing copy right etc. We do not charge for the supply of data. However, the data provided by us is limited to the soft-copy form. The Data Bank is made to create an access to the data and users are requested not to treat it as centre for research assistance as it 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.

Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules)

The following Centre-wise printed data is available in databank and is arranged in a systematic order:

ADRTC

- Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka
- Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme in Karnataka
- Likely Impact of Liberalized Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country
- The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana in the State of Karnataka
- An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments
- Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project
- Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka
- Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/ UAS/ISEC Study)
- Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project)

- Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project
- Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?
- Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka
- Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka
- Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka
- Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka
- Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka

CEENR

- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project

CESP

- The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Pattern in India

CDD

- Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes
- Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka
- Assistant Line Women in the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporations Limited
- IMS Project – information related to Revenue and Expenditure of all the Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (1999-00 to 2002-03; 27 districts)

CSSCD

- Evaluation of National Child Labour Project (2007)
- Kaniyan kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study
- District Information System for Education –

- Special DCF for 5% Post Enumerative Survey
- Evaluation of Devadasi Rehabilitation Study

CHRD

- MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project
- Teachers College Survey: Students teacher's Profile
- Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, and Udupi Districts (School Report Cards Project)
- SSA/MHRD/Government of India Monitoring in Karnataka Projects [SSA & MDM] – Phase I, II, III and IV.
- Akshaya Patra Foundation – School Meal Programme
- Migration from the North Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi
- Management Development Programme (MDP Project)

CPIGD

- Child Labour Survey in Haveri District in Karnataka

Data Available on Online/Computer System (for internal access only):

- www.indiastat.com

Data on CD-ROMs:

- **National Sample Survey (NSS)**
 - The NSS Data CDs are available but only to tables prepared by ISEC researchers could be made available.
- **Census Dataset**
 - The Census Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Dataset**

- The NFHS Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

- **Socio-economic Dataset**

- The Socio-economic Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

Data Available in Digital Form

- Data is available on daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to till date.

Foreign Trade Statistics of India

- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade Statistics of India - Principal commodities & Countries 2003- 2008

Journal of Economic Literature

Data Available in Microfiche Form:

- Census of India data from 1871-1951 is available in microfiche form.

Other Documents in Microfiche Form:

- India Gazetteers

Links to Major Database Websites:

- ISEC website homepage – Karnataka Development
- For more information please visit databank at our website.

Progress Report of Databank: 2017-18

- Data Bank has gathered significant amount of data on socio-economic and political variables at State and all India level and stored them in a user-friendly manner. These include interview schedules of the projects completed at ISEC and secondary data in soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments and research organizations contributing to Social Science Research.

- The databank has added almost all NSS Reports to depository, beginning from 50th NSS Round on Household Consumer Expenditure (Report No. 401) to key indicators on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade, non-captive electricity generation & transmission and other services (NSS 73rd Round).
- Databank has complied data on gross and net state domestic products (with its sub-sectors) of all States from 1980-81 to 2013-14 at both current and constant prices and land use pattern of all states since 1950-51 in excel sheet and made available to the users on their request.
- New reports containing socio-economic data on various aspects have been collected. These for example included Statistical Abstracts (various states), State economic surveys, Statistics at glances, Agricultural census /input survey reports; Reports on cost of cultivation, water data book etc., latest published reports of task forces/committees/working Group/Sub-Groups set up by various governments have been added up to depository of databank.
- The databank has continued to provide latest and stored information (statistics) to its users through emails. Among the users included members of BoG, ISEC, faculty, hon. /visiting professors, students, project staffs and Government of Karnataka officials (principal/joint secretaries/commissioners etc). Apart from these, databank is working towards establishing an interface with the users by providing guidance over sources and platforms where researchers could access the database needed for their research work. Databank is quite happy to see growing response from the users for this.

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 Centre (ADRTC).

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, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, UNFPA, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and the Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2017-18: At a Glance

Annual Report 2017-18: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/coordinated	Books published/Edited	Monographs/Working papers	Articles published In J/EBs	seminars pre-sented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/Cat-tended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media/ Newspa-per	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellow-ships/Awards
M G Chan-drakanth		3*** (AVM+RKB +KR+IM+MB+C K+SM+BPV+CM L+PSS)	1			1	1							
ADRTC														
Parmod Kumar (PK)		9**** (AVM+RKB+MR)	2* (MR)			9	1	5	2		1			
I Maruthi (IM)		6** (PK+AVM+RKB +MGC+KR+CK)			1		1							
Ramappa K B (RKB)	5**** (AVM)	4**** (PK+AVM+IM +MGC+KR+CK)												
A V Manjunath (AVM)	6**** (RKB)	13***** (PK+RKB+IM+ MGC +KR+MB+CK)												
	7	21	1	0	1	9	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0
CDD														
D Rajasekhar (DR)	3* (MDB)	5* (KG+MLT)	5** (MDB)	1	4** (MDB)	3	1	7	1		1	6	2	1
M Devendra Babu (MDB)	2* (DR)		3*** (DR+KG)		2** (DR)	1		3				10	1	
	4	4	6	1	4	4	1	10	1	0	1	16	3	1
CEENR														
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)		4* (MR)	2@			4		5	1	3		1		2
M Balasubramanian (MB)	2* (SM+KSJ +BPV)	2			1	1				1				
	1	6	2	0	1	5	0	5	1	4	0	1	0	2
CESP														
M R Narayana (MRN)	1					2		1				3		



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Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1	6*** (SN+BPV+PK)	1* (PK)		5* (BPV)	3		8	3	2	1	18	7	2
S Madheswaran (SM)	2** (BPV+ KSI+MB)	4**** (BPV+MGC)	4*** (BPV+CK)	1* (BPV)	2* (BPV)	4		2	2		2	39	2	2
K Gayathri (KG)	1	2** (IB+MLT+DR)	1* (MDB)		2	6		5	2	2		9	11	
Krishna Raj (KR)		2 6***** (SR+ MR+SM+MGC)				5		1	5		1	9	4	
B P Vani (BPV)	2** (SM+ KSI+MB)		2** (SM)	1* (SM)	2** (SM+MR)									
Malini L Tantri (MLT)	1	1* (KG+DR)	1		1				1				1	
	6	13	6	1	10	20	0	17	13	4	4	78	25	4
CHRD														
M Lingaraju (ML)			4* (JC)					2	2	3				
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)	1	2* (KG)			1* (CK)	2	1	4	2			1	1	1
	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	6	4	3	0	1	1	1
CPIGD														
Supriya RoyChow- dhury (SR)		2* (BPV)												
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1				3* (MS)			3					1	1
	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
CRUA														
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)	1* (MS)	2* (MS)			2* (MS)	4	1	11	5	2		6	2	1
Manasi S (MS)	1* (KSS)	1* (KSS)		1	3** (KSS+VAK)	3	1	3		3				
Channamma Kambara (CK)		1	1* (SM)		1* (IB)	1		2		3				
	1	2	0	1	3	8	2	16	5	8	0	6	2	1
CSSCD														
Manohar Yadav (MY)		2	1* (AI+SG)								3		1	



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Anand Inbana- than (AI)		1	1* (MY+SG)		3	1						1		
Merchang Reime- ingam (MRe)	1	1				3		1				4		
Sobin George (SG)		1	1* (MY+AI)	1	1	2		1	1			1	2	
	1	5	1	1	4	6	0	2	1	0	3	6	3	0
PRC														
K S James (KSJ)	1* (SM+ BPV+MB)			1* (TSS)										
T S Syamala (TSS)	5** (LS+CML)	1* (LS)		1* (KSJ)		2		5	2	2				
C M Lakshmana (CML)	2* (TSS+LS)	2* (MGC+PSS)			1		2	3	2	1	1	1		
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	3** (TSS+CML)	1* (TSS)						1	1	2				
	7	3	0	1	1	2	2	9	5	5	1	1	0	0
R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development														
Jos Chathukulam (JC)			4* (ML)											
	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ISEC	29	58	31	9	37	62	9	80	35	26	10	109	35	10
Note: 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refreshers' Course respectively 2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies 3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively 4) K and P Address stands for Keynote and Presidential Address 5) Number of Stars (*, **, ***, ****) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members 6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director 7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department 8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties. 9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC 10) The total ISEC number for S/W/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and others organised at ISEC (Director/Registrar office) 11) The total ISEC number indicates the sum of the students, staff and visiting faculty														

'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India'



Professor Gopal Guru

ISEC organised an international seminar, 'Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today', on August 29-30, 2018. Many sociologists, political thinkers, economists of international repute participated in the seminar organised to commemorate the birth centenary of Dr M N Srinivas. Professor Gopal Guru, Professor James Manor and Dr Kripa Ananthpaur were among the participants.



