



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 2018-2019





# ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019



## INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

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## ISEC in 2018-19: An Overview

It gives me immense pleasure to write an overview of the progress made by ISEC in the year of 2018-19. A major event which brought smiles on the faces of faculty, staff and students is the visit of the ICSSR review committee headed by Prof Sachin Chaturvedi, Director, Research and Information Systems, New Delhi. The Director presented comprehensively the contributions made by the faculty through research projects as well as through their respective center mandates. A few highlights are as under:

### Impacts of CHRD's research

1. Study on 'Educated Unemployment in India' identifies that the unemployment rate among the educated is not only higher compared to the uneducated, but also increases with higher levels of education. One of the reasons for higher unemployment among the educated is that the educated are not willing to join for low-grade informal jobs, and at the same time, adequate regular salaried jobs are not available for them. Moreover, possessing technical and vocational education by itself doesn't guarantee employment. Thus, besides promoting technical and vocational education, policies should focus on creation of jobs. Search and matching problem is also an important reason for the educated unemployment.
2. The study on "Sources of Funding for Social Science Research (SSR) in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities" aimed at ascertaining the flows and priorities in accessing funds by various institutions involved in Social Science research (SSR) in India from government and non-government sources, suggested that inadequate funding is the plight of SSR in India. Further the gap in funding for science
3. The project 'Nature, Extent and Implications of Diploma Disease in India' has brought out the severity of diploma disease in Indian context using the data for last three decades through measures of underemployment and qualification inflation. Two case studies also confirm the validity of our methodology applied for measuring qualification inflation and underemployment. The results show that underemployment is the root cause of qualification inflation. Therefore, in order to control qualification inflation of an economy, policies need to focus on controlling underemployment first. Moreover, deficiency of demand for workers is an important reason for underemployment and qualification inflation. A programme aimed at the creation of a substantial employment (jobs) is absolutely necessary for solving the problem underemployment and qualification inflation.

### Center for Political Institutions, Governance and Development CPIGD

There have been two main engagements in policy debates. In 2013, a research project report on Migration, Informal Work and

**Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Cities**", (supported by Planning Department, Government of Karnataka) was submitted to GOK. In this study we recommended two major policy considerations: (1) Decline of employment in manufacturing has meant that unskilled migrant labour is increasingly excluded from the dynamic channels of economic growth. Therefore, there is a need for policy intervention in terms of both skill creation and job creation. Government has to take a relook at the possibilities of encouraging labour intensive industries. (2) Social security as well as human resources are inadequately provided to migrants. Although policies are in place, there is a serious governance deficit. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen governance interventions at all levels. Several articles (2007, 2009, 2015) have been published on the export-oriented Garments industry in Bangalore. These articles have intervened in the debate on Minimum Wages as well as in modes of collective action in emerging export industries. A recent paper in the EPW ( September 2018) has made a contribution in the debate on welfare: while there is a plethora of welfare policies, poverty remains tied to lack of work and unregulated wages and incomes. Current research "India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods", supported by ICSSR Research Programs, examines the impact of skills training programs on rural and urban youth, and hopes to contribute to debates on skills, employment and socio-economic mobility

## Center for Research in Urban Affairs

Bengaluru's commute is 29 minutes one way to work, but the jobs created in the metropolitan area are not welfare enhancing. In terms of transport governance, smaller cities such as Mysuru are a lot more transparent than that in larger cities such as Bengaluru. In terms of financing, we recommend that the property tax should be made more buoyant source by taxing unassessed properties, penalizing nonpaying properties, using more market based guidance values for properties, and by metering water.

**Study on slums:** Slum households of Bangalore consumed just 18% of water consumed by average

household in Bangalore (59 LPCD Vs 321 LPCD)

**Study on sanitation among urban poor:** 50% of slums in Bangalore city practiced open defecation due to lack of space to construct toilets, water scarcity, cultural constraints, and technical problems

**Study on governance:** Mysore's urban transport governance is relatively more transparent, accountable, encouraging public participation than that of Bangalore transport governance

## Study data collection needs of urban areas

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 to reflect vehicular congestion; An optimum Floor Area Ratio 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 upto 13:1, Manhattan upto 15:1, Singapore upto 20:1.

## Urban Education:

1. 83% enrolment for English medium education
2. Gender and preference for Type of school did not show any partiality in treatment to girls or boys
3. Households spent between Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50,000 per year towards children education

## Urban Health:

1. Non communicable diseases - cardiovascular disease (36%), diabetes (30%) back pain (27%)
2. Extensive dependence on private hospitals / clinics that charged exorbitantly
3. Reasons for preferring private hospitals - timely service (42%), good treatment (34%), good facilities (22%)
4. Majority of hospitals were accessible in 1 to 5 km radius
5. Primary Health Centers were not preferred – due to lack of trust
6. PHC per ward was insufficient – indicating poor access and accountability



## Urban drinking water

78% have access to piped water supply

**Metered connections:** *General Households – 89%; Slum Households – 43%*

Rain water harvesting is 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

## Urban solid waste

1-2 kgs of solid waste per day is generated: BBMP collects – 98%; Frequency – Daily: 66%; Bi-weekly – 25%

## Impact of research in CESP

Study on Interest Subvention in Agricultural Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose? for RBI examined subsidized credit scheme for farmers and observed that gold loans are becoming popular choice for subvention based crop loan due to lapse in digitisation of records. The study suggests adherence to a certain percentage of crop loan to be given under gold loan (with subvention). The report is being published by RBI.

Study on “Towards Farmer Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka” for Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission for the improvement in participation of farmers in crop insurance scheme observed that the fasalbima yojana suffers from substantial delay in disbursement of claims and the area based assessment of loss based on a survey method makes the scheme not so popular amongst farmers. Involving local institution for dissemination of information and loss assessment and usage of technology such as remote sensing suggested for the state government for implementation.

Based on the long term work of Meenakshi Rajeev on development credit sector, she was invited to be a member of the committee for developing meaningful and holistic financial inclusion indicators, an initiative by the RBI, Regional Office Bangalore. NABARD gave the

study to analyze costs and benefits of self help group bank linkage programme (SBLP), estimate the transaction costs associated with loans accessed by the women members under the programme. The study has estimated that transactions costs add not more than 3% to the cost of a loan. A comparison with the interest cost of loan accessed through private micro finance institutions, shows clear benefit of the SBL programme. NABARD continues with the programme.

Three separate studies conducted to assess the revival package for cooperative credit societies in the states of AP, MP and Bihar (Vaidyanathan Committee) were instrumental in getting funding for the revival package by cooperatives from ADB.

## Impact of research in ADRTC

Burning of rice straw in Punjab has been an agonizing experience for residents in national capital. The annual welfare loss in terms of health damage due to air pollution due to burning of rice straw is estimated to be a mammoth Rs. 76 million. With the inclusion of productivity loss due to illness, monetary value of discomfort and additional fertilizer, pesticides and irrigation, this exacerbates.

The crop residues can instead be used as fuel in boilers with an efficiency of 99 %. The Biomass-based power plants of 10–20 MW capacity can be setup on a community basis which can meet energy needs of villagers and also generate employment.

Whether raising the price of alcohol, tobacco, can reduce its burden is widely debated. Employing an unique individual-level panel data from Punjab, results indicate rise in price of alcohol also raises the costs of inebriation and with a rise in share of alcohol given budget constraint, reduces the share of income for productive activities like education, well being. In addition, higher per capita income increase the probability of quitting drinking.

## Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers’ Income and Welfare in Karnataka

A comprehensive development plan was developed for a selected village each from eight districts using the Integrated Farming System

Approach by considering the baseline information. Both primary and secondary data was considered for identifying the probable interventions, crop and enterprise diversification for enhancing farmers' income in the selected villages. The identified IFS models can be replicated carefully outside the study area with similar conditions. Findings and policy suggestion are: (i) Due to the adoption of IFS on the farm, the farm incomes can be enhanced by at least 30 per cent on a conservative basis considering both irrigated and rainfed lands on the farm. The advent of irrigation results in doubling of farm income with the adoption of the appropriate cropping pattern. The advent of irrigation in IFS results in sustainable farm incomes enhancing the farm income by sustaining the enhanced farm incomes; (ii) Nearly 60 per cent of the farmers were unaware of soil test and its benefits. Hence awareness must be created among the farmers towards soil testing for following the recommendation based on test results; (iii) Appropriate cropping pattern must be suggested exclusively to individual farmers based on the soil type, socioeconomic condition and infrastructure available. This needs to be taken care of by the extension personnel. Post implementation of the suitable model, timely monitoring and guidance may be given to the farmers to ensure better results; (iv) This study revealed that a majority of the farmers could cultivate only in kharif season as they were largely dependent on monsoonal rainfall. Thus, with constraints of irrigation and rainfall, farmers could hardly take up crops in rabi. Hence farmers must be educated regarding the various cropping patterns suitable for varied weather conditions and the knowledge regarding judicious use of irrigation water; (v) Excessive use of inputs and traditional methods of cultivation have resulted in higher cost of cultivation. Hence farmers must be educated regarding the right input dose and modern cost saving techniques in farming to reduce costs; (vi) Excess use of chemicals has affected soil fertility, reducing productivity levels. Hence, imparting knowledge to farmers regarding restoring soil fertility by applying farm yard manures and practicing organic cultivation are the need of the hour; (vii) Suitable IFS models must be designed, specific to each locality that can enhance the farmers' income. This can improve the income

and livelihood status of the farmers; (viii) Livestock has been the additional source of farmers' income. Extensive research on improvement of livestock health and nutrition and breed improvement are the measures to be taken; (ix) Promoting group marketing, organised marketing works well for produce with relatively elastic demand such as milk, fruits, vegetables, when compared with produce with relatively inelastic demand such as foodgrains. Such efforts for foodgrains can be coupled with the existing cooperative marketing / FPOs and similar efforts to gain advantage of the bargaining power already available with farmers in the villages; and (x) Encouraging cultivation of millets will enhance farm incomes, especially as small millets such as Fox tail millet, Kodo millet, Proso millet, Little millet and Barn yard millet are high value – low water crops and they come to harvest within 80 days. They are also called climate smart crops which can enhance farm incomes through assured marketing since there is assured market for these crops in urban areas due to the increasing proportion of diabetic and obese population. Farmers need to make use of this opportunity and enhance supply for the benefit of the people.

### **Economic Impact Evaluation of Varuna Mitra on Agriculture**

Despite the existence of various forecast services in India, there exist limited accuracy in the prediction. To address this, the Karnataka State Disaster Monitoring Centre launched the scheme of Varuna Mitra in 2010, which is superior to others on two counts: One, it is an interactive service, and two, it provides location specific weather forecast up to the panchayat level for a period of 3 days every 12-hours. In this paper, we have assessed the impact of Varuna Mitra from 1,350 sample farmers distributed across nine districts of high, moderate and low rainfall regions. Data with and without information was collected from farmers for 2016-17 to assess the impact of the service. The calls were seen to increase at an annual rate of 61.55 % from 6,565 in 2011 to 10.42 lakh in 2016. Results indicate a reduction in the cost of cultivation and post-harvest losses and improvements in crop yields and net income in around half of the farmers. Overall, the farmers could realise incremental net gain of Rs 5,106 per acre from the forecast or Rs

18,005 per farmer. Projected at state level, the net gains turn out to be Rs 495 crore.

## Impact of research of CDD

MGNREGS was responsible for increase of real agricultural wages in India by 4.3 per cent per annum, among both women and men, and unskilled labourers. Rural public works are therefore a potentially important anti-poverty policy tool.

Workers Facilitation Centres set up by the Karnataka government to improve the access to social security among unorganised workers have contributed to 13% increase in awareness and 15% increase in access. The government has therefore expanded this innovative service delivery to the entire state.

The policy of holding elections to Karnataka grama panchayats on non-political party symbols is only on paper and in practice, candidates are affiliated to one political party or the other. The probability of winning the election goes up by 52% if a candidate is affiliated to political party. So, conduct grama panchayat elections along political party lines (the way it is done at Taluk and Zilla Panchayat levels) for better accountability.

Performance of PRIs in the delivery of core services in Karnataka is average, and varied across sectors, districts, taluks and grama panchayats. Key constraints faced include lack of personnel (especially technical staff) and insufficient funds. So, measures needed are: a) proper delineation of functions; b) adequate trained personnel; c) devolution of adequate untied funds; and d) constant capacity development of panchayat leaders.

The design features of Atal Pension Yojana are not congenial for unorganised workers with low and irregular incomes. Hence, (a) remove punitive provisions of account closure for defaulting premium payments; (b) encourage mobile money payments in view of long distance to banks; and c) undertake behavioural interventions such as reminders by mobile phones to promote regular contributions.

In order to improve the delivery of government social security schemes for unorganised worker households, it is suggested to: 1) develop a common application form for a group of social security schemes instead of application form for each social security scheme; (2) minimize the number of support documents to reduce the costs for applicants; (3) move towards online submissions; and (4) removing superfluous information that is not used for decision making.

Microfinance among Adivasis helps them in savings contribution and availing credit; but, they are still vulnerable due to heavy and sudden expenditure incurred on social functions, health, etc. Hence, (a) introduce special savings schemes (linked to public sector banks) and (b) improve access to government social security schemes to reduce vulnerability.

The skill development policy has been drafted and this is being implemented by Karnataka government in the state.

## Contributions of Population Research Center

By providing programmatic inputs to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, PRC has is actively involved in monitoring the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The major strength of the PRC is the large-scale surveys undertaken for the derivation of demographic estimates at the state and district levels for Karnataka and other states and the dissemination of research findings to policy makers and other interested groups. The PRC has conducted several large-scale surveys at the national and state levels. The PRC regularly evaluates and reports on the quality of HMIS data in Karnataka to help the Ministry of Health as well as the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFw), Government of Karnataka (GoK), in designing good data systems on various health issues. Research on the interlinkages between gender and health is another important area of focus at the centre. Social norms and values lead to differences between men and women in terms of empowerment and can result in inequities between men and women in health status and in access to

health care. Identifying these inequities and helping policy-makers reduce them are major concerns of the PRC. Study on adolescent pregnancy indicated that according to 4<sup>th</sup> National Family Health Survey, 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.

Demography study observed - higher proportion of aged population, lower proportion of children in Tamil Nadu and Kerala; lower proportion of aged population, higher proportion of children in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. These are useful for states towards provision of health facilities

### **Dynamics of Elderly Labour Force in India: Issues and Concerns**

The support system for the elderly in many societies remains with the children. This is universally true in countries with poor social security coverage. The family takes care of elders in times of illness as well as providing both economic and emotional support. Although many governments even in developing countries have some type of social support system, they are grossly inadequate for the elderly to indulge in independent living. More over, while the institutional care system remains underdeveloped, family in general and children in particular are bound to be sole sources of economic, emotional and social support for the elderly in these countries. If family is the sole supporter for the elderly, why should the elderly work during old age? This paper tries to understand the dynamics of labour force participation among the elderly and the motivation behind the elderly to work in old age. Further, this paper also investigates the positive spillovers of work. The data for the study is drawn from the Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKPAI) survey conducted in seven states of India in late 2011.

Overall, the elderly labour force participation in India is quite high and it is mainly poverty

driven. Although elderly work can be considered as a survival strategy, a substantial portion of the income they earn through their work is being contributed to their family. Besides, the elderly in India work not out of choice but out of compulsion, indicating that elderly work is a survival strategy for many households. The sources of income of the elderly also indicate that most elderly in the country rely on factor income which is mainly earned through their work. The work benefits are nearly absent and transfer income covers only a smaller proportion. However, there are also some positive spillovers of work. Elderly who work have better autonomy and involvement in household level decision making. The working elderly have better self-rated health, lower morbidity levels and better psychological well being.

### **Contributions of Centre for Study of Social Change and Development CSSCD**

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (chronic diseases) - heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, chronic lung disease form 70% of all deaths, who die before 70 years of age due to tobacco use, physical inactivity, alcohol, unhealthy diets. It was recommended to scale up prevention and control programme of NCDs.

Disseminate 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.

Setting up Emergency Health Services with a separate organogram.

The Study on Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka suggested for Development of 'Dalit Agricultural Colonies and Industrial Units' to make lives of dalits' stable and sustainable.

Study on Dalit health care personnel suggested inadequacy of health care personnel from among Dalits and domination of non-dalits in

key positions of rural health care services resulting in caste based discrimination

## Center for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources

The Center has been contributing towards integrated interdisciplinary approach for sustainable socio-ecological development. It has developed demonstration models on cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) through cost-effective rural biotechnology for livelihood development. Studies have found that cultivation of a few MAPs will replenish the loss of 60-70% incurred due to imposition of conservation policies in Protected Areas and also reduce biotic pressure. The center has developed advanced remote sensing and GIS facilities for scaling up the empirical research findings. The Center is working on natural resource conservation and management and livelihoods of communities in various agro-ecological regions (Western Ghats and Semi-Arid regions in Karnataka; Central Himalaya; Eastern Himalaya and Eastern Ghats) of India. The Center is also focusing on the estimation of ecosystem services and climate change impact on marginalized communities. A study conducted on the Economic value of urban ecosystem services in Bangalore proposed to increase the entry fee of the Lalbagh botanical in Bangalore which was accepted by the Government of Karnataka. Study on Climate change and impacts on SC/ST in Karnataka highlighted the importance of local level decision making for climate change adaptation to vulnerable communities. Ecosystem services are major contributions to the human well-being through the Soliga tribal community in Karnataka. Cooked food subsidies are reducing urban hunger and achieving sustainable development goals at a local level. This work was published in the Lancet Planetary Health

## ISEC Recommendations to Fourth State Finance Commission

- 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.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.

ISEC prepared India Youth Development Index (YDI)

Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index constructed were used by the planning Department, Government of Karnataka in State Human Development Report.

YDI developed using 6 dimensions: Level of education; Health and well being; Employment

Political participation; Civic participation; Social inclusion. The Lowest YDI index is 0.466 for Bihar; Highest is 0.689 for Himachal Pradesh; YDI index for India is 0.569; YDI for Karnataka 0.602, ranks 8<sup>th</sup>.

**MG Chandrakanth**  
Director



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Planning, Programme Monitoring &  
Statistics Department  
Government of Karnataka

#### **Prof K R Venugopal**

Vice-Chancellor

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Vice-Chancellor  
Bangalore University

#### **Prof M G Chandrakanth**

Director, ISEC

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Additional Chief Secretary  
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#### **Dr Shalini Rajneesh, IAS**

Principal Secretary  
Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics  
Department  
Government of Karnataka

#### **Prof K R Venugopal**

Vice-Chancellor  
Bangalore University

#### **Prof M G Chandrakanth**

Director, ISEC

## 2. ISEC FACULTY/STAFF

Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director

### Professors

1. Prof D Rajasekhar, CDD (HAG Professor)
2. Prof K S James, PRC (on EoL)
3. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
4. Prof S Madheswaran, CESP
5. Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, CPIGD
6. Prof Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
7. Prof Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD
8. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR
9. Prof Kala S Sridhar, CRUA
10. Prof K Gayithri, CESP
11. Prof C M Lakshmana, PRC
12. Prof Krishna Raj, CESP
13. Prof M Devendra Babu, CDD
14. Prof I Maruthi, ADRTC

### Associate Professors

1. Dr Anand Inbanathan, CSSCD
2. Dr T S Syamala, PRC
3. Dr K B Ramappa, ADRTC
4. Dr S Manasi, CRUA
5. Dr V Anil Kumar, CPIGD
6. Ms B P Vani, CESP

### Assistant Professors

1. Dr Lekha Subaiya, PRC
2. Dr M Lingaraju, CHRD
3. Dr Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD
4. Dr Sobin George, CSSCD
5. Dr A V Manjunatha, CEENR
6. Dr Malini L Tantri, CESP
7. Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR
8. Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD
9. Dr Channamma Kambara, CRUA

### Faculty on Contractual Basis

1. Dr R Manjula, Assistant Professor, CDD
2. Dr Ambuja K Tripathy, Assistant Professor, CPIGD



## Distinguished Chair Professors, Visiting Professors, National and Senior Research Fellows

### ICSSR National Fellow

Prof N Nagaraj

### ICSSR Senior Research Fellows

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Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj  
Prof Babu Nahata  
Prof R S Deshpande  
Dr A Ravindra

### R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development

Prof Jos Chathukulam

## Non-Academic Staff

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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

### Publications

Mr E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor (upto December 2018)  
Dr S Manasi, Publications In-charge  
Ms P M Arathi, Selection Grade DTP Assistant

### Library Staff

Dr B B Chand, Deputy Librarian  
Dr Pradeep V Hegde, Assistant Librarian (Procurement)  
Mr K Srinivasa, Documentalist

Mr R M Shivakumara, Digital Library Analyst  
Mr S Krishnappa, Selection Grade Assistant (Library)  
Mr M S Siddaraju, Library Clerk

### Technical Staff

Mr A Sathish Kamath, System Analyst  
Dr P Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst  
Dr 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 (Systems)

### Senior Personal Assistants

Mr V N Venkatesha  
Ms B Akila



Mr B H Chandrashekara

Ms A Latha

#### **Estate Manager**

Mr R G B P Naidu

#### **Selection Grade Assistants**

Mr T Amarnath

Ms M Hemalatha

Ms R Shilpa

Ms K Suma

Ms J Vimala

Ms J Mohana Devi

Ms Shailaja Prabhakar

#### **Senior Assistants**

Ms K S Sharmila

Mr Vijay N Malave

Ms S Sudha

Mr T M Y Karthik

Ms M Sweatha

Ms H R Jyothi

Ms Meghana B Kesari

Ms R Ramya

Ms C G Chethana

Ms Y Archana

#### **Despatch Clerk**

Mr B Suresha

### **Supporting Staff**

#### **Drivers**

Mr G Srinivasa Murthy

Mr Venkata Hanumaiah

Mr K S Prabhu

Mr L Kumar

Mr Muthuraja

#### **Electrician**

Mr. R Vasanth Kumar

#### **Attenders**

Mr M Mahadeva

Mr M Mallaiah

Mr Venugopala

Mr H Rudresha

#### **Messengers / Gardeners / Sweepers / Helpers**

Mr M Srinivasa

Mr R Renuka

Mr K C Shekara

Mr Nataraja

Ms M B Ramamani

Mr A Raja

Ms T Shobha

Mr P R Sudhakara

### 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) is one of the Agro-Economic Research Centres (AERCs) established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India (GoI) to carry out research and investigations in the field of Agricultural Economics in India in general and Karnataka in particular in addition to providing continuous policy feedback to the Ministry. The centre adheres largely to the research agenda of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and its broader vision, the ADRTC faculty has been able to focus on several issues in agricultural development at the state and union level. The centre participated in the Mega Study on Farmers at the Millennium, conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, government of India as one of the coordinators. The centre has been carrying out evaluation programmes launched by the government of India. The recently concluded evaluation programmes include Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Horticulture Mission/ Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Prime Minister Rehabilitation Programme and so on. At the state level, the centre has participated in formulating the Agricultural Policy of Karnataka and prepared the report of the WTO cell and on farmers' suicides in Karnataka. The centre is playing an active role in drafting the Agriculture chapter in the Karnataka Economic Survey.

##### Goals and Mission

The ADRT centre proposes to focus on important policy issues in agriculture and rural development. Research carried out will help to bridge the gap between field level understanding and the policy initiatives undertaken at the implementation level. Farmers-centric approach towards research and grounding the research in the public policy will be the goal of the centre. The mission of the centre is to make the farmers self-reliant and add to the understanding of the welfare orientation of the policy.

##### Research Perspective

The ADRT centre has been instituted as the policy feedback centre of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence the research agenda is largely directed by the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. The research agenda always has a strong policy focus and therefore, the faculty of ADRT centre focuses on the current research issues. Some of the current issues on which ADRTC work has been focused include Impact of WTO on the agriculture sector, impact evaluation studies of the central programmes at the state and union level; agricultural price policy has remained one of the important areas of research; In the past, ADRTC has done studies on stagnation of agricultural productivity at the nation and the state level. The faculty members of the ADRT centre continue to work on these very crucial issues. On the input

side, the studies are planned on various areas such as analysing the efficiency of Indian irrigation and traditional irrigation systems, credit delivery system, micro credit, adoption of recommended doses of fertilisers, post-harvesting infrastructure, horticulture, animal husbandry and watershed development and so on.

Among the sun-rise sectors, ADRTC plans to focus on dairying, horticulture, floriculture and sericulture, specifically contributing towards the policy change in these sectors. Policy changes in Karnataka and in the whole country are taking shape in terms of speedy decentralisation and the functions of development are handed over to lower level institutions of governance. Taking note of this, the centre also plans to work on decentralised rural development and environmental issues in agriculture. Briefly, the centre shall focus on:

- Sustainable Agriculture Development, Organic Farming, Contract Farming
- Irrigation, Tanks, Watershed Development and Dry Land Agriculture
- Productivity Stagnation in Agricultural Sector
- Agricultural Marketing, Agribusiness, Agro-processing and Post-Harvest Operations
- Assessment of Rural Poverty Removal Programmes and inclusive Agricultural Growth

- Policy Issues related to Development of Livestock, Poultry, Fishery and Sericulture
- Agriculture Diversification through Horticulture, Floriculture, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops
- Climate Change and Mitigation strategies in Agriculture.
- International Trade and Indian Agriculture
- Agricultural Planning at Micro Level
- Financing Agriculture

### Medium Term Perspective

The centre has been expanding its research agenda towards the national scale, while the commitments to the state of Karnataka continues. Design of research agenda under such a scope are summarily presented here.

- Changing Scenario of the Agricultural Economy – WTO Implications and Imperatives: Agricultural Policy.
- Decision-making at Micro and Macro Level in Agricultural Production Process.
- Changes in agricultural development in south Indian states.
- Institutions and Agricultural Development.
- Agribusiness
- Climate Change and mitigation strategies in agriculture.

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

### Thrust Area

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

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 people, voices of the poor, collusion, cooption and elite capture.

### Achievements

A major achievement of the centre was to publish a paper in the prestigious international publication - *Economic Journal*. Based on research carried out as part of the long-term research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth*

funded by the Oxford University and London School of Economics, the faculty members from the centre have brought out the paper on **Motivating Knowledge Agents: Can Incentive Pay overcome Social Distance?**

Another major achievement of the centre was to bring out a book on **Decentralised Governance, Development Programmes and Elite Capture** (Springer, Singapore). The book is the outcome of the research undertaken in the selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka over a long period of time.

The third achievement of the centre was to organise an international seminar on **Twenty Five Years of Decentralised Governance in India** in August 2018. The papers presented in the seminar critically examine the progress that decentralised governance made in the last 25 years and the impact of democratic decentralisation on development outcomes. A special session on Decentralisation in Karnataka was organised to critically reflect on the experience of decentralisation in Karnataka since the mid-1980s and throw light on the current situation, strengths and weaknesses of Karnataka model, and what needs to be done to improve the decentralised system.

The centre has also organised an international seminar on **Assessing Citizen Participation and Voices in the Era of Democratic Decentralisation in Indian States** in March 2019 in collaboration with Research Group on Comparative Study of Indian State Politics, Japan.

During 2018-19, six externally funded research projects were handled at the centre; of them, the project on Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers was completed during this year.

The faculty of the centre have also brought out the following research papers: (a) Quality of Governance in Grama Panchayats: Evidence from Karnataka, *Journal of Rural Development* and

(b) Potential of Cooperatives towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals, *FAPCCI Review*.

An important mandate of the centre is to undertake capacity development programmes. As a part of this mandate, the centre has organised two rounds of international training programme on **Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development** for officials from cooperatives from Sri Lanka. This training programme, organised in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, discussed the interface between panchayats and cooperatives for rural development.

The faculty of the centre have participated in 10 national and international seminars and presented papers on themes of decentralisation and development.

## Current Activities

It is planned to bring out two major volumes on decentralisation. The title of the first volume is *Decentralised Governance and Development in India*, while the second volume is titled as *Decentralisation in Contemporary India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward*.

The faculty members of the centre are also evaluating the Swachh Bharat Mission in Karnataka for the government of Karnataka to assess the status of sanitation in rural Karnataka, strategies adopted to spread information on clean India and the sustainability of sanitation.

The centre is also undertaking research relating to contributory pension schemes for unorganised workers in Karnataka and Odisha. Adopting the randomised controlled trial design, this research study seeks to find innovative methods that could be adopted to promote financial inclusion among disadvantaged groups of SC/ST households and women.

The centre has also undertaken a study on decentralised delivery of public services in Karnataka analysing the coverage, effectiveness

and equity in the provision of drinking water and streetlight services in Karnataka.

The faculty members of the centre are

undertaking five research studies funded by the government of Karnataka, universities of Bristol, Oxford and London School of Economics, USAID and SIDBI.

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

#### **Research Agenda**

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed as 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. 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, (f) Urban ecology, (g) Environmental Governance, (h) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis, (i) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (j) Protected area management, (k) GIS and high resolution multispectral remote sensing/imaging in socio-ecological/landscape research and ecological modelling, (l) Environment and wellbeing, Environment and Health, Capacity building and outreach.

#### **Goal and Mission**

The goal is to make CEENR a centre of excellence with a mission to develop expertise in the field of Ecological/Environmental Economics, Natural Resources Management and Socio-ecological development.

#### **Achievements**

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities and organised conference, workshop and seminar during 2018-19 with support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India, New Delhi; EMPRI, Government of Karnataka, TIFAC, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; Department of Biotechnology, Government of India; Department of Science and Technology, Government 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 and Karnataka Biodiversity Board.

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 NRM; economic and institutional aspects of management of natural resources such as land, forest and common property resources; ecology and culture; eco-diversity and so on. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and



ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. The centre also coordinated a summer internship programme for the year 2018-19 at ISEC.

### **Completed research studies and organisation of international/national conferences/workshops**

During the last year, CEENR has completed three research projects sponsored by international/national/state funding agencies.

CEENR organised three national conferences/workshops.

CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in several national/international conferences and meetings.

Besides, 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.

### **Supervision of Students**

Six 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.

CEENR Faculty members have supervised intern students from various Indian Universities and Institutions.

CEENR faculty supervising international scholars from various countries.

### **Current Activities**

CEENR has six 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 (jointly prepared with the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology). This research project is one of the components of multi-institutional research project titled “The Rural - Urban interface of Bangalore: A space of transition in Agriculture, Economics and Society”. Sponsored by Department of Biotechnology, Government of India; (2) Ecosystem services and human well-being: Application of sen’s capability approach; (3) Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and their potential for the socio economic development of local people; (4) An economic value of forest resources: A case study of nine districts in Karnataka; (5) Climate change, dynamics of shifting agriculture and livelihood vulnerability in the north eastern region of India sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi in collaboration with Assam University Silchar and CEENR, ISEC; and (6) Documentation of People’s Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) in five districts of Karnataka- funded by Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Government of Karnataka.

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.

### **National and International Recognition**

1. CEENR faculty has been awarded Platinum Jubilee Award Lecture for Environmental Science Section of 106<sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress held in LPU Jalandhar from January 3 to 7, 2019, which was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India.

2. CEENR faculty contributed in bringing a national post-doctoral fellowship awardee from DST-SERB, Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), Government of India, for doing research for the next two years at CEENR, ISEC.
3. CEENR faculty visited Stanford University, USA, to attend the 2019 Natural Capital Symposium meeting and also presented a paper on Economic Value and Mapping of Natural Capital: The Case of five Protected Areas in India (March 18 to 22, 2019).
4. CEENR faculty visited Cairo, Egypt as a subject expert of International Peer Review College, London for the evaluation of major and minor research proposals.
5. CEENR faculty visited University of Kassel, Germany, CESR and ZALF Germany for collaborative research work from March 20 to 31, 2019.
6. CEENR faculty was also involved in expert group meeting as expert committee member on People and Protected Areas (PPA) program: Conservation and Sustainable livelihoods in partnership with local Communities organised by the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology held at WWF India office, Delhi on April 20 and 21, 2018 at WWF India Office, Delhi.
7. CEENR faculty was invited to deliver the keynote lecture in the international conference on climate change in Dhaka University Senate Hall from February 28 to March 2, 2019. This international conference was organised at the initiative of the Centre for Climate Change Study & Resource Utilisation of the University of Dhaka in association with the Alumni Association of German Universities in Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Association of Commonwealth Scholars and Fellows.

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

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) 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. Prominent among such studies are (i) Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances; (ii) Scaling up apprenticeship programme in Karnataka: Policy and strategy suggestions; (iii) Insurance in Karnataka (that helped evolve scientific crop insurance in the state); (iv) Financial flows in the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru- access to credit and its impact; (v) MGNREGA evaluation from workers perspective; (vi) Sources of funding for social science research; (vii) The report on knowledge, attitude and practice -- Baseline survey for Karnataka Assembly Election 2018; (viii) Evaluation of the SVEEP intervention in Karnataka; (ix) Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply; (x) Study on sustainable tourism in Kodagu district; and (xi) Governance approach for nutrition security in Goa.

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 2018-19, the faculty members published two books, 23 articles both in national and international journals, 17 working papers, four monographs, and 11 papers in edited volumes. They also disseminated the findings of their research studies in newspapers like *Deccan Herald* and involved in panel discussions on TV and radio.

The CESP faculty members actively participated in numerous **conferences/seminars**. Research findings were presented in Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, Oslo, King's College, London, as well as in various conferences conducted by Indian universities/research institutes. The faculty members also actively delivered numerous guest lectures and keynote addresses on contemporary topics. Further, they acted as discussant/chairperson/panel discussant at various conferences and seminars.

## Research Projects

During 2018-19, the centre has taken up six **research projects** that have been sanctioned by external agencies: (1) Peri-urban regions of Bangalore: Changing structures of economic, social and financial paradigms; (2) Documentation and evaluation of the SVEEP intervention in Karnataka; (3) Karnataka state finances: An evaluation; (4) Developing evidence-based sustainable development indicators: A study on sustainable tourism in Kodagu district; (5) Sustainable scientific framework for collection of tourism statistics in Karnataka; and (6) Governance approach for nutrition security- A case study of Goa.

The faculty members of the centre **completed** four **research projects** during 2018-19: (1) Theorising farm non-farm linkages in rural India; (2) Sources of funding for social science research in India: Flows, adequacy and priorities; (3) Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply and demand management in Bangalore and New York Cities; and (4) Social justice empowerment for the NAVA Karnataka Vision 2025.

During 2018-19, the centre organised a national conference on The Development Convention, 2018 and an international conference on Ageing in Asia, jointly with Population Research Centre, ISEC. Two training programmes were organised by the centre viz., Applied econometrics training programme for ISS probationary officers of Government of India and on Executive Education Programme on Public Policy for KAS middle-level officers. Certificate course on methods and applications in social science research was also organised by the centre. The centre also organised a talk by Dr Cristoph Scherrer, Director, Kassel University, Germany on Multiple Social Benefits of Public Banks.

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 as an Independent Director, Board of Directors, Hassan-Mangalore Rail Development Company, 2018-21; (4) Project adjudication, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, GoK; (5) Chaired the adjudication committee to award fellowships for Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute programmes in September 2018; (6) Research Fellow, the Institute for the Study of Labour (IZA), Germany, till March 31, 2019; and (7) Member of the Committee to address SDG goal 1, GoK.

During 2018-19, three PhD students were awarded the degree and four PhD students submitted the thesis. The faculty members are guiding 15 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, BASE, NLISU and other renowned institutions.

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

The main objective of the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) is to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development. The centre focuses on education and human resource development through research, extension and training. The centre is actively engaged in the PhD programme of the institute. At present, the faculty members of the centre are guiding three PhD students and are also involved in several doctoral committees both within and outside the institute. The centre's faculty members are involved in conducting different funded research projects throughout the year. For instance, a faculty member has submitted the final report of the research project on Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis across Regions, Gender and Social Groups to the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The centre's faculty member was also co-coordinator of the completed research project Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities, funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). Another project on Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools has been initiated with financial support from Agastya International Foundation, Bangalore.

All the faculty members of the centre have presented papers at various places, both within and outside the institute, including the conferences organised by the Department of International Relations and Politics and School of Global Studies at Central University of Kerala, Tejeswini Hills, Periyar, Kasaragod, Kerala, Prof M D Nanjundaswamy Adhyayana Peeta, Tumkur University in Association with Department of Studies and Research in Economics, Tumkur University, Tumakuru, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, Dr K Venkatagiri Gowda Memorial Auditorium, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bengaluru, organised by the B Basavalingappa Institute for

Development Studies (B-BIDS) and Centre for Rural Development Studies (CRDs), Bangalore University, Bengaluru and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru etc. The centre's faculty members are actively involved in delivering lectures in ISEC's training programmes, public lectures, guest lecturers, chairpersons and discussants in various colleges and institutions in Bengaluru and outside the Bengaluru. The centre's faculty members in collaboration with other centres' faculties were actively involved in organising notable institutional level activities like Development Convention 2018 and Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, from January 7 to February 2, 2019.

The centre's faculty members also coordinated several National Seminars/Orientations and Capacity-Building Training Programmes at ISEC in collaboration with Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, viz., Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society: Integration into Local Governance in Karnataka, World Women's Day Programme on Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, Two separate Ten Days Faculty Development Programme on Induction Training Programme in Social Sciences for College Teachers from Kerala, under the Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR), initiative of Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, and the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), which is an ongoing novel programme of ISEC since 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University with financial support from Sri 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 science. The centre is keen to undertake work in the newly emerging areas of education and human resource development.

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

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), at ISEC works on political institutions, urban and rural governance and the political economy of development in India. The centre conducts research, research guidance, teaching and policy advocacy on these issues. The centre, in the past one year, has consisted of a Professor and an Associate Professor and a temporary Assistant Professor. The major research projects completed by the faculty of the centre include the following:

- Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- Work and Workers in the New Service Economy

In addition to the above, the centre's faculty initiated and were engaged in the following research studies:

- Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods
- Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities: A Study of Delhi

Besides the faculty, the centre consists of more than eight PhD scholars, who are working on areas as wide-ranging as Agrarian Change and

Caste Politics, Federalism and Formation of States, the State and Movements of the Dispossessed, the State and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Issues of Political Economy of Development in Kerala and the State and its Policies towards Minorities Development in Karnataka. Besides supervising its own students, the faculty of the centre are also involved in guiding the students of various other centres via participation in doctoral committees and as panel members in the institute's bi-annual seminars. Thus the centre has been quite active and vibrant in terms of research activities.

Besides research and research guidance, the centre has also been actively involved in policy debates in the media. The faculty of the centre have been actively intervening in the media on issues as wide-ranging as Agrarian Distress, Development and Governance in Karnataka and District and Metropolitan level Urban Governance.

The faculty of the centre have also been active in seminars and conferences at ISEC and outside ISEC at national and international level; and they have also been involved in professional academic associations and organisations at different levels.

All details concerning the individual achievements of the faculty can be obtained from: [www.isec.ac.in](http://www.isec.ac.in).

## 7. Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)

The Institute for Social & Economic Change established the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs in March 2014, keeping in view the growing challenges with more than half of the world's population starting to live in urban areas in 2007; this is a unique part of the social and economic change taking place globally. CRUA has been created at ISEC, recognising the need for research

on urban policy so that they translate into tangible urban reform outcomes and for integrated and interdisciplinary research to be conducted in the urban context with the forthcoming challenges. The goal is to make CRUA a centre of excellence in Urban Studies with the aim to develop sustainable solutions to urban concerns and policy frameworks at various levels of urban governance.

## Thrust Areas

As evidenced by the project on sustainable finances for Karnataka's cities, CRUA continued to focus on **urban finances**, due to the huge investment requirements of financing cities. Besides, **urban environment** referring to sanitation and **urban governance** referring to the vulnerable sections of the urban population (such as women, migrant construction workers and government school children) were thrust areas.

## Achievements

During the reporting period, CRUA completed several prestigious projects – one funded by the ICSSR in April 2018, and another funded by the Azim Premji University, which was completed in June 2018. Yet another project on Sustainable Finances for Karnataka's Cities was completed in August 2018, when a final report was submitted to the City Managers' Association of Karnataka which funded this study. A different study funded by the Office of the Accountant General, Government of Karnataka, on Performance Audit of Sanitary Installations in Bengaluru was completed during the reporting period.

CRUA had three ongoing projects during the period on Promoting Leadership Skills among School Children, funded by Agastya Foundation, Bengaluru, Situational Analysis of Migrant Construction Workers' Children funded by WFP Trust of India, New Delhi and Enabling Environment for Women in Urban Bengaluru Workplaces funded by ISEC.

CRUA faculty had several publications during the reporting period consisting of a co-edited book, three journal articles, a monograph, two chapters in edited books, three working papers, a book review, three policy briefs and six newspaper articles. Further, CRUA faculty research in terms of publications numbered two journal articles and two chapters in edited books in press, during the reporting period.

CRUA faculty were on the top 10% of authors on SSRN, by all-time downloads, as of March 2019.

## Activities/Research Work Currently Undertaken by the Centre

CRUA has been actively involved in ISEC's PhD programme, guiding several PhD scholars, serving on the doctoral committees of several students, attending their DC meetings, and being panellists at pre-submission seminars. CRUA faculty attended the BA seminars not only of their students but also as panellists to other students. Further, CRUA was actively involved in ISEC's course on Public Policy & Governance for the GoK officials. CRUA hosted the stay of an intern from the National Law School of India University Raipur during the reporting period. CRUA hosted and solely coordinated the NCI course during July 2018.

The reporting period saw CRUA engaging actively in conferences. CRUA coordinated two international conferences -- the ISEC-SASS conference, which was held at ISEC in September 2018 and the International Conference on Mega Cities, which was held at ISEC in October 2018, both of which got funding from the ICSSR.

Besides, CRUA faculty and students presented some 15 papers in total at the two international conferences the centre coordinated, in addition to other papers in several other international and national conferences/workshops. CRUA contributed and presented two papers on Karnataka's urbanisation to ISEC's Board at a seminar on Karnataka's development and governance in December.

CRUA faculty actively participated at the Conference on 25 years of Decentralisation organised by ISEC's CDD. The centre faculty have been nominated as external members for other centres and attended the respective meetings. CRUA faculty were also on the selection committee

for promotion of faculty under CAS. The centre faculty met with the visiting Sage Publications team. CRUA also has been actively involved in revising ISEC's MoU with SASS. CRUA faculty were invited to comment by the government of Karnataka's Principal Auditor General's office on their devolution report. CRUA faculty participated in evaluating proposals at the Karnataka Evaluation Authority and were on expert panels of the government of Karnataka to evaluate cities' best practices. The CRUA team met with the visiting ICSSR member secretary in July.