Professor James Manor



Dr Kripa Ananthpaur

Founders' Day

The 47th ISEC Founders' Day celebrations were held in ISEC on January 19-20, 2018. (From left) Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Ananthakumar; the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajubhai Vala; the ISEC Director, Dr M G Chandrakanth (lighting the lamp); the Indian Vice-President, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu; and the ISEC BoG Chairman, Dr A Ravindra during the inauguration of the Founders' Day celebrations.



Shri Venkaiah Naidu delivering the 14th Dr VKRV Rao Lecture on 'Challenges and Opportunities facing Indian Agriculture' on January 19, 2018.



Shri Vajubhai Vala spoke on the challenges of climate change.



Shri Ananthakumar emphasized on the role of tree-planting in carbon sequestration.



Numerous cultural activities were staged by the students, staff and faculty of ISEC during the Founders' Day celebrations on January 20, 2018.

Kannada Rajyotsava

Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated at ISEC on December 6, 2017. The Rajyotsava Extension Lecture was delivered on December 8, 2017.



ISEC Director Dr M G Chandrakanth (right) lighting the lamp to mark the inauguration of the Rajyotsava celebrations. (From left) Well-known economist Professor S Bisalaiah, Kannada Development Authority Chairman Professor SG Siddaramaiah and others are also seen.



Professor SG Siddaramaiah speaking on the importance of using Kannada by all in the State.



Professor S Bisalaiah delivering the Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, 'Constitutional Compulsions for Social Justice', on December 8, 2017.



Dr S S Meenakshisundaram delivering the First Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture, 'Panchayati Raj in Karnataka: Dream, Realities and A Way Forward', at ISEC on September 5, 2017.



The Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, and Rashtriya Nava Nirmana Vedike organised a programme, 'Reminiscences of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his Political Legacy' at ISEC on January 12, 2018. Jnanapith Awardee Dr Chandrashekhara Kambara and Shri Hegde's daughter, Ms Mamta Nichani, during the programme.



The first national workshop on mainstreaming the disabled was organised by the Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development at ISEC on February 22, 2018.

ROADBUMP AHEAD State government says it is still planning the project NICE Way to Reach Airport: Company Wants to Connect Peripheral Corridor to Ballari Road

Umesh Yadav@timesg.com

Bengaluru: The Nand Infrastructure Corporation (NICE), which built and currently operates the peripheral road linking the airport to the city, says it is still planning the project NICE Way to Reach Airport: Company Wants to Connect Peripheral Corridor to Ballari Road



the government, he said. When ET spoke to him, Khem said that land acquisition will be a major problem, but claimed that 60% of the land owners—mainly farmers—were willing to give their land. NICE, he said, was ready to compensate them "modestly" rather than

to coordinate the construction of metro stations. Krishna Raj, associate professor at the Institute of Social and Economic Change, who undertook a socio-economic analysis of NICE's Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor

Farm suicides get attention of apex court

SC widened the scope of a petition to cover entire nation and asked Centre to provide an action plan

ESKANDAR KADAMBA

A study conducted across 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry throws up the 200-farmer suicides in the last three years. The Ministry's agricultural economist, Dr. R. S. Choudhary, said that the study was a first of its kind. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry.



port groups and regulating informal credit markets as remedies. But Karantha Karungatt of the All India Kisan Sabha and Haldia Agriculture who is involved in the case, says there is a disconnect between the Centre and States, which leaves the farmer empty-handed. "It is clear that the Centre controls most important policies pertaining to farm livelihoods while it is minimum support price, credit, crop insurance, disaster compensation, trade policies and so on. Often, the States

9 EXPLAINED

Is Bengaluru about to run dry

To say this is probably alarmist, but the death of the city's lakes and depletion of its groundwater as a result of thoughtless development is undeniable. The city is working to augment supply, but as the recharge says, 'great responsibility lies with citizens' as well.



Bengaluru: It is well said that Bengaluru is a city of lakes. But the death of the city's lakes and depletion of its groundwater as a result of thoughtless development is undeniable. The city is working to augment supply, but as the recharge says, 'great responsibility lies with citizens' as well.

'Land reforms must to achieve economies of scale in agriculture'

OUR BUREAU

Bengaluru, January 19

Substantive reforms in land policy are required to achieve economies of scale in agriculture. Vice-President M Venkaiah Naidu said. Addressing the 47th founder's day of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in Bengaluru, Naidu said that the country needs to achieve economies of scale in agriculture. He said that the country needs to achieve economies of scale in agriculture.

Loans from moneylenders behind farmer suicides in state'

1,569 farmers ended their lives in Karnataka in 2015: ISEC study

NEW DELHI: Taking crop loans from private moneylenders is the most important factor behind farmer suicides in Karnataka, a study by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) has found. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry.



old among farmers. According to the National Crime Data Bureau, Karnataka had the highest number of farmer suicides in 2015, with 1,569 farmers ending their lives. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

Study finds secondary education critical for modernity

THE CRISIS IN CAPE TOWN

Bengaluru: It is well said that Bengaluru is a city of lakes. But the death of the city's lakes and depletion of its groundwater as a result of thoughtless development is undeniable. The city is working to augment supply, but as the recharge says, 'great responsibility lies with citizens' as well.

Harvesting Rainwater is Half-hearted

Only a little over 50% instal RWH units

NEW DELHI: A study by the Union Agriculture Ministry shows that only a little over 50% of the farmers in Karnataka have installed rainwater harvesting (RWH) units. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

Debt Relief Act to check biz of money lending in Old Mys?

MARKET PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCE. VICTIM FARMERS ARE BEING FORCED TO SELL THEIR PRODUCE AT LOW PRICES. THE DEBT RELIEF ACT IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Old Mys: A study by the Union Agriculture Ministry shows that only a little over 50% of the farmers in Karnataka have installed rainwater harvesting (RWH) units. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry. The study was conducted in 13 states by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

Panorama

Vicious cycle: slowdown, NPAs feeding off each other

By Krishna Raj and Dhananjaya K

The economic slowdown is largely attributed to the recent government policies of demonetisation and fiscal consolidation. The demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes has led to a cash crunch, which has affected the banking sector. The fiscal consolidation has led to a reduction in government spending, which has also affected the banking sector. The demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes has led to a cash crunch, which has affected the banking sector. The fiscal consolidation has led to a reduction in government spending, which has also affected the banking sector.

Neem-coated urea can bring better paddy output, finds study

The researchers focussed on Davangere and Raichur districts for paddy

DAVANGERE: A study by the Union Agriculture Ministry shows that neem-coated urea can bring better paddy output. The study was conducted in Davangere and Raichur districts. The study was conducted in Davangere and Raichur districts.

Farmers don't seek free power, but uninterrupted power

Even after 70 years of Independence, nearly 4,000 villages have not been electrified till now.

DAVANGERE: A study by the Union Agriculture Ministry shows that farmers don't seek free power, but uninterrupted power. The study was conducted in Davangere and Raichur districts. The study was conducted in Davangere and Raichur districts.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ

ಸೋಲರಿಗೆ ತಡೆ-ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು (ISEC) ಸೋಲರಿಗೆ ತಡೆ-ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ISEC ಸೋಲರಿಗೆ ತಡೆ-ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

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FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
2017-2018



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Institute's Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Institute in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Policies for safeguarding the assets of the Institute and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Institute's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for an expressing an opinion as to whether the Institute has adequate financial controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity



Balu & Anand

Chartered Accountants

with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31st March, 2018, and its excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter:

We draw your attention to the following matters:

- a) The Institute has not deducted Tax at Source(TDS) under section 194I of The Income Tax Act,1961 for the lease rentals payable to Bangalore University although it is in excess of Rs.1,80,000 and no provision has been made for the same.
- b) The Institute has not obtained registration under The Goods and Services Tax and has not provided for the same in the books of accounts.
- c) As per the latest stock valuation conducted at the Library, we have noticed that certain library books purchased capitalised were found missing but the same has not been written off in the books of accounts. Depreciation on the same has been charged to the income and expenditure account in the current year. Due to lack of adequate information we are not able to quantify the financial effect of the same.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Institute so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



Balu & Anand

Chartered Accountants

- c) The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Balu & Anand**

Chartered Accountants

FR No.: 000367S



R E Balasubramanyam

Partner

Membership No.: 026485

Bangalore

Date:



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 2018

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
14,74,72,893	Establishment Expenses	4	14,83,34,923	21,61,95,095	Grant receipts	1	20,01,97,567
15,78,48,519	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	8,77,10,867	4,82,06,656	Interest income	2	4,27,23,180
3,11,14,041	Unspent grant		2,43,91,430	7,42,26,612	Other receipts	3	1,78,92,030
21,92,910	Excess of Income over expenditure		3,75,557				
33,86,28,363	Total		26,08,12,777	33,86,28,363	Total		26,08,12,777

Consolidated Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
61,09,33,718	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	66,38,55,749	51,72,64,629	Investments	6	63,41,23,282
18,86,39,121	Current Liabilities	9	18,56,40,539	28,23,08,210	Current Assets	7	21,53,73,006
11,71,79,729	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,44,48,099	11,71,79,729	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,44,48,099
91,67,52,568	Total		97,39,44,387	91,67,52,568	Total		97,39,44,387

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2017 - 18

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
2,66,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,54,00,000
-	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		-
8,06,15,309	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		8,62,00,000
10,72,15,309				11,16,00,000
1,02,04,000	d	ADRT Grants(Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		1,45,50,000
1,28,57,855	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		1,32,19,200
4,82,91,618	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		3,12,37,741
17,85,68,782		Gross grant		17,06,06,941
4,42,46,663		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		3,61,17,094
22,28,15,445				20,67,24,035
55,06,817		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	50,02,491	
11,13,533		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	15,23,977	65,26,468
21,61,95,095		Net Grant		20,01,97,567

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
3,49,87,024	a	Interest on F.D's	2,55,93,798	
92,75,482		Add: Accrued interest on FD	1,29,76,260	3,85,70,058
39,44,150	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		41,53,122
4,82,06,656		Total		4,27,23,180

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
82,24,174	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	52,14,514	
60,99,158		Overhead charges spent from various projects	34,58,567	17,55,947
21,25,016				
5,90,29,426	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		36,42,002
1,30,72,170	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		1,24,94,081
7,42,26,612		Total		1,78,92,030

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
12,99,41,293	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		13,22,78,535
40,44,918	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		43,12,235
20,60,198	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		29,68,216
1,14,26,484	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		87,75,937
14,74,72,893		Total		14,83,34,923

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2017 - 18

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
16,20,442	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	43,26,436
74,66,527	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remuneration / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	43,33,460
6,17,902	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	7,04,781
91,44,557	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materials / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	53,21,015
90,41,185	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	1,10,68,430
9,60,728	f	Vehicle maintenance	8,73,872
13,43,938	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	13,25,456
84,22,267	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	78,26,770
73,87,543	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	87,72,802
1,48,55,304	j	Office equipment / Comp. peripherals / Solar Lighting system	1,32,83,633
8,93,950	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	4,34,050
9,33,50,374	l	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	2,53,09,623
5,88,684	m	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	5,60,742
21,55,118	n	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	35,69,797
15,78,48,519		Total	8,77,10,867

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Investments as on 31.03.2018 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2017			Balance as on 31.03.2018		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	5,40,04,780	5,40,04,780	-	6,19,93,843	6,19,93,843
2	ISEC Development Fund	-	6,34,49,251	6,34,49,251	-	-	-
3	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	2,44,20,000	2,44,20,000	-	-	-
4	ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account					15,77,69,185	15,77,69,185
5	Corpus fund	-	4,66,50,000	4,66,50,000	-	5,03,50,000	5,03,50,000
6	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,33,96,765	5,33,96,765	-	5,97,83,908	5,97,83,908
7	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
8	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	-	79,90,000	79,90,000	-	91,90,000	91,90,000
10	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	17,42,000	17,42,000	-	19,52,000	19,52,000
11	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,15,000	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
12	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	7,00,000	7,00,000	-	7,46,078	7,46,078
13	Fellowship Fund	-	12,50,000	12,50,000	-	12,50,000	12,50,000
14	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	5,50,000	5,50,000
15	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000	4,25,000	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
	Total (A)	0	26,92,92,796	26,92,92,796	0	35,91,25,014	35,91,25,014
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,34,50,000	1,11,73,000	4,46,23,000	3,39,60,000.00	1,15,15,000	4,54,75,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,21,00,000	4,21,00,000	-	4,31,00,000	4,31,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	-	5,30,00,000	5,30,00,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,77,00,000	3,77,00,000	-	3,82,00,000	3,82,00,000
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	6,16,26,953	6,16,26,953	-	6,43,23,268	6,43,23,268
6	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	-	-	-	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
7	Population Research Centre	-	21,880	21,880	-	-	-
	Total (B)	3,34,50,000	20,26,21,833	23,60,71,833	3,39,60,000	23,01,38,268	26,40,98,268
C	Projects:						
1	Oxford LSE	-	94,00,000	94,00,000	-	94,00,000	94,00,000
2	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	25,00,000	25,00,000	-	15,00,000	15,00,000
	Total (C)	-	1,19,00,000	1,19,00,000	-	1,09,00,000	1,09,00,000
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,34,50,000	48,38,14,629	51,72,64,629	3,39,60,000	60,01,63,282	63,41,23,282

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2017 - 18

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
61,619	a	Cash on Hand		39,918
18,62,89,989	b	Cash at Bank		11,88,97,880
25,13,529	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		45,06,587
6,33,32,224	d	Advance to other units		6,67,65,671
3,50,000	e	Grant receivable		0
2,91,92,508	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		2,42,38,655
5,68,341	g	Prepaid expenses		9,24,295
28,23,08,210		Total		21,53,73,006

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
3,11,14,041	a	Unspent grant		2,43,91,430
12,35,47,222	b	Advance from other units / project / others		12,17,07,209
3,27,37,028	c	Sundry liabilities (Payables)		3,65,55,302
12,40,830	d	Overhead charges payable		29,86,598
18,86,39,121		Total		18,56,40,539

Schedule-10

Previous year 2016 - 17 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2017 - 18 Rs.
11,98,01,232	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	11,71,79,729	
33,04,563	b	Add: Additions during the year	1,38,00,759	13,09,80,488
12,31,05,795				
-	c	Less: Deletions during the year	-	
59,26,066	d	Depreciation	65,32,389	65,32,389
11,71,79,729		F.A as in balance sheet		12,44,48,099

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.000367S

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Capital fund as on 31.03.2018 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl. No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2017	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2018	Remarks
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I		
A	ISEC Funds:							
1	Overhead and Royalty	6,85,21,834	56,17,343	65,54,280		-	6,75,84,897	
2	Centre for urban planning and development	5,99,39,500	31,83,008		-	-	6,31,22,508	
3	Direct Receipts	52,083	2,102		-	-	54,185	
4	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	
5	Corpus fund	4,89,18,800	31,23,530	-	-	-	5,20,42,330	
6	Centre for Women and Gender studies	92,620	2,01,361	-	-	-	2,93,981	
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	93,64,163	5,29,041	-	-	-	98,93,204	
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	21,15,453	1,54,798	72			22,70,179	
9	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	13,14,094	87,911	-	-	-	14,02,005	
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,65,106	-	166	-	-	1,64,940	
11	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	-	-	-	-	0	Closed & transfered to ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account
12	ISEC Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	0	Closed & transfered to ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account
13	ISEC Development and Asset replacement reserve Fund	6,52,36,971	10,42,06,355	-	-	-	16,94,43,326	
14	Social Science Talent Search	9,43,338	7,51,000	-	-	6,40,478	10,53,860	
15	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,42,230	3,02,700	2,98,108	-	-	4,46,822	
16	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	11,000	4,000	-	-	-	15,000	
17	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	2,01,37,531	14,36,456	3,34,260	-	-	2,12,39,727	
18	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	5,96,852	-	-	1,00,940	-	6,97,792	
19	ISEC E-Bidding	1,01,216	3,769	-	-	-	1,04,985	
	Total (A)	27,79,53,791	11,96,03,374	71,86,886	1,00,940	6,40,478	38,98,30,741	
B	Other Corpus Funds:							
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,59,64,987	5,25,287	-	2,34,877	-	4,67,25,151	
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,42,84,732	1,128	-	-	-	4,42,85,860	
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	5,40,51,270	27,95,492	-	-	-	5,68,46,762	
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	3,88,17,046	-	-	6,80,218	-	3,94,97,264	
5	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	-	2,00,52,922	-	-	-	2,00,52,922	
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	6,22,31,249	43,85,800	-	-	-	6,66,17,049	
	Total (B)	24,53,49,284	2,77,60,629	0	9,15,095	0	27,40,25,008	
	TOTAL (A+B)	52,33,03,075	14,73,64,003	71,86,886	10,16,035	6,40,478	66,38,55,749	