CRUA played an important role in training and capacity building during the reporting period. CRUA faculty delivered lectures in the NCI course,

organised by CRUA, ISEC in July 2018, and at other leading institutions.

The centre faculty gave inputs regarding cadre recruitment and promotion rules for administrative staff at ISEC. The centre faculty met with the ICSSR external review team during their visit and all preceding faculty meetings in relation to the same. CRUA faculty worked on the centre's information for ISEC's 2019 diary. Besides, the centre has actively contributed to ISEC's administration by being members of various committees at ISEC -- the Purchase and Library Committees, revision of travel agency, Supervisors' committee, RPC and APC, screening committees for faculty recruitment and contributing to ISEC's Internal Complaints Committee.

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

The CSSCD has been engaged in research on diverse subjects, keeping in view the research interests of the faculty of the centre, as well as the requirements of ISEC and that of the sponsors of studies. In addition to the research activities, the faculty members were engaged in teaching courses in the PhD programme, giving a number of lectures in ISEC training programmes, and in delivering guest lectures in various institutions in Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka and India. In addition to these, they participated in and presented seminars at several places, including Bangalore and other parts of the country and outside India.

The members of faculty of the centre have completed two research projects: 1) Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project funded by Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, supported by the World Bank and 2) Research and Development in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health sponsored by ISEC during this period. The centre has taken up studies that have been sponsored by various national government agencies as well as some international agencies. The studies that

have been taken up and continued during 2018-2019 include: 1) North East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects; Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India sponsored by ISEC; 2) Tuberculosis and the Social Construction of Women's Employability: A Study of Women with History / Symptoms of Tuberculosis in Bangalore City sponsored by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi; 3) Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh sponsored by Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), The Hague; and 4) Informed Choices and Affordability: Linkages of Doctor-Patient Interaction, Prescription Practice and Medical Expenditure in Cancer Care in Karnataka sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The draft report of one research project Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study has been submitted to the sponsoring agency, the Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore.

Faculty members of the centre have published their research findings in the form of books, edited books, articles in journals and ISEC working



papers, book reviews, and newspaper articles. They have published one book, seven research articles in journals and four chapters in edited books, two ISEC working papers, and one ISEC monograph and four newspaper articles during this year. The centre has conducted ICSSR sponsored 10-day Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for SC/ ST Research Scholars during March 21 to 30, 2019. 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 four courses offered in Sociology/ Social Anthropology that have been undertaken in two terms, there are also two common courses (Methodology and Perspectives) coordinated by two of the faculty members of the centre. The centre has 13 students who are in various stages of work in their PhD research. Faculty members also guide seven PhD students who are affiliated with other centres of the institute. One student has been awarded PhD during this period and one of the PhD students has submitted the PhD thesis.

Some of the students of the centre also published articles in research journals and presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

The centre has a 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. The faculty members were also associated with several colleges and universities in and outside Karnataka, as board of studies members and board of examiners members. 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 government of Karnataka, as member in the advisory board committee of D Devaraj Urs Research Institute, as an expert member on the committee to assess the impact of Yettinahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the government of Karnataka and a member of the advisory committee of Alampalli Venkatram Chair on Labour Research at Bangalore University.

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

Population Research Centre (PRC) is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demography and health, and the centre has been involved in research on various topics since its inception. Currently, the major areas of research covered by the PRC staff are: (1) demographic processes and demographic change; (2) gender and health; (3) population, development and environmental linkages and (4) data systems and data quality. Apart from this, the centre also monitors the health programmes and plans under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and data systems and the quality of Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) implemented by the ministry.

The critical area of research under this has been on understanding deeply the demographic dividend and ageing, both in India and in a comparative perspective. The PRC of ISEC is involved in a long-term collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, on a research study titled Building a Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKPAI): Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services. This study has expanded in different directions during the last year in terms of research, capacity building and advocacy. PRC was also involved in another research study on Global Ageing and Long-Term Care Network (GALNet) in collaboration

with the University of Southampton, University of East Anglia (UK); Africa Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) (Kenya); Tata Institute for Social Sciences (TISS) (India); Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University (China); School of Public Administration, Zhejiang University (China) and SIDOM Foundation, Buenos Aires (Argentina). This network brings together academicians, policy makers and practitioners to share examples of experiences from different countries to inform the design of integrated care services that are centred on the needs of older people. In addition, the PRC research work also investigates and highlights the recent trend of urbanisation and its disparities across the states in general and Karnataka in particular. Research on the inter-linkages between gender and health, population, development and environment are the important research areas of focus which were given attention at the centre. PRC's research on persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their educational status was highlighted in the international research network in Brazil. In addition, the PRC researchers and students are involved in studying various dimensions of population change such as demographic transition and its implications, equity and access to maternal and child health issues, demographic change and urbanisation and violence against women and children. Young maternal age and its implications on negative birth outcomes, mental health etc., have also been the research areas which were investigated by PRC during 2017-18.

One of the main objectives of the PRC is to provide policy and programmatic inputs to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. PRC has been actively involved in monitoring the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). District-level implementation of PIPs in seven districts of Karnataka, two districts of Andhra Pradesh and two districts of Pondicherry have been studied and

various suggestions to improve the programme have been submitted to the Ministry. District-level ranking monitoring was also undertaken by PRC during the same time. Apart from this, PRC was also involved in mentoring to evaluate the district ranking assignment along with PIP work during 2017-18. The major strength of the centre has been the large-scale surveys undertaken for the derivation of demographic estimates at the state and district levels for Karnataka and other states and the dissemination of research findings to policy makers and other interested groups. The PRC has conducted several large-scale surveys at the national and state levels. The collection of data on various demographic and health indicators and the verification of data quality is a priority area of work and the PRC continues to contribute in this area. The PRC is also involved in ensuring the quality of the large-scale data collected in India under the Health Management Information System (HMIS) sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The PRC regularly evaluates and reports on the quality of HMIS data in Karnataka to help the Ministry of Health as well as the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV), Government of Karnataka (GoK), in designing good data systems on various health issues.

Research on the interlinkages between gender and health is another important area of focus at the centre. Social norms and values lead to differences between men and women in terms of empowerment and can result in inequities between men and women in health status and in access to health care. Identifying these inequities and helping policy-makers reduce them are major concerns of the PRC.

The centre has published two monographs, one book and five articles. PRC faculty also have presented 19 papers in different seminars/workshops/conferences.

## 4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### Research Projects Completed\*

1. **Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities** (Prof K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
2. **The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)
3. **Evaluation of KHSDRP** (Prof Manohar Yadav)
4. **Global Ageing and Long Term Care Network (GAL Net)** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
5. **The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
6. **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)
7. **Decision-Oriented Information System for Farmers: A Study of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) and Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS)** (Prof I Maruthi)
8. **Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
9. **Performance Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY)/Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme** (Prof I Maruthi)
10. **Urbanization of Agricultural Land, Fodder and Dairy Production, and Resource Use Efficiency at the Rural-Urban Interface in India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
11. **Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health** (Dr Sobin George)
12. **Dynamics of Elderly Labour Force in India: Issues and Concerns** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
13. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
14. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm (All India Consolidated Report)** (Prof Pramod Kumar)
15. **Decentralization and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
16. **Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study** (Prof Krishna Raj)
17. **Theorizing Farm Non-farm Linkages in India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
18. **Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025** (Prof Krishna Raj)
19. **A Study on Sustainable Financing for Urban Karnataka** (Prof Kala Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)



20. **Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana, Dr P S Srinath and Prof M G Chandrakanth)<sup>#</sup>  
*#Due to confidentiality of data and analyses and as per the requirement of the sponsors, the Abstract of this project is not included in this report.*
21. **Social Science Journals in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr B B Chand)
22. **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, Prof I Maruthi and Prof Parmod Kumar)
23. **Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers' Income and Welfare in Karnataka** (Prof M G Chandrakanth, Dr A V Manjunatha, Prof I Maruthi, Dr K B Ramappa, Prof Krishna Raj, Dr M Balasubramanian and Dr Channamma Kambara)
24. **Economic Impact Evaluation of Varuna Mitra on Agriculture** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
25. **A Comprehensive Study of the Issues of Coconut Production in Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi)
26. **Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
27. **Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and State Activities under National Dairy Plan-I, Karnataka State** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
28. **Work and Workers in the New Service Economy** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani)
29. **Performance Audit on Management of Sanitary Installations (Toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan Area** (Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara)
30. **Incidence and Determinants of Hysterectomy in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A District Level Analysis** (Dr T S Syamala)
31. **Knowledge and Utilisation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram for Institutional Deliveries in the Public Health Institutions: A study in Chamarajanagara District of Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana)

(\* As per the 42<sup>nd</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> RPC meetings)

## Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities

– Prof K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya

Inadequate funding to Social Science Research (SSR) and disproportionate resource allocation between pure sciences and social sciences has been a subject of major concern for long. Issues concerning SSR funding in India with reference to government funding and its adequacy are addressed in this study. While there are alternative sources of funding gaining importance, overtime provided by the corporate sector, international donor agencies, NGOs etc, these have largely remained project specific and do not form a continuous research funding stream. Addressing these issues have posed major challenges such as non-availability of systematic data in the public domain, some portion of research funding being subsumed in other programmes such as education, training and data collection, posing major challenges in clearly segregating the size and pattern of funding for SSR in India.

In order to have a comprehensive understanding of all elements of support to social science research, the present study has made an attempt to clearly delineate social science funding support in the following three categories and independent analysis of each of these segments provided:

- Exclusive funding for SSR and its growth, trends and composition during the last five years. This category comprises analysis of support extended to all the social science research councils that are promoting social science research in the country. This analysis includes a detailed analysis of ICSSR, the lead agency supporting social science research among all the councils, and its varied support, and a macro analysis of all the ICSSR institutions.
- The funding support extended by central ministries other than the Ministry of Human Resource Development, by way of support

to institutions of excellence participating in research, education, training and consultancy and also the funds devoted for data collection.

- Track funding for research by the state governments that are providing support to institutions of higher learning, conduct of research, training and evaluation studies. This data could be obtained for a single year, i.e. 2010-11, for which the data for all states is available in the public domain. In view of the fact that this funding too combines in itself elements other than research and segregating data relating to each of the elements is next to impossible, analysis of state support is rendered separately.

On studying the overall scenario compared to funding the sciences, the share of humanities and social sciences is clearly slender, consequently leading to issues of visibility, quality, and impact of the field. Funding support from central ministries other than MHRD is larger for data collection and processing than core research funding. Moreover, conceptualising adequacy of funds has been a major challenge in the absence of any demand estimates or norms. However, all four approaches to assess adequacy, viz., ICSSR 2007 Committee recommendations, international comparison, especially with BRICS countries, comparison with funding from Indian councils on natural sciences and use of research proposals received as an indicator of demand for research clearly highlight the funding plight of SSR in India strongly underline an urgent need to significantly step up government support to SSR in India. It is also important to note that the funding support extended to SSR is not only low but reveals a declining trend compared to the pure science funding. Moreover, there is an uneven regional distribution with reference to the number of SSR institutions, faculties and number of grants.

## The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited

– Prof Kala S Sridhar

In this study, we answered questions about Bengaluru's spatial evolution, its effective labour market, whether Bengalureans' jobs are welfare enhancing, the state of public services in the metropolitan area, and its current problems including governance. While the question regarding the spatial evolution of the metropolitan area was answered based on secondary (Census) data, the other questions were answered primarily based on extensive primary household surveys in the metropolitan area.

We found that the metropolis became somewhat compact during 2001-11, based on our density gradient regressions, likely due to the merging of the surrounding local bodies, and the creation of the BBMP in 2007. We found that the population and household density declines continuously towards the edge, no matter whichever ward is considered as the city centre. We identified the two wards which are the real centre of the city, based on population density (Padarayanapura) and household density (Kempapura Agrahara), much in line with earlier studies.

Based on our extensive primary household surveys, the picture we obtained of the city is that of Namma Bengaluru, with modest incomes and not so poor access to basic services. Given a majority of our sample is single income earner households and own businesses, the commute time is short, about 27 minutes on average, making for a large effective labour market. We found that only for ICT workers, the commute time was significantly higher at 54 minutes one way, the average distance of their commute to the job also higher, being 13 kms.

When we examined whether or not Bengalureans' jobs are welfare enhancing, we looked at the wage differential from jobs, taking the ratio of the actual to the asking wage. We found that the average ratio is 0.99, which indicated that the jobs on average paid 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 found on average a lower differential at 0.73, still less than 1, not welfare enhancing, but more plausible, since the respondents could have overstated their asking wage, given their characteristics.

We found households preferred private and English medium schools. Piped water supply was the major source of water, particularly in the earlier 100 wards of the city. A majority of the households had access to water facilities within their premises with sufficient supply and were satisfied with the services. However, huge costs were incurred on storage devices. The average availability of water supply we found was 66 LPCD, only half the 135 LPCD stipulated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, nonetheless consistent with what is reported by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Most households had private toilets, but public toilets were found glaringly lacking in the city. Governance structures were found to be quite weak at the RWA level, with few interactions with ward councillors and MLAs and few suggestions being incorporated into policies.

## Evaluation of KHSDRP

– Prof Manohar Yadav

The World Bank supported Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (KHSDRP) implemented through the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW) was an essential component to address the issues that confront the health sector of the state. The project had a comprehensive mandate for improving the health indicators, removing disparity, enhancing the quality of care, ensuring public-private partnership etc.

The main focus of the KHSDR Project was on increasing utilisation of essential health services-curative, preventive and public health - particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups in order to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs for health.

The present evaluation study was undertaken with an overall objective to document the activities supported by the project, synthesise the outcomes achieved and draw lessons that would inform strategic directions towards sustained improvement of health outcomes.

### Policy Initiatives Suggested

With all the good initiatives and practices set forward and implanted into the system by KHSDRP, sustaining these activities in the health system is essential. Since KHSDRP operated as a satellite arrangement complementing the functioning of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, several of the initiatives either fully or partially are already absorbed into the DoHFW.

Initiatives already taken into the system:

- Adoption of various cells like IEC cell, QA cell, HCWM Cell and NCD cell.
- SPMU and DPMU are part of implementation of NHM.
- Dissemination of the Medical Manual for PHC Medical Officers.

- Initiatives for the consideration of a public health cadre in the DoHFW.
- Dissemination of the Standard Treatment Guidelines.
- Quality Assurance Programme.
- Healthcare financing – Vajpayee Arogya Shree Programme.
- Adoption of e-procurement practices.
- Adoption of ICT initiatives.

Initiatives that can be taken in by the department:

- Organising refresher training to the staff and initiatives for putting in place an impact monitoring system to track the impact of training.
- Disseminating updated Medical Manual for PHC Medical Officers every 2 or 3 years.
- Timely health facility surveys for assessing the availability of resources, utilisation of services and identifying the gaps.
- Plan a health infrastructure survey for guidance on future investment activities.
- Adoption of green technology model for new constructions.
- A well-planned need-based targeting of the MHC programme with an increased budgetary allocation per MHC.
- Re-implementation of CHDs with an effective monitoring system in place.
- Contracting of specialists other than those relating to MCH.
- Setting up of Emergency Health Services at the DoHFW with a separate organogram.
- Scaling of the NCD Prevention and Control Programme.
- Continue the environmental safeguard initiatives.
- Continuation of food safety measures introduced with more emphasis on strengthening and streamlining them.

## Global Ageing and Long Term Care Network (GAL Net)

– Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya

The Global Ageing and Long-term Care (GALNet) network brought together academics, policy makers and practitioners to share examples of experiences from different countries to inform the design of integrated care services that are centred on the needs of older people. Such systems reflect the continuum of care needs and move beyond conceptualisation of care services as being based around the provision of institutional care. Three workshops were planned to facilitate the sharing of insights into the factors driving the need for long-term care and how these might vary across different social groups, along with discussion of alternative models of supply of long-term care from different sources, and the balance between informal (unpaid) care provided by family members and non-family networks, formal support provided by the state or NGOs, or formal paid for support purchased through the private sector. The GALNet network workshop focused on promoting our understanding of population ageing and long-term care provision at a global level.

The major objectives of the network on ageing and long-term care were:

- a) Exchange of information and expertise on population ageing and long-term care in a globalised context, where migration patterns increasingly shape individuals' resources and circumstances;
- b) Build complementary knowledge to create new insights in theoretical approaches and methodologies and inform social policies and interventions;
- c) Promote capacity building and mentoring of early career researchers;
- d) Build strong partnerships with academics, NGOs and policy makers around the world; and
- e) Identify new and innovative research agendas to inform future policy design.

The network held three workshops over 18 months to share state-of-the-art research and best practices on the following themes:

### **Workshop 1: Understanding the need for Long-Term Care (Nairobi, Kenya; potential lead APHRC)**

As outlined by WHO, one of the key challenges to developing a comprehensive approach to ageing is that old age, and older populations, is characterised by great diversity. Many of the health problems that confront older people are associated with chronic conditions that can be prevented or delayed by changes in behaviours, or managed effectively if diagnosed early enough. Moreover, declines in functional capacity need not necessarily imply dependence.

This workshop discussed issues such as:

- the conceptualisation and measurement of health and disability
- needs assessment
- patterns of inequalities in health, and the implications for
- public health initiatives aimed at promotion of healthy active ageing, maximisation of functional ability and delaying the onset of disability and the need for care.

### **Workshop 2: Alternative Models of Long-Term Care (Mumbai, India; potential lead TISS)**

Given the rapid ageing of the population across the globe, virtually all countries are now considering how best to support a comprehensive system of long-term care that enables dependent older people to live dignified lives. In many low and middle income countries, responsibility for long-term care has rested almost exclusively with the family. However, rapid socioeconomic development, high levels of rural-urban migration and the changing role of women mean that this is no longer sustainable.

This workshop discussed

- the balance between formal and informal LTC provision
- support for carers
- the role of residential versus community care and
- the integration of LTC services with health services.

### **Workshop 3: Policy Choices for Long-Term Care (Beijing, China; potential lead Remin)**

Long-term care systems require governance structures that assure equitable access to quality services. This necessarily involves the development

of appropriate protocols for training and accreditation and the establishment of appropriate standards of care, regardless of whether the government is a direct provider of services. Developing financially sustainable services whilst ensuring access to all who need it remains a critical challenge for local and central governments in high and low income settings alike.

This workshop discussed critical issues concerning the design of LTC services including:

- alternative models of finance
- regulation and
- standards of care.

## **The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India**

– Prof C M Lakshmana and Dr P Prabhuswamy

According to the World Bank (2012), “Persons with disabilities on average as a group experience worse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities, such as less education, worse health outcomes, less employment, and higher poverty rates. Further, researchers have demonstrated that these reduced outcomes may be attributed to a myriad of institutional barriers and other factors. Furthermore, the prevalence of disabilities in impoverished populations has been predicted to follow a cyclical pattern by which those who live in poverty are more likely to acquire a disability and those who have a disability are more likely to become impoverished. In view of this, the main objectives of the study are to examine the status of disability in terms of prevalence rate and its growth in India by state with a comparative view between 2001 and 2011. The study also reveals the educational status of the disabled by sex, residence and social groups. Available census data have been used to study the status of the disabled and their education status in India by state, sex, residence and across social groups between 2001 and 2011.

The study confirms that between 2001 and 2011, there has been a considerable increase of disabled persons in proportion to the total population of India. At the outset, an important finding of this study is that bigger states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu have a higher incidence of disability and account for a large proportion of disabled population in the country during the study period. The percentage increase among urban population to the total was slightly higher than the rural.

It is evident that during the last two decades, not only has the overall educational status of the disabled population improved, but the percentage of literates among both male and female disabled population has also increased; and their status in higher educational level has also improved across all social groups. When it comes to different social groups, the literacy status of SCs and STs is more vulnerable. As per the 2011 Census, the proportion of literates among STs to the total disabled persons is only 6 per cent which is much lower than SCs (16.18 per cent).



## 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

The study focused on the impact of National Food Security Mission that was launched during 2007-08 to combat the challenge of food deficit in the country. NFSM was implemented in 561 districts across 27 states. The study was conducted with a sample of 2,700 NFSM farmers and 900 Non-NFSM farmers covering paddy sample states of Assam, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Bihar, and wheat sample states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. The primary household data collected pertains to the agricultural year 2013-14. It was found that the production of rice, wheat and pulses exceeded by 2.1, 11.1 and 0.9 million tonnes the target of 10.8 and 2 million tons respectively by end of 11th FYP. The farmers were benefitted with 19 components under the scheme, of which seed kits was the most distributed component. However, the machineries like harvesters, power weeders and pumpsets were availed by only a handful of farmers. On an average, farmers were seen to have availed subsidy of 55 per cent on the total cost of the benefits. The farmers were seen to generate income by hiring out the machineries obtained through the scheme. The farmers of UP were obtaining annual income of Rs 60,000 by renting out seed drills. The yield levels and net income of NFSM farmers for paddy was 7 per cent and 22 per cent higher than the non-NFSM

farmers respectively and in the case of wheat, the yield and net income was 12 per cent and 28 per cent higher than the non-NFSM farmers respectively. The marketing channels remained more or less similar among the NFSM and non-NFSM farmers. Further, it was seen that lack of awareness was the major constraint for the participation of farmers in the programme. The existence of along gap between the purchase of the equipment and receiving of subsidy, bias towards large farmers and high initial payments for machineries were the problems faced by the farmers. The study found the existence of a wide yield gap between the NFSM and non-NFSM farmers which has to be bridged through skill development and training. Alternative marketing arrangements for rice are needed to promote competition and efficiency in the rice marketing system so that farmers receive competitive price. Scientific technology has to be imparted among the farmers to avoid pre- and post-harvest losses and enhance the quality of the produce. Increasing the subsidy amount for high cost items like tractors and paddy harvesters, increasing MSP and access to quality inputs and equipment, provision of marketing facilities, unbiased subsidy distribution, were the more pronounced suggestions given by the sample farmers.

## Decision-Oriented Information System for Farmers: A Study of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) and Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS)

– Prof I Maruthi

To manage their farms successfully, farmers require information on a number of different technical and economic aspects and problems of their farming. They need to take correct decisions on many aspects like selection of crops, variety to be sown, type and quantity of fertiliser and

pesticides needed to be applied and also decisions in marketing of produce and other aspects. The risks have also increased with the growing volatility in the markets and agro-climatic environment with liberalisation, globalisation and climate change. To provide good information and knowledge to

farmers to help them in their decision making is thus becoming increasingly crucial.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has launched Kisan call centres with a view to leverage the extensive telecommunication infrastructure in the country to deliver extension services to the farming community. The purpose of these call centres has been to respond to issues raised by farmers instantly in the local language, on a continuous basis. It has been proposed to target the entire country in all the major languages by a network of call centres to enable the farmers to get expert advice through a toll free number 1551. The objective of the research is to examine the organisational setup and governance of the KCC-KKMS system, It will look into the technology used – the Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and the systems, it will examine the information provided in relation to the decision-making needs of the farmers – the usefulness – what they want and what they get.

In Karnataka, a study was conducted in Vijayapura and Tumkur districts of Karnataka and they were purposely selected because a majority of calls for the Kisan call centres were from these districts. Examining the broad reasons for calling, it was found that the highest number of calls recorded were for weather information, followed after a large margin by plant protection, and market information. Many of the sample farmers opined that the best impact was seen on disease control and insect pest control decisions, followed by weather related decisions, variety selection, fertiliser/seed application, and marketing decisions. In overall assessment given by the farmers regarding the Kisan call centres, a majority of the farmers indicated that the performance of KCC is good; almost all farmers would like the Kisan call centres to be continued. There is a lot of scope for improvement of information sources, so a monitoring authority needs to be provided updated information of government schemes, new varieties and chemicals and other required information.

## **Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka**

*– Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha*

The Government of India launched a Soil Health Card Scheme on February 19, 2015, with a focused attention on soil health in agricultural areas across the country, mainly to overcome the adverse effects of an extensive use of chemical fertilisers on the fertility status of soil systems during crop production. Under this scheme, soil testing is done free of cost for the farming community, with respect to the main characteristics of the soil such as organic carbon, PH, electrical conductivity, macro and micro nutrients, degradation type, colour, texture and so on. These information details are given in the form of SHC reports, which contain crop-wise recommendations of fertiliser use. The SHC is expected to help the farmers identify the health status of their soil systems and

what would be a judicious use of soil nutrients and thereby enhance crop productivity and reduce the cost of inputs/cultivation. This study is an attempt aimed at understanding and documenting issues related to the implementation, awareness, adoption and impact of the SHC scheme on the farming community of Karnataka.

The study was conducted using both primary and secondary data collected from various sources. Based on the implementation status of the SHC programme in the state, two districts and two taluks/tehsils were selected. A sample of 60 soil-tested and 30 control (not soil-tested) farmers were selected randomly from each district using a cluster approach. Thus, the study involved a total of 120



soil-tested farmers (under SHC scheme) and 60 control farmers for the survey. The list of soil-tested farmers under the SHC scheme was drawn from the state department of agriculture. Finally, three major crops cultivated by these sample farmers were considered for analysing the issues related to the implementation, awareness, adoption and impact of the SHC scheme on crop productivity.

Regarding the status of implementation, the study found that excepting the soil sample collection, the achievements of the SHC scheme are less than 20 per cent related to all other variables such as sample testing, printing and distribution of SHCs in respect of both Cycle I (2015-16 to 2016-17) and Cycle II (2017-18 to 2018-19). However, the Cycle I targets were completed recently.

It is noticed that more than half of the farmers are aware of soil health card, and about one-third are aware of the ongoing programmes on soil health mission, while a smaller proportion (<17%) know about INM and a reduction in the consumption of chemical fertilisers due to INM. A majority of the soil-tested farmers are found to be more knowledgeable about soil test technology and its associated uses, whereas the proportion is negligible (<5%) in the case of control farmers. The state department of agriculture (SDA) is the major sources of information on soil test technology

The impact of the SHC scheme has been positive with comparatively better yields observed for kharif 2015 over kharif 2014 in respect of almost all the major crops grown by the sample farmers in the study area. The increase in yield levels in the case of soil-tested farmers in comparison to

control farmers is to the tune of 0.56 quintal/ acre each in the case of redgram and jowar and 0.36 quintal/ acre with regard to ragi during kharif 2015. However, the increase in yield levels may not be directly attributed to the application of recommended doses of fertilisers alone, as there are various other factors associated with it. Apart from the increase in the yield of the crops, there is an improvement in crop growth, changes in the application of other inputs like seed, labour, pesticide etc., less incidence of pest and diseases, improvement in grain filling and improvement in crop growth as revealed by a majority of the sample farmers. The net returns derived from the application of recommended doses of fertilisers work out to an extent of Rs 7891, Rs 1243 and Rs 2117 per acre in respect of redgram, ragi and jowar crops respectively, over the control farmers.

With regard to the problems facing the implementation of SHC scheme, 'soil samples are not collected from individual fields' is a major problem, as reported by farmers, followed by 'soil testing laboratories are far away', 'SHCs are not distributed on time', 'lack of information on soil test technology', 'do not know the benefits of soil testing', 'don't know whom to contact for soil testing' and 'no training campaigns organized'. Therefore, the study suggested the policy makers address these problems through special training programmes/ camps/ demonstrations along with providing the required facilities and equipments such as Soil Test laboratories (STLs), manpower, high quality instruments/devices, etc., as these are the main reasons for undue delay in soil test analysis and distribution of SHCs.

## **Performance Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme**

*– Prof I Maruthi*

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in the place of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National

Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS). This scheme envisages to help decrease the burden of premiums on farmers who take loan for cultivation

and also safeguard them against inclement weather. It envisages a uniform premium of only 2 per cent to be paid by the farmers for kharif crops, and 1.5 per cent for the rabi crops. The premium for annual commercial and horticulture crops is 5 per cent. The scheme aims at supporting sustainable production in the agriculture sector by way of: Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events, Stabilising the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming, Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices, and Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector, which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhance growth and competitiveness of the agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks.

In Karnataka, the study was conducted in Bidar, Kalaburagi and Hassan districts. The main objectives of the study were: Increase farmer perception about agricultural insurance in general and with reference to PMFBY in specific; evaluate institutional arrangement in PMFBY; and remove bottlenecks in successful implementation of PMFBY.

In Bidar district, which has the highest enrollment, about 23 per cent of farmers were

not aware of PMFBY and 21 per cent of them had not availed any other insurance scheme earlier to PMFBY. According to their own admission, 76 per cent of loanee respondents were not insured under PMFBY and 84 per cent of loanee respondents opined that they were insured because of loan and only 16 per cent of loanee farmers showed the intention to get PMFBY. The Department of Agriculture, in tandem with other state agencies, organised PMFBY awareness programmes in villages and encouraged the farmers to subscribe to PMFBY. Thus personnel of Department of Agriculture became the 'point of contact' regarding PMFBY. However, as the agricultural season proceeded, these 'points of contact' were not in a position to answer the queries by the farmers as they themselves were unaware about the post-enrolment aspects of PMFBY. It can be done by organising training programmes for department personnel in association with an insurance agency about the 'estimated yield' levels for specified crop in that district and also making public tentative details of crop cutting experiments beforehand, so that the farmers are taken into confidence. Paying the prescribed premium for crop gives the right to farmers to demand compensation from insurance for crop losses and the farmers expect the payment as early as possible. But, field interactions have indicated differently.

## **Urbanisation of Agricultural Land, Fodder and Dairy Production and Resource Use Efficiency at the Rural-Urban Interface in India**

*– Prof Sunil Nautiyal*

Urbanisation is a dynamic process. The pace of urbanisation has accelerated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century all across the world, whereby the process varies from region to region. In the developed world, the concentration is more in the urban centres; in the developing world, a majority of the population lives in the countryside. Infrastructure and industrialisation have played major roles for economic development in rural areas of the developed world and also reduced the rural-urban

divide. However, in developing countries, the process of urbanisation is quite complex and rural to urban migration is driven by a variety of factors. The current research was undertaken in the two northern Indian cities of Meerut and Dehradun, which are witnessing very high urbanisation. The ecological location of Meerut is in the Indo-Gangetic Plain and Dehradun is located in the Shivalik foothills. Push and pull factors were major drivers of urbanisation in both cities. Due to its

industrial development, Meerut has attracted the rural population and various formal and informal enterprises that have the capacity to contribute to the development of local people. The accumulation of population in Dehradun is found to be due to the push factor – ecology and socio-economy of lower, middle and higher Himalayan mountains drives the people to settle down in the city. The unplanned urbanisation has impacted the landscapes in both the cities and the agriculture land use has been reduced to 40-50 per cent in the last few decades. Similarly, the other sectors of the landscape have been witnessing rapid change and do not seem to be viable in socio-ecological development in the long run. This report details the complex urbanisation process and its socio-ecological consequences. It points to the fact that there is a need for giving serious attention to the rapid rural – urban migration in India for sustainable socio-ecological and economic development.

In the study villages, agriculture is not an adequate source of sustenance; it holds no appeal for the youth. Work and livelihoods have become more intertwined with the city: there are few manufacturing jobs to men and women in the villages; and men and women are going out of the village to the city for casual employment. The village then becomes a source of cheap labour for the city. As agriculture declines, this connect through the informal economy will be more necessary and entrenched.

Livestock and dairy production, an important occupation in rural-urban interface, has undergone significant changes in the past two decades. Across the villages, lack of fodder is the biggest challenge to improving livestock and dairy production, with lack of grazing land adding to this problem. The sale of agricultural lands has depleted the source of fodder. Inadequacy of veterinary services and prevalence of infectious diseases has compounded factors leading to the decline of this occupation.

As the LULC shows, agriculture, plantation and vegetation areas have decreased significantly

due to the expansion of fallow land, open area, and settlements. Settlements have grown adjacent to the city. Consequently, villages of the urban-rural landscape experienced rampant conversion of land to non-agricultural use; this has chiefly been for house construction. With the base of agriculture dismantled, people have moved towards the city for work, not out of necessity alone, but with aspirations for a better life, especially in the case of youth. Businesses in the city have started treating these communities as an extension and source of cheap labour. The picture that emerges about agriculture and animal husbandry appears to show that they are both declining. Yet, there are households that continue to practice these, and expect support from the government by way of supportive services; however, these are not very strong demands in terms of the number of respondents articulating them, and could possibly indicate that people are already banking upon other alternative sources of livelihoods in the city.

Urbanisation for people in these villages is clearly also about infrastructure and social infrastructure and it is these needs that are prominently spoken about by men and women. The presence of the state through its local bodies and social welfare schemes is clearly limited. There is hardly any evidence of planned growth and service provision by municipal/state agencies. The urbanisation in this region therefore appears to be driven by the unviability of agriculture, and people's initiatives for making ends meet. The youth in these villages are likely to move completely out of the rural space in the next few years.

The declining environment or agriculture were never mentioned spontaneously as a personal reason, and only occasionally as a presumed general reason for migration, but were frequently confirmed as a major problem in the village. Thus, although such problems existed, they were not a major driver of rural-urban migration. For most of the respondents, their migration resulted in a profound change of livelihoods and significantly

improved their socio-economic situation. Land and forest cover around the chosen villages fluctuated by up to 15% with a trend to increasing forest cover in recent years. At the district and state scales, forest cover was rather stable. These results question the narrative of deforestation as a major pushfactor for rural-urban migration in Uttarakhand. Even if environmental constraints were felt, it was rather

the differences in socio-economic opportunities (education, employment, facilities) that drove people to migrate to the city. Regarding the push-pull paradigm, we conclude that scenarios of external conditions under which people migrate cannot be evaluated without taking the migrants' attitudes and choices into account.

## **Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health**

*– Dr Sobin George*

Although the availability of medicines in the market has increased significantly in India with the expansion of domestic and multinational private companies, which benefited from a facilitating industrial policy environment, we still do not know sufficiently whether medicine development in India is informed of the public health priorities of the country. The objective of this study, hence, was to address this gap by examining whether the present organisation of medicine research in India, which includes generics, biosimilars and NCEs, is responsive to the public health priorities of the country. The study draws data from the secondary sources. Data on production, market share, and share on R&D activities of the companies are obtained from the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) prowess database. Details on the drugs approved in India from 2001 to 2017 are obtained from the database of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Government of India. Details on the development of NCEs are compiled from websites of corresponding pharmaceutical and medical biotechnology companies and other available published articles in journals. The data on disease-specific mortality is collected from the mortality database of health statistics and information systems of WHO for the years 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. Data on prices of various brands of recently approved generics are compiled from the web portal of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Government of India.

Our analysis showed that the therapeutic focus of drugs has predominantly been on non-communicable diseases, which is corresponding to the overall disease burden of the country. However, the industry has focused less on the major diseases burden of children and elderly (70 plus here) and more on the age group of 15 to 69. Drugs for infectious diseases, several of which are resurging, are prioritised even lower than cosmetics (acne, weight loss, hair removal, general dermatology), vitiligo, contraceptives, anti-spasmodic, anti-fungal, sleeping disorders and substance de-addiction. Except diarrhea for which 23 new drugs came to the market between 2000 and 2017, all other major disease causes of deaths in the 0-14 age group did not figure in the development of new drugs. Similarly, while several new medicines came to the market for cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, cancer and digestive disorders, only two new drugs came to the market for tuberculosis between 2000 and 2017 for the treatment of tuberculosis, which is resurging in several parts of the country in the productive age group of 15-49. We have also found that although India is one of the major manufacturers and exporters of generic medicines, they are predominantly sold under brand names in the domestic market that lead to significant price differences for the same product. It is hence argued that the prioritisation of the areas of R&D in India is based largely on the market logic of viability, profits and risks and less-profitable products, technology and target population are less likely to be prioritised.

The study notes that the mismatch between the priorities of drug development and public health is a critical policy concern in India and the country needs to have effective policies for cost containment in medical care, standardising practices of medical prescription, pricing and ensuring the availability of affordable and quality

medicine in the country. The study also suggests that it is important to assess the need of health R&D by taking the burden of diseases, need to develop new knowledge and medicine/vaccines to deal with the present and future threats of diseases and the present status of R&D into account.

## Dynamics of Elderly Labour Force in India: Issues and Concerns

– Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya

The support system for the elderly in many societies remains with the children. This is universally true in countries with poor social security coverage. The family takes care of elders in times of illness as well as providing both economic and emotional support. Although many governments even in developing countries have some type of social support system, they are grossly inadequate for the elderly to indulge in independent living. Moreover, while the institutional care system remains underdeveloped, family in general and children in particular are bound to be sole sources of economic, emotional and social support for the elderly in these countries. If family is the sole supporter for the elderly, why should the elderly work during old age? This paper tries to understand the dynamics of labour force participation among the elderly and the motivation behind the elderly to work in old age. Further, this paper also investigates the positive spillovers of work. The data for the study is drawn from the Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in

India (BKPAI) survey conducted in seven states of India in late 2011.

Overall, the elderly labour force participation in India is quite high and it is mainly poverty driven. Although elderly work can be considered as a survival strategy, a substantial portion of the income they earn through their work is being contributed to their family. Besides, the elderly in India work not out of choice but out of compulsion, indicating that elderly work is a survival strategy for many households. The sources of income of the elderly also indicate that most elderly in the country rely on factor income which is mainly earned through their work. The work benefits are nearly absent and transfer income covers only a smaller proportion. However, there are also some positive spillovers of work. Elderly who work have better autonomy and involvement in household level decision making. The working elderly have better self-rated health, lower morbidity levels and better psychological well being.

## Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm in Karnataka

– Prof Parmod Kumar

This study makes a comparative assessment of oil palm production with other field and plantation crops grown by the selected farmers in Karnataka. The study provides a comparison of productivity across various crops grown by

oil palm farmers. The study also provides a snapshot of subsidy provisions made by the state government. Two districts in Karnataka namely Kodagu and Davanagere were selected for the study. From the selected districts, one taluk was



selected having the highest area under oil palm. From each selected taluk, appropriate number of villages were selected having significant area under exotic and indigenous varieties. From the selected villages, 100 palm oil growing farmers were covered in each selected district. The sample in Kodagu consists of exotic palm oil growers and the sample in Davanagere contains the indigenous variety. At the aggregate, a total of 200 sample farmers were interviewed using a structured questionnaire prepared exclusively for the purpose of the study. The data was analysed with respect to net operational area. For this purpose, the sample farmers were grouped as marginal, small, medium and large farmers as per the Agricultural Census classification.

At aggregate, around 16 per cent of the cultivated area by the selected farmers was under oil palm. The average area under oil palm among selected households was 3.56 acres per household. Per household area under indigenous varieties was 2.91 acres whereas under exotic varieties, it was 4.21 acres. The average production of FFBs for exotic varieties was around 3 tonnes per acre whereas it was slightly above 4 tonnes per acre in the indigenous varieties. According to our field data, per tonne price received by our selected households averaged at Rs 6,571 per tonne for exotic varieties and Rs 6,713 for the indigenous variety whereas the declared minimum support price was Rs 9,500 per tonne. The farmers indicated that they will be receiving the balance amount but it may take at least six months' time after the procurement of produce by the concerned agency. The gross value of output per household was found higher for exotic varieties (Rs 1.21 lakh) compared to indigenous varieties (Rs 1.19 lakh). However, the value of output per acre of indigenous variety was Rs 41 thousand compared to Rs 29 thousand for the exotic variety. On an average, the value of output per acre of perennial crops was higher compared to field crops grouped under kharif and rabi. The value of productivity per acre was above Rs 5 lakh in the case of ginger and silver oak; between Rs 1 to 2 lakh for banana, mulberry and onion; between

Rs 50 thousand to 1 lakh in the case of tobacco, sugarcane, arecanut, sapota and coconut; between Rs 30 thousand to Rs 50 thousand for coffee, oil palm, paddy, maize and cowpea; and less than Rs 30 thousand for other low value commodities like ragi, jowar fodder and some oilseed crops that are mostly grown in dryland areas. The oil palm productivity was found lower than the aggregate average.

The average revenue earned per acre from exotic variety of oil palm was Rs 29 thousand and that of indigenous variety was Rs 40.8 thousand. Cost of cultivation of exotic oil palm was measured at Rs 27.5 thousand per acre compared to Rs 37.5 thousand per acre of indigenous oil palm. Per acre net profits (over total cost) ranged between Rs 4 and Rs 39 thousand in exotic variety and between Rs 3 thousand and Rs 14 thousand in the case of indigenous variety. Thus, profit on both the varieties was not very encouraging for the farmers. There were mainly two reasons for almost nil profit in the case of exotic variety and lower than expected profit in indigenous variety. On the one hand, the productivity realised by our sample farmers was less than that of farmers in other states. Farmers in Andhra Pradesh achieved 9-10 tonnes per acre while farmers in Tamil Nadu achieved 7-8 tonnes per acre. According to secondary data by the state government, during 2014-15, productivity of oil palm in Karnataka was 3.67 tonnes per acre and in our sampled districts it was 4.38 tonnes per acre in Davanagere district and 2.94 tonnes per acre in Kodagu district. The second reason for low profitability in Karnataka as indicated by farmers during our interaction with them at the time of field survey was that the declared Minimum Support Price is very low. The farmers pointed out that the MSP was not only low but it was also not being protected at the time of harvest. Only a part of the MSP was paid to the farmers at the time of harvest and the balance was cleared almost six months later. The MSP was not sufficient to cover appropriately the cost of cultivation which was on the rise because of the increasing wage rate and given the fact that 50 per



cent to 60 per cent cost of cultivation was that of labour cost. The farmers opined at the time of the survey that they were not able to sustain oil palm cultivation because of increasing cost and lack of protection from government in terms of increase in MSP. Many of them uprooted oil palm trees and shifted to field crops for this reason. The farmers demanded minimum support price at least up to Rs 15,000 per tonne as the present MSP could not cover appropriately the cost of cultivation and could not provide them some incentive to continue and expand oil palm cultivation. At present, they are offered only Rs 9,500 per tonne, that too with a long-time lag after the procurement of FFBs.

On our question about what changes the farmers suggested to increase acreage under oil palm cultivation, a clear majority of the farmers (57 per cent) called for increasing the minimum support price of oil palm as the present price structure

was not providing enough incentives to grow this crop. Another 23 per cent demanded help for modern equipment for harvesting the fresh fruit bunches as it was a tedious job. The other major suggestions were increasing awareness about oil palm cultivation as very few farmers were ready to shift to oil palm despite the government help available for this crop. Increase in awareness could also improve productivity with better knowledge dissemination on what to do and what not to do in the cultivation of this crop. Timely payment was another requirement from the farmers as they were paid only a part of the total value of their crop that was causing a liquidity crunch among the growers. Across various farm size holdings, enhancement in price and harvesting equipment was the requirement from both small as well as large farmers.