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth
Director

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R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2018 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 31/03/2017	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2018
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,18,24,999	88,26,018		10,06,51,017	19,23,077	9,87,27,940
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	12,40,940	9,66,298	-	22,07,238	4,09,721	17,97,517
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	54,66,613	14,12,519	-	68,79,132	8,73,937	60,05,195
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	63,40,611	17,95,460	-	81,36,071	21,51,689	59,84,382
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,04,76,736	8,00,464	-	1,12,77,200	9,15,013	1,03,62,187
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75%	3,45,662	-	-	3,45,662	20,856	3,24,806
7	Vehicles	9.50%	14,84,168	-	-	14,84,168	2,38,096	12,46,072
	Total		11,71,79,729	1,38,00,759	-	13,09,80,488	65,32,389	12,44,48,099

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.000367S

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

E-mail: registrar@isec.ac.in

Fax::080-23217008

website: www.isec.ac.in

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE

Accounting Policies:

1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention and generally accepted accounting policies and practices adopted in India ("GAAP").

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity of the "GAAP" which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income and expense of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating.

Further the accounting standards prescribed by ICAI are also considered wherever applicable to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements.

2. Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprises of ISEC main account which comprises both Plan and Non Plan accounts along with unit project accounts.

Employee Provident Fund and Gratuity Trusts accounts do not form part of this account as the same are managed by the respective trusts.

3. Revenue Recognition

Grants for Seminars and Conferences and other Revenue Grants are recognised as and when received and accounted for on cash basis.

Interest Earned on deposits towards the Funds are accounted on accrual basis and added to the respective fund accounts.

4. Government Grants

- a. Grants received from GOK/ICSSR/ADRTC/PRC and other funding agency grants are accounted for on cash basis.

5. Inventory

Expenditure on the purchase of Publication, Stationery and other stores is accounted for as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase.

6. Fixed Assets & Library Books

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition.
- b. The assets are recognised as and when the payment is made and not when they are installed and put to use.
- c. Amount received on disposal of Fixed Assets has been accounted for as income in the Income and expenditure account.
- d. The expenditures towards plan/ongoing capital contracts are provided for in the books based on the budget provision made in the Plan Grants.
- e. Cost of all the fixed assets are debited to the Income and Expenditure account in the year of purchase. For control purpose both cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation are shown in the balance sheet.

7. Depreciation

Depreciation in the books has been provided as per the rates provided under schedule XIV of Companies act, 1956 on Straight Line method for control purpose and is not charged to income and expenditure account however the amount of depreciation so arrived is being transferred from Overhead and Royalty account to Asset replacement Fund based on the decision taken in the 53rd Finance Committee Meeting.

8. Employee Benefits

- a. Short term employee benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which related service is rendered.
- b. Post employment and other long term employee benefits including gratuity are charged off in the year in which the employee has rendered the service. The amount charged off is recognized at the present value of the amount payable as determined on actuarial basis by LIC and paid from Gratuity fund account.
- c. Separate fund is maintained towards Gratuity and Provident Fund and the liability calculated by LIC are paid from the Gratuity Fund Account.
- d. Leave encashment is accounted based on liability determined by the Institute. Provision is made only towards Employees who are expected to retire in the immediate succeeding financial year.

- e. LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employer's Contribution to this scheme was 5% of basic pay of all employees except in respect of class IV employees this is made 10% from Overhead and Royalty a/c as decided by the Board. From 1.4.2009 the employer's contribution to the scheme is enhanced to 10% in case of employees except Class IV employees where this is made at 15%.

9. Overhead and Royalty A/c

On closure of the project, any unspent balance shall be transferred as institutional charges to Overhead & Royalty account, Development Fund and to Staff incentive Fund. This is in accordance to the decision taken by the Board of Governors in the meeting held on 16th December, 2011.

10. Overhead Charges

Overhead Charges as shall be debited to project account on receipt of grants as determined by the Institute.

11. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.000367S

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

Phone: 23215468, 23245519, 23215592

E-mail: admn@isec.ac.in

Fax: 080 -23217008,

website: www.isec.ac.in

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Schedule No 12:

Notes to Accounts:

1. Income tax:

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.

2. Fixed Assets:

- a. Fixed Asset Register is not maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
 - b. Fixed Assets have not been tagged for all the class of assets.
 - c. The Institute has to initiate the process of actuarial valuation of fixed assets as the last actuarial valuation was done in 2004-05.
3. Funds received in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the day of receipt.
 4. Unspent interest earned from endowment chair funds has been ploughed back and invested in accordance with the respective ground rules.
 5. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reconciled wherever necessary along with suitable disclosures in the statements.
 6. The Institute has registered its Employees PF Trust with the EPFO Department during the year. The Notices were received from EPFO towards non-remittance of monthly subscription and contribution from ISEC. The Institute is in discussion with the EPFO authorities to resolve the issue. However, from 01st April 2016 onwards contractual employees have been included to the purview of ISEC EPF Trust.
 7. As per ISEC rules, 10% of gross salary is being deducted as rent from employees. However, as per the rules of GOI and GOK, HRA should not be given to employees who are allotted quarters. Alternatively the rent charges should be in par with the HRA. This was also objected by C& AG in their inspection report issued for the financial years 2011-12 to 2014-15.

8. The Institution did not get registered under GSTIN during the year 2017-18. Efforts are made to study the applicability of GST.
9. Actuarial valuation of EL encashment to employees has not been undertaken by the Institute. However a provision has been made for yearly encashment and those employees retiring before 31st December 2018.
- 10 As per the decisions of the 60th Finance Committee meeting the existing ISEC Development Fund and Asset Replacement Reserve Fund was closed and a new account "ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve a/c" was opened.
11. The general insurance is not undertaken to the Institute as a whole. However library books and Institute vehicles are covered under insurance.

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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Registrar

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Director

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC NON-PLAN Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2018

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
	<u>Establishment :</u>				<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
7,21,16,928	Salary	7,34,87,338		3,15,73,000	Received from ICSSR	3,62,00,000	
70,92,078	Encashment of earned leave	81,96,949		4,90,00,000	Received from GOK	5,00,00,000	
4,75,716	Medical reimbursement	4,82,721		8,05,73,000		8,62,00,000	
1,23,755	Home travel concession & LTC	4,38,312	8,26,05,320	-	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	-	
<u>7,98,08,477</u>				8,05,73,000		8,62,00,000	
3,99,050	Postage, telephone and telegrams		5,53,110	18,02,455	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	22,61,682	8,39,38,318
10,39,558	Travelling & daily allowance		13,81,881	7,87,70,545			
55,66,677	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)		89,67,920				
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			2,79,496	Interest on SB a/c		64,658
3,50,000	Audit fees	1,75,000		85,82,746	Other receipts		1,12,69,545
40,000	Legal fee	21,000		22,61,682	Overspent grant		12,45,189
	Lease Rental to Bangalore University	1,91,050					
1,91,050	Catering / Food / Mess charges	5,88,255					
4,79,673	Bank charges	11,152					
3,280	Registration fee	68,000					
3,41,400	Insurance to library assets	25,282					
21,112	Honorarium	10,24,780					
10,40,108	Institutional fees	-					
11,500	Miscellaneous	9,04,960	30,09,479				
6,02,584							
<u>8,98,94,469</u>	Total (A)		<u>9,65,17,710</u>	<u>8,98,94,469</u>	Total (A)		<u>9,65,17,710</u>
Journal of Social and Economic Development							
45,385	Unspent grant		45,385	-	Grant in aid : Received from ICSSR	-	
				42,309	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	45,385	45,385
				3,076	Royalty receipt on JSED		-
45,385	Total (B)		45,385	45,385	Total (B)		45,385
<u>8,99,39,854</u>	Total (A+B)		<u>9,65,63,095</u>	<u>8,99,39,854</u>	Total (A+B)		<u>9,65,63,095</u>
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
	Sundry liabilities:			61,619	Cash on hand	39,918	
6,86,599	Deposits	7,03,849		5,45,58,578	Cash at bank	5,57,96,019	5,58,35,937
4,37,09,525	Due to Others	4,51,07,529		5,46,20,197			
1,48,52,682	Sundry payables	1,68,30,470	6,26,41,848	8,14,033	Advance and deposits Due from Others / Units / Projects	7,35,352	56,06,107
5,92,48,806				15,98,279		48,70,755	
45,385	Unspent Grant (JSED)		45,385	24,12,312	Overspent grant (Non-Plan)		12,45,189
				22,61,682	Fixed assets as per contra:		
	Fixed assets as per contra:				As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	Total		16,70,46,992
<u>16,36,53,950</u>	Total		<u>16,70,46,992</u>	<u>16,36,53,950</u>	Total		<u>16,70,46,992</u>

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

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P S Srinath
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth
Director

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R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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Schedules to Income and Expenditure account 2017-18 ISEC - Non-Plan

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
1	Computer charges	2,00,594
2	Misc. Receipts	3,47,216
3	Project Receipts	83,66,747
4	Sale of working papers	12,350
5	Transport charges	3,783
6	Interest on MOD	22,68,518
7	Xerox Charges	70,337
	Total	1,12,69,545
Schedules to Income and Expenditure account 2017-18		
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Salary (incl DA Arrears)	6,75,24,917
2	AO's Pension & Leave Salary	2,88,533
3	P.F.Contribution	34,53,022
4	Gratuity Contribution	22,20,866
	Total	7,34,87,338
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Postage / Courier	1,07,704
2	Telephone	4,45,406
	Total	5,53,110
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
1	TA DA Board meeting	1,58,779
2	TA DA Field work and others	10,49,642
3	Conveyance charges	1,73,460
	Total	13,81,881
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Repairs and Maintenance	25,34,048
2	Estate Maintenance	64,33,872
	Total	89,67,920
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
(a)	<u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Stautory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	50,000
2	Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,25,000
	Total	1,75,000
(b)	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Advertisement	34,590
2	BOG Meeting (Food and Honorarium)	1,41,257
3	Out of pocket exp of Auditors	1,24,630
4	Accidental Insurance to Staff	5,981
5	Miscellaneous	5,98,502
	Total	9,04,960

for Balu & Anand
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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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Schedules to balance sheet 2017-18 ISEC - Non-plan

	Liabilities side:	Amount (Rs.)
VIII	<u>Deposits:</u>	
	E.M.D A/c	1,75,000
	Hostel deposit	62,100
	Library deposit	4,58,450
	Mess deposit	8,299
	Total	7,03,849
IX	<u>Due to others:</u>	
	Audit fees	1,12,500
	ISEC Alumni Fund	2,22,000
	Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture	2,50,246
	Due to PRC (Overspent grant)	36,63,773
	Due to Development a/c	2,75,109
	Due to ISEC Plan	4,05,83,901
	Total	4,51,07,529
X	<u>Sundry payable:</u>	
	i) <u>Establishment:</u>	
	Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	63,92,868
	PF Contribution	2,86,212
	Gratuity Contribution	1,82,755
	Provision of EL encashment	75,84,582
	GIS	33,187
	Income Tax	21,626
	Prof. Tax	42,850
	LIC	9,680
	PLI	8
	LIC Pension Contribution	1,67,849
	ii) <u>Sundry expenses:</u>	21,08,853
		1,68,30,470



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Schedules to Balance Sheet 2017-18			
Asset side:			Amount (Rs.)
XI	Cash in hand:		
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section		-
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section		26,918
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office		-
	4 Petty cash - Registrar Office		10,000
	5 Petty cash - Director Office		3,000
	Total		39,918
XII	Advance and deposits (assets):		
	1 Festival advance		70,700
	2 Advance		2,97,816
	3 KEB deposit		3,61,886
	4 Gas deposit		4,950
	Total		7,35,352
XIII	Due from others / Units/Projects (Asset):		
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting		5,53,923
	2 LIC Pension Subscription		14881
	3 SWF (Salary deduction)		507
	4 T-shirts		12,422
	5 Other Units/Projects	42,86,858	
	6 CEENR	914	
	7 CRUA	1,250	42,89,022
	Total		48,70,755

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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S Ashwini
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Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC PLAN

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2018

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
1,38,00,357	Capital expenditure	1,15,38,637		Grant in aid :	
2,24,000	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency		38,50,000	Received from ICSSR	50,00,000
-	- Course work Fellowship & Contingency	26,14,000	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	2,00,00,000
63,500	Working paper expenditure	48,000	2,38,50,000		2,50,00,000
7,52,100	Library books	6,07,679	23,50,679	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	3,08,341
63,86,775	Library subscription	67,41,034		- Overspent grant	9,44,927
29,450	Library Book binding	49,357			
6,29,994	Seminar/project expenses	5,08,830			
9,39,908	Printing and Stationery, etc	11,15,356			
21,05,526	Campus maintenance	21,98,725			
9,60,728	Vehicle maintenance	8,31,650			
3,08,341	Unspent grant	-			
2,62,00,679	Total (A)	2,62,53,268	2,62,00,679	Total (A)	2,62,53,268
ICSSR - Additional grant for 2017-18					
	Equipment	8,55,132		Grant in aid :	
10,00,000	Unspent grant	1,44,868	10,00,000	Unspent grant of previous year	10,00,000
10,00,000	Total (B)	10,00,000	10,00,000	Total (B)	10,00,000
Traing programme SC / ST Category					
4,02,440	Training programme expenditure			Grant in aid :	
-	- Capacity Building Training	7,06,457	17,50,000	Received from ICSSR	4,00,000
	Capacity Development	1,89,637	-	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	13,47,560
	Training programme for SC/ST members	1,39,855			
13,47,560	Unspent grant	7,11,611			
17,50,000	Total (C)	17,47,560	17,50,000	Total (C)	17,47,560
2,89,50,679	Total (A+B+C)	2,90,00,828	2,89,50,679	Total (A+B+C)	2,90,00,828
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
26,55,901	Unspent grant	-		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
-	- Expenses payable	-	1,15,00,000	SBM	75,00,000
3,14,52,750	Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs	3,59,52,750	20,00,000	Dena Bank	60,00,000
-	- Due to Fellowship Fund (Course Work)	-	15,00,000	Canara Bank	15,00,000
2,01,37,531	Library Digitization Fund :		1,47,809	Prepaid Expenses	5,61,451
	Opening balance	2,01,37,531	24,042	TDS receivable	3,21,844
	Add: Interest received on FD	14,36,456	1,28,113	Sundry Receivables	1,28,113
		2,15,73,987	-	Interest receivable (Lib Dig Fund)	5,08,720
	Less: Expenditure during the year	3,34,260	-	Overspent grant	88,448
		2,12,39,727	3,89,46,218	Due from ISEC Non-plan	4,05,83,901
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
4,47,49,980	As in last balance sheet	4,67,78,472	4,47,49,980	As in last balance sheet	4,67,78,472
20,28,492	Add: Additions during the year	32,88,999	20,28,492	Add: Additions during the year	32,88,999
10,10,24,654	Total	10,72,59,948	10,10,24,654	Total	10,72,59,948