## **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm (All-India Consolidated Report)**

*– Prof Parmod Kumar*

The study titled “Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm” was undertaken by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bangalore at the behest of the Department of Agriculture Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. The study is a consolidated all-India report that includes Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This study makes a comparative assessment of oil palm production with other field and plantation crops grown by the selected farmers in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The study provides comparison of productivity across various crops grown by oil palm farmers. The study also provides a snapshot of subsidy provisions made by the state governments. The study is based on both secondary data as well as primary survey. The secondary data is collected from the available

published sources like Agriculture Statistics at a Glance and the concerned agriculture departments from the selected states. Primary survey was carried out based on an outlined questionnaire prepared for the purpose of this study. Two highest area districts were selected from each selected state namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. From the selected districts, one taluk was selected having the highest area under oil palm. From each selected taluk, an appropriate number of villages were selected having a significant area under exotic and indigenous varieties. In this way, from each selected district/taluk, 50 households who grow indigenous variety and 50 households who grow exotic variety of oil palm were selected. Thus, a total number of 100 indigenous farmers and 100 exotic farmers were surveyed in detail in each selected state. The sample at the all-India level is 600 households with 300 each growing indigenous and exotic varieties of oil palm. In addition to

collection of information from the households, the state, district and village/taluk officials were also interviewed and information relevant for the project was sought.

The average area planted under indigenous varieties was by and large higher than that of exotic varieties among all our selected households with the only exception of medium and large farmers in Karnataka and small farmers in Andhra Pradesh. On average, area planted per household (variety wise) was the highest in Andhra Pradesh, followed by Tamil Nadu and it was the least in Karnataka. The average production of FFBs for exotic varieties was around 3 tonnes per acre whereas it was slightly above 4 tonnes per acre in the indigenous varieties in Karnataka. In Andhra Pradesh, the average productivity of exotic variety was higher compared to the indigenous variety among the selected households and in both the cases, productivity in Andhra Pradesh was double or more than double as compared to that of Karnataka. On average, productivity of exotic variety in Andhra Pradesh was 10.4 tonnes per acre compared with 9.6 tonnes per acre for indigenous variety. In contrast, average productivity of exotic variety in Tamil Nadu lay between that of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh while productivity of indigenous variety in Tamil Nadu was much above compared to both Karnataka as well as Andhra Pradesh. Average productivity of exotic variety in Tamil Nadu was 7.7 tonnes per acre whereas indigenous variety averaged at 15 tonnes per acre.

According to our field data, per tonne price received by our selected households averaged at Rs 6571 per tonne for exotic varieties and Rs 6713 for the indigenous variety in Karnataka whereas the declared minimum support price was Rs 9500 per tonne. In Andhra Pradesh, a uniform price of Rs 6500 per tonne was obtained by all the selected farmers whereas in Tamil Nadu, average price obtained was Rs 5380 for exotic variety and Rs 5412 per tonne for indigenous variety. In Karnataka, the value of output per acre of indigenous variety was Rs 41 thousand in comparison to exotic variety of Rs

29 thousand. In Andhra Pradesh, productivity per acre of exotic variety was Rs 67 thousand compared to Rs 62 thousand in the case of indigenous variety. In Tamil Nadu, productivity of indigenous variety was almost double, Rs 81 thousand per acre compared to exotic variety which averaged at Rs 41 thousand per acre. Along with oil palm, the sample farmers were also growing many other crops. On an average, the value of output per acre of perennial crops was higher compared to field crops grouped under kharif and rabi. In Karnataka, the value of productivity per acre was above Rs 5 lakh in the case of ginger and silver oak; between Rs 1 to 2 lakh for banana, mulberry and onion; between Rs 50 thousand to Rs 1 lakh in the case of tobacco, sugarcane, arecanut, sapota and coconut; between Rs 30 thousand to Rs 50 thousand for coffee, oil palm, paddy, maize and cowpea; and less than Rs 30 thousand for other low value commodities like ragi, jowar fodder and some oilseed crops that are mostly grown in dryland area. In Andhra Pradesh, productivity per acre for field crops like paddy was Rs 38 thousand per acre compared to perennial crops whose productivity was more than double, around Rs 80 thousand in the case of lemon, cashew nuts and coconut while the productivity of oil palm lay between field crops and perennial crops, Rs 64 thousand per acre. Similar was the situation in Tamil Nadu as well. Productivity of field crops like kharif and rabi paddy, cotton and pulses ranged between Rs 6 thousand to Rs 44 thousand whereas annual crops like sugarcane recorded annual productivity of Rs 60 thousand. In comparison to these crops, productivity of oil palm was slightly above Rs 61 thousand per acre. Thus, productivity of oil palm competed well with the low value crops, but it was found less competitive when compared with high value commodities, especially perennial crops like coffee (including inter-crops like pepper), banana, arecanut, coconut and even field crops like sugarcane, especially in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Comparing the two varieties across the three states, net profit for indigenous variety was Rs 3.3 thousand in Karnataka, Rs 25 thousand in Andhra

Pradesh and Rs 44 thousand in Tamil Nadu. In the case of exotic variety, net profit was Rs 1.3 thousand in Karnataka, Rs 28 thousand in Andhra Pradesh and Rs 4 thousand in Tamil Nadu. On our question, what changes farmers suggested to increase acreage under oil palm cultivation: A clear majority of the farmers (57 per cent in Karnataka and 54 per cent in Andhra Pradesh) called for increasing the minimum support price of oil palm as the present price structure was not providing enough incentives to grow this crop. Another 23 per cent in Karnataka and 10 per cent in Andhra Pradesh demanded help for modern equipment for harvesting the fresh fruit bunches as it was a tedious job, especially because with the increase in age, the height of the plants grow and it becomes

difficult to reach the fruit for harvesting. The other major suggestion was increasing awareness about oil palm cultivation as very few farmers were ready to shift to oil palm despite the government help available for this crop. Increase in awareness could also improve productivity with better knowledge dissemination on what to do and what not to do in the cultivation of this crop. Timely payment was another requirement from the farmers as they were paid only a part of the total value of their crop that was causing a liquidity crunch among the growers. Across various farm size holdings, enhancement in price and harvesting equipment was the requirement from both small as well as large farmers.

## Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers

– Prof D Rajasekhar, Dr R Manjula and Erlend Berg

### The Context

Single-window service centres (SWSCs) were set up in one taluk in each of 30 districts in Karnataka by the state government and German international cooperation to address the problem of fragmented delivery of social security benefits and to improve access to government social security schemes among unorganised workers. SWSCs aimed to promote awareness of and access to government social security schemes among unorganised workers. The function of manning SWSCs and facilitation of social security benefits was assigned to secretaries of Gram Panchayats (GPs) as an additional task. To motivate GP secretaries to undertake this additional task, performance-based financial incentives were provided.

### Objectives and Research Design

The main objective of the study was to analyse the extent to which SWSCs with GP secretaries as facilitators have improved awareness of and access to government social security schemes. The Randomised Controlled Trial design was adopted

to assess the impact before and after the setting up of SWSCs, and with and without them. The key outcome measures are the number of social benefit applications submitted by households, as well as awareness of these schemes. In all, the primary data were collected from 2,322 households from 154 GPs spread across nine taluks of Karnataka.

### Key Findings

The impact of SWSCs on the awareness and access to key social security schemes among the unorganised worker households was mixed. The project did have a positive impact in the case of awareness of CWWB and CVDS. The households from the villages with incentive pay SWSCs were more aware of these two schemes as compared to those from flat and control villages. The potential of SWSCs to provide awareness of and access to 13 social security schemes was eroded by the following factors: i) GP secretaries as SWSC facilitators did not work because of their frequent transfer, lack of continuity and widespread practice of placing more than one GP under one secretary.

ii) Financial incentives could not be provided to GP secretaries due to several factors. iii) The setting up of Bapuji Sewa Kendras by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department with similar functions in June 2016 contributed to changed priorities of GPs. Given that GP staff is controlled by this department, GPs have started to assign more priority to schemes to be facilitated through Bapuji Sewa Kendras rather than to those assigned to SWSCs. iv) SWSCs have also faced difficulty to promote schemes such as Mythri and Manaswini because of the limited target group and thereby limited scope. v) The implementation responsibility of some of the schemes changed from one department to another, leading to a

decline in the number of schemes that could be facilitated by SWSCs. vi) The transformation of the scheme from NPS-Lite to APY during the project period, and associated complications have made the facilitation challenging.

The project improved awareness on different social security schemes among grama panchayat officials. There was also a positive impact on the awareness of CWWB and CVDS (schemes implemented by the Labour Department). The potential of the project to have an effect on awareness of and access to the other schemes was reduced by factors over which the SWSC project did not have much control.

## **Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study**

*– Prof Krishna Raj*

The study assesses the impact of climate change on the efficiency of water supply and demand management and adaptation strategies in New York and Bangalore cities. Frequent incidents of climate change make water scarcer and also expensive as the rainfall patterns are uneven over the years. Severe droughts would adversely affect the water flow in the river basins and replenishing of ground water. Increasing reliability on river water supply for meeting various economic needs and particularly drinking water is unsustainable unless we take coping and adaptation measures. Whereas developed countries have quickly evolved coping mechanisms to face climate change led economic implications, developing countries including India lag behind in taking climate change very seriously to protect the river basins. Therefore, adoption of the New York City model will help in the protection of river catchment areas for lasting supply of water. There are striking similarities in dependence and impounding of water for New York and Bangalore cities. Both cities impound water away from more than 100

km and depend on critical watersheds or river catchments. New York city completely depends on Cat skills and Delaware watersheds for water supply and Bangalore depends entirely on river Cauvery which has watershed in Talacauvery and Bhagamandala in Western Ghats in Kodagu. When New York City faced severe drought conditions in the 1980s, protection of Cat skills and Delaware water bodies was taken up. The New York City Corporation made one-time huge investment to protect both forest and agricultural lands by compensating the farming community, taking up afforestation and also imposing restrictions on using chemical fertilisers and pesticides by promoting organic farming. This includes practices of sustainable farming, limiting use of fertilisers and preventing the dumping of waste products. All these efforts have ensured high water quality with a strong partnership with local stakeholders and communities. This has led to the increasing availability of clean water which serves the 8 million New York population even without the cost of water treatment. These challenging efforts

to mitigate climate change led water shortage in catchment areas has reduced the huge cost of water treatment and ensured reliability of water supply. But in the case of Bangalore city, drinking water needs of 8.5 million people rest with water drawn from the river Cauvery. Failure to protect the watershed of Western Ghats, unabated deforestation in the river catchments have largely impacted on the rain pattern and caused a lasting catastrophe to end the abundance of Cauvery water. The riparian states of the Cauvery river rarely appreciate this fact about the reduced flow and value the water and watershed of Western Ghats.

Creating a Cauvery River Watershed Protection Fund by the riparian states particularly Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will help address climate change or droughts, help afforestation efforts, compensate the farming community to protect the forests and ensure water availability for all the states. The creation of a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Kodagu district on the lines of New York City model for conservation of forests in Kodagu district is very important for the sustainability of the Cauvery river basin for meeting the water demands of riparian states.

## Theorising Farm Non-farm Linkages in Rural India

– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev

### Introduction

The rural non-farm (RNF) sector plays a crucial role in the growth and development of an economy. In developing economies, around 10 to 30 per cent of the rural workforce is engaged in non-farm activities, which contribute around 35 to 50 per cent of rural income (Haggblade *et al*, 2007). The activities of this sector vary enormously from self-employment in cottage-based industries to jobs contracted from large multinational corporations. For the rural Indian economy too, this sector makes a considerable contribution.

Traditionally, researchers considered the rural non-farm sector a 'residual sector', which accommodated the excess workforce from the agricultural sector (Vaidyanathan, 1986). Agricultural stagnation, which pushes the labour force into non-farm activities, was considered to be the necessary condition for the existence of the RNF sector (Vaidyanathan, 1986; Haggblade *et al*, 2007). This perception, however, has changed over time, and studies have observed a positive relationship between farm and non-farm growth in developed agricultural regions (Lanjouw and Lanjouw, 2001). Three reasons were primarily put forth as driving the growth of non-farm activities

in rural regions. First, higher labour productivity in agriculture increases the supply of food. This, in turn, releases family labour for non-farm activities (factor market linkage). Secondly, increasing farm income provides opportunities for farm households to make investments in non-farm activities (production linkage). Thirdly, higher agricultural income generates demand for locally produced labour-intensive goods, and this leads to the growth of the RNF sector (consumption linkage).

These findings have shifted the focus of research towards the RNF sector and its pattern of dependence on agriculture. However, the agricultural sector is not homogenous and several researchers have questioned the assertion that even the affluent farmer class are a driving force for non-farm growth.

In this background, we intend to study the nature of linkages between RNF and the agriculture sectors bringing in heterogeneity through a theoretical model. While there are a large number of empirical studies on the subject, theoretical studies are few in number. Importantly, there is also a dearth of theoretical literature and testing of theoretical conclusions using empirical



data that considers heterogeneity within sectors. This research aims to fill this gap.

## Objectives

In one of our recently completed studies on farm non-farm linkages (Rajeev and Bhattacharjee, 2017), we have conducted field surveys in three states viz. Assam, West Bengal and Karnataka, and different types of farm non-farm relations have been observed in these regions. For example, in Assam, the non-farm activities are found to be primarily traditional and consumption linked. However, in certain parts of Karnataka, non-farm business involves various modern activities like making of M-sand for urban construction. West Bengal moved from traditional agriculture to high value crops and consequently there is a decline in traditional non-farm activities associated with traditional agriculture (such as a blacksmith making sickles etc.).

This research is aimed at building a unified theoretical model to capture some of these heterogeneous linkages found from our field visits.

## Methodology

We formulated a structuralist model consisting of different sectors such as traditional and modern farm and non-farm sectors to model some of the field level findings theoretically. The theoretical model is subsequently tested with NSSO data, utilising a 3-stage least square technique.

## Major Findings

It has been theoretically established that an expansion of agriculture (both modern and traditional) alone without a corresponding expansion of the urban formal sector would only lead to an expansion of traditional non-farm activities. In order to create an expansion of the modern (rural) non-farm sector, simultaneous expansions of the (urban) formal sector and agriculture are necessary.

With simultaneous expansions of agriculture and the formal urban sectors, modern agriculture along with modern non-farm sector expand unambiguously; but the resultant effects on traditional agriculture along with traditional non-farm activities are not definite. The specific form of agrarian expansion (having its bearing on cropping pattern/land-distribution/institutional arrangements etc.) and the extent of urban formal sector expansion are crucial determining factors.

After establishing the theoretical results, they are tested empirically using NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> round data. Utilising a 3-stage least squares technique, the aforementioned theoretical results are established empirically as well. Further, access to credit is found to play an important role in non-farm sector development.

## Outcomes

In conclusion, the study finds that in order to have a comprehensive change in non-farm paradigms in India, simultaneous expansion of agriculture and urban formal sector is necessary. The traditional non-farm sector will continue to dominate the rural economy if there is an uneven development where agriculture expands, but the urban economy is not sufficiently equipped to pull the development process; an 'agriculture first' or 'agriculture alone' strategy may falter to bring about a comprehensive change in the rural economy. A lack of holistic policies has, arguably, led to growing unevenness across rural regions in India leading to a divergence of growth across regions.

## Unique Contribution

By considering a heterogeneous agriculture and non-farm sectors, the study has incorporated observations from field visits which have not been reflected in other literature in the area. This improvement has strengthened the analysis, which has allowed us to derive policy options that are more strongly relevant in the Indian context.



## Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025

– Prof Krishna Raj

The constitutional rights for historically deprived sections of society have been well thought-out by the fathers of the Constitution and are consciously recognised, inalienable and unalterable. The rights to equal opportunity and wellbeing through preferential treatment in educational and economic spheres in favour of the weaker sections of the people is embedded in the foundation of the Constitution which cannot be abrogated until their social and economic upliftment is on par with the economically privileged social groups.

Karnataka has achieved significant growth and development. The state has been successful in reducing poverty, providing employment, and improving human development indicators such as levels of literacy, education and health in the last 70 years of the development process. However, the share of development opportunities is evidently unequal, and it has put tremendous pressure on the government to bring all the deprived sections of society such as SCs, STs, BCs, minorities, women, children, senior citizens, persons with disability, transgenders and the highly marginalised members of society and the poor among the forward communities in the development process. They combined together constitute about 95 per cent of the total population of the state. Their social and economic conditions are nowhere comparable with that of the economically privileged and forward castes.

Undoubtedly, the state has given preferential treatment by a wide variety of affirmative policy initiatives and programmes for the empowerment of these social groups. But evidence shows that economic and social gaps are widening between the deprived and highly privileged groups in recent years. The disgraceful socioeconomic condition of socially excluded sections of society, particularly the poorest among various social groups, is mainly

attributed to the existence of social hierarchies based on caste, ethnicity and religion; this has caused market segmentation and limited access to public goods such as health, education and employment.

The data shows that SCs, STs, BCs, minorities and women are among the most vulnerable sections of society, going by all the social, economic, educational and human development indices. Economic development under the new economic policy has been unleashing stiff competition, thereby causing a “development deficit” for these groups, given their social and economic background. The social and economic opportunities under liberalisation have not reached them, given the status of their asset bases and income levels in terms of land holding and levels of poverty relative to other groups of society. The unequal level playing field heralded by liberalisation has made them bear the brunt of unemployment and continued multidimensional poverty both at the state and national levels.

The representation of these social groups in public and private jobs is absolutely low, given the low levels of access to higher education among them. The lack of entrepreneurship given their economic backwardness or dearth of capital is very high among these groups in comparison with forward castes. The levels of literacy and education continue to be very low and has resulted in their low participation rate in the employment market. Employment opportunities in the private sector are not fully accessible to many SCs, STs, BCs, minorities and women owing to lack of skill development and orientation towards availability of jobs. Even today, many opportunities opened by economic liberalisation are still a distant dream for the socially and economically deprived sections of society.

The inferiority complex due to the existence of the evil practices of casteism has still alienated the deprived sections of society, particularly in rural areas of the state. The rates of atrocities on these social groups are increasing as per the evidence. They continue to lead a meagre life in slums due to lack of basic amenities like housing, water and sanitation facilities in urban areas.

The developmental effectiveness of government policy must intend to make Karnataka free from hunger, poverty and unemployment, which certainly ensures social and justice and empowerment of deprived sections of society. Therefore, the development process should help to reduce social and economic inequality and

impart confidence and mutual respect among the social groups since they are seriously lagging with respect to most of the social, economic, educational, political and human development indicators. The deprivation is widespread among these weaker sections as per the analysis of the social, economic and educational status data indicated in this report.

In this background, there is an urgent need to review and monitor affirmative policy initiatives in the context of available data and evidence and provide a road map for new policy initiatives to empower these downtrodden sections of society by 2025 as part of the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025.

## A Study on Sustainable Financing for Urban Karnataka

– Prof Kala Sridhar and Dr S Manasi

The terms of reference between ISEC-CRUA and City Managers' Association of Karnataka (CMAK) focused on the below deliverables:

- Analyse the major revenue sources in selected urban local bodies (ULBs) of the state.
- Assess preparedness of the selected ULBs to tap into innovative financing options such as land and municipal bonds.
- Suggest measures to improve the taxation and tax collection mechanisms in the selected ULBs.
- Review and reform (where necessary) bases of assessments of revenue streams.
- Explore how to maximise collection of revenues including review and recommendations to improve collection efficiency through use of technology.
- Suggest enhancement of revenue sources by suitable mechanisms that can be implemented in the selected ULBs.
- Estimate revenue capacities of the ULBs and recommend expansion capabilities.

The study area consisted of the following ULBs in the state, which was arrived at taking into

account where they are located geographically and also their size and municipal status:

- Hubli-Dharwad City Corporation
- Davangere City Corporation
- Bidar City Municipal Council (CMC)
- Sira CMC
- Yadgir CMC
- Chamarajanagar CMC
- Ullal Town Municipal Council (TMC)
- Bangarpet TMC
- KR Nagar TMC
- Lingasugur TMC
- Haliyal TMC
- Sakleshpur TMC

The methodology of the study involved visits to each of the selected 12 Urban Local Bodies of Karnataka, study of their audited financial statements, analysis of their major revenue sources including tax and non-tax revenues, estimation of revenue capacities for each of the ULBs, and recommendation of measures to improve the taxation, tax collection and revenue generation mechanisms.

Based on the findings, this study strongly recommends increasing revenue compliance from non-paying and unassessed properties to include the base, which has the effect of increasing the property tax base for all ULBs across the board. Once the tax base is expanded, the next step is to increase property guidance values for private properties, in accordance with values published by the state's IGR, in a gradual manner. Water connections have to be metered. The study urges the ULBs to consider the issue of trade licences for street vendors and hawkers, and increasing rents from municipal buildings, where some TMCs have potential.

It is recommended that the ULBs tap the additional revenue potential by taxing the non-

paying and the unassessed properties, since the revenue potential is substantial even without applying the IGR rates immediately. If the IGR rates were to be applied, they may be gradually increased, although a cursory comparison of the per unit property tax revenues before and after the IGR rates are more plausible to be implemented in certain ULBs than in others.

Further, irrespective of ULBs, across Class 1, 2 and 3 cities, it was agreed that GIS was an important intervention that could aid in the reassessment of the properties to effectively bring new commercial and residential properties into the tax net in all ULBs. However, the costs of GIS and water metering are not taken into account.

## Social Science Journals in India

– Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr B B Chand

The study of 2,131 journals published in social sciences shows that until the year 2000, there were 708 journals. However, the growth of journal publishing has been exponential after the year 2000. Considering the developments in ICT and cost advantage that web publishing has provided, many of the new journals are available online. It is in the area of Economics and allied subjects that the largest numbers of social science journals are published from India. What is interesting to note is that the commercial publishers are currently showing interest in publishing social science journals. However, the established commercial publishers are very selective. Partnerships between the commercial publishers and institutions/associations are increasing so as to reach out to a wider audience through both online as well as print version. Many journals are still not being able to furnish their basic information on the web, thus seriously hampering their discoverability. It is important to note that some of the commercial vendors are extending their support to provide online access facility to the institution/ association

published journals. There are a few open access journals in the area of social sciences published from India; but the question of quality continues to be a major concern. While measuring the quality of journals, we have observed that it is only the well-established journals that are doing well in terms of publishing quality research papers. By and large, journals from the subject of Economics and allied subjects dominate the list of quality journals measured in terms of h-index. Many of the top journals are associated with institutions or associations and published by commercial publishers.

It is crucial that social science journals are made discoverable. Efforts should be made towards making good journals available online, either through journal hosting websites or low-cost aggregators such as J-STOR and AGECON search, which have a wider reach as well. A full text database of core social science journals published from India is also needed to be developed so as to facilitate a better literature search with standard

value additions. To track citations, an Indian Social Science Citation Database should be developed and maintained for an accurate measurement of citations. Also, the journal publishers and

reviewers have a larger role to play in increasing the quality of articles by developing a quick and efficient peer review system.

## **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, Prof I Maruthi and Prof Parmod Kumar*

The primary data was collected from 4,033 beneficiaries across the country covering 10 major components namely Area Expansion, Rejuvenation, Protected Cultivation, Nurseries, Promotion of IPM/INM, Pollination support through Bee Keeping, Water Resources, Horticulture Mechanisation, Integrated Post-Harvest Management and Creation of Market Infrastructure. In addition to the sample survey, a few case studies were documented. At the all-India level, beneficiary survey was conducted covering 19% (112) of the total districts in India (593), 516 taluks and 1,669 villages.

The all-India average operated area of beneficiaries was 3.04 ha per household. Groundwater was the major source of irrigation in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Puducherry and Chhattisgarh. Flood irrigation accounts for 40%, followed by Drip irrigation (34%), Sprinkler irrigation (12%) and others (14%). The cropping pattern shows that 55% of the cropped area is under horticulture, followed by agriculture (41%), plantation crops (2.52%) and forestry (1.62%). At the all-India level, only 26.26% of horticulture farmers have insured their crops. Most of farmers in Odisha (98.5%) have insured their crops, followed by Madhya Pradesh (76.92%) and Rajasthan (60%). Around 88% of the beneficiaries are aware of NHM/HMNEH scheme, with their primary source of information being the

Horticulture Department (70%). The average area under horticulture has increased from 0.71 ha per household to 1.01 ha after the adoption of NHM/HMNEH. Fruits (from 50.04% to 53.79%) and flowers (from 2.28% to 3.51%) across states have recorded an incremental increase in area. The trend in productivity indicates that there has been a rise in the overall productivity from 8.53 tons per ha to 17.89 tons per ha.

Average household income for the selected beneficiaries before the implementation of the programme was Rs 0.73 lakh per annum, which increased to Rs 1.30 lakh per annum after the implementation of the programme (an increase of 78%). The highest net income rise has been witnessed by Maharashtra from Rs 1.26 lakh to Rs 3.31 lakh, followed by Goa Rs 0.66 lakh to Rs 1.94 lakh and Karnataka from Rs 2.68 lakh to Rs 3.92 lakh. The annual employment creation from NHM/HMNEH scheme is about 322 man-days. The total wage income reported amounts to Rs 84,870 per HH per annum. The average man-days are found to be the highest in Madhya Pradesh (771 man-days) followed by Andhra Pradesh (556 man-days) and Maharashtra (506 man-days). Annual average household wage income was highest in Kerala (Rs 1.46 lakh) followed by Madhya Pradesh (Rs 1.41 lakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs 1.40 lakh). The findings of the study have provided useful insights for improvement of the efficacy of the programme.

## Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers' Income and Welfare in Karnataka

– Dr A V Manjunatha, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Prof I Maruthi, Dr K B Ramappa,  
Prof Krishna Raj, Dr M Balasubramanian and Dr Channamma Kambara

A comprehensive development plan was developed for a selected village each from eight districts using the Integrated Farming System Approach by considering the baseline information. Both primary and secondary data was considered for identifying the probable interventions, crop and enterprise diversification for enhancing farmers' income in the selected villages. The identified IFS models can be replicated carefully outside the study area with similar conditions. Findings and policy suggestion are: (i) Due to the adoption of IFS on the farm, the farm incomes can be enhanced by at least 30 per cent on a conservative basis considering both irrigated and rainfed lands on the farm. The advent of irrigation results in doubling of farm income with the adoption of the appropriate cropping pattern. The advent of irrigation in IFS results in sustainable farm incomes enhancing the farm income by sustaining the enhanced farm incomes; (ii) Nearly 60 per cent of the farmers were unaware of soil test and its benefits. Hence awareness must be created among the farmers towards soil testing for following the recommendation based on test results; (iii) Appropriate cropping pattern must be suggested exclusively to individual farmers based on the soil type, socioeconomic condition and infrastructure available. This needs to be taken care of by the extension personnel. Post implementation of the suitable model, timely monitoring and guidance may be given to the farmers to ensure better results; (iv) This study revealed that a majority of the farmers could cultivate only in kharif season as they were largely dependent on monsoonal rainfall. Thus, with constraints of irrigation and rainfall, farmers could hardly take up crops in rabi. Hence farmers must be educated regarding the various cropping patterns suitable for varied weather conditions and the knowledge regarding

judicious use of irrigation water; (vi) Excessive use of inputs and traditional methods of cultivation have resulted in higher cost of cultivation. Hence farmers must be educated regarding the right input dose and modern cost saving techniques in farming to reduce costs; (v) Excess use of chemicals has affected soil fertility, reducing productivity levels. Hence, imparting knowledge to farmers regarding restoring soil fertility by applying farm yard manures and practicing organic cultivation are the need of the hour; (vi) Suitable IFS models must be designed, specific to each locality that can enhance the farmers' income. This can improve the income and livelihood status of the farmers; (vii) Livestock has been the additional source of farmers' income. Extensive research on improvement of livestock health and nutrition and breed improvement are the measures to be taken; (viii) Promoting group marketing, organised marketing works well for produce with relatively elastic demand such as milk, fruits, vegetables, when compared with produce with relatively inelastic demand such as foodgrains. Such efforts for foodgrains can be coupled with the existing cooperative marketing / FPOs and similar efforts to gain advantage of the bargaining power already available with farmers in the villages; and (ix) Encouraging cultivation of millets will enhance farm incomes, especially as small millets such as Fox tail millet, Kodo millet, Proso millet, Little millet and Barn yard millet are high value – low water crops and they come to harvest within 80 days. They are also called climate smart crops which can enhance farm incomes through assured marketing since there is assured market for these crops in urban areas due to the increasing proportion of diabetic and obese population. Farmers need to make use of this opportunity and enhance supply for the benefit of the people.



## Economic Impact Evaluation of Varuna Mitra on Agriculture

– Dr A V Manjunatha

Despite the existence of various forecast services in India, there exist limited accuracy in the prediction. To address this, the Karnataka State Disaster Monitoring Centre launched the scheme of Varuna Mitra in 2010, which is superior to others on two counts: One, it is an interactive service, and two, it provides location specific weather forecast up to the panchayat level for a period of 3 days every 12-hours. In this paper, we have assessed the impact of Varuna Mitra from 1,350 sample farmers distributed across nine districts of high, moderate and low rainfall regions. Data with and without

information was collected from farmers for 2016-17 to assess the impact of the service. The calls were seen to increase at an annual rate of 61.55 % from 6,565 in 2011 to 10.42 lakh in 2016. Results indicate a reduction in the cost of cultivation and post-harvest losses and improvements in crop yields and net income in around half of the farmers. Overall, the farmers could realise incremental net gain of Rs 5106 per acre from the forecast or Rs 18,005 per farmer. Projected at state level, the net gains turn out to be Rs 495 crore.

## A Comprehensive Study of the Issues of Coconut Production in Karnataka

– Prof I Maruthi

India is the second largest producer of coconut in the world; first in productivity and third in area under cultivation. In the country, Karnataka was the second highest in area (526.38 Ha.) of cultivation and its share was 25.2 per cent during 2015-16. The cultivation of coconut crop is gradually increasing in Karnataka. Through coconut crop, many people are getting direct or indirect employment. The main objectives of the study are: To investigate growth of area, production and productivity of coconut cultivation in Karnataka. Secondly, to study the socio-economic profile of coconut farmers in selected households. Third, to analyse the cost of cultivation and estimate the profitability in coconut cultivation in Karnataka. Fourthly, to study the problems and prospects of coconut cultivation in Karnataka, and finally, to recommend suitable policy to the coconut cultivators to overcome their problems. The study selected three districts, namely: Tumakuru, Hassan and Chitradurga. In each district, 80 households were selected and the total sample size was 240. The primary study period was from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

The main findings of the study are: Farmers were not insured due to reasons like: Not interested, lack of awareness; don't know about policy information and no trust in insurance companies. Farmers took institutional loans and some of them borrowed money from non-institutional sources. Some of the farmers expressed the view that they want better varieties and more yield plants. The study identified the different problems faced by the farmers and different diseases that affected the coconut garden/trees. Nearly 27 per cent of the farmers said that there was a middlemen problem in their places and 15 per cent of the coconut farmers said that there was a transportation problem in their place. Among the social groups involved in cultivation of coconut crop, SCs were low in number.

The main policy suggestions are: To avoid loss to farmers, the government has to provide some subsidies to construct sheds for coconut farmers. To avoid middlemen/brokers, the government has to provide alternative facilities to the coconut farmers. To enable the inclusive growth of marginal



and small farmers, the government has to provide some technical/financial/extension/facilities to

them. For SC farmers' growth, it has to provide some intensive facilities to them.

## Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India

– Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha

In view of a steady shrinkage of agricultural land over time, the biggest challenge before the world today is to ensure enough food for an ever-growing population. The presence of healthy, fertile soils has now become a greater necessity than ever before and hence, understanding the health status of our soil systems assumes significance, especially from the viewpoint of increasing the agricultural production. Frequent testing of soil quality is the only option for farmers to know how best to treat their soil so that in turn it can give them the maximum yield they need. Realising the issues and challenges involved in the implementation of soil health programmes over time, the government of India launched a Soil Health Card Scheme on February 19, 2015 with a focused attention on the soil health of agricultural areas across the country with a view to enhancing agricultural productivity through a judicious use of inputs, especially fertilisers. The SHC is expected to help the farmers identify the health status of their soil systems and make judicious use of soil nutrients and thereby an enhanced crop productivity and reduction in the cost of inputs/cultivation. This study is an attempt aimed at understanding and documenting issues related to the implementation, awareness, adoption and impact of the SHC scheme on the farming community in India.

The study relied upon both the primary and secondary data. The selected states under the study include Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. A multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted as part of the sampling framework. Based on the implementation status

of the SHC programme in each state, two districts and two taluks/tehsils were selected for the study. A sample of 60 soil-tested and 30 control (not soil-tested) farmers were selected randomly from each district using a cluster approach. Thus, the study involved a total of 120 soil-tested farmers (under SHC scheme) and 60 control farmers for the survey. The list of soil-tested farmers under the SHC scheme was drawn from the respective state department of agriculture. Finally, three major crops cultivated by these sample farmers were considered for analysing the issues related to the implementation, awareness, adoption and impact of the SHC scheme on crop productivity.

Regarding the status of implementation, the study found that excepting the soil sample collection and sample testing, the achievements of the SHC scheme are less than 20 to 26 per cent related to the printing and distribution of SHCs in Cycle II (2017-18 to 2018-19) across the country. It is noticed that about 98 per cent of the farmers are aware of soil health cards, and 57 per cent are aware of the ongoing programmes on soil health mission, while a smaller proportion (<20%) know about INM and a reduction in the consumption of chemical fertilisers due to INM. A majority of the soil-tested farmers are found to be more knowledgeable about soil test technology and its associated uses, whereas the proportion is less than 50 per cent in the case of control farmers. However, the situation is slightly better in Bihar, Assam and Punjab states. The state department of agriculture (SDA) is the major source of information on soil test technology in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Bihar

followed by state agriculture universities (SAUs) and private companies in other states.

It is noteworthy to mention that relatively none of the farmers have followed the adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilisers (RDFs) in any of the crops across the sample states. However, for those who adopted them partly or fully, the results reveal that comparatively better yields are observed after the intervention of soil testing and adoption of RDFs (kharif 2015) as against the earlier situation (kharif 2014) in respect of almost all the sample crops chosen across states. The percentage change in yield is highest to the extent of 44 per cent in respect of Bengal gram, followed by wheat (43%) in Karnataka, correspondingly maize (30%) in Madhya Pradesh and red gram (22%) in Maharashtra.

A majority of the farmers consider an increase in yield levels (45%) as the most important change post application of RDFs, followed by improvement in soil texture (12%), whereas improvement in crop growth and grain filling are considered as an important visible change by 38 per cent and 35 per cent of the sample farmers. On the contrary, a majority of the farmers consider low incidence of pest and diseases (46%) and changes in the application of other inputs like seed, labour, pesticide etc. (28%), as the least important changes noticed post adoption of RDFs.

In respect of with and without approaches, the increase in yield levels in the case of soil-tested farmers in comparison to control farmers is to the tune of 1.49 quintal/ acre each in the case of paddy, 0.11 quintals/ acre with respect to wheat and lentil, 0.56 quintals/ acre with regard to red gram and jowar, 0.23 quintals/ acre with regard

to maize crop, 0.36 quintal/acre in respect of ragi, 0.18 quintals/ acre with respect to basmati and 0.90 quintal/acre in the case of soybean during kharif 2015. However, the increase in yield levels may not be directly attributed to the application of recommended doses of fertilisers alone, as there are various other factors associated with it. Apart from the increase in the yield of the crops, there is an improvement in crop growth, changes in the application of other inputs like seed, labour, pesticide etc., less incidence of pest infestation and diseases, improvement in grain filling and improvement in crop growth as revealed by a majority of the sample farmers.

The net returns derived from the application of recommended doses of fertilisers work out to an extent of Rs 3720, Rs 2609, Rs 7891, Rs 240, Rs 2117, Rs 1243, Rs 1043, Rs 4532, and Rs 430 per acre in respect of paddy, wheat, redgram, maize, jowar, ragi, lentil, soybean and basmati crops respectively, over the control farmers. With regard to the problems facing the implementation of SHC scheme, 'soil samples are not collected from individual fields' is a major problem, as reported by farmers, followed by 'soil testing laboratories are far away', 'SHCs are not distributed on time', 'lack of information on soil test technology', 'do not know the benefits of soil testing', 'don't know whom to contact for soil testing' and 'no training campaigns organised'. Therefore, the study suggested the policy makers to address these problems through special training programmes/ camps/ demonstrations along with providing the required facilities and equipment such as soil test laboratories (STLs), manpower, high quality instruments/devices, etc., as these are the main reasons for undue delays in soil test analysis and distribution of SHCs.

## Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and State Activities under National Dairy Plan-I, Karnataka State

– Dr A V Manjunatha

National Dairy Plan I was implemented in 18 major milk producing states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which together account for over 90 per cent of the country's milk production. Under NDP-1, through Fodder Development (FD), efforts are being made to enhance the milk productivity by strengthening the fodder seed multiplication and distribution chain at dairy cooperatives for increasing production and usage of certified / truthfully labelled fodder seeds of best genetics to the farmers. In this outreach project, the tasks

accomplished are as follows: (i) Conducted field surveys through the designed six kind of schedules/questionnaires viz., Village schedule, Village Census schedule, Fodder Seed Grower, Fodder Growers (beneficiary and non-beneficiary) and Primary Dairy Cooperative Society and Milk Union] and (ii) The study was done for two seasons, Rabi 2017-18/ Summer 2018 and Kharif 2018 for 3 milk unions, 9 villages/PDCS, 45 beneficiary fodder seed growers, 135 beneficiary fodder growers and 45 non-beneficiary fodder growers in Karnataka; and (iii) Tabulated excel sheet of the collected primary data has been submitted to the funding institution.

## Work and Workers in the New Service Economy: A Pilot Study in Bangalore

– Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani

The central role of the service sector in driving India's recent economic growth has been widely documented. Scholars, however, have raised questions about the appropriateness of a services-led model of growth, particularly the service sector's capacity to provide jobs to a large number of unskilled workers. Within this broader debate, other important questions relate to the specific nature of urbanisation in a situation where the manufacturing sector employment has dried up, and where informal and irregular work predominantly characterises the nature of urban employment, particularly in the lower rungs of the services sector.

In the backdrop of these broader debates, this report presents the results of a brief pilot study of service sector workers in Bangalore. Bangalore has emerged as a global city, led by the growth of IT and ITES, and represents an iconic vision of

what a developing country city can achieve via the information technology revolution. Alongside IT and ITES, the city has also witnessed the tremendous growth of other services relating to hospitality, entertainment, tourism, travel and so on, generating a large number of lower level service jobs. This study is about unskilled or semi-skilled service workers who enter Bangalore's labour market at the lowest levels, as waiters, waitresses in top end western style branded coffeeshops, and security workers employed by a multinational company engaged in providing security as a service. We explore the relationship between skills and service jobs, within the broad framework of informal work. To what extent do these occupations represent the face of new India? Do service jobs provide a bridge to social and occupational mobility, or can they be described as ghettos? Are the young men and women, working in cafes and as security guards, part of the new

economic dynamism seen in India's large cities, or do they form the shadowy underbelly of the new

urban wealth? These are some of the questions we try to answer.

## **Performance Audit on Management of Sanitary Installations (Toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan Area**

– Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara

Sanitation is an important infrastructure that needs to be addressed urgently. Open defecation pollutes the environment and causes several health hazards. Several initiatives have been taken in India to address the issues, but problems remain. The government of India came up with the National Urban Sanitation Policy in 2008 with special focus on hygiene and affordable sanitation facilities for urban poor and women (Dasra, 2012). The recent Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) aims to clean India by 2019. In this backdrop, the focus of this study is limited to doing a performance audit of Management of Sanitary Installations (toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan Area.

Bangalore's urbanisation is subject to problems of unplanned growth. Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) has been striving to improve sanitation services in the city. Besides, there are services provided under models public-private partnership, community partnership, Integrated Sanitation Programme etc. In this context, the objectives of the study were to capture people's perceptions on satisfaction with reference to sanitation facilities, identify issues and suggest policy recommendations to improve efficiency. The study is based on the review of literature and primary data collection. Primary surveys of beneficiaries covered 208 toilets including community, public and e-toilets. A total of 5,000 beneficiaries were surveyed, at different time periods of the day and representative of gender and age.

### **Findings**

Levels of service varied across toilet types. Cleanliness inside the toilet was termed

average among 38.38%, while 49.21% indicated cleanliness outside the toilet as average. A total of 56% experienced water scarcity. Bad smell was experienced by 39.91%. Safety and privacy issues prevailed across all toilet types, affecting women. Charges paid varied at Rs 1, 2 and Rs 5. A total of 50.11 per cent were willing to pay more for better quality of service. As many as 84.65% indicated lack of complaint boxes. In the case of complaints lodged, time taken to resolve problems were solved majorly in two to three days, said 43.82%. A big section (47.36 %) of the respondents indicated that there were no proper signboards indicating the toilet direction and location.

### **Key Issues**

The study shows that the availability of public toilets/community toilets/e-toilets in the city is not sufficient. Several issues affected toilet usage. In public toilets, poor operation and maintenance affects usage largely - lack of proper infrastructure, particularly water and lighting affects usage. Poor maintenance and unhygienic conditions add to the woes. Lack of safety and privacy for women was a concern. Public toilets located in the vicinity of market areas were in poor condition besides lacking numbers. In e-toilets, there were technical issues - lighting indication, door closure. In community toilets, rush hours caused inconvenience. Largely complaints were on water scarcity issues, pit logging, absence of door latches and lack of proper lighting besides several issues pertaining to caretakers that affect the maintenance of toilets.

### **Policy Suggestions**

- Improving governance is vital through formulating a sanitation plan and effective

- operation and maintenance guidelines
- Addressing caretakers issues
- Need for Pink toilets/SHE toilets
- Location concerns to be taken care of
- Effective information, education and communication needed
- Addressing infrastructure concerns and advocating right toilet designs are essential
- Community empowerment and preferences are important

## **Incidence and Determinants of Hysterectomy in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A District Level Analysis**

*– Dr T S Syamala*

Hysterectomy, the surgical removal of uterus, has been a serious concern in developed countries for a long time. In India, it is on the rise in recent decades and not much attention has been paid to this issue. According to the fourth round of National Family Health Survey (2015-16), almost three per cent of women in the age group 15-49 have undergone hysterectomy in India and the rates vary considerably between states which range from less than one per cent in Assam to about nine per cent in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. There are different reasons discussed for the rise in hysterectomy rates such as preference by women, force by medical doctors, advancement in medicine technology etc. Incidence of hysterectomy increases the risk of hypertension, obesity and coronary heart disease. Thus, rising levels of hysterectomy is a serious concern. Though there are some studies which focus on the issue, till recently, there was no

large scale data available to understand the issue at a broader level. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 provides information on hysterectomy which facilitates us to study hysterectomy levels for a nationally representative sample and also at the district level. It is also noted that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have higher levels of incidence of uterus removal compared to other states. Therefore, the study focuses on the levels of hysterectomy in districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and background factors influencing the decision to go for hysterectomy at the state level. The objectives of the study are: To assess the incidence of hysterectomy for all the states of India, to assess the levels of hysterectomy at the district level for Andhra Pradesh and to examine the magnitude of influence of background factors on the incidence of hysterectomy in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

## **Knowledge and Utilisation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram for Institutional Deliveries in the Public Health Institutions: A study in Chamarajnagar District of Karnataka**

*– Prof C M Lakshmana and Dr C Yogananda*

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) was launched on June 1, 2011 by the government of India as part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. The main objective of the scheme was to provide benefit to pregnant women who

access government health facilities for delivery and to reduce infant and mother death. This scheme has been completing 6 years. Hence, in the present study, an attempt is done to understand how the JSSK scheme has helped the beneficiaries.

## Objectives

- to know the status and utilisation of services under JSSK for institutional deliveries in Chamarajnagar district in Karnataka for the last six years.
- to understand the knowledge and awareness about JSSK among benefited women and the extent of various entitlements utilised under for institutional deliveries in the public health facilities in Chamarajnagar district.
- to assess the strengths and weaknesses of JSSK in Chamarajnagar district in Karnataka.

## Data and Methodology

For the study, both quantitative and qualitative data have been used to study the above. The district coming under the backward region of the state has witnessed a relatively low socio-economic status as compared to other districts of the state in terms of demographic and social aspects such as education, literacy and work participation. Available data with regard to JSSK benefit in the HMIS portal has been used to study the progress of JSSK. At the same time, qualitative information has been collected from the field in selected health facilities in Chamarajnagar district.

## Findings

- The beneficiary survey on sample basis in Chamarajnagar district of 103 interviewed women indicated that the women have not made much use of the free diagnosis, free drugs & consumables, free diet and free transportation that are being offered under JSSK scheme.
- One of the most important findings of the study, based on primary data, was that more than half the women were unaware of the JSSK scheme. Despite of this fact, at district level, it needs to be noted that around 62 per cent of women in PHC and around 60 per

cent of women in taluk hospitals were aware about the JSSK scheme.

- It is important to note that around 81 per cent of those women who were aware of JSSK revealed that ANM and ASHA workers were their sources of information.
- However, there were a few instances in urban area where the pregnant women had travelled for more than 25 kms to reach hospitals for availing JSSK benefits. Only around 23 per cent of the sample beneficiaries had made use of 108 ambulance and JSY vehicles to travel from their houses to hospitals.
- It is important to mention that JSSK scheme is on its way to erase the impression from the mind of women that c-section delivery is the rule of the day. The fact that around 70 per cent of the women, out of the total sample, had normal delivery stand testimony to prove that c-section delivery is not needed always.
- Around 33 per cent of those who took advantage of free diet graded it as very good in terms of quality of free diet supplied across various health facilities in the district. Exemption from user benefits and was another popular benefit utilised by almost all the beneficiaries. Cashless delivery was the third most popular benefit used by around 82 per cent of sample out of the 10 different benefits that were enquired about.
- Out of 103 beneficiaries interviewed, 15 beneficiaries reported that they faced problems of one kind or another in delivery. All these sick newborn children were given treatment and around 80 per cent were provided with user charges exemption.
- Reduction in out-of-pocket expenses was one of the most important objectives of the JSSK scheme. Even then, according to primary survey, the beneficiaries of PHC and CHC had to spend around Rs 2,000 for delivery for various purposes.



## Project Reports under Final Revision\*

1. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende, Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Conducting Indepth Study on Contract Farming: Land Leasing and Land Sharing**
3. **Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav)

**Company** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha)

(\* As per the 45<sup>th</sup> RPC meetings)

## 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 (Aug 2015)  
(Aug 2016)
3. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: September 2015
4. **Price Volatility and Major Issues in Demand and Supply Management of Onion in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha, Prof I Maruthi and Dr Khalil M S)  
Date of Commencement: December 2017
5. **One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward** (Prof I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement: December 2017
6. **Alternate Arrangements of Farm Land in India – An Analysis of Institutions and Governance** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof M G Chandrakanth)  
Date of Commencement: June 2018
7. **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
8. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement: June 2007
9. **Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement: February 2016
10. **Financial Inclusion and Old age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganized Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement: April 2017
11. **Decentralisation and Delivery of Public Services** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)  
Date of Commencement: January 2019
12. **Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement: October 2014
13. **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
14. **Ecosystem Services and Human Wellbeing: Application of Sen's Capability Approach** (Dr M Balasubramanian)  
Date of Commencement: October 2017

15. **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
16. **An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)  
Date of Commencement: February 2018
17. **Climate Change, Dynamics of Shifting Agriculture and Livelihood Vulnerability in the North Eastern Region of India** (Dr Nirajan Roy, Assam University, Silchar and Prof Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement: June 2018
18. **Documentation of People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in Five Districts of Karnataka** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Dr M Balasubramanian and Prof M G Chandrakanth)  
Date of Commencement: June 2018
19. **Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement: April 2015
20. **Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food Value Chain)** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)  
Date of Commencement: April 2015
21. **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
22. **Crop Insurance in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: April 2016
23. **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
24. **Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions** (Prof K Gayithri, Dr Malini L Tantri and Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement: March 2017
25. **Financial flows in the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru – Access to Credit and Its Impacts** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)  
Date of Commencement: December 2017
26. **MGNREGA Evaluation: Workers' Perspective and Issues in Implementation** (Ms B P Vani and Prof S Madheswaran)  
Date of Commencement: December 2017
27. **Karnataka State Finances: An Evaluation** (Prof K Gayithri and Prof M G Chandrakanth)  
Date of Commencement: May 2018
28. **Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore: Changing Structure of Economic, Social and Financial Paradigms** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)  
Date of Commencement: December 2018
29. **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) – Baseline Survey, 2018** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement: January 2018
30. **Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis across Regions, Gender and Social Groups** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement: June 2017

- 31. Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools: Impact of Young Instructor Leaders Program, Agastya Foundation** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara)  
Date of Commencement: December 2018
- 32. India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhyaya, NIAS, Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement: March 2017
- 33. Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: October 2018
- 34. Enabling Environment for Women Employees: With Reference to Organisations in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara)  
Date of Commencement: April 2018
- 35. Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)  
Date of Commencement: April 2014
- 36. North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)  
Date of Commencement: October 2017
- 37. Tuberculosis & the Social Construction of Women's Employability: A Study of Women with History/ Symptoms of Tuberculosis in Bangalore City** (Dr Sobin George and Dr T S Syamala)  
Date of Commencement: September 2018
- 38. Need for Care Among Older Persons in Karnataka** (Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr T S Syamala)  
Date of Commencement: May 2018
- 39. Quality of HMIS: A Critical Analysis of Data Reported by the Public Health Facilities in Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana and Dr Prabhuswamy)  
Date of Commencement: July 2018
- 40. Skewed Sex Ratios and Cross Border Marriages in Tamil Nadu: Issues and Concerns** (Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr T S Syamala)  
Date of Commencement: September 2018
- 41. Functioning of SNCUs in Selected Districts of Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)  
Date of Commencement: July 2018
- 42. PIP Monitoring in three districts of Karnataka, three districts of Andhra Pradesh, four districts of Tamil Nadu and two districts of Telangana** (All PRC Staff)  
Date of Commencement: July 2018
- 43. Swachh Bharat Mission in Karnataka: Status, Issues and Prospects** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
- 44. Developing Evidence Based Sustainable Development Indicators: A Study on Sustainable Tourism in Kodagu District** (Prof Krishna Raj)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
- 45. Sustainable Scientific Framework for Collection of Tourism Statistics in Karnataka** (Prof Krishna Raj)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
- 46. Governance Approach for Nutrition Security: A Case Study of Goa** (Dr Malini L Tantri)  
Date of Commencement: January 2019

47. **Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of Bawana Slum Resettlement Colony in Delhi** (Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy and Dr Anil Kumar V)  
Date of Commencement: April 2019
48. **Situational Analysis of Education and Nutrition Status of Children of Migrant Construction Workers in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara, Dr Malini L Tantri and Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
49. **Informed Choices and Affordability: Linkages of Doctor-Patient Interaction, Prescription Practice and Medical Expenditure in Cancer Care in Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement: April 2019
50. **Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh** (Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
51. **Validation of Dried Blood Spots** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Ms B P Vani and Dr P Prabhuswamy)  
Date of Commencement: March 2019
52. **Documentation and Evaluation of the SVEEP Intervention in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement: February 2019

(\* As per the 45<sup>th</sup> RPC meetings)

## 5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

#### Seminar on 'Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India'

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation & Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bangalore organised a unique programme on April 14, 2018 to honour Dr B S Bhargava whose contributions are exemplary in the domain of Panchayati Raj, especially in the context of Karnataka. The title of the seminar was 'Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India'. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development welcomed the participants, most of them are the students and academic contemporaries of Prof Bhargava. The programme was fortunate to have the family members and close associates of Prof Bhargava. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC gave the introductory address. Dr K Gireesan, Faculty of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development presented a talk named 'Brief Journey Traversed through Dr Bhargava's Writings'. Dr G Sreenivas Reddy, Retired Professor, Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University, Warangal, emphasised that the writings of Prof Bhargava involved not only the 'field view' but also philosophical and methodological nuances of decentralisation. Dr Gopinath Reddy, Professor, Centre for Economics and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, briefed the audience about the seminar theme.

As many as 23 presentations were made by the experts and research scholars on the various topics pertaining to the seminar theme. Vibrant

discussions were held on the academic contributions of Prof Bhargava. A documentary film entitled '*Journey of Prof BS Bhargava*' was screened as part of the programme. This documentary was made by Mr Manoj and Mr Sreesan G from Chennai. Dr G Palanithurai, Professor, Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University), Gandhigram, in his moderator's address informed the house that he could see the transmission of values from Prof Bhargava to his students. The participants expressed their feelings and emotions about their learnings, values imbibed through their personal and professional association with Prof Bhargava. Prof Bhargava shared his feelings and conveyed thanks to all the participants and especially to Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation & Development which made the event possible. The programme ended with Prof N Sivanna's (Visiting Professor, Abdul Nazir Sab Chair, CMDR, Dharwad) vote of thanks followed by community lunch.

#### Development Convention 2018

Prof Abhijit Sen and Prof T C Ananth began the two-day Development Convention at ISEC on April 24, 2018 by planting an almond sapling.

In the inaugural, Prof Ananth recollected his participation in the ISEC Development Convention as member-secretary of ICSSR. Prof Abhijit Sen emphasised that India's institutions, judiciary and financial sectors (banks, stock exchange etc) are stronger than those in China, and this strength is now questioned. Still we are weak in panel data and continuity of data is crucial as development is not just



about people, but it is about people over time. Prof Surinder Jhodka indicated that exclusion is a recent word. In the Planning Commission, caste, gender and minority were not discussed. Today, access to education is predetermined by class. Prof Ravi Srivastava highlighted that inequality is a complex question, inequality of opportunities, outcomes -- social, economic, political inequality -- are crucial. India has no comprehensive framework to deal with exclusion. Prof Asseem Prakash introduced the idea of aspirational class in a market society. Aspirations are shaped at the intersection of state, markets and civil society. Prof Abhijit Sen in conclusion indicated that poverty is the bottom of the inequality ladder. Poverty literature did not talk about aspirations. Inequality started going up from the 1990s in India, while it was from the 1980s in rest of the world. Our statistical system has no panel data.

Many delegates, faculty and students attended the inaugural and plenary sessions that traced the inception and glory of ISEC. The following sessions were well attended.

The second day (April 25, 2018) also attracted the attention of delegates, faculty and students and it was indeed gratifying to see their active involvement and participation. In the session chaired by Prof M V Nadkarni, in which Prof TC Anant participated, it was indicated that there is no database on how many tribals live in the protected forests, since some sources estimate around 400 million, while some other sources estimate 275 million. The issue is how to provide them health, education and other facilities. In the session on caste, class and gender discrimination, Prof Madheswaran presented an elaborate paper where utility was construed as a function of consumption, family prestige and relative position of the person in society, using the Oaxaca and Blinder method. Dr Anant indicated that entry criteria relaxation for SC/ST in jobs needs to be factored in as it may not be working in their favour.

In the panel discussion chaired by Prof Madhura Swaminathan, Prof Shashank Bhide

listed the challenges in sectors and highlighted IT, demographic dividend, urbanisation, uncertainty in markets, trade as instrument of growth stimulus and share of agriculture in the economy. He highlighted the need for social security and governance for growth. Prof Sunil Mani, Director of CDS, highlighted five challenges in S and T sector and indicated that India is investing only 0.7 percent of its GDP on R and D, which is totally inadequate for bringing innovations. The private R and D is largely on pharmaceuticals, automobile, ICT and these account for 80 per cent of R and D expenditure. India's share in scientific papers according to Scopus is around 4 percent, while China's share is 19 percent. Most of the patents granted in India have never worked even once! We have just one scientist per 1,000 labour force, while in China this is 3.39, and Japan has 14 scientists per 1,000 labour force. Prof D Narayana of the Gulati Institute, highlighted that India's SDG-related health index is 39, ranking 127<sup>th</sup> among 188 countries. Prof Chandrakanth in his presentation highlighted that for groundwater-irrigated crops, farmers are in fact subsidising to the tune of 15 to 30 per cent of the cost of cultivation, since this cost share is not accounted by the cost of cultivation of crops either accounting CACP or the farm management surveys of the state governments.

The valedictory session was chaired by Prof KL Krishna. During the session, Dr Pronab Sen gave an extempore lecture highlighting that India's investments are increasing, and are at present around 30 per cent of GDP, which is still impressive, leading to increase in productivity. The corporate sector accounts for 50 per cent of GDP and production growth and is driven by the corporate sector. Agricultural production technology can at the most shorten the duration of crops by a month. Plants do have their biological cycle and take time to grow.

The DC-2018 culminated with vote of thanks by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev. Prof Rajeev thanked all for making the convention a grand success. She also indicated that next year's Development

Convention would be hosted by CESS, Hyderabad.

The Development Convention 2018 was coordinated by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP and Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD of ISEC.

### **Workshop on Making Indian Agriculture Climate-Friendly**

A workshop on 'Making Indian Agriculture Climate – Friendly' was conducted at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during June 7-8, 2018 to explore the options available to ensure that farming remains sustainable and provides sufficient livelihood to farmers. The workshop focused on two themes: Integrated Farming Systems, Organic Farming and Protected Cultivation for Eco - Friendly Agriculture and Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies such as short duration varieties, climate resilient crops and technologies, water conservation measures. Prominent dignitaries, academicians, professionals, policy planners, researchers and development functionaries participated in the seminar, presented papers and analysed issues under these themes.

Indian agriculture is unique in that it consists of small and fragmented land-holdings, there is imbalanced use of plant protection chemicals and fertilisers as well as low or stagnated productivity and high manpower involvement. Further, farming is highly vulnerable to climatic variations with any deviation from normal conditions having an impact on agricultural productivity as well as the income of farmers.

India's population is still growing and it will become the most populated country by 2030. To feed the burgeoning population, the country will have to produce an additional 100 million tonnes of foodgrains. As the option of increasing the area under cultivation is limited, the country has to adopt intensive agriculture with high-yielding varieties and increased use of plant protection chemicals and fertilisers. Recent developments in technology have proved to be profitable to farmers while also

being environment friendly. As many farmers are not aware of these advances in agriculture, there is much scope for extension activities to increase awareness and utilisation.

The programme was coordinated by Prof I Maruthi of ADRTC.

### **International Training Programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development'**

Rural development has been given considerable importance in the policies and programmes of several countries, including those in South Asia. With the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the discussion is also on how to sustain the meagre development outcomes that have been achieved in South Asian countries. In India, soon after Independence, the responsibility for social and economic development at the village level was placed on institutions like panchayats and cooperatives. In view of the worldwide recognition for decentralisation and the role of institutions in rural development, there is need to discuss issues relating to the developing interface between these institutions.

For this purpose, this three-day training programme was organised by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, for participants from cooperatives in Sri Lanka during June 19-21, 2018 at ISEC in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka. The training programme discussed the promise of decentralisation by taking panchayats and cooperatives in India in general and Karnataka in particular as an example, and identified best practices that could be adopted for cooperative and rural development.

In the inaugural session, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula together with Prof M Devendra Babu.

### **Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India'**

Population Research Centre (PRC) of ISEC organised a two-day national seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities and their Socio-economic Status in India' on June 28 and 29, 2018, with financial support from ICSSR, New Delhi. The objectives of the seminar were: to examine the status of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in India in terms of growth, trends and the composition by gender both for rural and urban India, to analyse their socio-economic status such as education, health and employment, by gender as well as residence, to document the issues pertaining to the challenged population as well as how to relieve these issues, provide a plethora of opportunities, to address policy implications to improve the status of PWDs within the existing policies and programmes towards their improvement.

The inaugural function commenced at 10 am on June 28, 2018. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, and other dignitaries inaugurated the seminar by lighting the lamp. Mr V Somanna, MLC and former minister, attended the occasion. The other dignitaries present were Prof M K Sridhar, Member, National Education Policy, and former Member, Knowledge Commission, Government of Karnataka; Mr V S Basavaraj, State Commissioner, Persons with Disabilities, GoK; Prof N Jayaram, former Director of ISEC; Dr Siddalingaiah, former MLC and Member, BoG of ISEC; Mr Mohan Kumar, BBMP; and Prof N Dasharath, Bangalore University. There were about 40 participants including paper presenters and speakers.

Mr V Somanna presented the inaugural address. In the keynote address, Prof M K Sridhar congratulated Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, and Prof C M Lakshmana on conducting the seminar. He also mentioned that PWD are not always at the receiving end, but they are also at the giving end. They too contribute, give. Therefore, the seminar and the papers discussed focused on the theme "Educate and Empower" the PWDs.

Research on PWDs must include qualitative data and not quantitative. Mr V Basavaraj, State Commissioner, Persons with Disabilities, GoK, the chief guest of the inaugural programme, said there must be a phenomenal shift in the way we look at PWDs. The programme concluded with the vote of thanks by Dr Lekha Subaiya.

### **ISEC-NCI International Post Graduate course on Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface**

The Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) of ISEC in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' during July 2-28, 2018, for post-graduate students from Nordic countries – Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland.

This year, 13 students participated in the course, which ISEC has been organising since 2006. The course was broadly categorised under broader themes - Environmental Management – A Historical Overview, Urban Ecology, Environment Versus Development, and Climate Change under which various topics were included. Field trips were organised to green buildings, city tour around Bangalore, Sukrishi Organic Farm, marketplace visit to interact with street vendors, Rachenahalli lake visit to discuss with environmental activists and terrace gardening site visits for practical field experience and exposure to various environmental concerns.

After the successful completion of the course, certificates were distributed to the participants during the valedictory session. This course for the researchers/students from Nordic countries is equivalent to 10 European Union Credits (ECTS).

Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara, CRUA, coordinated the course.

### **Policy Analysis and Programme Evaluation Workshop (PA & PE) - 2018 A Cornell - GRAAM Initiative in India in association with ISEC**

The ILR School of Cornell University, a leading school for applied social sciences in USA & Grassroots Research and Advocacy Movement (GRAAM), a public policy research and advocacy think tank in India, in association with the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, jointly presented a workshop intended to build capacity in understanding the process and methods of programme evaluation and evidence-based policy making.

The workshop was conducted at the ISEC campus during July 3-18, 2018. The thirteen-day workshop drew the academic expertise of Cornell University, GRAAM and ISEC, to provide participants with practical guidance for understanding public policy analysis and programme evaluation.

Several expert lecture series were organised, drawing expertise from bureaucracy, politics, academia, including the former chief secretary to government of Karnataka and also the Chairman of ISEC, Dr A Ravindra, Prof Muralidharan, from IIT Madras, Ms Umamahadevan, Secretary to government of Karnataka, Department of Rural Development, Mr Vinaj Sahasrabuddhe, MP, Rajya Sabha, and Prof S Madheswaran from ISEC.

The workshop enriched the participants with practical guidance for understanding public policy and programme evaluation. Forty-six participants from twelve states of India across various backgrounds like academicians, practitioners and researchers from the social science arena took part in the workshop.

The training methodology had both qualitative and quantitative research methods which were delivered through theoretical foundations, methods, and tools along with hands-on work on exemplars/case studies.

The event was inaugurated by Prof V K Malhotra, Member Secretary of Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Faculties from Cornell, Prof Sarosh Kuruvilla, Prof Arun Karpur, Prof Andrew Wilford and the Chairman of GRAAM Dr R Balasubramaniam and the Executive Director, Mr Basavaraju were present during the workshop. Also, the director of ISEC, Prof Chandrakanth, Registrar Mr Srinath and Prof Vani from ISEC were present during the inaugural and valedictory sessions.

Programme evaluations are increasingly being used for diverse purposes such as strategic learning, transparency and accountability, programme design and policy formulation. Thereby, it has emerged as a powerful instrument for enhancing policy effectiveness in recent years.

Hence, the demand for programme evaluation and policy analysis is rising. In this context, the workshop found great relevance in building the capacity of government policymakers, policy think tanks, programme implementers, researchers, development practitioners and civil society leaders.

### **National Seminar on Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society (Integration of Transgender Community into Local Governance in Karnataka)**

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru organised a national Seminar on "Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society (Integration of Transgender Community into Local Governance in Karnataka)" on August 2, 2018. Keynote address was done by Justice (Retd.) K S Radhakrishnan, Former Judge of Supreme Court and Chairperson, Committee for Road Safety. Inaugural address was done by Mr P Ravikumar, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka. It was presided by Dr A Ravindra, IAS (Retd.) Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC and welcome note by Prof M G Chandrakanth,

Director, ISEC. Introduction about the seminar was given by Prof Jos Chathukulam, RK Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC and Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, CHRD. Vote of thanks was given by Dr P S Srinath, Registrar, ISEC.

Transgender people are one of the most marginalized communities in India. They are subjected to variety of social discrimination and exclusion from mainstream society. Although article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees to all persons equality before law, discrimination and atrocities against transgender persons continue to take place on a day-to-day basis. The seminar provided a platform for the transgenders to engage with the 'mainstream society' in the sphere of local governance. The seminar also provided an opportunity to the transgender community and analysts engaged in studies on them to understand the challenges faced by the transgenders and the strategies to overcome them particularly through the intermediary role of the Local Governments. The seminar could develop a policy brief for integrating the transgender people into the local governance framework of Karnataka from a right to life perspective.

Well renowned experts had participated and had made presentations. Altogether 120 members from Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) from all the Southern States had participated in the Seminar.

## **International Seminar on 25 Years of Decentralised Governance in India: Progress, Issues and Ways Forward**

It is 25 years since historic legislations on decentralisation were passed in India. In the last 25 years, the service delivery at the local level is sought to be done through decentralised governance, and this may have resulted in good development outcomes in both rural and urban areas. In order to examine the progress that decentralised governance has made in India and the impact of democratic decentralisation on development outcomes, the

Centre for Decentralisation and Development organised an international seminar on 'Twenty Five Years of Decentralised Governance in India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward' with funding support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, during August 28-30, 2018 at ISEC, Bangalore.

The keynote address on 'Devolution in India: An Evolutionary Perspective' was delivered by Prof V K Natraj, former director, MIDS, Chennai, while Dr A Ravindra provided presidential remarks. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. The seminar had 11 technical sessions spread across three days where 27 papers were presented. In addition, a special session on Decentralisation in Karnataka was organised wherein the practitioners and policy makers such as Dr A Ravindra, Dr S S Meenakshi Sundaram, Mr Venkata Rao Ghorpade and Mr C Narayanaswamy critically reflected on the experience of decentralisation in Karnataka since the mid-1980s to shed light on the current situation, strengths and weaknesses of Karnataka model, and what needs to be done to improve the decentralised system. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof Abdul Aziz.

About 70 participants participated in the seminar representing academic institutions from different parts of India and other countries, government organisations, civil society organisations, PhD students, etc.

The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar together with Dr R Manjula and Prof M Devendra Babu (former professor at the centre).

## **Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS): A Collaborative Programme of ISEC, Bangalore University and the Christ University, Bangalore**

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing programme of ISEC since January 2009 and the Orientation with scholarship distribution programme started during 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and the



Christ University. While the two universities have been kind enough to sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme has been receiving financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among the student fraternity to opt for social science subjects for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam, passing which with high marks qualifies the top 35 students (25 and 10 students belong to both Bangalore University and Christ University) to avail orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship Distribution. As a mandatory design of the programme, we have to conduct Two Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance in every academic year during August and January along with Scholarship Distribution in two installments for selected students, during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses and a Talent Search Examination for selecting new students for those who are studying at second year PUC level every year during the last Sunday in January or First Sunday in February month.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, the half-yearly Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Ceremony was organised at ISEC on August 18-19, 2018. The Director of ISEC Prof M G Chandrakanth, former Vice Chancellor, Bangalore University, Dr N Prabhu Deva, Vice Chancellor Dr Venugopal K R, Registrar, Bangalore University, Dr B K Ravi, Principal Fr. Sebastian Mathai and faculty members Dr K Kanishka, Mr Xevier Louis D'Souza and Ms Anitha Ravindrakumar from Christ Junior College and other dignitaries like Dr N Dasharath, Associate Professor, University Law College, Bangalore University, Prof K G Uma, former Professor of Sociology & Director, Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, Prof M Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Department of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Prof H K Moulesh, former Professor & Head, Department

of Sociology, National College, Basavanagudi, and Controller of Examinations, SSTSS, ISEC, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former faculty member, ISEC & Advisor cum Co-coordinator, SSTSS, participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. Similarly, various resource persons viz. Dr K G Uma, former Professor of Sociology & Director, Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, Prof Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Department of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Dr M K Ramesh, Professor of Law & Chair Professor (Urban Poor and the Law), National Law School of India University, Dr B S Venkatesh, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Maharani's Arts, Commerce and Management College for Women, Bangalore, Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Dr Stella Ananthia, Professor & Head, Department of Psychology, The National College, Jayanagar, Dr Sudha Khokate, faculty member, Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, Dr Krishna R Hombal, faculty member, Department of Studies in Political Science, University of Mysore, Ms Anitha Ravindrakumar, Christ Junior College, provided highly intellectual support to the programme and addressed the students despite it being week-end holidays. Nodal officers from the different colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The ongoing unique SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

### **Workshop on Intra State Conglomeration of District Level Bio-diversity Management Committees**

The Biological Diversity Act 2002 was enacted by the Indian Parliament; about eight years after India became a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It comes with three main objectives: Conservation of Biological Diversity, Sustainable use of the components of Biological Diversity and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits among the conservers of biological diversity. Central Government notified the Biological Diversity Rules in 2004 and Karnataka



Biological Diversity Rules were notified in 2005. To implement the third objective of Convention, the Access and Benefit Sharing Guidelines were notified by NBA in 2014 called the '*Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations, 2014*' in pursuance to the Nagoya Protocol. In this background, UNEP-GEF-MoEF-ABS Project on "*Strengthening the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions*", the Center for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru and Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Bengaluru and jointly organised a one day conglomeration workshop on September 10, 2018 for the newly constituted Biodiversity Management committees (BMCs) of five districts viz, Ramanagar, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Ududpi and Belagavi. More than 70 people participated in the workshop. All the BMC members from five districts, Zilla Panchayath members, Traditional practitioners, ZP officials including CEO, officials from Karnataka Biodiversity Board and ISEC scientists were present among others.

The flow of the workshop was divided in three major sessions: inaugural, technical and discussion. All the participants actively participated in the workshop and expressed their satisfaction and willingness to participate in more workshops like this. The workshop started as per schedule and kicked off with the inaugural session. Dr Ravindra A, Chairman, BoG, ISEC, Bengaluru and Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, Bengaluru welcomed all the dignitaries and participants. The workshop was attended by the resource persons namely, Dr Virender Singh, IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary, Karnataka Biodiversity Board; Dr Vidya Pradeep Kumar; Dr Subash Chandran; Prof S Bisaliah; Shri S P Sheshadri; Smt Meenakshi Negi, IFS, Director, Department of AYUSH; Dr Suhas Nimbalkar; Dr Chinnappa Reddy; Dr A G Koppad and Dr Harish Kumara B K. The CEOs of Zilla Panchayats, BMC Members, Scholars, ISEC faculty and students have actively participated in the the workshop.

Prof Sunil Nautiyal gave a presentation on the progress of PBR documentation-process and highlighted the challenges the team came across during district level People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) documentation. Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR, ISEC coordinated this important workshop. Coordinators explained the strategies that are required for documentation of PBRs in five districts of Karnataka. Karnataka is the first state in India to develop district level PBRs.

## **International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts**

With increasing economic growth, India and China, being two large and rapidly growing economies of the world, have been the subject of much global debate. Their per capita incomes grew fast since the decade of their liberalisation and economic reforms, respectively 1991 and 1978 for India and China. A number of studies have examined the implications of the rapid rise of India and China and their consequences. Although the rise of India has been less dramatic than that of China which has nearly become an economic superpower recently, there is a need to understand rapid economic growth and their causes in the context of two different political systems. While China learned very quickly from the failure of extensive growth in Soviet Union and allied countries, and marched along the path of economic growth opening up its economy as early as 1978, India no longer considers the west as the role model for economic growth, yet liberalised its economy in 1991 and started growing in leaps and bounds.

An International Conference on the Social and Economic Impacts of the Economic Growth in India and China, the result of a collaborative effort between ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), funded by the ICSSR, was held at ISEC during September 27-28, 2018. Professor Kala S Sridhar was the conference coordinator and Dr K C Channamma was the co-coordinator.

Taking into account the rapid growth of the two large countries, papers that addressed the above mentioned issues were invited for this conference. The conference was presided over by Dr A Ravindra, then Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, with inaugural addresses by Prof S Bisaliah, former Vice Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, and Prof Hu Xueju, Vice President of SASS. Eight scholars from SASS and several Indian scholars from ISEC and outside presented their papers in various technical sessions covering economic growth, trade and technology, social sector, urbanisation, agriculture, climate change, governance, fiscal decentralisation, poverty, and cultural harmony across the two countries. There was a talk by an IAS officer, Dr R Vishal, Commissioner, Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, Government of Karnataka, about municipal finances and accounting practices across the two countries.

One noteworthy feature of the conference was the presentation on disability in the cross-comparative perspective. India's 2 per cent of the population, and China's 6 per cent of the population, most of whom live in poverty as per some estimates, constitute the world's largest disabled population. In this conference, there was discussion of the extent of disability in each of the countries, with the two countries having ratified the UN convention on the 'Rights of Persons with Disabilities,' having allocated significant resources for the betterment of the disabled population, and several acts passed to cater to the needs and aspirations of the disabled population in each of them.

As China's President Xi Jinping once said to India's Prime Minister Modi, neighbours are certainly more important than a family member who lives far away. This conference was an important step towards that endeavour, cooperation and learning from each other.

## **International Conference on Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities**

Urban areas are important for economic growth -- while scale economies are the basis of cities, agglomeration economies are the basis of benefits that explain the existence of mega cities such as Mumbai, Mexico City, Chicago or Los Angeles. Developing economies that ignore their cities and mega cities cannot grow fast or equitably. As per the UN, as of 2015, among the world's top 30 urban agglomerations, India had 4 and China had 6, Brazil 2 and Japan 2, Pakistan, 2. In 2020, the top 30 will include 5 from India, with Chennai joining the party.

In the international conference on the 'Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities', held during October 25-26, 2018 funded by the ICSSR, papers were invited on several themes -- including urban public services, given the dearth of data on the same, metropolitan governance, regional planning, ecological dilemmas, urban poverty, urban societal transformation, and mega city finances. The conference was presided over by Dr A Ravindra, then Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, with inaugural keynote address by Dr George Mavrotas, Head, International Food Policy Research Institute, Nigeria. Internationally, there were presentations by faculty members from the City University of Hong Kong, University of Hong Kong, and JICA, Japan. Nationally, paper presenters at the conference were from Ashoka Trust for Ecology and Environment, Mangalore University, national institutes of importance such as Manipal Academy of Higher Education, IIT-Roorkee, IIT-Tirupathi, TERI School of Advanced Studies, University of Hyderabad, Indian School of Business, Jindal Global Law School, and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development among others. The valedictory address to the conference was given by Prof V K Natraj, former member, Board of Governors, ISEC, and former Director, MIDS, Chennai. Prof Kala S Sridhar was the conference coordinator.

The conference highlighted the effects of urbanisation on nutritional outcomes in Nigeria, and how urban lifestyles are associated with a greater likelihood of obesity in women. Some questions raised by this conference focused on how and why some cities are able to create wealth. The focus of this conference was not only on mega cities, but also on the inequalities created by the mega cities, and for this reason, focused on smaller cities which have shown the way in efficient and effective public service delivery. Another noteworthy aspect of the conference's emphasis was the access to public services and examination of the needs of the physically disabled population, who constitute 15% of the world's population and number over 70 million in India. An observation of the conference was that growing economic contribution by cities to the country's economy is the result of proper planning of cities with good amenities. A contribution of the conference was its emphasis on the financial status of mega cities in the country, given the sparse data on this, on which an IAS officer gave his thoughts in a special session. In tune with the state of the art practice of cities, the conference discussed the nascent research on startups in mega cities. Most importantly, the conference contributed to the debate on urban poverty.

## **32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing**

32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing was organised jointly by the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Hyderabad and Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore at Mahatama Gandhi Auditorium during November 22-24, 2018. The Conference was inaugurated by Smt Sudha P Rao, Principal Adviser Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India on November 22, 2018 at 10.00 AM followed by welcome address by the Director ISEC, Professor M G Chandrakanth. Key Note Address was delivered by Professor C G Ranade, Faculty Stratford University & Adjunct Faculty University of Bridgeport, USA

on Vertical Integration for Inclusive Growth on Indian Economy. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors (ISEC) and Former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka graced the Inaugural Session. Prof R Radhakrishna, President Indian Society of Agriculture Marketing and former Chairman Indian Statistical Commission presided over the Inaugural function. Dr T Satyanaryana the Secretary of ISAM introduced the society to the delegates while vote of thanks was presented by Professor Parmod Kumar.

Professor Sukhpal Singh, Centre for Management, IIM Ahmedabad delivered the 14<sup>th</sup> Parthasarthy Memorial Lecture on 'Land and Livelihoods in Rural India'. The Plenary Session of the Conference was addressed by Professor S Bislaiah, Former Vice Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore. Around 150 eminent scientists, scholars, academia, administrators, practitioners and progressive farmers from across the country participated in the Conference and shared their experiences and presented papers. Around 60 research papers pertaining to the following three themes were presented in the Conference: 1. Risk Management in Agricultural Marketing; 2. Marketing Issues Related to Agricultural Produce of Tribal; and 3. Role of Marketing Institutions in Karnataka in Augmenting Farm Income. The recommendations of the conference arisen out of research papers presented and discussion held was circulated among concerned institutions, individuals and policy makers both at the Union and State level. The proceedings of the Conference are published by the Society in the Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing.

## **Workshop on CCMASSR**

In the capacity of coordinator of CCMASSR workshop for the year 2018, ISEC organised a workshop from November 26 to December 7, 2018. A total 21 participants from all over India and across various disciplines (social science and science) attended the workshop. It was conducted with a view to support capacity building among young

aspiring researchers. Resource persons were drawn from within the institute and experts from outside ISEC. The workshop was coordinated by Dr Malini L Tantri, Assistant Professor, CESP, ISEC.

### **ISEC-Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) Induction Training Programme in Social Sciences for College Teachers from Kerala**

In the modern globalised world, that is led by growing market-oriented demands and necessities of people, there is a clearly discernible change evident in the domain of education, which calls for not merely theoretical understanding and experimentation, but also setting goals for problem-solving or what is known as applied research, in contrast to teaching and theoretical research. This has posed a challenge to the academicians (both teachers and researchers) to update their methods and knowledge-base, in terms of greater responsiveness to people's needs and strategies to combat their problems in a participatory approach. It is also to be noted that advancements in the realms of science, social science, technology, management and commerce have led to complexities in social processes and in the livelihoods of people, triggered by developments in the above knowledge-base. It is only natural and essential that social science teaching and research should also adopt itself to these changing situations, by developing or launching new domains of both teaching and research. Keeping in view the above market demands and need for acquiring skills and knowledge in new methodologies and research outcomes in social science disciplines, two separate 10-day training programmes called 'Induction Training Programme in Social Sciences for College Teachers from Kerala', were organised at ISEC during December 10-19, 2018 and February 11-20, 2019. These trainings were based on three issues, viz., Academic Midwifery- where teachers assist students in producing new ideas and scholarly insights, Role Molding- where the faculty actively engages itself in shaping the academic lives of students as per students' desire, and

Friontoring- where a unique nexus is established between the teacher and students in a friendly manner, with students learning out of their own intellectual choices but in the presence of a mentor as a friend.

The scope and objectives of FLAIR training programmes were: to develop the horizon of understanding of teachers from subject to knowledge and outcomes perspectives of higher education; to upgrade skills of teaching – lecture, demonstration, hands-on experience, interactive mode, team-teaching, field-based methods; face-to-face and online CMOoc, Moodle); surfing for knowledge/ information/ Data; to promote research skills and perspectives – Research design; Data Mining; Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis; Referencing etc.; to promote capabilities to create a student-friendly college environment – Motivating/ Mentoring students; understanding adolescent personality; Individual Differences; Sociology of Student – structure in India/ Kerala State; to promote communication capabilities in teachers – e-communication; Role of language in teaching and Research; Organising seminars/ Conferences/ Symposiums; Generating Consultancy Assignments; to broaden teachers' horizon of understanding on current issues/ concerns – Gender Issues, Poverty and Inequality in India/ Kerala; Taxation/ Trade in India; Disaster Management – Role of Colleges/ Universities; Community outreach-concerns for colleges/ Universities; Quality of Life – Global/ national perspectives; to impart knowledge and skill in the domain of writing proposals, engagement with peer groups, publications of articles in peer research reviewed journals, editing books/articles and mobilisation of resources; and to facilitate, (a) quality in higher education in the contemporary national and international situations, (b) critical role of the intellectual community, (c) Antonio Gramsci's Concept of organic intellectuals, (d) 'New Role' of teachers in deepening democracy, (e) changing perception in teaching and 'expectations' of a teacher in society.

In First Training Programme, there were 30 participants, who had obtained admission for this programme. The participants were represented from different social science subjects viz. Commerce (10 participants), Economics (9 participants), History (3 participants), Sociology (2 participants), Psychology (2 participants), Geography (1 participant), Business Administration (1 Participant), Ancient History & Archeology (1 participant) and Music (1 participant). In the second training programme, there were 17 participants from different social science backgrounds, such as Commerce (6 participants), Psychology (3 participants), Economics (3 participants), History (2 participants), Political Science (1 participant), Islamic History (1 participant) and Music (1 participant).

Including the inaugural session on the first day of the training, and a valediction at the end of the training on the last afternoon, a total of 38 sessions were held, at 4 sessions per day and each class with duration of 90 minutes. In the second training programme, a total of 34 sessions were held, at 4 sessions per day and each class with a duration of 90 minutes excluding pre-dinner public lectures. The training classes began at 9.45 am each day, barring Sunday and ended at 5.30 pm. In addition to the above sessions (of interactive teaching cum discussion by the concerned resource person), pre-dinner public lectures were organised on all the 9 days. A one-day trip was organised in both the trainings to expose the participants to realities of rural livelihoods in the context of the training theme.

The resource persons for both regular lectures and special lectures were chosen from a highly competent background and possessing extraordinary teaching skills with the latest knowledge in the subject/topic and good communication skills. Care was also taken to see that they were chosen from ISEC, universities, research institutes and larger social science and higher education institutions from both within and outside the state of Karnataka. Each session was

characterised by a lecture from the expert, following which the participants (trainees) were made to engage, in the remaining time, in active discussions and clarifications of doubts, acquire further knowledge about future research potential and readings on the topic of the lecture. Besides these, there were practical (hands-on exercises) sessions on data analysis using software such as STATA and SPSS. The participants were encouraged to engage in and carry out discussions in an informal manner also, outside the classrooms in their free time during evenings and seek reference material from the library with the help of the librarian and his staff.

Thus, the topics of lectures and discussions were holistic and supported with much library work and consultations with relevant faculty at ISEC. In short, a concerted effort was made in all the sessions to see that the participants benefitted from the lectures. A few sessions in the first training programme by eminent resource persons from within and outside the state that can be mentioned, viz. Philosophy of Higher Education & Image of a Teacher by Prof A S Seetharamu, former Professor and Head, Education Unit, ISEC; Social Theory in Research & Training by Prof Rajan Gurukkal from Kerala; Integrating Ethics into Economics by Prof M V Nadkarni, former Professor & Head, CEENR (Environmental Economic Unit), ISEC; Quality in Higher Education and its Sustainability by Prof B Hanumaiah, former Vice Chancellor, Mangalore University; Sustainability, Science, Geography and Social Science Research by Prof Srikumar Chattopadhyaya; Introducing the Contribution of Antonio Gramsci to Social Sciences by Dr V Anil Kumar, Associate Professor, CPIGD, ISEC; Identification of Research Problem, Hypotheses and Testing of Hypotheses by Prof Abdul Aziz, former Professor of Economics, ISEC; Higher Education in India: Context, Complexity and Concerns: Search Areas for Reform by Prof S Bisalaiah, former Vice Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences; How Not To Teach Social Sciences by Prof R S Deshpande, former Director, ISEC; Effective Class Room Management by Prof H Ashok,



Department of Psychology, Bangalore University; Poverty & Human Development by Ms B P Vani, Associate Professor, CESP, ISEC; Doing a Book Review: Ashish Kothari's "Alternative Futures: India Unshackled", 2017 by Prof D Jeevan Kumar, former Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, Bangalore University; Significance of Interdisciplinarity in Social Science Education and Research, for Undergraduates by Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former Associate Professor in Sociology, CDD, ISEC; Writing a Research Proposal by Prof N Jayaram, former Director, ISEC; Sampling in Social Science Research, by Prof P M Kulkarni, former Professor, JNU, New Delhi.