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth
Director

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R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC - Plan Schedules to Income and Expenditure account 2017-18

		Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Office equipment	18,26,188
	2	ISEC Construction & Renovation	97,12,449
		Total	1,15,38,637
II	<u>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Printing and stationery	9,79,805
	2	Copy-editing charges	1,35,551
		Total	11,15,356
III	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Electricity charges	21,35,282
	2	Water charges	63,443
		Total	21,98,725
IV	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Fuel and repair charges	7,98,170
	2	Vehicle insurance	33,480
		Total	8,31,650
Schedules to Balance Sheet 2017-18			
		Liabilities side:	
I	<u>Civil Works - Construction & Repairs</u>		
	1	Construction of Students Hostel Building	3,59,52,750
		Total	3,59,52,750
		Asset side:	
I	<u>Prepaid Expenses</u>		
	1	Prepaid expenses	561451
		Total	5,61,451
		Contra (Both sides) :	
II	<u>Additions to Fixed Assets</u>		Amount (Rs.)
	1	Office equipment	18,26,188
	2	Office equipment (ICSSR Special Plan Grant)	8,55,132
	3	Library books	6,07,679
		Total	32,88,999

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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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 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, Bonus, EL encashment, Medical reimbursement, HTC)		12180314	Grant in aid : Received during the year	14550000	
			Less: Overspent of previous year	1267680	13282320
Printing and stationery		850595	Interest on SB a/c		73353
Books & periodicals		303478	Overspent Grant		3250046
TA & DA		765557			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		141807			
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent		518288			
Repairs & Maintenance		1129874			
Fellowship & Contingency		54216			
Contingency		661590			
Total		16605719	Total		16605719

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018

Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at bank		381488
Salary (Includes Employees contribution)	1121361		Advance		80000
PF Contribution	32247		Overspent Grant		3250046
Gratuity Contribution	22394		Books & Periodicals, prepaid		362844
Other payables	223366	1399368			
Fellowship & contingency Payable		16258			
Contingency Payable		778774			
Printing and stationery Payable		109146			
Agricultural Planning Fund Payable		1500000			
Books and Periodicals Payable		163264			
Repairs & Maintenance Payable		107568			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	3814026		As in last balance sheet	3814026	
Additions during the year***	626337	4440363	Additions during the year***	626337	4440363
Total		8514741	Total		8514741

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Population Research Centre (PRC) Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, El encashment, Medical reimbursement)		10939884	Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		111580	Received from Govt. of India Recurring grant	12966000	
Books and Periodicals		38943	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	642148	13608148
Data Processing, Stationery, Printing, Contingency, POL & Maintenance of Vehicles		122082	Interest on SB a/c		69622
Unspent Grant *1		2470190	Interest on MOD a/c		4909
Total		13682679	Total		13682679
PIP Monitoring			Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		211280	Non-recurring grant Govt. of India	253200	
Unspent Grant *2		41920	PIP Monitoring		
			Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	40324	
				293524	
			Less: Return of unspent grant	40324	253200
Total		253200	Total		253200
Publication of Compendium of Import			Overspent Grant		25567
Overspent grant of Previous year		20582			
Copy editing charges	4900				
Postage Charges	85	4985			
Total		25567	Total		25567
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Unspent Grant (*1&*2)		2512110	Cash at Bank	3546574	
Sundry Expenses payable:			MOD A/c	431	3546143
Salary	1019020		Festival Advance		2000
Expenses	51250	1070270	TDS on MOD		8670
			Overspent grant		25567
F.A as per contra :			F.A as per contra :		
As in last Balance sheet	2981232		As in last Balance sheet	2981232	
Add: Additions during the year	38943	3020175	Add: Additions during the year	38943	3020175
Total		6602555	Total		6602555

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

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Reserve Bank of India Endowment Fund Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2569639	Discount received on purchase of securities		4080
Salary to Research Assistant		68319	Interest received:		
Academic activities		100000	Interest on SB a/c	35098	
Contingency:			Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3501914	3537012
TA & DA	40546				
Contingency	2215				
Bank Charges	209	42970			
Amount transferred to fund (15%)		525287			
Excess of income over expenditure transferred to Fund a/c		234877			
Total		3541092	Total		3541092

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund :			Cash at bank		264416
Opening balance	45964987		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Ploughed Back	525287		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
Excess of I / E transferred	234877	46725151	7.83% GOI Stock 2018	11300000	
Salary payable		317080	7.83% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			7.35% GOI Stock 2024	510000	
			8.12% GOI Stock 2020	1800000	
			8.12% GOI Stock 2020	2500000	
			8.19% GOI Stock 2020	600000	
			8.24% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			8.15% Govt. FCI special Bond 2022	4250000	
			8.30% Fertiliser Bond 2023	1800000	
			8.83% Govt Stock 2023	2900000	
			FD with Dena Bank	6900000	
			FD with SBI Bank, ISEC branch	4615000	45475000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	1237671	
			TDS receivable	65144	1302815
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		47542231	Total		47542231

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.000367S

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Centre for Decentralisation and Development Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		3145000	Interest received :		
Bank Charges		118	Interest on SB a/c	54,236	
Transferred to Fund A/c		1128	Interest on Term Deposits & GOI Bonds	3092010	3146246
Total		3146246	Total		3146246
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund Account:			Cash at bank		795659
Opening Balance	44284732		Deposits		43100000
Add: Transferred to Fund A/c	1128	44285860	Interest of FD & GOI receivable		289821
Corpus fund interest payable		433904	TDS receivable		567500
<u>Sundry Expenses payable:</u>					
Preparation of Manuscript for Publication (IIPA)	32216				
Publication of Book 'Institutional Design'	1000	33216			
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		225431	As in last balance sheet		225431
Total		44978411	Total		44978411

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship/internship/contingency		100000	Interest on SB a/c		83059
VKRV Rao Chair Expenses		146193	Interest on FD a/c		3269378
Bank charges		2714			
Allocated to fund a/c		3103530			
Total		3352437	Total		3352437
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		399077
Opening balance	48918800		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:Expenses payable reversed	20000		Corporation	2500000	
Add:allocations during the year	3103530	52042330	SBI	35500000	
			Dena Bank	3150000	
			Syndicate Bank	9200000	50350000
			TDS receivable		377714
			Due From CDD		433904
			Due From SBI		201504
			Interest receivable on FD		280131
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		62290963	Total		62290963

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

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Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Endowment fund of founder members Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Memorial lecture in Rajbhavan		37256	Interest on SB a/c		34075
Bank charges		118	Interest on FD a/c		532340
Allocated to fund a/c		529041			
Total		566415	Total		566415
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		244127
Opening balance	9364163		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	529041	9893204	Dena Bank	1500000	
			SBI	3965000	
			Syndicate Bank	3725000	9190000
			Advance		20000
			TDS Receivable		82307
			Interest Receivable		356770
Total		9893204	Total		9893204

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018

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 2018

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
<i>Leased line</i> (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)			Interest on SB a/c		65707
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i> (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)		621699	Interest on FD a/c		4277110
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		200000			
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i> (capacity building, Internship and PDP)					
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>		175459			
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i>		750000			
Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations					
Seminar and Training					
<i>Contingency</i>		4761			
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>		2590898			
Total		4342817	Total		4342817

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2018

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		2595306
Opening balance	54051270		Investments:		
Add:-Recoupment of fin assist	204594		Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	10000000	
Add:- Plough back to Fund	2590898	56846762	Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	16000000	
			Fixed deposit with Syndicate Bank	1000000	
Payables:			Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	4000000	
Assistance to Faculty/Phd students	74732		Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000	53000000
<i>Assistance to visiting scholar</i>	17700	92432	Security deposit with DOT		1000
			Interest Receivables		1139988
			TDs		202900
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		424934	As in last balance sheet		424934
Total		57364128	Total		57364128

for Balu & Anand
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

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Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth
Director

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R E Balasubramanyam
Partner
M No.026485
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore
Date: 17.09.2018



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRES, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2017-2018 **I - Permanent Centres**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income		Total	Expenditure		Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/receivable		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent			Unspent	Overspent	
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	2216297	95317906	96517710	0	1199804	0 Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	2655901	0	28055901	28144349	0	88448	Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	1267680	13355673	16605719		3250046	0 Vide page No. for details
4	Population Research centre (PRC)	661890	0	13915297	11428754	2486543	0	0 Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	3541092	3306215			Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	0	3146246	3146246		0	Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	3317791	3483977	139328876	159148993	2721420	4538298	90250847

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income		Total	Expenditure	Fund balance as on 31.03.2018	Remarks
		Opening balance	Donations/ Fees received		Closing balance		
		Excess of income over expenditure / unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		Excess of income over expenditure / unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income	
	FUNDS :						
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	9939647	9939647	0	67584897 Vide page No. For details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	17641	17641	0	1000 Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	3352437	3352437	0	52042330 Vide page No. For details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	2102	2102	0	29935 Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund account	0	0	566415	566415	0	9893204 Vide page No. For details
6	Memorials Fund at ISEC	0	0	384	384	0	0 Vide page No. For details
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	2328	2328	0	21220
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	12783	12783	0	171095 Vide page No. For details
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	16119	16119	0	213794
	Balance c/d	0	0	13909856	13909856	0	129957475

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

II - Funds

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Fund balance as on 31.03.2018	Remarks
		Opening balance	Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts			Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	FUNDS :									
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	13909856	13909856	0	0	129957475	
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	14572	14572	0		212458	
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	62867	62867	0		806554	Vide page No. For details
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	7510	7510	0		108897	Vide page No. For details
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	16702	16702	0		227643	Vide page No. For details
h	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	6850	6850	0		164835	
i	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	17395	17395	0		343683	
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	192101	192101	0		1402005	Vide page No. For details
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	10000	10000	0		164940	Vide page No. For details
9	ISEC Development & Asset replacement reserve fund	0	0	0	8086682	8086682	0		169443326	Vide page No. For details
10	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	75000	69822	785300	0	640478	1053860	Vide page No. For details
11	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	4342817	4342817	0		56846762	Vide page No. For details
12	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	331430	331430	0	0	446822	Vide page No. For details
13	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	2765773	2765773	0		39497264	Vide page No. For details
14	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	4385947	3705729	680218		66617049	Vide page No. For details
15	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	0	141042	40102	100940	0	697792	Vide page No. For details
16	Prof M N Srinivas Chair	0	0	0	321995	321995	0		20052922	Vide page No. For details
17	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	13063	13063	0		2000	Vide page No. For details
18	ISEC E-Bidding	0	0	0	3769	3769	0	0	104985	Vide page No. For details
	Sub-Total	0	0	75000	34775193	34634513	781158	640478	488151272	



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRES, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2017-2018
III - Projects

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	0	142471	142471	0	0	1000		
i	Assessment of socio-economic capabilities of Dalit households in Karnataka - ICSSR	0	31992	0	0	-31992	0	0	31992		
ii	Impact assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation package for farmers in drought prone district of Karnataka	1094659	0	0	0	1094659	0	1094659			
iii	Evaluation programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority	0	129121	441000	0	311879	0	311879			
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	45988	0	0	0	45988	0	45988			
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	736447	0	0	0	736447	0	736447			
vi	Agricultural trade facilitation as a new response to Agrarian challenges :An institutional perspective of India's select commodity trade	365259	0	0	0	365259	0	365259			
vii	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	184950	0	0	0	184950	0	184950			
viii	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	157061	0	0	0	157061	76396	80665			
ix	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	19022	0	0	-19022	0		19022		
x	Rice strategy for India	186605	0	5000	0	191605	13045	178560			
xi	NABARD-Value chain analysis of tomato marketing systems in Karnataka	140850	0	0	0	140850	12500	128350			
xii	Research journals in social sciences	184969	0	0	0	184969	324969	0	140000		
xiii	Training workshop on monitoring evaluation and impact assessment of project	73000	0	0	0	73000	58090	14910			
xiv	One decade of MGNREGA: A participatory assessment and way forward	0	0	528096	0	528096	416569	111527			
xv	Evaluation of global food value chains concerning sustainability : Development of a methodology and case studies if Indian products with Swiss target market	0	0	200000	0	200000	174812	25188			
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	772577	0	0	19043	791620	275000	516620			
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	656479	0		14273	670752	658479	12273	0		
	Balance c/d	4598844	180135	1174096	175787	5768592	2152331	3807275	191014	1000	

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance	Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent							
	Balance b/f	4598844	180135	1174096	175787	5768592	2152331	3807275	191014	1000
4	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	267293	0	0	9957	277250	0	277250		0
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	185945	0	194	-185751	0	0	185751	
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	3006	3006	3006	0	0	
7	Project on Agriculture outlook	1558891	0	300000	65202	1924093	17502	1906591		
8	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelhood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	145742	0	0	1979	147721	109500	38221		
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	283719	0	0	10587	294306	0	294306		
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	0	89254	3913070	32439	3856255	1810290	2045965	0	
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	98692	0	0	3676	102368	0	102368		
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	74072	0	0	14537	88609	1946385	0	1857776	
13	Impact evaluation study of NHM & HMNEH (MIDH)	1068759	0	1297360	22108	2388227	4878194	0	2489967	
14	Improving farmers income and welfare	1247684	0	500000	28952	1776636	1751510	25126		
15	Impact evaluation of Varun Mitra helpdesk services of agriculture	0	0	1696250	20625	1716875	2000463		283588	
16	PRC Projects	0	0	0	4161	4161	4161	0		5000
17	Public health infrastructure in Bagalkot district of Karnataka	0	0	334000	224	334224	25474	308750		
18	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	21239	21239	21239	0		1000
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	26320	0	0	0	26320	0	26320		
ii	Training programme on Decentralisation and Development approach of Panchayats Raj institutions	25429	0	0	0	25429	0	25429		
iii	Preparation of Goa state Panchayat raj and devolution of index reports	35824	0	0	0	35824	0	35824		
iv	Skill policy development	75149	0	60000	0	135149	85355	49794		
v	Study on the performance and constraints in the delivery of core functions	556140	0	556140	0	1112280	746577	365703		
18	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	10146165	0	203031	617236	10966432	589777	10376655		
19	ISEC-APY project	404923	0	451705	17280	873908	113467	760441		
20	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	2519855	0	1171481	127075	3818411	997926	2820485		
	Balance c/d	23133501	455334	11657133	1176264	35511564	17253157	23266503	7000	

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Unspent	Closing balance	
		Unspent	Overspent							
	Balance b/f	23133501	455334	11657133	1176264	35511564	17253157	23266503	5008096	7000
21	I SEC DE project	168254	0	0	6127	174381	73066	101315		
22	International seminar on State politics Governance and development in India	1324	0	0	806	2130	0	2130		
23	Role of local authority & SMC's - NIEPA	0	0	881639	1000	882639	445210	437429		
24	Training programme on Panchayat Raj institutions for co-operative and Rural Development (Sri Lanka)	0	0	369339	3069	372408	340982	31426		
25	I SEC SIDBI (PSIG)	0	0	318780	6814	325594	143332	182262		
26	CESP Projects	0	0	0	101399	101399	101398	1		1000
i	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFRAL project)	403367	0	0	0	403367	0	403367		
ii	Evaluation of State Finances with respect to Karnataka (14th Finance Commission)	20635	0	0	0	20635	0	20635		
iii	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	0	14081	0	0	-14081	285919		300000	
iv	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer (UNFPA funded)	131378	0	0	0	131378	46875	84503		
v	Workshop on "State Human Development Report"	17749	0	0	0	17749	0	17749		
vi	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	0	23285		
vii	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	367490	0	0	0	367490	252180	115310		
viii	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	273997	0	0	0	273997	126608	147389		
ix	International seminar on India China and the new world order: Economics, Social, Political and cultural dimensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
x	Estimating the potential value to Tourism and other cultural services of forest Ecosystem in Uttarkhand	492373	0	0	0	492373	17784	474589		
xi	Karnataka state fiscal transfer to local bodies: The current status and the state's fiscal capacity	273700	0	410550	0	684250	597807	86443		
xii	Scaling up Apprenticeship programme in Karnataka: Policy and strategy suggestions	0	3146	0	0	-3146	79676		82822	
xiii	MGNREGA evaluation:Workers'perspective and issues in implementation	0	0	386400	0	386400	144848	241552		
xiv	Social Justice and empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2026	0	0	600000	0	600000	391812	208188		
	Balance c/d	25307053	472561	14623841	1295479	40753812	20300654	25844076	5390918	8000