In the second training programme, a few sessions can be mentioned by eminent resource persons from within the state, viz. How Not to Teach Social Sciences? & Research -Teaching Nexus by Prof R S Deshpande; Sampling in Social Science Research by Prof P M Kulkarni; Social Science in a Digital World by Prof G K Karanth; Testing Pattern and Evaluation by Prof H K Moulesh; Does Research matter for Teaching in Social Sciences? and Economic Growth: How and Why to Teach? by Prof M R Narayana; Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT): Concepts and Practice and Improving Academic Performance by Prof D Rajasekhar; Importance of Econometrics in Social Sciences, Qualitative and Limited Dependent Variable Model for Social Science & Affirmative Action Policy in India by Prof S Madheswaran; Environmental Governance in Social Science Perspectives by Prof Sunil Nautiyal; Recent Advances in Urban Economic Research and Related Tools by Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar; Suitable Social Science Research to Reach the Truth about Social Problems of Indian Society by Dr K G Gayathridevi; Economic Globalisation: An Overview by Prof Krishnaraj; Introducing the Contribution of Antonio Gramsci to Social Science by Dr Anil Kumar; Poverty & Human Development by Dr B P Vani; Steps for Writing Research Proposal & PhD Thesis by Prof N Sivanna; Use of NSSO Data for Economics Analysis (using STATA & SPSS by Dr Indrajit Bairagya and

Introduction to Basic Statistics in Excel and SPSS by Dr Khalil Shaha.

Needless to emphasise, the participants were benefited immensely from the high quality lectures by renowned scholars both from ISEC and outside. They provided their feedback about the lectures and other logistics of the programme. The observations and inferences made through interactions with the participants were also noted/ documented - all of which will be followed in our future FLAIR programmes. The above two training programmes were coordinated by Prof Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC and Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, CHRD, ISEC.

### **Social Science Talent Search Scheme: A Collaborative Programme of ISEC, Bangalore University and the Christ University, Bangalore**

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing programme of ISEC since January 2009 and the orientation with scholarship distribution programme started during 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities have been kind enough to sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme has been receiving financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity in social science subjects for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks qualifies the top 75 students (25 students each belong to both Bangalore University, Bangalore Central University and Bangalore North University) to avail Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship Distribution. From the academic year - 2019-20 onwards, the Christ University has expressed their inability to continue the SSTSS programme with ISEC due to certain constraints. As a mandatory design of the programme, we have to conduct Two Orientations



on Social Science Scope and Relevance in every academic year during August and January along with Scholarship Distribution in two installments for selected students, during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses and a Talent Search Examination for selecting new students for those who are studying at second year PUC level every year during the last Sunday in January or first Sunday in February.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, the half-yearly Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Ceremony was organised at ISEC in January 5-6, 2019. Dr Venugopal K R, Vice Chancellor, Bangalore University, Prof T H Murthy, Director, Centre for Rural Development Studies & B Basavalingappa Institute for Development Studies (B-BIDS), Dr Srinath P S, Registrar, ISEC, and Ms Anitha Ravindrakumar from Christ Junior College and other dignitaries like Prof K G Uma, Former Professor of Sociology & Director, Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Prof M Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Department of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Prof H K Moulesh, Former Prof & Head, Department of Sociology, The National College, Basavanagudi, & Controller of Examinations, SSTSS, ISEC, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former Faculty, ISEC & Advisor cum Co-coordinator, SSTSS, participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. Similarly, various resource persons viz Dr K G Uma, former Professor of Sociology & Director, Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, Prof Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Department of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former Faculty, ISEC & Advisor cum Co-coordinator, SSTSS, Dr Krishnaraj, Professor, CESP, ISEC, Prof T H Murthy, Director, Centre for Rural Development Studies & B Basavalingappa Institute for Development Studies (B-BIDS), Dr M Krishnamurthy, Faculty at DRTC, ISI, Bengaluru, Dr R Geetha, Faculty, Department of English, Bangalore University, Dr Girish B Kulkarni, Head,

Department of English, The National College (Autonomous), Basavanagudi, Dr Mohan Das, Senior Faculty in Sociology, GFGC, Ramanagara & Mr Nagesh, Faculty member, GFGC, Hirisave, Ms Anitha Ravindrakumar, Christ Junior College, and Dr Khalil Shaha, ISEC provided highly intellectual support to the programme and addressed the students despite these being week-end holidays. Nodal officers from the different colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The on-going novel SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty member, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

## **Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance**

Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG) was a month long course offered by ISEC from January 7 to February 2, 2019 to the state government civil service officers. This was the first of its kind ever offered by ISEC to the Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS) officers on public policy. The programme was sponsored by the Government of Karnataka. Altogether 30 participants took part in the course drawn from different departments of the government. The course delivery included classroom lecture sessions, panel and group discussions and hands-on real select sectoral data analysis to impart evidence-based learning. Resource persons with rich experience in framing public policies, executing them and academicians who have carried out high policy impact studies were invited to deliver lectures. The course also included a week-long study visit to Korea Development Institute (KDI), South Korea to understand the international best practices and study South Korea's public policy and governance model. The KDI training included class-room lectures and field visits.

Mr Vijay Bhaskar T M, Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the programme on January 7, 2019 and it was presided over by Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, ISEC, Board of Governors. Prof Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC welcomed the group and Prof K Gayathri,

Coordinator, PPPG made a presentation about the course. Prof Supriya Roychowdhry presented the vote of thanks. The PPPG course is steered by a committee comprising Dr A Ravindra, Prof Supriya Roychowdhury, Prof D Rajasekhar and Prof S Madheswaran. Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, CHRD was the Joint Coordinator. Dr Khalil Shaha was the programme manager and Ms Mohana Devi extended considerable technical support throughout the programme. The course was received very well by the participants

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

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised a training programme on Applied Econometrics for 40<sup>th</sup> Batch ISS Probationary officers, Government of India sponsored by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI from January 14-25, 2019. Totally 30 probationary officers participated in this 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 experts from other institutions like Madras School of Economics, Central University of Pondicherry and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Central University of Hyderabad.

Prof S Madheswaran, In-charge Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and presented the overview of the programme. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC 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 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 for each year to impart training in applied econometrics to ISS probationary officers. The training programme was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC.

### **Founders' Day**

Prof R Venkata Rao, Vice Chairman, NLSIU, on the topic "The Importance of Ethics in Life", at the outset, began by paying respects to the elders who have been responsible for nurturing ISEC before elaborating on the meaning, importance, essence and varied dimensions of 'Ethics in Life'. While highlighting the contributions of Prof V K R V Rao, he drew attention to his view 'character form is the element of work', which inspired him to choose the topic 'importance of ethics in life'. Moving on, dwelled on the global contexts in which India was placed with respect to 'power shift' in the context of economic gravity and Alwyn Toppler's views that indicate 21<sup>st</sup> century will be 'Century of Asia' and will be of 'Century of India' because of its demographic dividend, and argues, if we (Indians) had the required standards and if we deserved it. Referring to his own interesting life experiences, he brought out the significance of ethics in life. Drawing on the book written by Mr Subrato Bagchi of Mindtree in 2009, 'The Professionals', he observed the difference between 'professionals' and 'professionally qualified persons' is not about the footprints that one leaves on the sands of time by the posterities for right to be success as important, but 'basic honesty' and 'fundamental ethics', while adding professionalism at the end of the day is about building a legacy, building an inheritance; a professional at the end of the day is a person, who is remembered for right reasons and 'a competent employee need not be a professional employee'. Going further, he observed there is a lot of difference between a competent employee and a professional employee, in the sense that 'Absence

of arrogance and display of modesty' will make you a true professional. He also referred to the 'Auto Driver' who has been serving the families of the deceased (who are poor) by carrying the dead corpse to mortuaries, free of cost, for more than 20 years, diligently, bring while drawing attention to another interesting quote, 'do you want a developed nation or developed people?'

Talking of his personal experiences, as part of highlighting the importance of 'ethical standards' he described his interactions with Mother Theresa during a felicitation ceremony at Andhra University where he served. He elaborated on how the intricate discussions he had with her had enlightened him on the meaning of 'ethics' in her own words - 'Show Concern for Others'; 'remember there is somebody else beside you in the world'. 'You are not the only one'. And when you take cognisance of the fact that there is somebody else, 'you must share something you have, you must give them *space*, you must give them *adequate space* and must give them *just space*, perhaps giving adequate and just spaces is what we mean by 'human rights'.

The second experience that he narrated was his discussion with Dalai Lama, recalling one sentence 'you know the reason as to why God has not given a bone in your tongue? because 'you must always speak softly to everyone'. 'You should never speak harsh words'.

The third experience related to the former Chief Justice of India, Sri Ranganath Mishra, during a lecture invitation on Professional Ethics at Andhra University. During the course the chief justice requested for a change in timing and arrangement for TV to watch the popular Ramanand Sagar's Ramayana serial. Since the organisers had missed watching the episode, he began by discussing the episode and the way he juxtaposed it with ethics was fascinating in that he distinguished between 'culture and civilisation' - 'Civilisation is what we do. Culture is what we are'. Therefore, 'all civilised persons are not necessarily cultured'. It is 'education that, enables

you to know where to look at and where not to look at. What you look at and what not to look at' - to understand the meaning of ethics, since it defines the meaning of 'ethics' - 'what is your entitlement, what you are supposed to see, what you are not supposed to see..'. He concluded the lecture by observing 'permanent values are more important than temporary valuations' and 'standard of life' is more important than 'standard of living'. perhaps that is the reason why Swami Vivekananda said, 'Education is not information but formation' and "which bridges the distance between a human being and being human is education" and finally he quoted Mahatma Gandhi - 'while speaking about values, probity and the responsibility of professionals, the best way for the professional is to maintain the highest standards of ethics'.

## International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development

Rural development has been given considerable importance in the policies and programmes of several countries, including those in South Asia. With the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the discussion is currently centred on how to sustain the meagre development outcomes that have been achieved in South Asian countries. In India, soon after Independence, the responsibility for social and economic development at the village level was placed on institutions of panchayats and cooperatives. In view of the worldwide recognition for decentralisation and the role of institutions in rural development, there is need to discuss issues relating to developing interface between these institutions.

Against this background, a three-day training programme was organised by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, for participants representing different cooperatives in Sri Lanka during March 5-7, 2019 at ISEC in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka. The training programme discussed the role of decentralisation by taking

Panchayats and Cooperatives in India in general and Karnataka in particular as an example, and identified best practices that could be adopted for cooperative and rural development.

Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula were the coordinators.

### **Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka**

An Academic Discourse on “Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka” was organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru in collaboration with Karnataka Panchayati Raj Parishad & CIVIC Bengaluru on March 8, 2019. The programme was presided by Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, Bengaluru and the inaugural address was provided by Prof Siddalingaiah, Poet & Dalit Writer, Former Member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the Kannada Development Authority, Govt. of Karnataka. Introduction about the programme was given by Prof Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development. Vote of thanks was provided by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, CHRD.

March 8 (International Women’s Day) is observed globally as day to critically review the social, economic, cultural and political gains of women and engage in discourses on the continued challenges to their empowerment. It is observed that knowledge production at ISEC through research in the domain of gender is noteworthy. The Karnataka experience on affirmative action by introducing a quota system of 25 per cent of seats and positions for women was a major land mark in the legislative history of the country and it was this initiative which metamorphosed into ‘not less than one third’ and ‘not less than 50 per cent’ at a later stage.

Well known experts provided presentations on various issues of Gender and Development and strategies for building a gender friendly Karnataka.

### **International Conference on ‘Ageing in Asia’**

An International Conference on ‘Ageing in Asia’ was conducted at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore in collaboration with the Programme on the Global Demography of Ageing at Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai during March 14-15, 2019. Ageing is taking place at an unprecedented rate across the globe. By 2050, it is expected that nearly 8 in 10 persons aged 60 years and over will be living in developing regions. Ageing populations and the increasing longevity of individuals present many opportunities as well as challenges for policy makers in developing countries. The main focus of the conference was the exchange of ideas on critical and emergent topics related to ageing in Asian countries and the discussion of responsive programmatic, research, policy and advocacy efforts.

The Chief Guest for the programme was Mr Jawaid Akhtar, Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare with the Government of Karnataka. Several papers were presented covering sub-themes such as Health Status, the Health Care System, Work and Economic Security and the Legal Framework for the Protection of Older Persons. Social science researchers, medical academicians and practitioners, social entrepreneurs and industry experts belonging to various institutions including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Elder Aid, International Institute for Population Sciences, St Johns Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, National University of Singapore, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, Sankara Eye Foundation, United Nations Population Fund, New Delhi presented their work on ageing. In addition, young researchers and doctoral students working on these issues participated in the conference and interacted with experts in the field.

Dr T S Syamala, Associate Professor, PRC, Ms B P Vani, Associate Professor, CESP and Dr

Lekha Subaiya, Assistant Professor, PRC were the coordinators.

## **Accessing Citizen Participation and Voice in the Era of Democratic Decentralisation in Indian States: Interdisciplinary approaches**

The central and state governments in India have initiated reforms towards democratic decentralisation in the country. These reforms include devolution of political powers from centre to states and from states to sub-state level governments for the planning and implementation of various aspects of development, mandatory elections once in five years, reservations to disadvantaged groups of women and lower castes for their inclusion in the democratic decision making, creation of institutions such as village assembly for enabling the people to participate in the democratic governance and so on. In order to discuss the issues relating to public policies on poverty alleviation, service delivery and citizens' participation in development process and so on from the interdisciplinary perspective, a seminar was jointly organised by the Japanese Research Group on comparative study of Indian State Politics and Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC during March 15-16, 2019.

Scholars from Japan and India from different academic disciplines presented papers on Citizen Participation and Voices. The seminar brought out the uniqueness and common features of decentralised democratic politics in India.

The inaugural session was chaired by Prof D Narasimha Reddy, Member, ISEC Board of Governors, while Prof N Jayaram, former Director, ISEC, delivered the keynote address. Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula were the coordinators.

## **Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars**

A Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars is an inter-

disciplinary social science research course for research scholars, post-doctoral researchers and teachers from universities, colleges and academic institutions. It was organised during March 21-30, 2019 by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, and sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

The course saw successful participation from 26 persons from various parts of India. They belonged to disciplines such as economics, education, history, human rights, management, political science, psychology, public administration, religious study, rural development, social exclusion, social work, sociology and women studies.

The course covered theoretical, qualitative, quantitative, practical and hands-on experience using excel, SPSS and STATA. It included various social science research topics such as conceptual issues and theoretical approaches on emerging areas of social science research, e-resources for social science research, new advances in methods of social science research, ethnography, ethnographic studies, theoretical approaches on emerging areas focusing on game theory and other theory in economics, social science research: methods, database and operational issues, introduction to basic statistics using excel/SPSS/STATA, exposure and training of large scale NSSO unit level data using SPSS/STATA, identification of research problem, formulation of research proposal and research design, formulating hypotheses, ethical issues in social science research and research inference, tools and techniques of urban research, randomised control trial, identifying variables, qualitative vs. quantitative research, quantitative data for social science research: Identifying a research problem, research gap, forming hypothesis and data sources, qualitative research: Interpretation of data, consolidation of findings and research writing, grounded theory, case study, action research, survey research, sampling technique, design of questionnaire and interview, research proposal writing for funding, qualitative



response regression models: theory and practical, postmodern perspectives, data analysis, interpreting research, consolidation of research findings, art of research writing and publication, research report and dissemination, and policy implication using slope and intercept dummy variable.

The course was taught by various resource persons drawn from within the ISEC and from other institutes such as National Law School of India University, Christ University, Bangalore Central

University and St Joseph's College. There were 33 interactive sessions in the whole course. In a day, four sessions were scheduled. Each session was scheduled for one and quarter hours' duration.

The Director along with the Registrar of ISEC inaugurated the course programme. The Director of ISEC made valedictory remarks. The course was coordinated by Dr Marchang Reimeingam, Assistant Professor, Centre for Study of Social Change and Development, ISEC.

## OUTREACH

### **National Workshop on Agro-biodiversity Conservation for Sustainable Socio-Ecological Development**

Environment and natural resources preservation is vital to conserve the livelihoods and enhance economic growth. Resource is also susceptible to the extent of their utilization and management. In addition to impacts of micro level landscape change, global environmental change are posing serious challenges to ecosystem sustainability. Three fundamental changes that constitute such environmental and economic transformations are biodiversity, land-use, and climate change. The degradation of India's biodiversity and natural resources is threatening the livelihoods of millions. Recognising the close relationship between communities and natural resources, it is of utmost importance to promote conservation-friendly resource use and production practices. To take it forward there is a need to provide an opportunity to exchange good practices and national experiences to improve the efficient use and conservation of natural resource along with economic development of dependent communities. Agriculture plays a very important role in our country encumbered with the need to supply food and other products to the entire nation. Despite rapid urbanization and increased livelihood diversification, more than 50 per cent of India's population still depend on agriculture

for livelihoods. Census 2011 categorically states that 54.5 percent population in India works in agriculture and allied activities. The 2010 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 and wheat. But the contribution of Agriculture and allied sector is 17% in 2016-17 towards the Gross Domestic Product of the country. This makes the entire agricultural sector (including forestry, fishery and livestock) of grave importance involving major part of the population in a sector with less economic output.

In view of this, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru with financial support from TIFAC, DST, Govt. of India organised a national workshop on Agro-biodiversity Conservation for Sustainable Socio-ecological Development on September 24, 2018 to understand the status of natural resource, biodiversity in particular, in various agro-ecological regions while simultaneously understanding the loss of agro-biodiversity due to multitude of factors. During the workshop scholars have presented research outcomes on importance of agro-biodiversity and role of its conservation in ensuring sustainability to the socio-ecological systems. Detailed discussions



were held on impact of developmental activities, agro-biodiversity, loss of varieties, and the reasons behind the change in cropping patterns by farmers in various agro-ecological regions of India. The discussion enabled to understand how these changes have their implications on the local resources of the region with subsequent effect on livelihoods. As a further step this national workshop designed a platform to share the learnings as well exchange of findings of research which would contribute to resource use and conservation for sustainable socio-ecological development. Main objectives of the national workshop were

- To understand the factors influencing natural resource including agro-biodiversity
- To study the ecological and socio-economic importance of natural resource conservation and management
- To understand the impact of anthropogenic landscape change on ecosystem services
- To assess the role and scope of traditional ecological knowledge in resource conservation
- To understand how natural resource conservation would help in sustainable socio-ecological development.

## Participants

The national workshop included participation by the various stakeholders like personnel from the research institutions and universities namely Jawaharlal Nehru University; The University of Delhi; Mangalore University; ISEC, Bangalore; Kuvempu University; University of Mysore; G B Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development, Almora, Uttarakhand; University of Agricultural Science Dharwad; VIT University Vellore; Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu; TIFAC, Govt. of India, New Delhi; Forest Department of Karnataka; community organisations. A total of 120 participants - Resource persons, scholars, students, innovative farmers and forest officials attended the national workshop. The national workshop was convened by Prof Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR, ISEC.

## Workshop on Socio-Economics Development through Value Addition

MM Hills Reserve Forest in Southern Karnataka, India, has a greater biological diversity. Communities such as Soligas and many other have been residing for a long time in these forests. The forest dwelling communities depend on wild edibles plants (WEPs) for various purposes. These WEPs resources also provide essential nutrients vitamins and impart cultural identity to these communities keeping the importance of WEPs a training on value addition of wild edibles for the tribal people of MM Hills organised by CEENR of ISEC in collaboration with CSIR -Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at CFTRI, Mysore from March 14-15, 2019.

The main objective of this farmer-centric workshop was to upgrade the skills of tribal farmers about the processing of wild edibles and they will in turn train and encourage the other people of their respective villages, thereby assisting themselves to become self-dependent and to enhance the economy of the tribal communities using wild edibles that are endemic to the region. The workshop further aimed at the following:

- Increase awareness of the tribal people about the wild edibles species endemic to their regions and economic benefits of those species after value addition.
- Introducing and demonstrating the food processing machines that are used for the value addition of raw products.
- Dissemination of information on quality and maturity standards of raw wild edibles, FSSAI standards of products prepared and its packaging.
- Identification of most active farmers group desiring to marketize their wild resources and have the capability to install a small food processing unit, sponsored by CEENR, ISEC, and SEED, DST Govt. of India.
- Stimulating the development of a network for information sharing throughout the sector.

The main outcomes of the workshop are as follows:

- Increasing awareness of wild edibles among the other farmers of their villages.
- Transfer the teachings about quality standards, food processing, product packaging etc to the progressive farmers.
- Increased use of wild edibles.
- Set-up of a small food processing unit to accommodate all farmers of MM Hills.
- Awareness on adulteration and contamination of food products.

Twenty (20) Soliga tribal farmers have attended two day training programme and resource persons from CFTRI Mysore have given training to the farmers on value addition of various plant products. This workshop was convened by Prof Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR, ISEC. The SEED Division of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Govt. of India has given financial support for organization of training programme to the tribal farmers.

## LECTURES

### **Seventh Rajbhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture**

Dr Bibek Debroy, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister and Member, Niti Aayog, New Delhi, delivered the Seventh Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on *"The Economy: Challenges and Opportunities"* on August 31, 2018, at the Raj Bhavan, Bangalore. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC presided the lecture.

### **Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture – 2**

The second Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture on *Dharma and Adharma: An Emerging Contradiction within Indian Democracy* was delivered on August 31, 2018 by Dr Peter Ronald DeSouza, Professor, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi (Former Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla). The welcome note was given by Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC. An introduction with regard to the memorial lecture was offered by Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development.

In his lecture, Prof DeSouza urged that can the law change our social behaviour and bring about fraternity in both percept (principle) and practice. To contextualize this argument, he has taken Dr B R Ambedkar's observation on the Indian socio-

political structure and its methods of resolutions within a democratic framework. Further, he simplified by saying that who had experienced with so much humiliation and discriminations, those should follow such methods/ways to achieve the values of equality, liberty and fraternity through constitutional way.

He has highlighted about the alignment of political equality with social equality, constitutional methods, working, performance and character of Indian democracy, usage of words indirectly with Dharma and Adharma, constitutional deliberations and judgements, human condition, illustrations of Indian judiciary (Kesavananda Bharati case- 1973, ADM Jabalpur Vs Shivkant Sukla- 1976), political theories- settled and innovative jurisprudence, transgender rights and their protections, right to privacy as part of right to life, the case of Bihar- shelter homes and spaces from hell, the case of Yadadri in Telangana- Banality of Evil, lynching- psychology of hate, the case of Kashmir- rogue citizens, life contradictions- existence and performance of tyranny and so on.

Subsequently, critical remarks were offered by many participants. A few of them highlighted significant bullet points critically including thought provoking suggestions in view of the working of Indian democracy.

In his vote of thanks, Dr, Srinath PS, Registrar, ISEC thanked all the dignitaries, faculties, scholars and staff of ISEC for their presence and participation in remembering Sri. Ramakrishna

Hegde for his immense contribution particularly in the domain of local governance in India, in general and Karnataka, in particular.

## Seminars by Visitors

**Oils, Oxytocin and Obstetrics – Situating Changing Birthing Practices in a Hamlet in Kamrup, Assam** - Dr Sreeparna Chattopadhyay, Faculty Member, School of Advanced Studies and Research, Srishti Institute of Art, Design and Technology Bengaluru, Karnataka, India (April 5, 2018).

**Yoga and Stress Management** – Prof M Shiva Prakash, Faculty Member, Dr Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India (April 10, 2018).

**Indian, European and American Electoral Systems: What is Best for Us?** – Prof Trilochan Sastry, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore & Founder-trustee of the Association for Democratic Reforms (June 1, 2018).

**Quality Dimensions of Higher Education in Kerala: An Empirical Analysis** – Dr Bino Joy, Post Doctoral Fellow, CHRD, ISEC and Assistant Professor of Commerce, Govt. College, Kottayam, Kerala (July 3, 2018).

**Block Planning: An Approach for Local Area Development** – Dr Rajesh K, Faculty Member, Social Science Division, Integrated Rural Technology Centre (IRTC), Palakkad, Kerala (July 18, 2018).

**Transgender Rights and Civil Society Engagements: A Study of Kerala's Transgender Policy and Civil Society Movements** – Dr Madhusudhan B, Post Doctoral Fellow, CSSCD, ISEC and Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, NSS Hindu College, Changanassery, Kerala (July 23, 2018).

**Economic and Environmental Analysis of the Electric Buses: A Study on Energy Saving and Air Pollution in Bengaluru City** – Dr Rohini Balasubramanian, Post Doctoral Fellow, ISEC and CEO, Lotus Consultants Inc- Environment, Bengaluru (August 9, 2018).

**Study on Predictors of Work Life Balance on Career Development among Female Employees: With Reference to Retail Sector in Bengaluru** – Dr K Thriveni Kumari, Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Management Studies, Don Bosco Institute of Management studies and Computer Applications, Kumbalgodu, Bangalore (August 20, 2018).

**Lecture on Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy and Thoughts in Contemporary Social and Economic Reality** – Sri HS Doreswamy, Freedom fighter and a Gandhian (October 5, 2018).

**'Food Security and Safety' and 'Health and Humour'** – Dr Yellappa Reddy, Rtd. Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Department of Ecology, Environment and Forests, Bengaluru and Dr T H Anjanappa, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru (October 16, 2018).

**China's Transformation: The Success Story and the Success Trap** – Dr Manoranjan Mohanty, Retired Professor of Political Science, Delhi University, Delhi (November 14, 2018).

**From the Taxi Drivers' Rear-view Mirror: Masculinity, Marginality and Sexual Violence in India's Capital City, Delhi** – Dr Radhika Govinda, Lecturer in Sociology, School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh (January 2, 2019).

**50 years of Economic & Political Weekly (EPW)** – Prof N Jayaram, Member, Board of Trustees, EPW, Mumbai and Former Director, ISEC (January 11, 2019).

**Water Footprints of Floriculture- Estimating the Economics of Water Use through Floriculture in Pune District** – Dr Gurudas Nulkar, Adjunct

Faculty, Symbiosis Centre for Management, Pune and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC (January 23, 2019).

**The Tiger and Tube-well: Malevolence in Rural India** – Prof A R Vasavi, Visiting Professor, M N Srinivas Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru (March 13, 2019).

## Seminars by Faculty

**Are Informal Workers “Classless”? The Politics of Wages and Land** – Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, Centre for Political Institutions,

Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, Bengaluru (February 26, 2019).

## Seminars by Students

**Impact of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on Indian Agriculture Trade** – Mr Jagdambe Subhash Hanmantrao, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (May 9, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

**An Analysis and Recital of Input Tax Credit Practices under GST Scenario** – Dr Balaji Bhovi, Post Doctoral Fellow, CESP, ISEC & Assistant professor, Department of P G Studies in Commerce, Besant Women’s college, Mangalore (May 30, 2018).

**Dynamics of India’s Agricultural Workforce and Pluri-Activity in Farm Sector** – Mr Subramanian S, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 12, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Weather Index Based Crop Insurance for Risk Management in Indian Agriculture: The Case of Karnataka** – Ms Jeyanthi H, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 12, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Gender and Health: A Study of Marginalised Women in Tamil Nadu** – Ms K Annapuranam,

PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 13, 2018). (Thesis submission seminar)

**A Study on Production and Marketing of Coffee in Western Ghats Region of Karnataka** – Ms Gana Shruthy M K, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 21, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Perceptions, Adaptations and Vulnerability of Farmers to Climate Variability and Change in Karnataka** – Ms Bhavana H, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 21, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Eco taxes in India: Issues in Design and Implementation** – Mr Rajat Verma, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 21, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Power Sector Reforms: The Case of Karnataka** – Ms Laxmi Rajkumari, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 21, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Determinants of Remittances for South Asian Countries: Gravity Model Approach** – Ms Aneesha Chitgupi, Research Scholar, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, Bengaluru (October 12, 2018).

**Stock Market Development Corporate Finance and Economic Growth in India** – Mr Dhananjaya K, Research Scholar, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, Bengaluru (December 5, 2018). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Valuation of Statistical Life: A Study on Compensating Wage Differential** – Ms Agamoni Majumder, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (January 23, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

**Local Government Finances: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** – Ms Basavarajeshwari K, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (February 15, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

## Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Thirty-seventh Bi-annual Seminars were held during June 11-21, 2018. In all, there were 66 presentations comprising 60 progress seminars, and 6 Pre-Submission Seminars (18 Sessions). 21 students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars and seven did not give handout on time.

The Thirty-eighth Bi-annual Seminars were held during December 3-11, 2018. In all, there were 48 presentations comprising of 01 proposal seminar, 46 progress seminars and 01 Pre-Submission Seminar (14 Sessions). 25 students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars with the approval of Director.

## 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 Jagdambe Subhash Hanmantrao:** 'Impact of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on Indian Agriculture Trade' (Supervisor: Prof M J Bhende and Co-guide: Dr Elumalai Kannan).

**Dr Subhashree Banerjee:** 'Ecosystem Services and Livelihood Systems: A Case Study from Odisha' (Supervisor: Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha).

**Dr Pradeep Ramavath:** 'Interaction of Micro-politics and Education Quality in Rural Karnataka' (Supervisor: Prof M D Usha Devi)

**Dr Bhavana H:** 'Perceptions, Adaptations and Vulnerability of Farmers to Climate Variability and Change in Karnataka' (Supervisor: Prof M J Bhende)

**Dr K Annapuranam:** 'Gender and Health: A Study of Marginalised Women in Tamil Nadu' (Supervisor: Dr Anand Inbanathan)

**Dr Laxmi Rajkumari:** 'Power Sector Reforms: The Case of Karnataka' (Supervisor: Prof K Gayithri)

**Dr Rajat Verma:** 'Eco Taxes in India: Issues in Design and Implementation' (Supervisor: Prof K Gayithri)



## Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes was awarded to Mr Prajwal N (in Sociology) for

scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2018-19.

## 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. Ms Aneesha Chitgupi presented a paper on “Determinants of Remittances for South Asian Countries: Gravity Model Approach” at the European Trade Study Group Conference (ETCG) held at Warsaw School of Economics from September 13-15, 2018.

University, Central University of Tamil Nadu, and Indian Institute of Technology etc all over India.

### Social Science Talent Search Scheme

ISEC has been organising 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 for the year 2018-19*

A total of 95 applications were received and 20 students were selected for the internship programme for the period of 2018-19. The intern students who benefited hailed from various institutions, universities and colleges namely Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Central University of Karnataka, Pondicherry

The internship programme has covered various aspects within the Social Science discipline including Economics, Sociology, Urban Studies, Decentralisation, Environmental Economics, Population Studies, Agricultural Economics and Political Science. All the interns submitted their work reports based on their own discipline. The reports were based on various themes namely agricultural credit, environmental valuation, urban slums, elderly workforce participation in India, women in local governance, migration, tourism, international trade, climate change, sanitation, financing of urban local bodies and women empowerment etc.

**Grant for Year 2018-19:** The grant received was Rs 3,00,000 towards the conduct of internship programme. The expenditures were (1) Stipend Rs 1,75,459 (2) Travel Reimbursement for Interns Rs 3,235 (3) Accommodation of interns Rs 1,20,306 (4) Miscellaneous Rs 1,000.

The details of internship students and their respective centres for the year 2018-19 are follows: Sowmiya S, ADRTC, Jibin Koshy Varghese,



ADRTC, Sneha Ghosh, CESP, A Premkumar, CEENR, Sheryl Christina, CEENR, M Athira, CRUA, R Rakshantha, CRUA, Manali Swargiary, PRC, Akancha Singh, PRC, Lakshmi K, CSSCD, Priyal Bajaj, CEENR.

All intern students expressed happiness to be associated with ISEC. Once the course work was successful, the work report was submitted.

Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR, was the Internship Co-ordinator.

## Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR)

The CCMASSR workshop for the year 2018, was organised from November 26, 2018 to December 7, 2018. A total 21 participants from all over India and across all disciplines (social science and science) attended the workshop. It was conducted with a view to support capacity building among young aspiring researchers. Resource persons were drawn from within the institute and experts from outside ISEC. A sum of Rs 80,000 was sanctioned from SRTT.

Dr Malini L Tantri, CESP, was the co-ordinator for the CCMASSR workshop.

## International Conference on 'Ageing in Asia'

An International Conference on 'Ageing in Asia' was conducted at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru in collaboration with the Programme on the Global Demography of Ageing at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai during March 14 and 15, 2019.

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

## Library

A sum of Rs 2,78,000 was sanctioned from SRTT for subscribing to the databases viz., i) Prowess and ii) India Time Series.

## SRTT Visiting Fellowship

SI No	Name	Title	Sanctioned amount
1	Dr Gurudas Vasant Nulkar Adjunct faculty at Symbiosis Centre for Management and HRD, Pune	Virtual water flows of floriculture exports – estimating the impact on water resources by water footprint of floriculture exports in Maharashtra	A sum of Rs 60,000 was sanctioned from SRTT funds

## Publications – Social and Economic Change Monographs Series

ISEC published four monographs in the Social and Economic Change Monographs Series – Monograph No. 58 to 61 – 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

**Gayithri, K** – ‘Public Budgeting Principles and Practices’. Springer, 2018.

**George, Sobin, Manohar Yadav and Anand Inbanathan** (eds) – ‘Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivas Today’. Oxon, New York: Routledge, 2019.

**Kumar, Parmod, Vijay Paul Sharma, Nilabja Ghosh, Grover, D K and Usha Tuteja** – ‘Glimpses of Indian Agriculture’. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2018.

**Rajasekhar, D, Devendra Babu, M and Manjula, R** – ‘Decentralised Governance, Development Programmes and Elite Capture’. Singapore: Springer, 2018.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi** – ‘India at Seventy: New Development Challenges’, Development Convention Proceeding. Bengaluru: ISEC.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi and B P Vani** – ‘Interest Subvention for Short Term Crop Loans in Karnataka’. Reserve Bank of India, 2019. Available Online at: <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Publications/PDFs/>

**Rajeev, Meenakshi** – Conference Proceedings of the Development Convention, ‘India at Seventy: New Development Challenges’. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2019.

**Raju, K V, A Ravindra, S Manasi, K C Smitha and Ravindra Srinivas** – ‘Urban Environmental Governance in India – Browsing Bengaluru’, Springer – The Urban Book Series, 2018.

**Reimeingam, Marchang** – ‘Situating Education, Employment and Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North East India’. Regency Publications, 2019.

### 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 20, Number 1 (April 2018) and Number 2 (October 2018) – has been brought out and it carried 15 Research Papers.

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

In **Pathways to Improving Sanitation Governance – A Review of Best Practices (Monograph No. 58)** S Manasi, Nidhi Jamwal, N Latha and K C Smitha address some of the key challenges of providing solutions to sanitation problems by analysing selected case studies from India and abroad. The seventeen case studies of best practices included in this study cover various contexts and offer useful lessons based on success stories of change. The study concludes that community involvement along with education and awareness raising are key features of good practices that are imperative to success. Recommendations from the study include improving governance; upholding stakeholder participation; promoting education, awareness and communication; focusing on design; empowering and involving the community, among others.

The monograph titled **The Caste-Embeddedness of Rural Public Health Services – A Study of Karnataka (Monograph No. 59)** by Sobin George focuses on the changing dynamics of caste relations in Karnataka and their implications for the health access and health seeking behaviour of Dalits. This monograph, which is based on an empirical study conducted in Karnataka, attempts to present the changing dynamics of caste relations in various social, economic, cultural, religious and political spheres in order to shed light on the nature and forms of caste-based discrimination in public health services. The study addresses the following questions: What is happening to caste and its power relations in Karnataka villages? How do caste groups organise themselves and negotiate power relations and do such organised efforts play any role in their access to resources and services? Do existing power relations in the village govern the practices of health provisioning and health accessing? What are the lived-experiences of Dalits while accessing health services and what are the changes, if any, that have occurred over time in such experiences? What are the differential

treatments and practices which the Dalits find to be discriminatory? Do experiences of discrimination affect their treatment-seeking behaviour and episodes of illness? How do discriminated groups react to such experiences and what are their concerns to enable better health care services? The study examines the above questions from the standpoints of structural, systemic and situational exclusions of Dalits in the changing socio-cultural contexts. A field study was carried out in Bidar district of North Karnataka utilising semi-structured interviews at the household level, and employing in-depth interviews and participant observation at the individual level to understand the dynamics and processes of exclusion of Dalits.

The monograph '**Contemporary Issues in Indian Agriculture**' (Monograph No. 60) edited by Meenakshi Rajeev comprises five papers highlighting the contemporary challenges and roadblocks faced by Indian agriculture and providing important suggestions to policy makers and civil society. In 'Role of Oil Palm in Oilseeds Sector: Prospects in Karnataka' Parmod Kumar discusses the progress of the Oil Palm Development Programme which has the potential to increase the welfare of farmers. Kumar presents a picture of oilseeds and oil palm production in Karnataka *vis-a-vis* the working of Oil Palm Development Programme in the state. Concentrating on the topic of enhancing farmers' welfare, the paper by Ravula, Pramanik and Kasala titled 'Understanding the Links between Farmers' Income and Nutritional Status: A Panel Data Analysis in the Semi Arid Tropics of India' examines whether there is a relationship between farmers' level of earnings and nutritional status of households utilising data collected during the period from 2009 to 2014 as part of the Village Dynamics Studies in South Asia (VDSA). The research points towards the presence of a dual burden of malnutrition – an increasing trend of overweight/ obesity and a continued presence of

under-nutrition in the sample households. In the paper 'Has Access to Formal Credit Improved? A Study of Rural Cultivator Households in India' Saravanabhavan and Rajeev examine access to credit using NSSO Debt and Investment Survey data and show that there is regional disparity as well as disparity in access to credit by social classes. In the paper 'Local Dynamics of Macro Level Changes: An Analysis of Agrarian Change in India' CR Yadu analyses the drivers of agrarian change in India using both macro level data and household survey based information and argues that it is the role of industrialisation and proximity to urban centres that define positive change. Further, discrimination on the basis of caste and gender relations in the rural non-farm sector obstructs positive transformation. K. Sivasubramnium delves into still extant ancient water management practices in Tamil Nadu in the paper 'Water Management Under Different Conditions: With Special Reference to Mamulnamas'. Based on a ground-level study focusing on two major tank irrigation systems, the author discusses traditional water management

practices adopted by farmers and the current performance of water allocation policies.

The monograph '**The Political Economy of Rent Seeking and Fiasco of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP) (Monograph No. 61)**' by Krishna Raj and Vinaya Angadi is a socio-economic analysis of the intended and unintended benefits of the Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project. The study is a socio economic analysis of project compensation and implementation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme and aims to gauge whether BMICP has achieved the purpose for which it was given approval by the state government on the basis of FWA and PIR. The study tries to identify the reasons why a major infrastructure project has gone almost into default. The authors argue that the root cause of the problem lies in the leveraging of excess land and unscrupulous profiting by the company indulging in real estate business against the sanctioned economic principles embedded in the PIR and FWA.

## ISEC Working Papers

S Subramanian analyses economic activities of farm households in the paper **Participation of Rural Households in Farm, Non-Farm and Pluri-Activity: Evidences from India (WP 412)**. In particular, allocation decisions are examined by considering three possibilities, viz. working only in farm, taking up only non-farm activity and working in multi-activities (pluri-activity). The author argues that farm households diversify their activities to supplement their income from outside the agriculture as an important adaptive strategy to increase family income, spread risk, stabilise salaries, reduce income inequalities to cope with the income differentials etc. Data from the India Human Development Survey is utilised and the generalised multinomial logit model is employed to analyse the decision of farm households to participate in diverse activities. The results indicate

that farmers in older age groups with smaller land holdings, especially those who belong to SC and ST groups, are pluri-active to supplement the household income. It is notable that the members of the older age groups are more pluri-active than the youth in the household who either specialise or pursue higher education. Further, the women of the household are more likely to work on the farm than take up other activities.

The purpose of the study **Inequalities in Health Outcomes: Evidence from NSS Data (WP 413)** by Anushree K N and S Madheswaran is to assess the socioeconomic inequalities in health outcomes according to gender and place of residence and to explain the contribution of various factors to the overall inequality. The study used data of NSSO 60<sup>th</sup> (2004) and 71<sup>st</sup> (2014) rounds. The health

outcome of interest was self-reported morbidity captured in the survey with fifteen days' recall period. Socioeconomic status was measured by per capita monthly expenditure and the concentration index is used as a measure of socioeconomic health inequalities and is decomposed into its contributing factors. Our findings show that high level inequalities in self-reported morbidity were largely concentrated among wealthier groups in India. Though the inequalities in self-reported morbidity were more among the wealthier groups for Karnataka, yet the magnitude of inequalities in reported morbidity was low for both the years. Decomposition analysis shows that inequalities in reported morbidity are particularly associated with demographic, economic and geographical factors.

The paper **Urban Household Enterprises and Lack of Access to Production Loans (WP 414)** by Shika Saravanabhavan and Meenakshi Rajeev examines the state of credit access to the urban self-employed households and studies the differential access across various regions of the country and also across the various social and economic classes, using the unit record data from NSS 70<sup>th</sup> round. Most of these households are usually own account enterprise owners, with little or no savings, and so they are in regular need of funds to meet the fixed and working capital requirements of their businesses. However, the analysis shows that the access to production loan is low for all regions. Moreover, from the regression analysis, where a probit model with sample selection is used, it was found that the households in the services sector are better off as compared to the manufacturing sector. Also, it is established that economic status and education play a crucial role in accessibility. In order to understand the causes of exclusion, the authors present the results and analysis of a field survey, which is based on street vendors in major markets of selected districts of Karnataka. The results from the survey also show substantial financial exclusion of the urban self-employed and they are seen to be using informal financial services to meet their demand.

Among the several Self-Help Group (SHG) models, SHG formed under the Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) supported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), is a prominent one. The programme encourages the members, primarily women, to access banks directly as a group. This helps them enhance their level of financial inclusion and literacy, and especially aids them to access credit for income-generating activities. The paper **Economic and Social Benefits of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in Karnataka (WP 415)** by Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani and Veerashekharappa is based on a field survey conducted in three districts of Karnataka, and examines how the accessibility to credit is enhanced by the programme for rural women and how it has impacted their income-generating capabilities. The paper also highlights the concerns pertaining to credit delivery that still remain to be addressed. Taking up the issue of costs of borrowing, including transaction costs, the paper shows that the transaction costs contribute only marginally to the cost of borrowing and hence argues that the programme which has many benefits, both social and economic, especially for women, should be strengthened and expanded further.

The study **Two Decades of Fiscal Decentralization Reforms in Karnataka: Opportunities, Issues and Challenges (WP 416)** by M Devendra Babu, Farah Zahir, Rajesh Khanna and Prakash M Philip focuses on the fiscal decentralization scenario in the state of Karnataka with specific reference to fiscal transfers and resource availability with rural local governments to make them truly institutions of local self-government. An attempt is being made to review the prevailing system of fiscal decentralization in the state with special reference to the composition of fiscal devolution from the upper tiers of government, trends in devolution from state government, revenue and expenditure assignments, and fiscal autonomy of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka. Fiscal decentralization in Karnataka is far from complete in terms of



increasing own source revenue (OSR) mobilisation and making use of increased spending for desired goals. A low resource base, weak accountability mechanisms, lack of monitoring and evaluation of schemes and low utilisation rates in centrally sponsored schemes have created a wedge between Karnataka's well-developed and backward regions. In the last twenty years, what Karnataka has so far achieved can be somewhat attributed to 'partial decentralization'. There is a need to create adequate fiscal space for decentralization to thrive in the state, whereby rural masses benefit from inclusion in the growth processes and reform efforts are made for more durable, richer and fuller decentralization.

Promotion of inclusive development is possible when the policy is adequately backed by budgetary support and effective implementation. In the paper **Karnataka State Budgets – How Far Have they Promoted Inclusiveness? (WP 417)** K Gayithri and Vijeth Acharya analyse the inclusiveness of the budgets of a fiscally progressive state, Karnataka, over the past two and a half decades. To begin with, the authors analyse the degree of inclusion in the philosophy underlying budget allocations under the different political parties which have held power and the changes over time by analysing budget speeches. The Congress regime under the chief ministership of Mr Siddaramaiah is observed to be more inclusive. Next, the authors analyse the corresponding budget allocations to the sectors that enhance inclusiveness. The budget analysis reveals a considerable shift towards social sector expenditure, which tends to be more inclusive. Special programmes have been conceived, such as the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, Tribal Sub Plan, Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane etc., with higher allocation of resources. There are, however, serious issues such as the actual expenditure falling far short of allocation, considerable bunching with close to fifty percent of the expenditure incurred in the last quarter, and lopsided regional distribution of resources. The authors argue that in addition to adequate resource allocation to address inclusiveness, proper execution of schemes and

good planning of expenditure is the need of the hour to realise the developmental outcomes envisioned.

In the paper **Caste Discrimination Practices in Rural Karnataka (WP 418)** I Maruthi and Pesala Peter argue that while India is one of the fastest developing countries in the world, Dalits continue to face social discrimination in Indian society. The degree of caste discrimination varies from place to place and person to person, but exists across India. In this study, the authors examine caste discrimination in the state of Karnataka. The respondents for the sample were selected by using a multistage random sampling technique. In the first stage, the entire state was divided into three main regions. In the second, regions with the highest SC population in two districts, based on the 2011 census, were chosen. In the third, two villages with the highest SC population were selected in each district. And finally, in each village, 150 sample households were selected. The total sample size is 1,800. The main objective of the paper is to investigate caste discrimination against Dalit households in Karnataka. The empirical results suggest that caste bias prevails in the villages, and some households even stated that there are separate plates and cups for SCs in workplaces. The study observed that caste practices are strong in all the study villages. It suggests that moral and ethical values are required at the individual, group and community levels to avert social discrimination in rural Karnataka.

Food security is a major area of concern for BRICS economies, as they are home to a combined population of almost three billion people and the largest share of undernourished people in the world. In the paper **Food Security in BRICS – Current Status and Issues (WP 419)** Malini L Tantri and Kumar Shaurav utilise secondary data to outline the current state of food security among BRICS economies and the possible lessons they can learn from each other. The analysis helps us argue that though China and India boast of having the highest GDP (PPP), they have failed



to provide food security to a large section of their population, whereas Russia and Brazil have performed outstandingly in most of the indicators pertaining to food security. This definitely calls for improved coordination among the member states and highlights the need to share the existing know-how for the progress and development of all the BRICS nations.

Aneesha Chitgupi estimates the impact of age structure variables on the current account balance (CAB) using panel data for 57 countries from 1980 to 2014 in the paper **Impact of Age Structure Transition on Current Account Balance for India: An Empirical Analysis (WP 420)**. The author uses the Gudmundsson and Zoega (2014) methodology to calculate the age adjusted current account balance for 57 countries and analyse the India-specific results in comparison with other BRICS countries. Empirical results show that India's age adjusted CAB would have experienced surpluses had it not been for the high share of dependent population, especially the young. Further, the age adjustment factor for India shows a gradual decline and larger share of working age population in future may help in reducing the current account deficit situation for India. These results highlight the importance of demographic variables in explaining and predicting changes in CAB and its implications for the attainment of India's macroeconomic objective of external stabilisation.

India's stock market witnessed significant development post 1990 due to a series of reform measures. As a result, firms are able to raise market-based capital, which helped them to reduce their dependence on institution-based finance. Consequently, the market valuation of a firm has become an important variable in corporate finance decisions. However, traditional theories of capital structure fail to offer an unambiguous explanation on the impact of market value on capital structure. To bridge this lacuna in capital structure literature, Baker and Wrugler (2002) propounded the market timing theory, which argues that firms time the market, that is, firms raise equity capital when

market valuation is high and buy back when market valuation is lower, and hence the current capital structure of the firm is the cumulative result of past attempts to time the equity market. In the study **Market Value and Capital Structure: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Firms (WP 421)** Dhananjaya K and Krishna Raj attempt to understand the role of market value in influencing the capital structure decisions of the manufacturing firms in India. Dhananjaya and Raj find that market value negatively influences the debt ratio both in the short term and long term, indicating the practice of market timing. Further, it was found that the negative impact comes from changes in equity issues rather than changes in retained earnings or debt retirement.

The purpose of the study **Inequity in Outpatient Healthcare Use and Utilization of Public Healthcare Facilities: Empirical Evidence from NSS Data (WP 422)** by Anushree K N and S Madheswaran is to assess the socioeconomic inequities in healthcare outcomes by place of residence, using two rounds of NSSO data. The healthcare outcomes of interest were utilisation of outpatient healthcare services and choice of care captured in the survey with fifteen days' recall period. Horizontal Inequity [HI] index was employed to measure inequities in healthcare outcomes. Further, determinants of healthcare outcomes were estimated using non-linear regression models. The findings show that inequities in outpatient care utilisation were largely concentrated among the wealthier groups, while the utilisation of government health facilities were disproportionately concentrated among poorer sections of the population, not only in Karnataka but also in India at large. Though the inequities in outpatient care utilisation were positive, yet the magnitude of inequities declined over a decade, suggesting that the healthcare system is tending towards equitable provision of care, based on need.

A worker's compensation benefit is an important part of the compensation package for risky jobs, and excluding it during the estimation

of Value of Statistical Life (VSL) and Value of Statistical Injury (VSI) may yield biased estimates of wage-risk trade-off. Besides, many studies from developed countries indicate that there exists a negative trade-off between a worker's compensation benefit and the wage for risky jobs. In the paper **Role of Worker's Compensation Benefit in Estimating Value of Statistical Life (WP 423)** Agamoni Majumder and S Madheswaran use information on a sample of 430 workers from the manufacturing industries of Ahmedabad to examine the influence of workers' compensation benefits on their wages and Value of Statistical Life. The results of the study show that including an interaction variable between compensation benefit and injury risk in estimation improves the VSL and VSI estimates. These results have important implications for the labour market in developing countries like India. The estimates of VSL and VSI obtained from this study will help policymakers and government agencies to evaluate the existing policies on compensation benefit and occupational safety in India as well as other developing countries.

In peri-urban areas, lack of piped water supply and sewerage system has led to excessive groundwater abstraction, resulting in the proliferation of private water tanker business and unmanaged wastewater flows. To have efficient water supply and waste water management in these data-constrained groundwater dependent communities, which do not have either metered connections or formal water supply, the paper **Making Every Drop Count - Micro-Level Water Demand Accounting Challenges and Way Forward (WP 424)** by Chaya Ravishankar, Sunil Nautiyal and S Manasi addresses the question of how to quantify water demand for consumptive and non-consumptive uses through a typical qualitative/ observational primary survey method. Such surveys are scarce in literature. The study was conducted in Bellandur, a 26.4-sq km peri-urban ward of Bengaluru city. With 11% growth in population in the last decade, it uses nearly 38% of its water demand for non-consumptive purposes. At present, 60% of the demand of the sampled size

is being met through borewells and 35% through tankers. The remaining 5% get their water through a metered piped system. The findings of this study will aid water utility boards like Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) to put in place resilient planning and maximise the benefits out of water supply schemes by efficient allocation of water.

Urbanisation has been a spontaneous phenomenon resulting from economic activities for the well-being of society, with consequent adverse impacts. In 2010, more than half of the global population lived in cities, and the urban population will be 70% by 2050 (WHO, 2010). In countries like India, the alteration of villages into urban centres is very rapid, transforming demographic, economic and biophysical characteristics of the landscape. In this process of transformation, eco-sensitive areas and rural population dependent on natural resources are threatened in many ways, including their livelihoods, socio-ecological and cultural settings. The transitional peri-urban areas have been recognised in spatial and economic terms in the Indian context with regard to commodity flow, housing, peri-urban agriculture and pollution in recent years. An integrated approach to identify the peri-urban concerns and evolve a landscape level management strategy is still missing. The paper **Conceptualizing Peri-Urban-Rural Landscape Change for Sustainable Management (WP 425)** by Mrinalini Goswami examines the existing research in this area to look into an effective and viable approach for the assessment of peri-urban landscape change to develop a sustainable landscape management strategy.

Social entrepreneurship is recognised for working towards achieving developmental goals that are associated with the basic needs of the people and converge with sustainable development. The convergence of developmental goals and the basic needs of the people set a relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development. In the conceptual study **Social Entrepreneurship: A Business Model for Sustainable Development**

**(WP 426)** Neeti Singh and Anand Inbanathan draw on the literature to highlight the characteristics of social entrepreneurship, which enables it to achieve the social agenda of providing for the basic needs of the people. These characteristics become the essential part of the strategies of social entrepreneurship that help it to function as a model for sustainable development. To further the inquiry, these strategic elements of social entrepreneurship are then analysed in the light of Hamel's framework of the business model. The paper also examines whether the business model framework of Hamel can be applied to implement these strategies. The diverse aspects of the business model framework of Hamel are examined to understand the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development.

In the paper **Revenue-Based Business Model to Growth-Based Business Model: A Critical Review of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry (WP 427)** P Omkar Nadh attempts to address the question of economic growth and development through a sectoral analysis of the Indian pharmaceutical industry and its transition from a 'revenue-based business model' to a 'growth-based business model'. The paper critically addresses this transition, the reasons behind it and its consequences through two distinct strands in the literature vis-à-vis economic growth and development. Concomitantly, the paper provides an understanding of the role of multilateral organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in this transformation and how such institutions act in order to help multinational corporations (MNCs) to expand their hegemony. With the spread of the ideology of 'maximisation of shareholder value' that is intrinsically linked with the 'growth' of the industry, there was a reorientation of global pharmaceutical industry in terms of innovation and drug manufacturing. This in turn impacted the pharmaceutical industry in India in such a way that the companies here became extension units of multinational pharmaceutical companies at the expense of the Indian population, particularly the most vulnerable sections.

Neeti Singh and Anand Inbanathan focus on social entrepreneurship and its effects on the quality of life of its beneficiaries in the paper **Role of Social Entrepreneurship in the Quality of Life of its Beneficiaries (WP 428)**. The authors explore the idea of whether social entrepreneurship can work as a building block for an alternative model, in a situation where both the market and the state have failed to provide social goods. By providing social goods such as education, health services, adequate housing, recreational facilities, and participation in political decision-making, social entrepreneurship serves humanity's most pressing needs. Thus, it brings changes in the quality of life, and is studied here from the capabilities perspective. The qualitative method is used for analysing the effects of social entrepreneurship on the quality of life of the beneficiaries of two social enterprises. Social entrepreneurship is found to be bringing changes that can be gauged best in terms of capabilities. The women beneficiaries have gained the most among all, and show changes in their empowerment levels, social inclusion, and psychological state.

Rajiv Tewari focuses on ethnic identity, an important factor in the distribution of land resources in societies having ethnic diversity, in the paper **Land Alienation in Tripura: A Socio-Historical Analysis (WP 429)**. Tripura, during its evolution, faced migration as well as land alienation of its tribal population. The conditions, under which land alienation occurred, and the response of ethnic groups and the state to this, provide a lucid account of how land alienation influenced Tripura. The historical evolution of the state and the various migrations that took place in the state contributed to the alienation. This led to violence, as a result of which the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 was imposed on Tripura. The state responded by taking positive initiatives to resolve the grievances of tribals and help them preserve their culture and economic interests.

In the paper **The Indian Mining Industry: Present Status, Challenges and the Way Forward (WP 430)** Meenakshi Parida and S Madheswaranaim

to provide a detailed analysis of the Indian mining and minerals sector. It presents information on the current status of the mining and minerals industry in India which covers mineral exploration, reserve and resource position, production levels, contribution to GDP, employment and foreign trade, challenges this industry faces and the ways to overcome these challenges. The data employed for the study is from the Indian Bureau of Mines, RBI Handbook of Statistics, National Account of Statistics and other relevant documents, DGMS reports, NGO publications, Australian Bureau of Mining, United States Geological Survey etc. The analysis shows that despite a large base of natural resources, India's production in key mineral categories has declined over the past few years. The contribution of the mining sector to India's GDP has been stagnant and low, at around 2.7 per cent. This industry employs a very small percentage of India's total population (0.3%). Several challenges such as lack of investment in exploration activities, inadequate infrastructure facilities, procedural and permit delays in mining operations, land acquisition issues, shortage of skilled human capital, corruption, lack of sustainability and the country's complex mining policy engulf this industry. The study recommends that critical success factors such as supportive government policies and framework, sustainability and environmental reforms can help the industry overcome these challenges.

With high arsenic contamination of groundwater in West Bengal much beyond permissible limits for irrigation water, and institutional measures aimed at enhancing groundwater pumping to meet the growing food requirements in the country, the long-run sustainability of agricultural production and farmers' livelihoods in arsenic affected areas are under threat. In the study **Impact of Irrigating with Arsenic Contaminated Water on Farmers' Incomes in West Bengal (WP 431)** Madhavi Marwah Malhotra undertakes a comparison of the net incomes of farmers earned from crop production between arsenic affected and non-

arsenic affected areas' agricultural situation. To analyse the differences in the agricultural situation in detail, the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test for comparing two samples is used. In conclusion, Malhotra finds evidence that farmers using arsenic contaminated water for irrigation for over two decades in West Bengal are now facing triple impoverishment on account of having to adopt a less profitable cropping pattern, lower yield of crops and higher input costs per unit of cultivated land area.

In the study **Macroeconomic Determinants of Software Services Exports and Impact on External Stabilisation for India: An Empirical Analysis (WP 432)** Aneesha Chitgupi estimates the impact of macroeconomic determinants on software services exports (SSE) using data from a panel of 45 countries in the period from 2000 to 2014. Software services exports (SSE) expressed as a percentage share of total world software services exports is used as a dependent variable. Macroeconomic variables along with demographic variables are estimated using the TSLS fixed effects technique. Using the estimated coefficients from the cross-country panel model, India specific results are drawn to explain the impact of macroeconomic and demographic variables on India's SSE and their contribution towards achieving the objective of external stabilisation. The empirical results suggest that GDP, R&D expenditure and reduction in trade barriers of the exporting country improved SSE, whereas internet penetration may have led to the diversion of software services towards the domestic market, thereby reducing exports. Among demographic variables, the share of population within 30-39 improved the SSE. Together, R&D expenditure, reduction in trade barriers and population share (30-39) reduce the CAD/GDP ratio for India by 1.6 percentage points through their contribution towards SSE.

Fiscal management and fiscal dependency are closely interlinked in any federal system. On account of improper fiscal management and enhanced development expenditure

responsibilities, sub-national governments by and large end up with a huge resource gap, which necessitates fiscal and policy interventions by the higher level of government as part of bridging the resource gap. This is the focus of the study **Fiscal Dependency of States in India (WP 433)** by Darshini J S and K Gayithri. The first part of the analysis explains the role of various sources of revenue in meeting the basic resource gaps of the states and the second part decomposes the level and pattern of fiscal dependency on the different components of total transfers with respect to 14 major Indian states for the period 1981-82 to 2014-15. A phase-wise analysis of the states' dependency and its varying nature provides a meaningful insight into the relative role of the different sources of revenue in financing the total expenditure. The fiscal adjustment measures undertaken over time point to the poor fiscal health of the Indian states. The authors find that despite a fair improvement in revenue generation on the part of states, the basic resource gap continues to persist, with a steady rise in the total expenditure with an enhanced capital spending and a decline in the non-debt capital receipts and also that a shift in the pattern of financing the total expenditure from non-obligatory sources of revenue to obligatory sources of revenue has further enhanced heterogeneity across states in terms of fiscal management.

Around 90 percent of the people in Bihar still live in rural areas and agriculture is one of the main sources of their livelihood, either directly or indirectly. With the size of landholdings declining and decrease in area under agriculture, it has become important to bring in modern technology to help increase yield per hectare of land by sustaining the natural resources. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) [System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)], is one such technology which is said to increase yield and conserve resources. The paper **Determinants of Farm-Level Adoption of System of Rice and Wheat Intensification in Gaya, Bihar (WP 434)** by Shikha Pandey and Parmod Kumar looks at the determinants of farm-level adoption of SRI (SWI) in Gaya district of Bihar using the logistic regression

method. The authors find that variables, viz., age, physical productivity and hours of irrigation are significant in the adoption of SRI method, whereas hours of irrigation, physical productivity and number of family labour per acre are significant for the adoption of the SWI method of cultivation.

In the paper **Monsoon Diseases in Lower Kuttanad (Kerala): An Environmental Perspective (WP 435)** Bejo Jacob Raju and S Manasi attempt to trace the change in the epidemiology of monsoon diseases (communicable diseases that show high occurrence during the monsoon) in the Lower Kuttanad region of the Kuttanad Wetland Ecosystem (Kerala). Change in the epidemiology of climate sensitive diseases in an environment sensitive hotspot can be validated only if the environmental history and changes in the geography of the region are traced. The changes in the geography of the study area are traced with the help of the Global Information System (GIS). The occurrences of monsoon diseases were captured by IDSP data. The results were subsequently supplemented with the review of published literature and archival reports and in parallel, the perception of the local inhabitants regarding the changes in the geography of the region and its linkages to disease epidemiology are traced through oral history methods. The key informants (on the basis of traditional occupational divisions) from the villages in Lower Kuttanad were identified for the oral history. The results from the study reveal signs of ecological degradation in Kuttanad wetland. The narratives from the field visits connect changes in disease epidemiology to the changes in the geography of the study area.

In the study **Risk Sources and Management Strategies of Farmers: Evidence from Mahanadi River Basin of Odisha in India (WP 436)** Jayanti Mala Nayak and A V Manjunatha utilise primary data gathered through interviews with farmers from the flood prone areas of the Mahanadi River Basin in Odisha state to understand their perceptions of sources of risk and management strategies. Data was collected from 311 farmers located in three



districts in the river basin, namely Sonepur (upper region), Boudh (middle region) and Kendrapada (lower region). Factor analysis was conducted on 26 sources of risk and 24 risk management strategies reported in the interviews to identify the underlying factors. Results show that the main sources of risk vary by region; drought is the main source of risk in the upper region, the problem of inadequate financial support from government in the middle region, and risk of flood and cyclone in the lower region. In order to cope, the major risk management strategy followed by the farmers from the upper region was varietal diversification with respect to rice, mixed cropping in the middle region and crop diversification in the lower region. The results of the study provide useful insights for improving the efficacy of management of risks in agriculture in the flood prone areas of Odisha.

Given the importance of intra-urban mobility from the perspective of access to jobs and their economic importance to cities, the paper **Determinants of Intra Urban Mobility: A Study**

**of Bengaluru (WP 437)** by Shivakumar Nayka and Kala Seetharam Sridhar focuses on the issue of commuting time in the city of Bengaluru. Since secondary data on urban commuters is conspicuous by its absence in Indian cities, this paper uses data gathered from a primary survey conducted on commuters in Bengaluru using a structured questionnaire. The study finds that the average one-way commuting time to work is 42.45 minutes, to cover an average distance of 10.84 kms, and an average expenditure of Rs 2,589 per month on commuting to work. The authors find, based on regression analysis, that those that are educated, men, those travelling during peak hours and those that are married incur a longer commute time. The study indicates that 70.43 per cent of commuters are travelling to work during peak hours and 43.30 per cent of commuters travel more than the commuting time predicted by the model developed here. The study concludes that there has been an insignificant decrease in the metropolitan area's effective labour market during 2001-2018.

## ISEC Policy Briefs

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**Tantri, Malini L**

(with Aluakh Preet S) ‘Bilateral Trade Relationship Between Canada And India: A Report On Its Characteristics And Prospects’, *Working Paper*. Center for Global Enterprise, Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada, March 2019.



## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

### Seminar Presented outside ISEC

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Emerging Trends in Game Theory', at Christ University, Bengaluru, May 23, 2018.

'Game Theory and its Applications', at Christ

University, Bengaluru, June 29, 2018.

Modelling loan repayment behaviour, IIT Kanpur, October 26, 2018

### Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

**Babu, M Devendra**

Role of Central Finance Commissions in Financial Empowerment of Panchayats in India: A Critical Review; at the Seminar on Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, April 14, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Sub-District Level Human Development Report in Karnataka: Issues, Challenges and Ways Forward; at the National Symposium on Measuring Human Development at Local Level: Challenges and Way Forward, organised by Department of Rural Development and Social Work, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, April 30, 2018, at Ananthapur, AP.

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Intergenerational Transfers of Education in India: Does Gender Discrimination Exist?; at the Development Convention 2018 on India At Seventy: New Development Challenges, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 24-25, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Effectiveness of Post-Matric Scholarship for

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**Balasubramanian, M**

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**Accounting for Ecosystem Services: Policy and Practices**; at the 2018 Asia ESP Conference Communicating and Engaging Ecosystem Services in Policy and Practices in Asia, organised by Wildlife Institute of India, October 8-11, 2018, at Dehradun, India.

**Economic Value and Mapping of Natural Capital: The Case of Three Protected Areas in India**; at the Natural Capital Symposium, organised by Wood Institute for The Environment, Stanford University, California, March 18-21, 2019, at Stanford, California.

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### ***Kambara, Channamma***

**Problems and Prospects of Internal Migration: With reference to India and China**; at the International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with S Manasi and G Shivakumar Nayka) **Situational Analysis of Education and Nutrition Status of Children of Migrant Construction Workers in Bengaluru**; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

**Street Vendors and Street Vendors' Act (2014) in Urban Bengaluru**; at the Seminar on Karnataka Development and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, December 27, 2018, at Bengaluru.

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### ***Khan, Azhar C A***

**Welfare Programmes and Schemes Initiated by Government of Karnataka Towards the Religious Minorities**; at the Biannual Seminar, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, December 3, 2018, at Bengaluru.

### ***Kumar, Parmod***

**Evaluation of Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**; at the 32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, organised by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing and Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ISEC, Bengaluru) November 22-24, 2018, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

**Demand and Supply Forecasts for Agricultural Commodities**; at the theme Commodity Outlook and Agriculture Trade Policy at Second India Agricultural Outlook Forum, 2018, organised by MOA&FW, September 10-11, 2018, at A P Shinde Hall, NASC Complex, Pusa Campus, New Delhi.

**Mechanization in Agriculture: Comparative state of India and China**; at the Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC as a part of collaborative research activities between Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), September 27-28, 2018, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

**Edible Oil Security through Oil Palm**; at the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on WTO, Trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing Countries, organised by the Centre for WTO

Studies (CRIT), New Delhi, October 11-12, 2018, at New Delhi.

(with A V Manjunatha and D T Preethika) Impact of National Food Security Mission on Input Use, Yield and Income; at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of AERA on Agriculture and Sustainable Development Goals, November 15-17, 2018, at ICAR- National.

(with Arjunan Subramanian) Land Titling Issues: Raising Agricultural Productivity, Farm Profits and Household Welfare; at NITI Aayog, December 18, 2018.

(with Arjunan Subramanian) Land Titling: A Nudge for Agricultural Productivity, Farm Profits and Household Welfare; at NCAER Conference, December 18, 2018.

(with Arjunan Subramanian) Institution and Development: Evidence from a Randomized Information Field Experiment in India; at the 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development, organised by Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, December 19-21, 2018, at New Delhi.

Air Pollution of Agriculture Waste Burning and Its Implications for Human Health; at the Workshop on Confronting Air Pollution at Its Source: Crop Rotation/Crop Residue Burning, organised by RTI International India, The American Centre, New Delhi, March 14-15, 2019, at New Delhi.

Alternate Uses of Stubble: A Case Study of Punjab and Haryana; at the Workshop on Confronting Air Pollution at Its Source: Crop Rotation/Crop Residue Burning, organised by RTI International India, The American Centre, New Delhi, March 14-15, 2019, at New Delhi.

#### **Kumar, V Anil**

Region and Nation in India; at the National Seminar on Regions and the Centre: Emerging Dynamics of Federal India since the 1990s, organised by Indian

Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS) Shimla, October 9-11, 2018, at Shimla.

Urban Governance in the Context of Urban 'Primacy': A Comparison of Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; at the Seminar on 25 Years of Decentralized Governance in India: Status, Issues and Way Forward, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, August 28-30, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Broad basing the Backward Classes; at the National Seminar on Development Convention 2018 -- India at Seventy: New Development Challenge, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, April 24-25, 2018, at Bengaluru.

#### **Lakshmana, C M**

Utilisation of Janani Suraksha Yojana Incentive under Maternity Benefit Scheme: A Study in Karnataka; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dissemination Workshop of PRCs, jointly organised by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI & Population Research Centre, IEG, Delhi, October 29-31, 2018, at Delhi.

#### **Lingaraju, M**

(with Jos Chathukulam) Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development: Evidence from Kerala; at the ICSSR sponsored two-day National Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India', organised by Population Research Centre, ISEC, June 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Local Democracy and Decentralization in Karnataka: Going Beyond Crook and Manor; at the BoG Meeting on Karnataka Development and Governance, December 27, 2018.

(with Jos Chathukulam and Mohan Das K) The Implementation and Status of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016- An Overview; at the National Seminar on Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society: Integration into Local Governance in Karnataka, organised by

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru supported by Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka, August 2, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Decentralization in Kerala: From Truncated to Uneven; at the National Seminar on Two Decades of Decentralization Reforms in Kerala: Lessons Learnt and Tasks Ahead, organised by the Department of International Relations and Politics and School of Global Studies at Central University of Kerala, Tejeswini Hills, Periyar, Kasaragod, July 25-26, 2018, at Kasaragod, Kerala.

Agriculture, Rural Poverty and Distress Migration: Challenges for Inclusive Growth; at the one-day national conference on Agriculture, Environment and Sustainable Development in India: Approaches, Problems and Way Forward, organised by Prof M D Nanjundaswamy Adhyayana Peeta, Tumkur University in association with Department of Studies and Research in Economics, Tumkur University, March 30, 2019, at Tumakuru.

## *Manasi, S*

(with Dipak Mandal) Role of Civil Society in Urban Environmental Movements: A Case Study of Bengaluru; at the International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Bejo Jacob Raju) An Environmental Understanding of Monsoon Diseases in a Peri-urban Hotspot in Kerala; at the International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Natasha Kalra and Shivakumar Nayka) Mega Cities and Best Practices of Solid Waste Management in Mega Cities: A Case Study of Bengaluru; at the International Conference on

Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Sridhar, Kala S and N Latha) Spatial Distribution of Urban Services in Mega Cities: A Study of Bengaluru; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Channamma Kambara and G Shivakumar Nayka) Towards Sanitising Mega Cities: Status of Sanitation in Bengaluru; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Latha N and Channamma Kambara) Women and Sanitation – Challenges and Concerns; at the Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by ISEC, March 8, 2019, at Bengaluru.

## *Manjunatha, A V*

(with Parmod Kumar and D T Preethika) Impact of National Food Security Mission on Input Use, Yield and Income; at the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of AERA on Agriculture and Sustainable Development Goals, November 15-17, 2018, at ICAR- National.

## *Manjula, R*

Implementing Workfare through Decentralised Governance; at the Seminar on Twenty five years of Decentralised Governance in India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, August 28-30, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with D Rajasekhar) Finances of Local Governments in India and China; at the Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by CDD, ISEC, September 27, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with D Rajasekhar and Erlend Berg) Is Disparity in the Access to Social Security Narrowing among

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Citizen Participation in Grama Sabha and Service Delivery; at the International Seminar on Assessing Citizen Participation and Voices in the Era of democratic Decentralisation in Indian States: Interdisciplinary Approaches, organised by Hiroshima University, Japan, March 15, 2019, at Japan.

(with D Rajasekhar) Interface between Citizens and Local Governments for Inclusive Development: Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Development in India: Issues and Challenges, organised by Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapur, AP, March 22-23, 2019, at Ananthapur.

(with N L Narasimha Reddy and D Rajasekhar) Inclusive Development through GPDP: A Case Study from Telangana State; at the National Seminar on Decentralised Governance and Planning and its impact on Economic Development and Social Justice, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, March 28-29, 2019, at Dharwad.

### **Maruthi, I**

Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Households: Selected GPs in (North) Karnataka; at the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, organised by NIRD&PR in collaboration with CESS, Hyderabad, January 11-13, 2019, at Hyderabad.

Health Awareness of Dalit Households: Selected Villages in Karnataka; at the Conference on Sustainable Development and Social Justice, organised by NIRD&PR, February 20-21, 2019, at Hyderabad.

Post Offices in India and Financial Inclusion – An Analysis of Factors Hindering Financial Inclusion;

at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Growth, Development and Sustainability, organised by Flame University, The Indian Econometric Society and Wage Indicator Foundation Amsterdam, March 1-2, 2019, at Pune.

Analysis of Performance of Commercial Banks on Financial Inclusion in Kerala State with Special Reference to Credits and Loans; at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Growth, Development and Sustainability, organised by Flame University, The Indian Econometric Society and Wage Indicator Foundation Amsterdam, March 1-2, 2019, at Pune.

### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

FMV and Agriculture Landscape Development; at the 2018 Asia ESP Conference Communicating and Engaging Ecosystem Services in Policy and Practices in Asia, organised by Wildlife Institute of India, October 8-11, 2018, at Dehradun, India.

PAs and People – Wildlife Conflicts: Mitigation Strategies for Ecosystem Sustainability; at the International Conference, organised by CUJ, Ranchi, October 31, 2018 to November 2, 2018, at Ranchi.

Biodiversity Loss: Challenges with regard to Protected Areas and Landscapes Dominated by Agriculture; at the National Workshop on Biodiversity Loss: Gaps and Issues, organised by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, February 4-5, 2019, at Nagpur.

Field Margin Vegetation and Socio-ecological Sustainability; at the International Conference on Indo-German Conference on Rural-Urban Transition, organised by GKVK, Bengaluru, February 20-22, 2019, at Bengaluru.

### **Nayka, Shivakumar G**

Urban Commuters in India and China Cities: Modes and Distance; at the ISEC-SASS (China) Two-day International Conference, organised by the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC Bengaluru, September 26-27, 2018, at Bengaluru.



(with Kala S Sridhar) Determinants of Intra Urban Mobility: A Study of Bengaluru; at the two-day International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with S Manasi and Channamma Kambara) Towards Sanitising Mega cities: Status of Sanitation in Bengaluru; at the two-day International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Natasha Kalra, and S Manasi) Mega Cities and Best Practices in Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Bengaluru City; at the two-day International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

## ***Raj, Krishna***

(with Vijayalakshmi, S) Sustainable Urban Transport Indicators: Case of Mega Cities in India; at the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: Emerging Trends, organised by Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD), November 23-24, 2018, at Mysore.

## ***Rajasekhar, D***

(with R Manjula) Simplifying Social Security Schemes for Differently Abled Persons; at the National Seminar on Persons with Disabilities and Their Socio-economic Status in India, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, June 28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Vulnerability, Microfinance and Debt Bondage; at the Conference on Bonded Labour in Contemporary Karnataka, organised by RDPR and International Justice Mission, September 21, 2018, at St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru.

(with R Manjula) Finances of Local Governments in India and China; at the Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by CDD, ISEC, September 27, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Decentralised Planning for Sustainable Development; at the Seminar on Decentralised Planning – The Way for Sustainable Rural Development, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad, November 9, 2018.

(with R Manjula and Erlend Berg) Is Disparity in the Access to Social Security Narrowing among Social Groups? A Study of Unorganised Workers in Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Primordial Institutions and Public Policy: Re-examining Caste in 21st Century India, organised by Institute of Public Policy, NLSIU, Bengaluru, December 10-11, 2018, at Bengaluru.

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***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

(with Shikha Saravanabhavan) Access to Credit by Farmer Households; at the Development Convention, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, April 25, at Bengaluru.

Access to Financial Services in Urban Regions: A Study of Informal Services Sector; at the Seminar, organised by Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, June 13, 2018, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Value Chains in India's Fishery Sector; at the Seminar on Food in India: Consumption, Poverty, Prices and Value Chains, organised by The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo, Norway, August 21, 2018, at Oslo, Norway.

Agriculture Insurance in India and China: Status and Challenges; at the Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by The Institute of Social and Economic Change and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, People's Republic of China, September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Management of Risk in Agriculture: Fasal Bima Yojana; at the 32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference in Agricultural Marketing, organised by the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, November 22, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Farm – Nonfarm Linkage: Continuity and Change in Rural India; at the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Department of Economics on Contemporary Issues in Development Economics, organised by Jadavpur University, December 21-22, 2018.

Peri Urban Project: Current Status, Ground Work for the Year; at the Workshop on Peri Urban Regions of Accra and Bengaluru: Changing Structure of Social, Economic, and Financial Paradigms, organised by International Center for Development and Decent Work, University of

Kassel, Germany, January 10-11, 2019, at Germany.

(with Pranav Nagendran) Challenges of Financing for Inclusive Development: Poverty and Inequality Ridden Farm Sector in India; at the fourth SANEM Annual Economists' Conference, organised by the South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), February 16-17, 2019, at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

(with Saumya Chakrabarti and Manojit Bhattacharjee) Farm Non-farm Linkage: Continuity and Change in Rural India; at the Fifth International Conference on South Asian Economic Development, organised by the Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, New Delhi, February 21-22, 2019, at New Delhi.

Challenges of Providing Finance for Inclusive Development: Farm Sector in India; at the Conference on Financing Development, organised by the Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, March 7-8, 2019, at Kolkata.

***Ramappa, K B***

Forecasting Demand for Agricultural Commodities; at the Workshop on Development and Institutionalization of Capacity for Forecasting of Prices of Agricultural Commodities, organised by ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, DPS Marg, Pusa, New Delhi, December 26, 2018, at CC Maji Auditorium, ICAR-NIAP.

Impact of Neem Coated Urea (NCU) on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India; at the National Conference on Agro-Economic Policy & Research, organised by Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) under the coordination of the Centre for Management in Agriculture (CMA), IIMA, January 10-11, 2019, at Ahmedabad.

Use and Impact of Soil Testing and the Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers by Farmers in India; at the National Conference on Agro-

Economic Policy & Research, organised by Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA) under the coordination of the Centre for Management in Agriculture (CMA), IIMA, January 10-11, 2019, at Ahmedabad.

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Market Forces Driven Migration in Mega Cities of India; at the International Seminar on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by CRUA, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

***Roy Chowdhury, Supriya***

Informality and New Spaces of Urban Inequalities: Revisiting Kalyan Sanyal; at the 60<sup>th</sup> Indian Labour Conference, Panel on Through the Lens of Informality, organised by IGIDR, Mumbai, December 19-21, 2018.

***Sarkar, Raju***

Urbanization in West Bengal (India): An Unequal Growth of Cities; at the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Gender and Development, organised by Banaras Hindu University, September 18-20, 2018.

Demographic Dynamics and Regional Inequality in the Status of Women in West Bengal (India): A Spatial Analysis; at the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of IASP on Population, Gender and Development, organised by Banaras Hindu University, September 18-20, 2018.

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

(with Shivakumar Nayka) Urban Commuters in India's States and Cities: Modes and Distance; at the Development Convention 2018, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 24, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Is India's Definition of Urbanization Conservative? Some Evidence; at the 12th World Regional Science Congress, organised by Regional Science Association International, May 30, 2018, at Goa.

Regional Revival and Labor Mobility: Economic Migrants in Bengaluru; at the Regional Studies Association Annual Conference, organised by Regional Studies Association, June 6, 2018, at Lugano, Switzerland.

Commute Time, Job Accessibility and Welfare from Jobs in Indian Cities: Evidence from Bengaluru; at the ADB Conference on Urban Development and Economics in the Developing World, organised by Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China, August 7, 2018.

Mobility and Welfare From Jobs in Indian Cities: The Case of Bengaluru, Sustainable Smart Cities India Summit 2018; at the Seminar, organised by Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities India Foundation, City Managers Association (CMAK) Karnataka, Responsible Cities Foundation, FKCCI, Indian Institute of Energy Conservation, GRIHA, Bengaluru, India, September 6, 2018.

The Paradox of the North-South Divide: Lessons from and for Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu Economic Policy Dialogue; at the Seminar on Tamil Nadu Economic Policy Dialogue, organised by Tamil Nadu Young Thinkers Forum, September 8, 2018, at Chennai.

(with K C Smitha) Is Urbanization Broad-basing in India and China? at the ISEC-Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27, 2018.

(with Nayka, Shivakumar) Determinants of Intra Urban Mobility: A Study of Bengaluru; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with S Manasi and N Latha) Spatial Distribution of Urban Services in Mega Cities: A Study of

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(with Ramakrishna Nallathiga) Urban Civic Service Delivery and Norms: A Pilot Study of Two Indian Cities; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Sukanya Bhaumik) Expenditure Needs of Indian Mega Cities; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Jamadar Mudassar) Mapping the Multi-dimensionality of Urban Poverty: The Case of Bengaluru; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Amrin Fakhri) An Appraisal of Government Schemes and Private Investment Among Start-ups in Mega Cities and India; at the International Conference on the Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Trends in Municipal Finances: Evidence from Selected Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Karnataka Development and Governance, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 27, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Indian Universities: Do They Have a Local Advantage?; at the Indian Institute of Human Settlements Annual Research Conference Panel 8: Knowledge-based Economies, Innovation Networks, and Regional Development in India, Bengaluru, January 11, 2019.

Evaluating the State of Women in Urban India and Karnataka; at the Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by ISEC, March 8, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Evaluating the State of Women in Urban India and Karnataka; at the Workshop on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, ISEC, Karnataka Panchayati Raj Parishad & CIVIC, Bengaluru, March 8, 2019, at Bengaluru.

### *Subaiya, Lekha*

State Support for Older Women Living Alone in Tamil Nadu; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Workshop of the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet), organised by the University of Southampton, UK and Renmin University, Beijing, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

(with Dr Syamala T S) Expectations of Urban Elders in India and the Challenges for Care Giving; at the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organised by the Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Need for Long Term Care Among Older Persons in India; at the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health (IASSH) on Health, Well-being and Regional Development: Emerging Issues and Challenges, organised by Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, December 10-12, 2018, at JNU Convention Centre, New Delhi.

Need for Long Term Care: Factors Associated with Immobility among Older Persons; at the International Conference on New Directions for Research on Ageing: Work, Care and Mobility, organised by the Transdisciplinary Centre for Qualitative Methods (TCQM) and Public Health Evidence South Asia (PHESA), PSPH, Manipal Academy of Higher Education in association with Center for Innovative Ageing, Swansea University UK, International Institute for

Population Sciences, India and the Department of Human Geography and Planning, Utrecht University, The Netherlands, March 1-2, 2019, at MAHE, Manipal.

Contraceptive Use among Youth in India; at the National Seminar on Population Dynamics in India and its Implications on Health and Environment, organised by IIPS, Mumbai and NIRD & PR, Hyderabad, March 7-9, 2019, at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad.

Ageing in South Asia; at the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, organised by PRC and CESP in collaboration with Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and IIPS, Mumbai, March 14-15, 2019 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

### *Syamala, T S*

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(with Dr Lekha Subaiya) State Support for Older Persons in Tamil Nadu; at the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organised by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Palliative Care Programs in Kerala, India; at the 1<sup>st</sup> China-India Population Ageing Forum Organised by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China, May 18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Mental Health and its Linkages with Household Economic Status among Indian Elderly; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dissemination Workshop of Population Research Centres, jointly organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and Population Research Centre, IEG, Delhi, October 29-31, 2018, at Delhi.

(with N Kavitha) Young Maternal Age and its Implications on Birth Outcomes; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Dissemination Workshop of Population Research Centres, jointly organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and Population Research Centre, IEG, Delhi, October 29-31, 2018, at Delhi.

Multiple Vulnerabilities and its Linkages with Maternal and Child Health in India; at the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health (IASSH) on Health, Well-being and Regional Development: Emerging Issues and Challenges, organised by the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, December 10-12, 2018, at JNU Convention Centre, New Delhi.

(with Anand Ankit and Md Illias L Sk) An Assessment of Physical Health among Older Persons: Triangulating Available Data Sets in India; at the Seventh Annual Conference of Indian Health Economic and Policy Association (IHEPA) Strengthening Public Health systems in the Context of Universal Health Coverage, organised by Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), January 24-25, 2019, at Trivandrum, Kerala.

Economic Progress and Mental Health: An Analysis among Indian Elderly; at the National Seminar on Population Dynamics in India and its Implications on Health and Environment, jointly organised by IIPS, Mumbai and NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, March 7-9, 2019, at NIRD &PR, Hyderabad.

(with Lekha Subaiya and BP Vani) Ageing in South Asia; at the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 14-15, 2019, at Bengaluru.