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)										
Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	25307053	472561	14623841	1295479	40753812	20300654	25844076	5390918	8000
xv	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices: Baseline survey in Karnataka	0	0	2340920	0	2340920	2383453		42533	
27	Trade, gender and food security:with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	19082	0	0	1232	20314	0	20314		
28	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore									
	Infrastructure corridor project	111219	0	500000	8577	619796	331525	288271		
29	Sources of funding for social science research-flows, adequacy & priorities	18690	0	0	5577	24267	0	24267		
30	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	0	263309	300000	9111	45802	0	45802		
31	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	759876	0	0	22492	782368	648005	134363		
32	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUJP	520790	0	0	19853	540643	128191	412452		
33	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	16343	0	0	1787	18130	0	18130		
34	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	316223	0	0	8387	324610	374690	0	50080	
35	The middle class in world society - World Society Foundation	0	0	0	14357	14357	1940	12417		
36	I SEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	5483	5483	5483	0	0	1000
i	Inequality in Quality of primary education	0	0	160000	0	160000	93136	66864		
37	I SEC CPIGD Projects	0	0	0	24140	24140	24229		89	1000
i	Two day capacity building programme for the officers D Devaraj Urs backward classes development corporation	10300	0	0	0	10300	0	10300		
ii	Gender and rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka	0	327895	0	0	-327895	0	0	327895	
iii	Certificate courses in development studies and research methodology	0	443	0	355000	354557	240646	113911	0	
iv	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	259488	0	0	0	259488	182317	77171		
v	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	136780	0	0	0	136780	60118	76662		
vi	Preparation of Karnataka State Panchayat Raj & Devolution Index Reports	0	7767	0	0	-7767	3762		11529	
vii	India's changing cityscapes: Work, Migration & Livelihoods	962500	0	1000000	0	1962500	806757	1155743		
	Balance c/d	28438344	1071975	18924761	1771475	48062605	25584906	28300743	5823044	10000

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	28438344	1071975	18924761	1771475	48062605	25584906	28300743	5823044	10000
38	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	0	0	136323	136323	136417	0	94	1000
i	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in Government jobs	11151	0	0	0	11151	0	11151		
ii	Kodava: Identity and culture	141571	0	0	0	141571	0	141571		
iii	A comprehensive study on the status of Scheduled castes in Karnataka	99636	0	0	0	99636	0	99636		
iv	Kudubi community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic study	364800	0	0	0	364800	0	364800		
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR initiative-Collegiate Education	178873	0	0	0	178873	0	178873		
vi	Evaluation of KHSDRP	834843	0	2725500	15000	3575343	1564588	2010755		
vii	Change and mobility in contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivasa Today	180000	0	135000	268925	583925	618925	0	35000	
viii	National seminar on rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	0	45000	45000	0	0	0		0	
39	ISEC CEENR Projects	0	0	0	13815	13815	13903	0	88	1000
i	SSV Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat state	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0	162868	
ii	Assessing the environmental burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities - Bangalore & Hyderabad	0	176411	0	0	-176411	0	0	176411	
iii	Rural-Urban interface and socio-economic and environmental consequences	8714	0	0	0	8714	0	8714		
iv	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
v	Poverty environment and sustainable development goals in Asia Pacific	0	39914	40000	0	86	0	86		
vi	International seminar on “National resources and national accounts in South Asia”	247609	0	0	0	247609	0	247609		
vii	Impact of climate change on vulnerable sections with special reference to SC's/ST's and women in Karnataka	120602	0	186900	0	307502	295221	12281		
40	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	9781	0	0	364	10145	0	10145		
41	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	73687	0	0	2746	76433	0	76433	0	
	Balance c/d	30709611	1496168	22057161	2208648	53479252	28213960	31462797	6197505	12000

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	30709611	1496168	22057161	2208648	53479252	28213960	31462797	6197505	12000
42	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	105434	0	0	3927	109361	0	109361		
43	ISEC - NCI Course	2029	0	0	108	2137	447	1690		0
44	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	119955	0	1172262	13344	1305561	1781091	0	475530	
45	Land use changes and soil fertility	110062	0	0	4100	114162	0	114162		
46	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-DBT	1637029	0	0	49131	1686160	1337089	349071		
47	Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta - DST	0	0	1705500	18231	1723731	349870	1373861		
48	An economic value of forest resources: A case study of nine district of Karnataka - ICSSR	0	0	0	6	6	6104		6098	
49	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	15378	15378	15378	0		
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	300736	0	0	0	300736	0	300736		
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000	
iii	Orientatin programme for faculty members and research scholars belonging to ST & other marginalised groups	395	0	0	0	395	0	395		
50	Research Methodology course	12949	0	0	483	13432	0	13432		
51	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	52963	0	0	1814	54777	78657	0	23880	
52	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	0	201361	201361	201361	0	0	293981
53	ISEC CWGS Project	47059	0		17334	64393	17334	47059		
i	Gender and life vulnerability: Study of women health from gender perspectives	0	239988	0	0	-239988	0		239988	
ii	Two weeks capacity building programme for social science faculty members	0	94000	0	0	-94000	0		94000	
iii	Women in informal sector issues and challenges	0	20000	0	0	-20000	0		20000	
50	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	4013460	4013460	4013460	0		
51	ISEC CRUA Project	0	0	0	13540	13540	186	13354		1000
i	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor-Astudy of Bangalore city		34295	0	0	-34295	0	0	34295	
	Balance c/d	33098222	1974451	24934923	6560865	62619559	36014937	33785918	7181296	306981

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

.(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund Balance
	Balance b/f	33098222	1974451	24934923	6560865	62619559	36014937	33785918	7181296	306981	
ii	Will Bengaluru become smart or livable?	0	157305	600000	0	442695	742697	0	300002		
iii	Azim Premji University - The story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited	0	77630	690263	0	612633	851233		238600		
52	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	2300	0	0	86	2386	0	2386			
53	ISEC - A study on sustainable financing for urban Karnataka	0	0	500000	3641	503641	128862	374779			
54	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	0	4594521	4594521	0			closed fund
55	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	0	1005695	1005695	0			closed fund
56	Increased Awareness,Access and Quality of Elderly Services	0	335612	1382826	16828	1064042	1064042	0	0		closed projects
57	Multidimensional well-being:Conceptual, methodological and analytical perspectives	106450	0	115880	5093	227423	227423	0			closed projects
58	Summer Practicum course - American University	0	0	352300	2877	355177	355177	0		0	closed projects
59	Construction of YDI - 2016 and Modified YDI - 2016	2609	0	250000	0	252609	252609	0			closed projects
60	Training programme on “Applied Econometrics” for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 39th batch - 12th to 23rd June,2017										closed projects
		0	0	1055125	0	1055125	1055125	0			
61	Financial viability and sustainability of old age pension scheme for building and other construction workers in Karnataka	183135	0	454250	0	637385	637385	0			closed projects
62	Slum governance in Karnataka, trends, issues and road map	174388	0	0	0	174388	174388	0			closed projects
63	Evaluation study on conservation of Magadi Fort	183834	0	0	0	183834	183834	0			closed projects
64	Preparation of Human development report for Davangere district	74849	0	0	0	74849	74849	0			closed projects
	Sub-Total	33825787	2544998	30335567	12189606	73805962	47362777	34163083	7719898	306981	
	(Grand total (I + II + III))	37143578	6028975	169739443	65059224	265913270	241146283	376665661	12898674	578709100	

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No. 147

Income side		Expenditure side	
1 : Unspent grant of previous year	31114603	1 : Unspent grant	24391430
2 : Grant received during the year	169082964	2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds	375557
Grant-in-aid receivable	0		
	169082964		24766987
3 : Other receipts:			
Interest on SB a/c	4153122		
Interest on FD a/c	38570058		
Other receipts	22336044		
	65059224		

- Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
- Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)
- Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)
- Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)
- Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)
- Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD)
- Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)
- Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD)
- Population Research Centre (PRC)

- Publications
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