### *Tantri, Malini L*

India's Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and Inherent Intricacy; at the Development Convention 2018: India at Seventy: New Development Challenges, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, April 24-25, 2018, at Bengaluru.



(with Varadurga Bhat) Trade in Clean Energy Technologies and Opportunities for Co-Operation– The Case of Canada and India; at the Conference on Engaging India and Canada: Challenges of Sustainable Development Goals, organised by SICI, New Delhi, June 8-9 2018, at New Delhi.

Policy and Performance of SEZs in India and China; at the Workshop on Chinese Investment in Developing-Country Special Economic Zones: Impacts on Labour and Migration, organised by King's College London, July 9-10, 2018.

(with Varadurga Bhat) Trade in Environmental Goods - A Comparison of India and China; at the International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, as a part of collaborative research activities between the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), September 27-28, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Nexus Between Trade Liberalization, Gender and Employment– with a Special Reference to India's Plantation Sector; at the National Seminar on India after a Quarter Century of Economic Reforms - The Benefits and Costs, organised by the Department of Economics, Sikkim University, Gangtok, October 5-6, 2018.

(with Varadurga Bhat) Trade in Clean Energy Technologies and Opportunities for Co-Operation – The Case of Canada and India; at the Conference on Engaging India and Canada: Challenges of

Sustainable Development Goals, organised by SICI, New Delhi, 2018.

### ***Vani, B P***

(with Tugce Beycan, Rainer Bruggemann and Christian Suter) Ranking Karnataka Districts by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and by Applying Simple Elements of Partial Order Theory; at the 12<sup>th</sup> International Partial Ordering Conference, organised by the University of Neuchateal, Switzerland, October 2018.

(with Lekha Subaiya and T S Syamala) Ageing in South Asia; at the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 14-15, 2019, at Bengaluru.

### ***Vijayalakshmi, S***

(with Krishna Raj) Sustainable Urban Transport Indicators: Case of Mega Cities in India; at the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: Emerging Trends, organised by Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Institute for Management Development (SDMIMD), November 23-24, 2018, at Mysore.

### ***Yadav, Manohar***

Koragas in Karnataka and the Stigma of Untouchability; at the National Seminar on Customs, Beliefs and Practices of Tribal Communities, organised by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute and Sponsored by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, November 20, 2018, at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

## Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson/ Discussant/Rapporteur

### *Kumar, Parmod*

Chairperson for a Session in the Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru in collaboration with Karnataka Panchayati Raj Parishad & CIVIC, Bengaluru, March 8, 2019.

### *Lingaraju, M*

Participated as a Chairperson in a Session, in the Thirty Seventh Biannual Seminar of Doctoral Fellows of ISEC, June 11, 2018.

Chairperson in a Session, in the Thirty Seventh Biannual Seminar of Doctoral Fellows of ISEC, June 14, 2018.

Co-Chairperson in a Technical Session – II, under the Sub Theme of “Social Status of Persons with Disabilities”, in the Two-days National Seminar on Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India, organised by Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, June 27, 2018.

Chairperson in a Technical Session – II, in the One day National Conference on Agriculture, Environment and Sustainable Development in India: Approaches, Problems and Way Forward, organised by Prof MD Nanjundaswamy Adhyayana Peeta, Tumkur University in association with Department of Studies and Research in Economics, Tumkur University, Tumakuru, March 30, 2019.

### *Nautiyal, Sunil*

Chaired a Session on ‘Technical Session - XII: Endocrine Disruptors’, in the International Humbolt Kolleg on Comparative Endocrinology

and Physiology, organised by the University of Nagpur, January 7-10, 2019.

Chaired a Session, in the International Conference on Climate Change, 2019, organised by Dhaka University Senate Hall, Bangladesh, March 1-3, 2019.

### *Rajeev, Meenakshi*

Session Chair, in the Development Convention, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, April 24-25, 2018.

### *Ramappa, K B*

Co-Chaired a Session on Enhancing Farmer Incomes through Improving Production & Marketing of Specific Commodities, in the National Conference on Agro-Economic Policy & Research, organised by Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIMA), January 10-11, 2019.

### *Reimeingam, Marchang*

Invited as Expert, in the Stakeholders Consultation Meeting on Enhancing Community Ownership of Government Schools in Karnataka to Improve Outcomes: Social Accountability and Capacity Building, organised by Public Affairs Centre, Bengaluru, May 29, 2018.

### *Sridhar, Kala Seetharam*

Participated as Chairperson, in the Conference, Session on Urban and Regional Methodology and Data II, organised by Regional Studies Association Annual Conference, June 4, 2018, at Lugano, Switzerland.

Invited Panelist, Swachh Bharat Mission—What Has It Achieved for Urban India? Panel discussion on Swachh Bharat, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 12, 2019.

## Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

### **Babu, M Devendra**

(with D Rajasekhar) Coordinated International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, June 19-21, 2018.

### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) Coordinated Development Convention 2018 on India At Seventy: New Development Challenges, organised by ISEC, April 24-25, 2018.

Co-coordinator of the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance - 2019, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, January 7-February 2, 2019.

### **Chathukulam, Jos**

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated an Academic Seminar on Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India [In Honour of Dr B S Bhargava, Professor (Retd.), ISEC], organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru, April 14, 2018.

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated National Seminar on Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society: Integration into Local Governance in Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 2, 2018.

Coordinated Ramakrishna Hegde, Memorial Lecture – 2, August 31, 2018.

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated ISEC-Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) - 1 Induction Training Programme in Social Science for Collge Teachers from Kerala, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru, December 10-19, 2018.

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated ISEC-Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) - 2 Induction Training Programme in Social Science for Collge Teachers from Kerala, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru, February 11-20, 2019.

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated a World Women's Day Programme on Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development & Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, in collaboration with Karnataka Panchayati Raj Parishad & CIVIC Bengaluru, March 8, 2019.

### **Gayithri, K**

Coordinator, Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance - 2019, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, January 7 - February 2, 2019.

### **Kambara, Channamma**

Co-coordinated International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by CRUA, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018.

### **Kumar, Parmod**

(with M G Chandrakanth and Dr A V Manjunatha) Coordinated 32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, November 22-24, 2018.

### **Lakshmana, C M**

(with M G Chandrakanth) Coordinated Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India', June 28-29, 2018.

## *Lingaraju, M*

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated an Academic Seminar on Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India [In Honour of Dr B S Bhargava, Professor (Retd.), ISEC], organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru, April 14, 2018.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated National Seminar on Transgender People: Citizenship, State and Society: Integration into Local Governance in Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 2, 2018.

Coordinated Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS): A Collaborative Programme of ISEC, Bangalore University and the Christ University, Bengaluru, August 18-19, 2018.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated ISEC-Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) - 1 Induction Training Programme in Social Science for College Teachers from Kerala, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru, December 10-19, 2018.

Organised 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, Bengaluru University and Christ University, Bengaluru, January 5-6, 2019, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated Ten Days Faculty Development Programme on Induction Training Programme in Social Sciences for College Teachers from Kerala, under the Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) - 2, initiative of Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, organised by the Centre for Human Resource Development and Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation

and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru, February 11-20, 2019.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated a World Women's Day Programme on Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, in collaboration with Karnataka Panchayati Raj Parishad & CIVIC Bengaluru, March 8, 2019.

## *Madheswaran, S*

Policy Analysis and Programme Evaluation Workshop (PA & PE) - 2018 - A Cornell - GRAAM Initiative in India in association with ISEC, July 3-18, 2018.

(with B P Vani) Coordinator, Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, January 14-25, 2019.

## *Manjula, R*

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Coordinated International Seminar on 25 year of Decentralised Governance in India: Progress, Issues and Ways Forward, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by CDD, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 28-30, 2018.

(with D Rajasekhar) Coordinated International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, with support from the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, March 5-7, 2019.

(with D Rajasekhar) Coordinated International Seminar on Assessing Citizen Participation and Voices in the Era of democratic Decentralisation in Indian States: Interdisciplinary Approaches, in collaboration of Hiroshima University, Japan, March 15, 2019.

**Manjunatha, A V**

(with M G Chandrakanth and Parmod Kumar) Coordinated 32<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, November 22-24, 2018.

**Maruthi, I**

Coordinated Workshop on Making Indian Agriculture Climate-Friendly, organised by ADRTC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 7-8, 2018.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Training Workshop at MM Hills on Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta and their Potential for the Socio Economic Development of Local People, sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, April 2, 2018, at MM Hills, Chamrajanagara.

(with M Balasubramanian) Organised Workshop on Intrastate Conglomeration of District Level Bio-diversity Management Committees, sponsored by Karnataka Bio-diversity Board, Government of Karnataka, September 10, 2018.

Organised National Workshop on Agrobiodiversity conservation for Sustainable Ecological Development, sponsored by TIFAC, DST, Govt. of India, September 24, 2018, at Mangalore University, Mangalore.

Conducted a Training Programme on Value Addition of Wild Edibles for Improving the Livelihoods of Tribal People of Male Mahadeshwara Hills, March 14-15, 2019, at CFTRI, Mysore. 20 tribal farmers and researchers from CEENR attended the programme.

**Rajasekhar, D**

International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, sponsored by the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, June 19-21, 2018.

(with R Manjula and M Devendra Babu) Coordinated International Seminar on 25 year

of Decentralised Governance in India: Progress, Issues and Ways Forward, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by CDD, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 28-30, 2018.

(with R Manjula) Coordinated International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, with support from the National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, March 5-7, 2019.

(with R Manjula) Coordinated International Seminar on Assessing Citizen Participation and Voices in the Era of democratic Decentralisation in Indian States: Interdisciplinary Approaches, in collaboration with Hiroshima University, Japan, March 15-16, 2019.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Development Convention 2018 (Theme: India at Seventy: New Development Challenges), sponsored by ISEC, NABARD, Springer, April 24-25, 2018.

Organised Seminar on Multiple Societal Benefits on Public Banks, jointly with Syndicate Bank, July 16, 2018.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Coordinated Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SCs & STs, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 21-30, 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Coordinated International Conference on Economic Growth in India and China: Social and Economic Impacts, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by CRUA, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 27-28, 2018.

Coordinated International Conference on Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organised by CRUA, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 25-26, 2018.



## **Subaiya, Lekha**

(with T S Syamala and B P Vani) Organised the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India, March 14-15, 2019.

## **Syamala, T S**

(with Lekha Subaiya and B P Vani) Coordinated the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, sponsored by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India, March 14-15, 2019.

## **Tantri, Malini L**

Coordinated Workshop on CCMASR, organised

by ISEC, Bengaluru, November 26 to December 7, 2018.

Coordinator of ISEC Summer Internship Programme - 2019.

## **Vani, B P**

(with Lekha Subaiya and T S Syamala) Organised the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, sponsored by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India, March 14-15, 2019.

(with S Madheswaran) Co-coordinator, Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, January 14-25, 2019.

## **Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended**

### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

Seminar-cum-workshop on Civic Engagement and Communal Harmony, organised by National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, February 5, 2019.

### **Lakshmana, C M**

Attended BOS (PG) meeting at the Department of Geography & Geo-Informatics, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, February 12, 2019.

### **Lingaraju, M**

One-day National Seminar on Budakattu Samudaayagala Saamskritika Asmite (Cultural Identity among Tribal Communities), organised by the Department of Kannada, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru in Collaboration with Budakattu Samskriti Adhyayana & Abhivridhi Samsthe, April 9, 2018, at H. N. Multimedia Hall, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru.

Three-days Workshop on Microeconometrics Techniques and Survey Data, organised by

Amrita Centre for Economics and Governance, in collaboration with The Indian Econometric Society and School of Economics, Finance and Marketing, RMIT University (Australia), June 19-21, 2018, at Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham (Amritapuri).

### **Maruthi, I**

Workshop on Rural Development, organised by Sri Sathya Sai University for Human Excellence in Muddenahalli, Chikkaballapur.

### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Attended meeting at GKVK on January 28, 2019 regarding DBT project.

Attended meeting held at Forest Department, Government of Karnataka with regard to research collaborations, February 14-15, 2019.

Attended meeting regarding training to tribal farmer of MM Hills and BR Hills with regard to value edition of wild edible for livelihood development at CFTRI, Mysore, March 8, 2019.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Attended the Board of Studies meeting at SK University, Anantapur, November 19, 2018.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Attended CHRD centre meeting as external member and gave inputs, January, 2019.

**Subaiya, Lekha**

Panel session 'Interaction with Students', in the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, organised by PRC and CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 14-15, 2019.

## Keynote/Presidential Addresses

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Missing Link between Education and Labour Market, Public Lecture, organised by Bangalore Social Sciences Forum, The National College, Basavanagudi, May 28, 2018.

**Kumar, Parmod**

Delivered Keynote Paper on Farm Policies for Sustainable Agriculture in the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Conference, organised by Department of Economics, Kristu Jayanti College, Bengaluru in collaboration with Indian Economic on Building Uniqueness of Agriculture Sector for Sustainable Development, February 5, 2019.

**Nadkarni, M V**

Keynote address as the Chief Guest, on Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi to the Youth Today, at Christ University, Bengaluru, on the occasion of the 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, November 29, 2018.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Keynote lecture on Climate Change and Socio-Ecology: Indian Perspective, in the International Conference on Climate Change, 2019, at Dhaka University (Senate Hall), Bangladesh, March 1-3, 2019.

**Raj, Krishna**

Delivered keynote address on Capitalism, Industrial Growth and Negative Externalities in India: The Way towards Sustainable Development, in the Two-Day National Conference on The

Impact of Business and Industry on Environment, organised by the Department of Economics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, March 27, 2019.

Delivered keynote address on An Inconvenient Truth about Agriculture and Environment: The Paradox of Sustainable Development, in the One Day National Conference on Agriculture, Environment and Sustainable Development in India: Approaches, Problems and Way Forward, jointly organised by the Prof M D Nanjundaswamy Adhyayana Peeta and Department of Studies and Research in Economics, Tumakuru University, Tumakuru, March 30, 2019.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Delivered a keynote address on Decentralised Governance and Inclusive Development in India: Some Reflections, at the National Seminar on Inclusive Development in India: Issues and Challenges, organised by Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapur, AP, March 22, 2019.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Keynote address on Phase 1 – Contemporary Issues in Development Economics, in the UGC Sponsored DSA Programme on Globalisation and Regional Development, organised by the University of Calcutta, December 10-11, 2018.

Valedictory address on Credibility of Equal Access to Financial Services: Does Gender Matter?, in the One Day National Level Symposium on Gendering

Public Policy, organised by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, August 31, 2018.

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Inaugural remarks, Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, at ISEC, March 8, 2019.

***Yadav, Manohar***

Tribal Systems of Endogamy and Exogamy, in the Regional Seminar on Marriage Practices Among the Forest Based Scheduled Tribe Communities in Karnataka, organised by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, April 2, 2018.

## Lectures, Talks and Media

***Babu, M Devendra***

Delivered a lecture on Sources and Trends of Revenue of Local Governments in Karnataka, at Public Policy Institute, Bengaluru, May 29, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Trends in Public Expenditure of Local Governments in Karnataka, at Public Policy Institute, Bengaluru, May 29, 2018.

***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Delivered two lectures, in the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, January 7 - February 2, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Use of NSSO data for Economic Analysis (Using STATA and SPSS), in the Induction Training Programme for College Teachers from Kerala under FLAIR, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, February 11-20, 2019.

***Balasubramanian, M***

Delivered a lecture on Climate Change and Its Impacts, in the Course on Environmental Audit, at the Regional Training Centre, Indian Audit & Accounts Department, Bengaluru, March 6, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Environmental issues in Social Science Research, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, March 29, 2019.

***Kambara, Channamma***

Delivered a lecture on Female Labour Force Participation: Challenges and Prospects in India, at Bangalore Social Science Forum, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, March 25, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Design of Questionnaire and Interview, to the participants of Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 28, 2019.

***Kumar, Parmod***

Delivered a lecture on Land Issues in Agriculture, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 9, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Science Technology and Agriculture, in the NIAS-DST Training Programme on Science & Technology: Global Developments and Perspectives, organised by NIAS, Bengaluru, January 31, 2019.

***Manasi, S***

Delivered a lecture on Provision of Urban Basic Services: Key Concerns and Challenges, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 12, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Environment Issues in Urban Areas and Urban Governance and Urban

Ecology at Principal Accountant Generals Office, Bengaluru, Training Course on Environment Audit, March 4-5, 2019.

**Manjula, R**

Delivered two lectures on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, to the participants of International Training Programme, March 5-7, 2019.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Delivered a lecture on Transdisciplinary Research for Ensuring Socio-ecological Development, at the Faculty Development Programme, at VIT University, Vellore, July 19, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Research Approach for Conservation and Development in PAs of India, in the National Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Science, organised by RGNIYD, Sri Perumbudur, August 17, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Climate Change and Socio-ecological Development: Developing Countries Perspective, at Diphu Campus of Assam University, September 5, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on NRM for Sustainable Rural Development, for the participants of International Training Programme, organised by NIRD and PR, at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) Campus, Hyderabad, September 21, 2018.

Delivered Platinum Jubilee lecture on Socio-ecology of Rural Landscapes in India under Changing Climate in the 106<sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress held in LPU Jalandhar, January 3-7, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Livelihood Development through Harnessing the Potential of Wild Edibles, in the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on Re-Skilling of Indian Youth, organised by Tripura University, Agartala, February 17-19, 2019.

**Raj, Krishna**

Delivered Special lecture on Conceptual Issues and Theoretical Approaches on Emerging Areas of Social Science Research, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, March 21, 2019.

Invited as resource person for the live discussion on Karnataka State Budget, in *Samaya TV* Live, February 1, 2019.

Invited as resource person for the live discussion on Union Budget, in *TV 5 Live*, February 1, 2019.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Delivered a lecture on Participatory Action Research, at ICSSR SRC, Osmania University, Hyderabad, April 27, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Randomised Control Trials, at ICSSR SRC, Osmania University, Hyderabad, April 27, 2018.

Delivered two lectures on Cooperatives and Rural Development and Microfinance: Interface between Panchayats and Cooperatives, in the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, June 19-21, 2018.

Delivered two lectures on Approaches to Microfinance, at Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, June 22, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Poverty and Public Policy, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 8, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Progress of Swachh Bharat in Rural Karnataka, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 12, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Skill Development Policy for Karnataka, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 16, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Skilling and Reskilling: Status and the Way Forward, in the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme on Re-skilling of Indian Youth, at Tripura University, February 17, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Randomised Controlled Trials, to participants of FLAIR programme, at ISEC, Bengaluru, February 23, 2019.

Delivered three lectures on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, to the participants of International Training Programme, March 5-7, 2019.

### ***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Delivered a lecture on Policies on Agricultural Credit, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance for Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS) Officers, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 29, 2019.

Delivered invited lecture on Theoretical Approaches on Emerging Areas Focusing on Game Theory and Other Theory in Economics, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, March 22, 2019.

### ***Ramappa, K B***

Delivered a lecture on Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka, in the Seminar-cum-National Dialogue on Farm Suicides Across Selected States in India-Issues and Complexities, organised by ICSSR, New Delhi, January 21-22, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Research Proposals, Research Design, Formulating Hypotheses, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC&ST Research Scholars, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 21-30, 2019.

### ***Reimeingam, Marchang***

Delivered a lecture on Survey Research and Sampling Methods, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SCs & STs, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 21-30, 2019.

### ***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Delivered a lecture on India's Urbanization and Environmental Challenges; Commute Challenges and Transportation Problems: Implications for the Environment, in the ISEC- NCI international post graduate course on Approaching the environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, organized by ISEC, Bengaluru, July 9, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Urbanisation, Land Use Regulations and Impacts, at Center for Urban Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal, September 14, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Urbanisation and Land Use Regulations: Theory and Empirical Evidence, in the National Workshop on Smart Services for Future Cities, organised by Dayananda Sagar College of Architecture, Bengaluru, December 5, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Research in Urban Studies: Data, tools and Techniques, in the Certificate Course on Research Methodology and Applications, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, December 6, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Urban Transport Governance Initiative, in the Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 12, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Recent Advances in Urban Economic Research, Related Tools and Evidence, Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices, in the Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) Training Programme, Government of Kerala Department of Collegiate



Education, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, February 20, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on Tools and Techniques of Urban and Regional Research, in the Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 26, 2019.

### **Syamala, T S**

Delivered two lectures on Feminist Methodology and 'Implications for Social Science Research in India', in the Research Methodology course in social sciences, at Gulbarga University, February 21, 2019.

### **Yadav, Manohar**

Delivered a lecture on Ambedkar and the Politics of the Left, at Communist Party of India (CPI), Karnataka, April 14, 2018, at Chowdaiah Memorial Hall, Bengaluru.

Delivered a lecture on The Politics of 'AHINDA' and Dalits, at Dalit Bahujan Scholars forum, Karnataka, May 19, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on B. Krishnappa's Contribution to Dalit Movement in Karnataka, at Karnataka Dalit Sangharsha Samiti, June 9, 2018, at Legislators' Bhavan.

## **Newspaper Articles**

### **Kumar, Parmod**

Natural Farming: Can it meet Food Demand. 5 *Hindi Newspapers* in Delhi, July 15, 2018.

Prakritik Agriculture Can It Meet Food Demand. 5 *Hindi Newspapers* in Delhi, July 15, 2018.

(with Prof Meenakshi Rajeev) Budget 2019: Will Modi Government's Income Support for Small and Marginal Farmers Make a Difference? *Financial Express*, February 5, 2019.

### **Kumar, V Anil**

An Illiberal Democracy. *Deccan Herald*, August 3, 2018.

Understanding Rural Crisis: It's Complicated. *Deccan Herald*, January 5, 2019.

### **Manjula, R**

(with D Rajasekhar) Women's Cooperatives: Sustaining Incomes. *Deccan Herald*, August 1, 2018.

(with D Rajasekhar) Panchayats Need to Mop up More Taxes. *Deccan Herald*, August 29, 2018.

### **Raj, Krishna**

GDP Debate Ignores Widespread Poverty, Inequality. *Deccan Herald*, August 29, 2018.

Economic Instruments Work Best for the Environment. *Deccan Herald*, July 25, 2018.

(with Dhananjaya K) Our Growth Path is Environmentally Unsustainable. *Deccan Herald*, January 8, 2019.

### **Rajasekhar, D**

Without Infrastructure Support, How is Waiving of Farm Loans a Solution? *Deccan Chronicle*, June 27, 2018.

(with R Manjula) Women's Cooperatives: Sustaining Incomes. *Deccan Herald*, August 1, 2018.

(with R Manjula) Panchayats Need to Mop up More Taxes. *Deccan Herald*, August 29, 2018.

### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Budget 2019: Contract Farming, Food Processing Key to Ending Rural Distress, *Financial Express*, January 21, 2019.

(with Prof Parmod Kumar) Budget 2019: Will Modi Government's Income Support for Small and Marginal Farmers Make a Difference? *Financial Express*, February 5, 2019.

## **Reimeingam, Marchang**

The Plight of Education in Manipur. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, May 1, 2018, p.4.

Things that Change Educational Settings. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, December 19, 2018. P 4.

Changes in Educational System in India. *Imphal Free Press*, Imphal, December 21, 2018.

## **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

(with V Sridhar) Space, up in Airbnb. *The Economic Times*, September 5, 2018.

Noble Clues for India. *The Economic Times*, October 10, 2018.

Coverage of research study Namma Metro Has Brought Down Office Commute Time. *The Hindu* (Bengaluru edition), October 22, 2018.

Coverage of research study The Use of Technology in Reducing Travel Time. *Prajavani*, October 23, 2018. (<https://www.prajavani.net/stories/district/work-home-Bengaluru-582902.html>)

(with Vishal, R) Can China Teach India about Cities?. *The Economic Times*, November 10, 2018.

Quoted in the *Times of India*, regarding India needs 3 lakh town planners by 2031: UNESCO Report, November 21, 2018. (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>)

(with M G Chandrakanth) Give Better Amenities, Will Pay. *The Economic Times*, December 1, 2018. ([www.economictimes.com](http://www.economictimes.com))

Quoted in Violence is No 1 Divorce Trigger. *Deccan Herald*, January 7, 2019. ([www.deccanherald.com](http://www.deccanherald.com))

Quoted in Left Out in the Cold. *The Economic Times*, January 11, 2019. ([www.economictimes.com](http://www.economictimes.com))

City City, Bang Bang. *The Economic Times*, February 8, 2019.

(with Sheetal Singh), Smartening up Old Cities. *The Economic Times*, February 23, 2019. ([www.economictimes.com](http://www.economictimes.com))

Quoted in Retail Chains Battle Shoplifting. *Deccan Herald*, March 11, 2019. (<https://www.deccanherald.com/>)

## 8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Fellowships, Honours and Awards

***Gayithri, K***

Visited the Korea Development Institute, Seoul.

***Dutta Himangshu***

National post doctoral fellowship from DST-SERB, Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), Govt of India was awarded to Dr Himangshu Dutta for research work at CEENR (2019-2021) Under the mentorship of Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Professor, CEENR.

***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Awarded Platinum Jubilee Award Lecture for Environmental Science Section of 106<sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress held in LPU Jalandhar, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, January 3-7, 2019.

Visited University of Kassel, Germany to discuss the progress of 1<sup>st</sup> phase of project proposal between India and Germany and also for presentation on the development on 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of proposal (2020-2022) in collaboration with University of Kassel, Germany, March 20-31, 2019.

***Raj, Krishna***

Visiting (Adjunct) Professor, Department of Economics, Kannur University, Kerala, teaching 'Environmental Economics'.

Visiting Professor at Bengaluru Dr B R Ambedkar School of Economics (BASE), Teaching 'Social and Economic Thoughts of Dr B R Ambedkar'.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Visiting Faculty, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, May-June 2018.

IIT Kanpur, Kanpur, December 2018.

Apex Professional University, Pasighat, October 2018 – External Expert for Academic Senate.

Visited the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, Oslo, Norway, August 2018.

***Sarkar, Raju***

Best Paper Award 2<sup>nd</sup> prize for the research paper entitled Gender Inequality, Status of Women, and Human Resource Development in India: A Demographic Perspective, presented in the International Seminar on Population, Health, and Development: Global and National Policy Perspectives, New Delhi, February 15-17, 2018 (IIPS Seminar 2018).

***Sridhar, Kala S***

Top 10% of Authors on SSRN by total new downloads, June 2018.

On the top 10% of authors on SSRN, by all-time downloads, as of December 2018.

Visited Duke University's International Center for Development in July 2018.

***Tantri, Malini L***

King's College, London.

## Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

### **Gayithri, K**

Member, Karnataka Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag.

Member, Bengaluru Ambedkar School of Economics.

Member, Christ Deemed to be University.

Member, Jain University.

Member, Mount Carmel post graduate department.

Member, Bengaluru North University.

Member, Bengaluru Central University.

### **George, Sobin**

Member, Board of Studies, Sociology, Christ University, Bengaluru.

Member, Board of Studies, Sociology, NMKRV College, Bengaluru.

Member, Board of Studies, Centre for Decentralisation, Kannur University, Kerala

### **Kumar, Parmod**

Member of the Review Committee, for Performance of Teachers for Promotion under Career Advancement Scheme, Institute and for Recruitment of New Faculty, Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Deemed to be University), Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh, held at the Administrative Building of the Institute, February 15, 2019.

### **Kumar, V Anil**

Referee to the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* (IJPA, Sage Publications).

### **Lakshmana, C M**

Appointed as one of the Advisory Committee members of UGC-SAP-DRS-II of Department of Geography, Bengaluru University by the Vice

Chancellor, Bengaluru University for a period of 5 years.

### **Lingaraju, M**

Member, Kannada Anushtana Samiti, with effect from 08.06.2018 for a period of two years.

Member, Advisory Board for the Journal *Social Work Foot Prints (Samajakaryada Hejjegalu)*, Niruta Publications, Bengaluru.

Member, Board of Examiners for PG Regular & Diploma Courses in Rural Development, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, (2018-19).

Member, Library Committee, with effect from March 1, 2019 for a period of two years.

### **Madheswaran, S**

Core Committee Member of Public Policy Course, ISEC.

Elected as Vice President of Indian Econometric Society, 2019.

Editorial Advisory Member, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Springer.

### **Manasi, S**

Member, Regional Studies Association, 2019.

Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka.

### **Raj, Krishna**

Editorial Advisory Board of *Journal of Global Business Insights* (JGBI).

### **Rajasekhar, D**

Associate Member to International Cooperative Alliance - Asia and Pacific Region.

### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Member of committee to suggest utilisation of

project funds to accommodate academic/research/outreach activities/training programmes/publications in research projects at ISEC. Meeting held on February 19, 2018.

Academic Senate Member, Apex University.

Member of Board of Studies for Jain University, meeting held on June 1, 2018.

Managing Editor for *Journal of Social & Economic Development*, ISEC, since April 2018.

Resource Person, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta/Jadavpur University.

Resource Person, University of Hyderabad.

Resource Person, Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.

Member, External Expert of the Tenth Academic Senate of Apex Professional University

Expert Member of the Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare.

All Existing Memberships of BoS continue at Apex University, Arunachal, St Joseph's College, Jain University etc.

Expert Member of EGROW (Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare).

Managing Editor of the *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (Springer) for 2018-19.

Member of the Comprehensive Examination Board for the PhD degree of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, January 25, 2019.

Subject Expert for Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka Notification dated January 30, 2019.

### ***Reimeingam, Marchang***

Member, Research Programmes Committee of ISEC, January 2018 to December 2019.

### ***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Member of the Editorial Board of *Urban India* (published by the National Institute of Urban Affairs), December 2018.

Expert Reviewer for proposals received under their prestigious IMPRESS programme, December 2018.

Member of Editorial Advisory Board of Area Development and Policy, a *Taylor & Francis Journal*, January 2019.

Member, Regional Studies Association, 2019.

Fulbright Campus Representative, Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 2019.

Presiding Officer, Internal Complaints Committee, Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 2019-current.

### ***Yadav, Manohar***

Appointed as Member of the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) for the newly established Bengaluru Central University (BCU).

Appointed as a Member, Board of Examiners of Anthropology MA/MSc, University of Mysore constituted for MPhil Degree/Diploma (Semester, Non-Semester & CBCS Scheme) examinations held during June 2018 and November 2018.

Appointed as an Expert Member on the committee to assess the impact of Yetinnahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka.

Member, Advisory Board Committee of D Devaraj Urs Research Institute.



Member of the Advisory Committee of Alampalli Venkatram Chair on Labour Research at Bengaluru University.

Member of the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) for the newly established Bengaluru Central University (BCU).

Member, Board of Examiners of Anthropology MA/MSc, University of Mysore constituted for MPhil Degree/Diploma (Semester, Non Semester & CBCS Scheme) examinations held during June 2018 and November 2018.

## Miscellaneous

### ***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Provided the response to the Keynote address on Strategies for Improving Quality of Education in the Minority Community Educational Institutions by Dr S S Meenakshi Sundaram, September 18, 2018, at National Law School of India University, Bengaluru.

Reviewed an article for the *Development and Change*, MIDS journal.

Reviewed a post-doctoral proposal on An Exploratory Study on Importance of Innovative Practices for Sustainable Growth in Self-financing Higher Education Institutions in Kerala.

Dr. Bino Joy, working as a Post-Doctoral Fellow under the supervision of Dr Indrajit Bairagya, has submitted his dissertation.

Worked as Seminar Coordinator of the institute till July 31, 2018.

Guided one intern student (Anuraddha Kumar Dey) from May 2 to June 29, 2018.

External question paper setter for the papers (a) Mathematical Methods of Economist and (b) Microeconomic Theory for MA Economics examination at St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru.

Guiding three PhD students

Doctoral Committee Member of twelve PhD students.

Taken two classes for perspectives course, pre-PhD. coursework.

Chaired a session in the biannual seminar, June 2018.

Guided an intern student as a part of ISEC's summer internship programme - 2019.

External examiner to evaluate dissertations of MA (Economics) students, St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru.

Reviewed an article for the *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, ISEC journal.

Attended Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bengaluru, January 19, 2019.

Attended 10 doctoral committee meetings of PhD students.

### ***George, Sobin***

Evaluated an MPhil Dissertation titled Organising Labour: Trade Unionism in The Garment Industry in Bengaluru, submitted the Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad.

Reviewed two papers for the *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

### ***Kambar, Channamma***

Invited for Special Lecture – Digital India: With Reference to Demonetisation as part of Infinity -

Guest Lecture Series, at St. Francis de Sales College, Hebbagodi, Electronic City, Bengaluru, August 10, 2018.

Gave inputs for a PhD student from the International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) at the University of Kassel, Germany, who is cooperating with Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, ISEC on financial inclusion in urban Bengaluru, focusing on informal workers.

**Khan, Azhar C A**

Documentary screening on Human Harvest, organised by Falun Dafa Association of India, September 16, 2018.

Documentary screening on Reason, organised by Bengaluru Collective, December 22, 2018, at NLSIU, Bengaluru.

**Kumar, Parmod**

Examiner Report for the PhD Thesis titled Empowering Women Entrepreneurship in Agriculture and Education Sectors in India Through Micro Finance Innovations, by Hema Srinivasan (Reg. no. 13PPMG0008), Jain University, Department of Management, Jain University Bengaluru, July 5, 2018.

Delivered a lecture on Alternate Uses of Agriculture Waste to the participants of NCUI course, organised by CEENR, ISEC, July 19, 2018.

Reviewed a paper for JQEC-D-18-00074, Bi-Directional Relationship between Variability in the Output and Variability in the Price: Evidence from Rice Production in India. August 31, 2018.

Reviewed Paper Manuscript ID JAE-OA-03-18-0081.R1, Nutrition transition and changing food preferences in India for *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, October 3, 2018.

Draft Report presentation titled Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing under the

Chairmanship of CEO, National Rainfed Area Authority, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on October 10, 2018.

Participated in the selection committee for contractual positions of Assistant Professor and Associate Professor, ADRTC, December 6, 2018, at Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana.

NITI Aayog accepted, Demand & Supply Projections Towards 2033: Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Agricultural Inputs, The Working Group Report, February, 2019.

Reviewed the paper, Does Household Participation in Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programs Change the Pattern of Consumption Expenditure? – An Empirical Analysis of MGNREGA Program in India, *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, February 10, 2019.

Referee report: Situation of Socioeconomic Rights among Farm workers in the Cut flower Production in Ethiopia, *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, March 7, 2019.

Referee report: Employment Scenario in Food Processing Trends and Patterns, *IEG*, March 7, 2019.

Referee report: Agricultural Performance in Kerala Under Economic Liberalization: An Analysis with Special Reference to Commercial Crops, for PhD thesis by Brigit Joseph, submitted to the CSRD, SSS, JNU, New Delhi, March 22, 2019.

Referee report: Determinants of Marketed Surplus of Paddy in West Bengal: An Inter and Intra District Analysis, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, March 22, 2019.

Attended Directors' Meeting for Discussion on Methodology and Work Plan of FY 2019-20, held at IEG, Delhi and presented methodology for the ADRTC Projects, March 28-29, 2019.

## **Kumar, V Anil**

An examiner to a PhD thesis from the Centre for Human Rights, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Hyderabad and conducted viva-voce at University of Hyderabad.

Supervised a summer intern Albin Thomas, from Pondicherry University at the CPIGD. The summer intern has worked on MGNREGA and Indian politics under Kumar's guidance.

## **Lakshmana, C M**

External examiner, Theory and Practical Examinations of MSc Geography, 2<sup>nd</sup> semester, July 23-24, 2018, at Department of Geography, Bengaluru University.

Attended the VII Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture delivered on the topic titled The Economy: Challenges and Opportunities by Dr Bibek Debroy, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council of the PM and Member Niti Ayog, August 31, 2018.

Review - Analysing the principles of Good Family Governance from the Islamic Perspective. SAGE open article, December 2018.

Review of Book: Urban Growth and Environmental Threats, *Human Science*, Springer, January 28, 2019.

Participated as a expert group, in the Seminar-cum-Workshop on Civic Engagement and Communal Harmony, organised by National Law School of India University, February 5, 2019.

## **Madheswaran, S**

Inequality of Opportunities in India, Invited for the Panel (with B P Vani), 60<sup>th</sup> Indian Labour Economics Society Conference, organised by IGIDR, Mumbai, December 19-21, 2018.

Took two classes for participants of Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 7 – February 2, 2019.

Took eight classes for 40<sup>th</sup> batch ISS training programme, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 14-25, 2019.

## **Manasi, S**

Invited Expert Panel Member, discussion on Factors Associated with Achieving and Sustaining Open Defecation Free Communities – ODF cities and Villages and Designing and Implementing Affordable and Sustainable Citywide Sanitation for all in 4<sup>th</sup> National Summit – Sustainable Water and Sanitation, January 10-11, 2019, Sterlings Mac Hotel, Bengaluru, India, researched and developed by Nispana.

Invited Expert Panel Member, RECOMMERCE EXPO 2019, Global Exhibition and Conference for the Refurbished & Recycled Electronic Products Category, Manpho Convention Centre, Bengaluru, India, February 1-3, 2019.

## **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Under the mentorship of Prof Sunil Nautiyal, National post doctoral fellowship from DST-SERB, Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), Govt of India was awarded to Dr Himangshu Dutta for research work at CEENR (2019-2021).

Sixth Study Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting for the Study on Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-climatic Sub-zones was held at ISEC on April 6, 2018. The discussion was based on application of ARIMA model and Regression model.

Attended Expert Group Meeting on People and Protected Areas (PPA) program: Conservation and Sustainable livelihood's in partnership with local Communities, organised by Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology held at WWF India office, Delhi, April 20-21, 2018, at WWF India Office, New Mehrauli Road, Delhi.

Took part in Valedictory Function of International Training Programme on NRM for Sustainable Rural Development, organised by NIRD and PR

at NIRD Campus Hyderabad and addressed the course participants, September 21, 2018.

Invited by University of Mysore for Academic Work from November 28-30, 2018.

Attended Expert Group Meeting on People and Protected Areas (PPA) program: Conservation and Sustainable livelihood's in Partnership with Local Communities, organised by the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, April 20-21, 2018, at WWF India Office, New Mehrauli Road, Delhi.

Attended Expert Group Meeting for progress presentation on Role of Wild Edibles on Livelihood Development, organised by NSC, Kohima, September 26-28, 2018, at Dimapur, Nagaland.

Conducted PhD Viva-Voce Examination in Pondicherry University, January 18, 2019.

#### **Raj, Krishna**

Teaching and offering two courses for Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Basic Microeconomics and Environmental Economics, Consortium for Educational 25 Communication (CEC) under SWAYAM, Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Invited as resource person for presentation on Writing Research proposal for External funding and Writing Research paper Research Methodology Course (RMC)-2019, organised by the Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, January 19, 2019.

Invited as resource person for Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2019, organised by the East West College, Bengaluru, February 8, 2019.

Invited as resource person for special talk on An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes for Food Insecurity: The Role of Economic and Environmental Factors, in the Two Days International Conference on Environmental

Protection, Food Security & Precision 12 Agriculture for Sustainability, organised by Department of Commerce, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, February 13-14, 2019.

Invited as subject expert for the Panel Discussion on National Conclave TRIAD 2.0 on Banking Vision 2030 and Ways and Means to Fix NPA, jointly organised by State Bank of India Officers Association, Karnataka and St Joseph's Evening College, March 16, 2019.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Reviewed a paper for EPW.

Reviewed a report for *Karnataka Evaluation Authority*.

Reviewed two papers for *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Reviewed two papers for *Journal of Rural Development*.

Reviewed papers for journals such as *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Journal of Rural Development* and so on.

Guided two interns to work on Decentralisation and Development.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Reviewed paper for *Economic and Political Weekly* and several other journals.

Thesis Evaluation: Essays on Strategies and Performance of Banks Along Multiple Dimensions in a Developing Economy – Thesis examination and Viva Voce, Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, January 6, 2019 and February 25, 2019.

Panelist on Purposes and Challenges for Public Banks: Rural Development in India; in the First Global Banking Trade Union Convention themed Challenges Before the Banking Sector & Trade

Union Responses, organised by The All India Bank Officers' Confederation, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, March 17-19, 2019.

## **Ramappa, K B**

Acted as an External Examiner to conduct the Qualifying Viva-Voce for the MBA (ABM) students in the Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation and Business Management, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, March 7, 2019.

## **Reimeingam, Marchang**

Guiding 5 PhD students (ISEC).

Examiner of Post-Doctoral Research Programme proposal in ISEC for one candidate in Economics (June 2018).

Guided one intern student from outside ISEC (2019), one Masters student in Economics from St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru (Educated Unemployment: A Study of North East Migrants in Bengaluru).

Invited for Seminar-cum-Workshop on Civic Engagement and Community Harmony, in the Group Discussion, organised by CSSEIP, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, February 5, 2019.

## **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Reviewer, United States-India Educational Foundation for the Fulbright-Nehru doctoral Program 2019-2020, June 2018.

Working on the ADB project on Cities and Economic Dynamism: Challenges and Opportunities. The annotated outline was submitted after a teleconference with ADB staff and it has been accepted. The first tranche of funds is due shortly which will be shared with ISEC.

Invited expert to comment on Devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka – A Pilot Study, Office of the Principal Accountant General, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, November 19, 2018.

Reviewed papers for Frontiers of Architectural Review, Area Development & Policy, Land Use Policy and a PhD thesis from the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal.

Guided an intern from the National Law School of India University, Raipur.

Invited Expert Panel Member, Evaluation of Best Practices and Initiatives by Urban Local Bodies, City Managers' Association of Karnataka, Bengaluru, January 19, 2019.

Reviewed papers for Singapore Economic Review, Journal of Asia Pacific Economy, Frontiers of Architectural Review, Environment and Urbanization Asia.

Gave feedback to IIHS research on urban finances in Karnataka, during the IIHS conference, January, 2019.

## **Subaiya, Lekha**

Participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> China-India Forum on Population Ageing, organised by Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 18, 2018.

Participated in the Flagship Course on Health Systems Strengthening and Sustainable Financing, organised by Harvard T H Chan School of Public Health and CPSM, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand, May 28-31, 2018.

Participated in a meeting with researchers from Harvard University and Strand Life Sciences to discuss the modalities of the forthcoming project on Genome Sequencing, August 21, 2018.

Participated in a meeting with collaborators from Harvard University, August 21, 2018 to discuss the forthcoming international workshop on Ageing in Asia.

Attended the VII Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on the topic titled The Economy:



Challenges and Opportunities, delivered by Dr Bibek Debroy, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council of the PM and Member Niti Ayog, on August 31, 2018.

Reviewed book proposal on Population Dynamics, for Springer, New Delhi.

Reviewed a manuscript proposal on Population and Development, for Springer, New Delhi, March 28, 2019.

### **Syamala, T S**

Attended the Management Committee Meeting and Annual General Body Meeting of Praxis India, July 27, 2018, at Greater Kailash, New Delhi.

Participated in the sub-group meeting of the Validation of Dried Blood Spots project to discuss protocols to be used in the survey, March 18, 2019.

Moderator for the session Interaction with Students for the International Conference on Ageing in Asia, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 14-15, 2019.

Examiner for a PhD dissertation titled Socio-economic Correlates and Implications of Delayed Childbearing: An exploratory study of Mumbai women, submitted to IIPS, Mumbai

### **Tantri, Malini L**

Journal Refereeing: *Development in Practice*; Springer Plus; *Journal of Eastern European Economics* (Taylor and Francis); and *Review of Development and Change* – MIDS.

Took one class for Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 11, 2019.

Acted as Judge in 11<sup>th</sup> edition of The Young Economist Competition 2019, the national level undergraduate paper presentation competition, at Christ Deemed to be University, Bengaluru, March 5, 2019.

Invited Special Presentation in Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka, at ISEC, Bengaluru, March 8, 2019.

Took two classes for Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC&ST Research Scholars Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, organised by Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, March 29 and 30, 2019.

### **Vani, B P**

Took two classes for participants of Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 7 – February 2, 2019.

Took five classes for 40<sup>th</sup> batch ISS training programme, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 14-25, 2019.

### **Yadav, Manohar**

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 at Neeravari Nigam, Bengaluru, April 21, 2018.

Attended the Advisory Committee Meeting of Alampalli Venkatraman Chair on Labour Research, September 7, 2018, at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Central College, Bengaluru.

## 9. MEETINGS

### **Academic Programme Committee**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on April 19, 2018 (Special APC), July 30, 2018 and February 8, 2019.

### **Research Programme Committee**

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on July 2, 2018, October 4, 2018, January 4, 2019 and March 29, 2019.

### **Annual General Body**

The 46<sup>th</sup> Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 28, 2018.

### **Board of Governors**

The Board of Governors for the period 2016-2018 met on April 20, 2018, June 25 and 26, 2018, September 24, 2018 and December 27, 2018.

The Board of Governors for the period 2019-2021 met on January 18, 2019 and March 19, 2019.

### **Finance Committee**

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on April 12, 2018, June 14, 2018, September 17, 2018 and November 27, 2018.

### **Gratuity Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on May 24, 2018.

### **Provident Fund Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on December 10, 2018.

## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS

### Retirements

1.	Dr M Devendra Babu	Professor, CDD	31.05.2018
2.	Dr Anand Inbanathan	Associate Professor, CSSCD	31.08.2018
3.	Mr G Srinivasa Murthy	Driver	30.11.2018
4.	Mr E Vishnuvardhan Reddy	Associate Editor	31.12.2018
5.	Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury	Professor, CPIGD	28.02.2019

### Resignation

1.	Dr K S James	Professor, PRC	19.11.2018
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## 11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants and students from all over the country. The library is fully automated using LIBSYS software. The library database is accessible online through the institute's 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.

During the year, the library subscribed to similarity check software Turnitin to facilitate the user community to check for similarity and improve the research quality. Also, the library started providing remote access to electronic resources subscribed by the library.

### Library Collection

The library's collection has grown to 1,38,886 with the addition of 1,496 documents during the year. A total of 685 books, 316 reports and 495 other documents were added to the library's collection.

Besides this, the library receives 265 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. It also subscribes to 12 daily newspapers.

### Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to the faculty members, visiting scholars, 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. Some of the other services offered are as follows:

**Reference Service:** The library provides personalised reference services for its users along with normal reference services. The library has a good collection of reference sources to provide timely and accurate reference service.

**Current Awareness Services:** The 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 85,000 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 information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers.

**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 the Indian Institute of Management and Indian

Institute of Science, National Law School of India University and other institutions. The institute is also a member of DELNET 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 assistance is facilitated.

The following are the databases available in the library:

1. **EconLit** is 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 to present. It is updated monthly. It includes subject indexing and abstracts to over 1,000 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. **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.

4. **Prowess** from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on 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 licence and it is available for access in the reference section.
5. **EPWRF India Time Series** is a unique online database with its comprehensive coverage of the Indian economy for a fairly long time period and it comprises over 50,000 variables capsuled in 18 modules. The database tries to provide in continuous time series from 1950 depending on the availability.

## Digitisation 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 13,000 documents in its collection. Digitisation of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India and Karnataka

University, UAS-Dharwad, is over. Discussions with institutions such as Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and State Central Library, Bangalore, are on for partnership for the digitisation of rare and valuable collections, especially in the social sciences.



## 12. DATA BANK

A databank is a small unit established for maintaining the socio-economic database at ISEC. It is involved in three major activities – collection of information, its organisation and classification according to types of content. The content could be bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is to organise information in a way that can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

ISEC produces a significant number of publications in the form of projects, articles, research papers, monographs and working papers every year. During these activities, a large amount of statistical information both on primary (like individual, household surveys etc) and secondary sources (governmental and non-governmental databases) are collected. But a 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 endeavours. In other cases, scholars who have already collected the database during their previous research/project assignments hardly keep track in terms of proper compilation, organisation and updating of information. In this process, they spend a significant amount of time on searching and retrieving the data already with them. Similarly, researchers at ISEC conduct a good number of studies regularly on the assessment of progress or impact evaluation of developmental schemes, status of developmental process or their dimensions at 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 finalised 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 the 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 the 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 the availability of statistical data and their sources and if information is available, will provide it to its members through email.

The information/data is made available to the researchers, preferably to those working

in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, members of the Board of Governors and the founder-members of the Institute. Researchers other than these, if interested in obtaining the data, are asked to seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for the use of such data which is provided keeping in view the prevailing copyright 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 and compile the available data and scholars are requested not to treat it as a 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 the data.

### **Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules)**

The following centre-wise printed data is available in the Data Bank 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 Liberalised 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 Manabelaku 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)

- KaniyanKanyan 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

## CRUA

- Performance Audit on Management of Sanitary Installations (Toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan Area.

## Data Available on Online/Computer System (for internal access only):

- [www.indiastat.com](http://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 the Data Bank at our website.

## Progress Report of Databank: 2018-19

- The Data Bank has continued to collect and store reports covering the socio-economic and political database at state and all-India level. These include interview schedules of the projects completed at ISEC and soft

copies of the reports available at websites of government departments and research organisations contributing to social science research.

- The Data Bank has also added NSS Reports (in pdf format) released this year to the depository, beginning from the 50<sup>th</sup> NSS Round on Household Consumer Expenditure (Report No. 401) to the latest round.
- The Data Bank has compiled 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 at 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 a glance, agricultural census/ input survey reports, reports on cost of cultivation, water data book etc. The latest published reports of task forces/committees/ working group/sub-groups set up by various governments have been added up to the depository of the Data Bank.

- The Data Bank has continued to provide the latest and stored information (statistics) to its users through emails. Among the users are members of BoG, ISEC, faculty, honorary/ visiting professors, students, project staff and government of Karnataka officials (principal/ joint secretaries/commissioners etc). Apart from these, the Data Bank 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. The DataBank is quite happy to see the 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 2018-19: At a Glance

Annual Report 2018-19: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/coordinated	Books published/Edited & Monographs	Working papers/Policy Briefs	Articles published In J/EBs	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media/Newspaper	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/Awards
M G Chandrakanth (MGC)	1* (AVM+IM+RKB+KR+MB+CK)	4**** (AVM+SN+MB+SM+BPV+KG)	1* (PK+AVM)										
<b>ADRTC</b>													
Parmod Kumar (PK)	4** (AVM+RKB+IM)	6**** (AVM+MR+RKB)	1* (MGC+AVM)	1	1	7	10* (AVM)	1		1	5	1	
I Maruthi (IM)	5** (AVM+RKB+PK+MGC+KR+MB+CK)	2* (AVM)	1		1	2	4		1				
Ramappa K B (RKB)	3*** (AVM+IM+PK+MGC+KR+MB+CK)	1* (PK+AVM)				1	3	1			2		
A V Manjunath (AVM)	7**** (PK+RKB+IM+MGC+KR+MB+CK)	6**** (IM+MGC+PK+RKB)	1* (PK+MGC)		1	1	1* (PK)						
	13	9	2	1	3	11	17	2	1	1	7	1	0
<b>CDD</b>													
D Rajasekhar (DR)	1	6* (KG+MLT)	4** (MDB)	1* (MDB)	1* (KG+MLT)	3* (MDB)	8		1	1	17	1	
M Devendra Babu (MDB)			2** (DR)	1* (DR)	1	2* (DR)	2				2		
	1	5	4	1	1	4	10	0	1	1	19	1	0
<b>CEENR</b>													
Sumil Nautiyal (SN)	1	5** (MR+MB+MGC)	4* (MB)		1* (MS)	6** (MS)	4	2	3	1	2		2
M Balasubramanian (MB)	1* (MGC+AVM+RKB+IM+KR+CK)	3* (SN+MGC)	1* (SN)			4	5				2		
	1	7	4	0	1	10	9	2	3	1	4	0	2
<b>CESP</b>													
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1	6**** (SN+BPV+PK)	1* (IB)	4* (BPV)	3* (BPV)	8* (IB)	10	1		2	3	14	4
S Madheswaran (SM)		5***** (BPV+MGC)	2* (BPV)		4	5** (BPV)						3	
K Gayathri (KG)	1* (IB)	2** (MLT+DR+MGC)	1* (IB)	1	4** (IB+MLT+DR)	4						7	1



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Krishna Raj (KR)	3* (MGC+AV/M +RKB+M+MB+CK)	2		1	1	1	1			2	6	1	2
B P Vani (BPV)	1* (SR)	7***** (MR+SM +MGC+TSS+LS)	2** (SM+TSS+LS)	1* (MR)	1* (MR)	3** (SM)	2** (TSS+LS)						
Malini L Tantri (MLT)		3** (KG+DR+CK+MS)	2		4* (KG+DR)	1	6						1
	4	15	6	6	15	19	17	1	0	4	9	25	8
<b>CHRD</b>													
M Lingaraju (ML)			7***** (JC)			1	5**** (JC)	4	2			4	
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)	1* (KG)	2* (MS+CK)	2** (MR+KG)		1* (KG)	2* (MR)	3		1	1	3		
	0	2	2	0	0	3	8	4	3	1	3	4	0
<b>CPIGD</b>													
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)	1* (BPV)	1			1	1	1						
V Anil Kumar (VAK)		2				1	3				2	1	
	1	3	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
<b>CRUA</b>													
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)	2* (MS)		2		1	5* (MS)	17* (MS+CK)	2	1	1	19	6	3
Manasi S (MS)	2** (KSS+CK)	2** (IB+CK+MLT)	1* (CK)	2	4* (SN)	3*** (SN+KSS)	6** (KSS+CK)				2	2	
Channamma Kambara (CK)	2** (MGC+AV/M+IM +RKB+KR+MB+MS)	3** (IB+MS+MLT)	1* (MS)				5* (MS)				2		
	3	2	3	2	4	5	26	2	1	1	23	8	3
<b>CSSCD</b>													
Manohar Yadav (MY)	1	1		1* (SG+AI)		2* (SG+AI)	1			1	3	7	
Anand Inbantahan (AI)		1		1* (SG+MY)	2	1* (SG+MY)							
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)		1	1	1		4	1	1			4	1	
Sobin George (SG)	1	3* (TSS)		2* (MY+AI)		4* (MY+AI)						3	



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	2	6	1	3	2	9	2	1	0	1	7	11	0
<b>PRC</b>													
K S James (KSI)													
T S Syamala (TSS)	3** (LS)	6***** (SG+LS+CML+BPV)	1* (BPV+LS)				9*** (LS+BPV)				2		
C M Lakshmana (CML)	3	2* (TSS+LS)	1			1	1		1			1	
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	2** (TSS)	4**** (TSS+CML+BPV)	1* (TSS+BPV)				6*** (TSS+BPV)		1				
	6	6	2	0	0	1	13	0	2	0	2	1	0
<b>R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development</b>													
Jos Chathukulam (JC)			6**** (ML)				4**** (ML)						
	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total ISEC</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>

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



Founders' Day 2019 speaker Prof R Venkata Rao, Vice Chairman, National Law School of India University with Director of ISEC Prof M G Chandrakanth and Registrar of ISEC Dr P S Srinath after garlanding the bust of Prof VKRV Rao



Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, garlanding Prof V K R V Rao bust during 48th ISEC Founders' Day Celebrations



Prof R Venkata Rao, Vice Chairman, National Law School of India University, lighting the lamp during the inauguration of the 48th ISEC Founders' Day Celebrations.

The president of ISEC Society Honourable His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala garlanding Prof VKRV Rao bust on 46th Annual General Body Meeting on December 28, 2018.



The president of ISEC Society Honourable His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala planting of sapling in ISEC on 46th Annual General Body Meeting on December 28, 2018.



Honourable members of the Board of Governors 2016-18. (from left to right) Dr Siddalingaiah; Dr P S Srinath (Member invitee); Prof D Narasimha Reddy; Prof D Rajasekhar; Prof Sujata Patel; Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director; Dr A Ravindra, Chairman; Prof K R Venugopal, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University; Prof Padmini Swaminathan; Prof K Sudha Rao; Prof M Channa Basavaiah, ICSSR nominee; Prof Shashanka Bhide; Prof C M Lakshmana.





Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, BoG, ISEC; Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, Dr P S Srinath, Registrar, Smt S Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar (Estate & Stores); Shri Balaiah, IRCTC; Prof D Narasimha Reddy; Prof Padmini Swaminathan; Prof Sujata Patel at the foundation stone laying ceremony of Prof VKRV Rao Hostel Building on December 27, 2018.

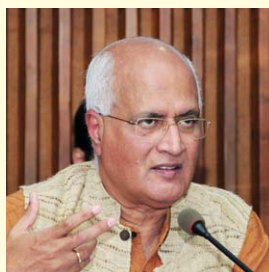


Foundation stone laying ceremony of Prof VKRV Rao Hostel Building on December 27, 2018. (from left to right) Shri Muthuraja; Shri T Amarnath; Shri Chandrashekhara; Shri Siddaraju; Shri Chandre Gowda; Shri Manjunatha; Shri Dayalan; Shri Kandaswamy; Shri Shankara; Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director; Dr P S Srinath, Registrar; Shri T M Y Karthik; Shri R G B P Naidu; Shri P R Sudhakara.



Foundation stone laying ceremony of Prof VKRV Rao Hostel Building on December 27, 2018. (from left to right) Smt K Suma; Smt A Latha; Smt Y Archana; Smt R Ramya; Smt S Ashwini, Accounts Officer; Smt H R Jyothi.

## Lectures



Prof Peter Ronald DeSouza, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi delivered Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture – 2 on “Dharma and Adharma: An Emerging Contradiction within India Democracy”, August 31, 2018.



Speaker of Gandhi Jayanti Lecture – 2018 centenarian Shri H S Doreswamy with ISEC fraternity on October 5, 2018.



Prof R Venkata Rao, Vice Chairman, National Law School of India University, delivering the Dr VKRV Rao Lecture on “The Importance of Ethics in Life” during 48th ISEC Founders’ Day Celebrations

## Events



National seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities and their Socio-economic Status in India' organised by Population Research Centre on June 28 and 29, 2018.



International seminar on 'Twenty Five Years of Decentralised Governance in India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward' was organized by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, August 28-30, 2018.



A unique programme was organised to honour Prof B S Bhargava in appreciation of his exemplary contributions to Panchayati Raj on 'Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India' by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, April 14, 2018



Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC in association with the Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, organised a four-week course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', July 2-28, 2018.



Prof V K Natraj, Member of Board of Governors, ISEC delivering keynote address for the International seminar on 'Twenty Five Years of Decentralised Governance in India: Status, Issues and the Way Forward' on August 28-30, 2018.





Workshop on Intra State Conglomeration of District Level Bio-diversity Management Committees, organised by CEENR, ISEC, Bengaluru and Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Bengaluru, September 10, 2018.



An International Conference on the Social and Economic Impacts of the Economic Growth in India and China, ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), organised by CRUA, September 27-28, 2018.



Centre for Research in Urban Affairs organised the International conference on the 'Challenges of Governance in Mega Cities', October 25-26, 2018



Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) Induction Training Programme in Social Sciences for College Teachers from Kerala, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair and CHRD, ISEC, December 10-19, 2018.



Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre, ISEC organised a 32nd National Conference on Agricultural Marketing, November 22-24, 2018.





Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG), offered to the state government civil service officers, January 7 to February 2, 2019.



International Conference on 'Ageing in Asia' in collaboration with the Programme on the Global Demography of Ageing at Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA and the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, March 14-15, 2019



Smt Rajani Gopala Krishna, the first visually challenged Chartered Accountant of India being felicitated by Prof Jos Chathukulam and Dr K G Gayathri Devi during Academic Discourse on Building a Gender Friendly Karnataka on March 8, 2019.



Dr David Bloom, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, USA, lighting the lamp of the conference on March 14, 2019.



Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars, March 21-30, 2019.



# Outreach



Workshop on Socio-economics Development through Value Addition, organised by CEENR, ISEC in collaboration with CSIR - Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) on March 14-15, 2019, at CFTRI, Mysore.



National Workshop on Agro-biodiversity Conservation for Sustainable Socio-Ecological Development, organised by CEENR, ISEC, September 24, 2018, at Mangalore.



Planting of Saplings at ISEC campus - Green Sunday initiative, ISEC and Adhamya Chethana on October 7, 2018.



The first national workshop on mainstreaming the disabled was organised by the Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development at ISEC.



Bidding farewell to Mr E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor on superannuation, December 31, 2018.



# BMIC promoters made NICE gain, says new report

**Rishma Ravishanker**  
BENGALURU: DHNS: Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Ltd (NICE) got an exorbitant internal rate of return (a measure of profit considering future values) that was 650% more than the approved rate, says a study conducted by the Institute of Social Economic Change.

The study titled 'The Political Economy of Rent Seeking' found that the NICE promoters made a NICE gain of 650% more than the approved rate of 17.52%.

The 'undue benefits' were accrued through impositions on the public and the state.

and Fiasco of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project, says a combination of institutional failure and poor governance helped NICE. The company realised an internal rate of return (IRR) of 133% at the completion of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project as against the approved rate of 17.52%.

The 'undue benefits' were accrued through impositions on the public and the state.

**Controversial corridor**  
■ ISEC researchers had previously submitted the same details to the House Committee that was probing the issue in 2016  
■ Financial analysis and termination of agreement have been added  
■ Report compiled into a book made available since August 2018

Rs 240 crore through extraction of Golahalli.

The committee findings of the report to the House have now been made public on the public domain. The report is the first of its kind in the history of the state.

# 31% of women who gave birth in 2017 were working

**Chetana Kumar**  
chitana@gmail.com  
Bengaluru: The number of working women bearing children continues to grow in Karnataka, thanks to increasing education and earning ability to manage households with single income. However, experts fear several of them may have dropped out of the labour force post-delivery.

As per latest data on births from the Directorate of Health, 31% of women who gave birth in 2017 were working.

**WOMEN DURING CHILDBIRTH**

Profession	2015	2016	2017
Technical and related fields	12,025	12,666	38,631
Admin, managerial	10,046	5,822	6,767
Clerical	8,724	10,828	21,675
Sales	2,029	4,040	9,016
Services	10,572	33,537	35,468
Farming, fishing	40,721	17,148	11,148
Production	1,866	930	30,285
Not working	9,248	7,936	7,948

# Debt Relief Act to check biz of money lending in Old Mys?

**Rishma Ravishanker**  
BENGALURU: DHNS: The Karnataka government's proposed Debt Relief Act appears to be a move to check the business of money lending in Old Mys. The act is aimed at curbing the money lending business in Old Mys, which has been a major source of income for the local population.

The act is aimed at curbing the money lending business in Old Mys, which has been a major source of income for the local population.

## BMIC promoters made NICE...

The report says that NICE promoters made a NICE gain of 650% more than the approved rate of 17.52%.

The 'undue benefits' were accrued through impositions on the public and the state.

## 'NPAs need serious attention'

**DHARWAD, DHNS:** Although the public sector banks (PSBs) played a pivotal role in meeting the credit needs of the people, it is unfortunate that most of them are facing the menace of non-performing assets (NPAs), said Dhanuraj University former vice-chancellor and economist Indumathi.

## Panorama

**Need to revisit 'Karnataka development model'**

The Karnataka development model needs to be revisited, says Prof Indumathi.

## Comment

**Deccan Herald, 01/08/2018, p10**

## WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES

**Sustaining incomes**

Membership in dairy cooperatives and assured income has contributed to women's economic improvement.

and frauds in public sector banks are not a sign of good progress. High NPAs certainly weaken the leading capacity of the banks and thereby limit the pace of economic development of the country, she said, and added that the menace of NPAs needs to be seriously addressed by the bankers, policymakers, and researchers.

of scams and frauds is increasing quite significantly due to the fact that the banks are further increasing the fire, I am growing NPA as an asset, the growing NPA is increasing the fire, the growing NPA is increasing the fire, the growing NPA is increasing the fire.

## Panorama

**What the World Inequality Report 2018 portends for India**

The World Inequality Report (WIR) 2018, published by the World Inequality Lab, Paris, France, and the Centre for Global Inequality, Bonn, Germany, is a landmark study that looks at the global distribution of income and wealth.

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## Panorama

**Our growth path is environmentally unsustainable**

**Krishna Raj and Chandrajaya K**  
The popular narrative on India's economic growth continues to focus on trends in GDP growth and consequent long-term economic development. It is a dangerous illusion to see India's economic growth as a linear process. The growth path is environmentally unsustainable.

of the World Inequality Report (WIR) 2018, published by the World Inequality Lab, Paris, France, and the Centre for Global Inequality, Bonn, Germany, is a landmark study that looks at the global distribution of income and wealth.

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## Panorama

**ASEAN could benefit at China's expense**

**NARAYANA VEDARATHNAM**  
A recent ASEAN summit in Manila, Philippines, was a landmark event for the region. It was the first time that all 10 member states were present.

of the World Inequality Report (WIR) 2018, published by the World Inequality Lab, Paris, France, and the Centre for Global Inequality, Bonn, Germany, is a landmark study that looks at the global distribution of income and wealth.

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## Panorama

**40% in K'faka can speak 2 languages, census reveals**

**Lakshmi, head of the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Studies, said.**

of the World Inequality Report (WIR) 2018, published by the World Inequality Lab, Paris, France, and the Centre for Global Inequality, Bonn, Germany, is a landmark study that looks at the global distribution of income and wealth.

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## Panorama

**'Conserve agro biodiversity in India'**

**Prof K S Kesava, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawahar Education University, New Delhi.**

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## Panorama

**GDP debate ignores widespread poverty, inequality**

**Kuttanad clean-up drive: P12**

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# Births in Muslim families drop by 5%, Christians 13%

**Chetana Kumar**  
chitana@gmail.com  
Bengaluru: The number of births born to Muslim and Christian families in Karnataka has dropped for the second straight year in 2017, while the number of Hindu children showed a slight upward trend, according to data on births released recently.

**Births in Muslim families drop by 5%, Christians 13%**

Religion	2015	2016	% change from 2015	2017	% change from 2016
Muslim	6,56,106	9,28,622	-8%	9,30,362	-0.2%
Christian	1,80,941	1,60,000	-7%	1,60,733	-0.5%
Hindu	12,68,979	7,389	-42%	6,431	-13%
Total	18,53,346	11,07,258	-5%	10,99,293	-0.7%

# Plantations going casual to save costs

**Greater use of casual labourers has limited workers availing benefits under PLA: Study**

**DECCANHERALD 11**  
Karnataka: A study by the Karnataka Labour Union (KLU) has found that the use of casual labourers in plantations has increased significantly, leading to a decline in the number of workers availing benefits under the Plantation Labour Act (PLA).

of the World Inequality Report (WIR) 2018, published by the World Inequality Lab, Paris, France, and the Centre for Global Inequality, Bonn, Germany, is a landmark study that looks at the global distribution of income and wealth.

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# Namma Metro has brought down office commute time: ISEC study

**'Time taken has reduced from 40 minutes to 29 minutes on an average'**

**HASRAT PRAKASH**  
BENGALURU: A study by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) has found that the average office commute time in Bengaluru has decreased significantly since the launch of the Namma Metro.

**Namma Metro has brought down office commute time: ISEC study**

Mode of transport	Average time (minutes)
By Metro	19
By Road	40

# GDP debate ignores widespread poverty, inequality

**Kuttanad clean-up drive: P12**

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FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS  
2018-2019



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, 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) 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. Due to lack of adequate information we are not able to quantify the financial effect of the same.



- c) The Institute has not conducted an actuarial valuation for the leave encashment provision. The provision has been made for employees retiring before 31st December 2019.
- d) The Institute has not provided for the liability of Goods and Service Tax(GST) arising under Reverse Charge Mechanism for the legal charges incurred during the year.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

### **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





# Balu & Anand

## Chartered Accountants

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.

The UDIN for the document is **19026485AAAKD5939**.

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 2019

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
14,83,34,923	Establishment Expenses	4	14,78,95,537	20,01,97,567	Grant receipts	1	23,16,73,754
8,77,10,867	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	8,95,90,337	4,27,23,180	Interest income	2	4,43,48,785
2,43,91,430	Unspent grant		5,34,38,709	1,78,92,030	Other receipts	3	1,48,50,863
3,75,557	Excess of Income over expenditure		-	-	Excess of expenditure over Income		51,181
26,08,12,777	Total		29,09,24,583	26,08,12,777	Total		29,09,24,583

### Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2019

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
66,38,55,749	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	69,29,65,060	63,41,23,282	Investments	6	67,27,92,124
18,56,40,539	Current Liabilities	9	22,27,09,764	21,53,73,006	Current Assets	7	24,28,82,700
12,44,48,099	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,63,48,662	12,44,48,099	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,63,48,662
97,39,44,387	Total		104,20,23,486	97,39,44,387	Total		104,20,23,486

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: 28.08.2019





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2018 - 19

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
2,54,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,55,00,000
-	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		-
8,62,00,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		8,20,00,000
11,16,00,000				10,75,00,000
1,45,50,000	d	ADRT Grants( Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,85,70,000
1,32,19,200	e	PRC Grants ( Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI )		1,11,58,752
3,12,37,741	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		6,07,37,797
17,06,06,941		Gross grant		20,79,66,549
3,61,17,094		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		3,61,66,978
20,67,24,035				24,41,33,527
50,02,491		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	1,17,75,548	
15,23,977		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	6,84,225	1,24,59,773
20,01,97,567		Net Grant		23,16,73,754

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
2,55,93,798	a	Interest on F.D's	2,38,08,905	
1,29,76,260		Add: Accrued interest on FD	1,83,15,487	4,21,24,392
41,53,122	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		22,24,393
4,27,23,180		Total		4,43,48,785

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
52,14,514	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	48,09,349	
34,58,567		Overhead charges spent from various projects	41,14,516	6,94,833
17,55,947				
36,42,002	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		12,57,221
1,24,94,081	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		1,28,98,809
1,78,92,030		Total		1,48,50,863

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
13,22,78,535	a	Salary ( incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		12,42,38,198
43,12,235	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		36,74,665
29,68,216	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		30,29,700
87,75,937	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		1,69,52,974
14,83,34,923		Total		14,78,95,537

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: 28.08.2019

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2018 - 19

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
43,26,436	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	22,60,192
43,33,460	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	44,43,632
7,04,781	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	7,41,971
53,21,015	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	57,49,241
1,10,68,430	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	1,65,21,155
8,73,872	f	Vehicle maintenance	14,14,399
13,25,456	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	89,700
78,26,770	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	1,04,28,924
87,72,802	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	1,26,37,215
1,32,83,633	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	83,33,855
4,34,050	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	10,81,296
2,53,09,623	l	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	2,13,66,950
5,60,742	m	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	3,04,609
35,69,797	n	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	42,17,198
8,77,10,867		Total	8,95,90,337

for Balu & Anand  
Chartered Accountants

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Date: 28.08.2019



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Investments as on 31.03.2019 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2018			Balance as on 31.03.2019		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	6,19,93,843.00	6,19,93,843	-	5,93,95,538	5,93,95,538
2	ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account	-	15,77,69,185	15,77,69,185	-	19,70,39,871	19,70,39,871
3	Corpus fund	-	5,03,50,000	5,03,50,000	-	5,18,50,000	5,18,50,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,97,83,908.00	5,97,83,908	-	5,80,17,732	5,80,17,732
5	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
6	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	-	91,90,000.00	91,90,000	-	93,40,000.00	93,40,000
8	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	19,52,000.00	19,52,000	-	19,48,000.00	19,48,000
9	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,15,000.00	1,15,000	-	1,15,000.00	1,15,000
10	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	7,46,078.00	7,46,078	-	7,95,768.00	7,95,768
11	Fellowship Fund	-	12,50,000.00	12,50,000	-	12,50,000.00	12,50,000
12	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	5,50,000.00	5,50,000	-	5,50,000.00	5,50,000
13	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000.00	4,25,000	-	4,25,000.00	4,25,000
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,91,25,014</b>	<b>35,91,25,014</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,57,26,909</b>	<b>39,57,26,909</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,39,60,000.00	1,15,15,000	4,54,75,000	3,40,60,000.00	1,13,75,000	4,54,35,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,31,00,000	4,31,00,000	-	4,41,00,000	4,41,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	5,30,00,000	5,30,00,000	-	5,50,00,000	5,50,00,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,82,00,000	3,82,00,000	-	3,92,00,000	3,92,00,000
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	6,43,23,268	6,43,23,268	-	6,23,97,214	6,23,97,214
6	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
7	Population Research Centre	-	-	-	-	33,001	33,001
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>3,39,60,000</b>	<b>23,01,38,268</b>	<b>26,40,98,268</b>	<b>3,40,60,000</b>	<b>23,21,05,215</b>	<b>26,61,65,215</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Projects:</b>						
1	Oxford LSE	-	94,00,000	94,00,000	-	94,00,000	94,00,000
2	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	15,00,000	15,00,000	-	15,00,000	15,00,000
	<b>Total ( C )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,09,00,000</b>	<b>1,09,00,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,09,00,000</b>	<b>1,09,00,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B+C)</b>	<b>3,39,60,000</b>	<b>60,01,63,282</b>	<b>63,41,23,282</b>	<b>3,40,60,000</b>	<b>63,87,32,124</b>	<b>67,27,92,124</b>

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: 28.08.2019

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2018 - 19

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
39,918	a	Cash on Hand		37,368
11,88,97,880	b	Cash at Bank		13,11,67,738
45,06,587	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		87,14,520
6,67,65,671	d	Advance to other units		7,14,37,210
0	e	Grant receivable		0
2,42,38,655	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest )		3,09,52,114
9,24,295	g	Prepaid expenses		5,73,750
21,53,73,006		Total		24,28,82,700

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
2,43,91,430	a	Unspent grant		5,34,38,709
12,17,07,209	b	Advance from other units / project / others		13,25,30,560
3,65,55,302	c	Sundry liabilities ( Payables)		3,34,90,721
29,86,598	d	Overhead charges payable		32,49,774
18,56,40,539		Total		22,27,09,764

Schedule-10

Previous year 2017 - 18 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2018 - 19 Rs.
11,71,79,729	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	12,44,48,099	
1,38,00,759	b	Add: Additions during the year	88,09,546	13,32,57,645
13,09,80,488				
-	c	Less: Deletions during the year	-	
65,32,389	d	Depreciation	69,08,983	69,08,983
12,44,48,099		F.A as in balance sheet		12,63,48,662

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: 28.08.2019



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Capital fund as on 31.03.2019 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl. No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2018	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2019
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	6,75,84,897	67,35,535	69,08,983	-	-	6,74,11,449
2	Centre for urban planning and development	6,31,22,508	5,74,368		-	-	6,36,96,876
3	Direct Receipts	54,185	6,744		-	-	60,929
4	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
5	Corpus fund	5,20,42,330	11,71,462	-	-	-	5,32,13,792
6	Centre for Women and Gender studies	2,93,981	38,046.00	-	-	-	3,32,027
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	98,93,204	4,79,741	-	-	-	1,03,72,945
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	22,70,179	1,32,678	-	-	-	24,02,857
9	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	14,02,005	82,336	-	-	-	14,84,341
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,64,940	9,237.00	-	-	-	1,74,177
11	ISEC Development and Asset replacement reserve Fund	16,94,43,326	1,73,01,982				18,67,45,308
12	Social Science Talent Search	10,53,860	8,05,499	-	-	6,71,070.00	11,88,289
13	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,46,822	2,90,974	2,76,128	-	-	4,61,668
14	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	15,000	5,000.00	-	-	-	20,000
15	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	2,12,39,727	9,94,962	3,58,649	-	-	2,18,76,040
16	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	6,97,792	-	-	81,195	-	7,78,987
17	ISEC E-Bidding	1,04,985.00	3,722	-	-	-	1,08,707
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>38,98,30,741</b>	<b>2,86,32,286</b>	<b>75,43,760</b>	<b>81,195</b>	<b>6,71,070</b>	<b>41,03,29,392</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,67,25,151	5,37,674	-	-	3,03,249.00	4,69,59,576
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,42,85,860	6,72,949.00	-	-	-	4,49,58,809
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	5,68,46,762	22,43,110	-	-	-	5,90,89,872
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	3,94,97,264	-	-	8,41,943	-	4,03,39,207
5	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	2,00,52,922.00	7,21,705	-	-	-	2,07,74,627
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	6,66,17,049	38,96,528	-	-	-	7,05,13,577
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>27,40,25,008</b>	<b>80,71,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,41,943</b>	<b>3,03,249</b>	<b>28,26,35,668</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B )</b>	<b>66,38,55,749</b>	<b>3,67,04,252</b>	<b>75,43,760</b>	<b>9,23,138</b>	<b>9,74,319</b>	<b>69,29,65,060</b>

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: 28.08.2019



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2019 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)

Sl No.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 31/03/2018	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2019
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,87,27,940	40,25,682	-	10,27,53,622	19,61,606	10,07,92,016
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	17,97,517	2,99,425	-	20,96,942	3,01,291	17,95,651
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	60,05,195	9,99,014	-	70,04,209	9,36,407	60,67,802
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	<b>59,84,382</b>	21,57,300	-	81,41,682	24,82,335	56,59,347
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,03,62,187	7,26,144	-	1,10,88,331	9,49,505	1,01,38,826
6	Other Assets	4.75%	3,24,806	6,01,981	-	9,26,787	39,743	8,87,044
7	Vehicles	9.50%	12,46,072	-	-	12,46,072	2,38,096	10,07,976
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12,44,48,099</b>	<b>88,09,546</b>	-	<b>13,32,57,645</b>	<b>69,08,983</b>	<b>12,63,48,662</b>

for Balu & Anand  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019



## 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](http://www.isec.ac.in)

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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 53<sup>rd</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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: 28.08.2019



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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 01<sup>st</sup> 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 got registered under GSTIN during the year 2018-19.
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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019.
- 10 As per the decisions of the 60<sup>th</sup> 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

Sd/-

S Ashwini  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

P S Srinath  
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019

# 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 2019

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
	<u>Establishment :</u>				<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
7,34,87,338	Salary	7,33,99,318		3,62,00,000	Received from ICSSR	4,21,00,000	
81,96,949	Encashment of earned leave	25,42,937		5,00,00,000	Received from GOK	3,99,00,000	
4,82,721	Medical reimbursement	5,75,265		8,62,00,000		8,20,00,000	
4,38,312	Home travel concession & LTC	1,06,981	7,66,24,501	-	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	-	
8,26,05,320				8,62,00,000		8,20,00,000	
5,53,110	Postage, telephone and telegrams		5,54,995	22,61,682	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	12,45,189	8,07,54,811
13,81,881	Travelling & daily allowance		11,87,693	8,39,38,318			
89,67,920	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)		82,05,202				
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			64,658	Interest on SB a/c		88,368
1,75,000	Audit fees	1,97,026		1,12,69,545	Other receipts		1,01,26,131
21,000	Legal fee	7,25,700		12,45,189	Overspent grant		3,88,651
1,91,050	Lease Rental to Bangalore University	1,91,050					
5,88,255	Catering / Food / Mess charges	4,13,767					
11,152	Bank charges	14,483					
68,000	Registration fee	6,93,220					
25,282	Insurance to library assets	25,997					
10,24,780	Honorarium	13,35,403					
9,04,960	Miscellaneous	11,88,924	47,85,570				
9,65,17,710	Total (A)		9,13,57,961	9,65,17,710	Total (A)		9,13,57,961
<b>Journal of Social and Economic Development</b>							
45,385	Unspent grant		45,385	-	Grant in aid :		
				45,385	Received from ICSSR	-	
					Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	45,385	45,385
45,385	Total (B)		45,385	45,385	Royalty receipt on JSED		-
9,65,63,095	Total (A+B)		9,14,03,346	9,65,63,095	Total (B)		45,385
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019</b>							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
	Sundry liabilities:			39,918	Cash on hand	37,368	
7,03,849	Deposits	7,22,349		5,57,96,019	Cash at bank	5,52,48,706	5,52,86,074
4,51,07,529	Due to Others	4,68,71,955		5,58,35,937			
1,68,30,470	Sundry payables	1,42,52,822	6,18,47,126	7,35,352	Advance and deposits Due from Others / Units / Projects	6,87,142	62,17,786
6,26,41,848				48,70,755		55,30,644	
45,385	Unspent Grant (JSED)		45,385	56,06,107	Overspent grant ( Non-Plan)		3,88,651
				12,45,189	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	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
16,70,46,992	Total		16,62,52,270	16,70,46,992	Total		16,62,52,270

for Balu & Anand  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini  
Accounts Officer

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Registrar

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Director

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R E Balasubramanyam  
Partner  
M No.026485  
Firm Reg.No.0003675

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedules to Income and Expenditure account 2018-19 ISEC - Non-Plan

	Income Side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
1	Misc. Receipts	1,58,774
2	Project Receipts	76,23,450
3	Sale of working papers	22,445
4	Interest on MOD	22,32,687
5	Xerox Charges	88,775
	Total	1,01,26,131
<b>Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2018-19</b>		
	Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Salary ( incl DA Arrears)	6,78,46,473
2	AO's Pension & Leave Salary	3,01,326
3	P.F.Contribution	32,12,493
4	Gratuity Contribution	20,39,026
	Total	7,33,99,318
III	<u>Postage, telephone &amp; telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Postage / Courier	96,337
2	Telephone	4,58,658
	Total	5,54,995
IV	<u>Travelling &amp; daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
1	TA DA Board meeting	4,32,918
2	TA DA Field work and others	5,67,725
3	Conveyance charges	1,87,050
	Total	11,87,693
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Repairs and Maintenance	15,72,525
2	Estate Maintenance	66,32,677
	Total	82,05,202
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
(a)	<u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Stautory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	59,810
2	Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,37,216
	Total	1,97,026
(b)	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Advertisement	41,294
2	BOG Meeting ( Food and Honorarium)	2,97,873
3	Out of pocket exp of Auditors	11,250
4	Accidental Insurance to Staff	6,275
5	Recognition fee	30,000
6	Miscellaneous	8,02,232
	Total	11,88,924

for Balu & Anand  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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## Schedules to balance sheet 2018-19 ISEC - Non-plan

	Liabilities side:	Amount (Rs.)
<b>VIII</b>	<b><u>Deposits:</u></b>	
	E.M.D A/c	1,75,000
	Hostel deposit	62,100
	Library deposit	4,76,950
	Mess deposit	8,299
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,22,349</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b><u>Due to others:</u></b>	
	Audit fees	1,60,000
	ISEC Alumni Fund	2,22,000
	Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture	2,50,246
	Training Programme - Election Commission	1,500
	Due to PRC ( Overspent grant)	36,63,773
	Due to ISEC Plan	4,25,74,436
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,68,71,955</b>
<b>X</b>	<b><u>Sundry payable:</u></b>	
	<b>i) <u>Establishment:</u></b>	
	Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	93,53,076
	PF Contribution	2,48,734
	Gratuity Contribution	1,56,563
	Provision for EL encashment	26,68,773
	GIS	64,532
	LIC	6,946
	PLI	8
		1,24,98,632
	<b>ii) <u>Sundry expenses:</u></b>	17,54,190
		<b>1,42,52,822</b>



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedules to Balance Sheet 2018-19			
Asset side:			Amount (Rs.)
<b>XI</b>	<b>Cash in hand:</b>		
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section		-
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section		24,368
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office		-
	4 Petty cash - Registrar Office		10,000
	5 Petty cash - Director Office		3,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>37,368</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>Advance and deposits (assets):</b>		
	1 Festival advance		45,000
	2 Advance		2,42,606
	3 KEB deposit		3,94,586
	4 Gas deposit		4,950
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,87,142</b>
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Due from others / Units/projects ( Asset):</b>		
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting		5,53,923
	2 LIC Pension Subscription		93,415
	3 Income tax		18,374
	4 SWF ( Salary deduction)		342
	5 T-shirts		12,072
	6 Other Units/Projects	48,51,268	
	7 CRUA	1,250	48,52,518
	<b>Total</b>		<b>55,30,644</b>

for Balu & Anand  
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer

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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019



# 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 2019

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
1,15,38,637	Capital expenditure	73,34,097		Grant in aid :	
26,14,000	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency		50,00,000	Received from ICSSR	50,00,000
-	Course work Fellowship & Contingency	-	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	2,00,00,000
48,000	Working paper expenditure	67,750	2,50,00,000		2,50,00,000
6,07,679	Library books	6,25,686	3,08,341	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	9,44,927
67,41,034	Library subscription	87,47,316	9,44,927	Overspent grant	2,17,593
49,357	Library Book binding	-			
5,08,830	Seminar/project expenses	6,64,761			
11,15,356	Printing and Stationery, etc	13,34,447			
21,98,725	Campus maintenance	40,95,194			
8,31,650	Vehicle maintenance	14,03,415			
2,62,53,268	Total (A)	2,42,72,666	2,62,53,268	Total (A)	2,42,72,666
ICSSR - Additional grant					
8,55,132	Equipment	13,570		Grant in aid :	
1,44,868	Unspent grant	1,31,298	10,00,000	Unspent grant of previous year	1,44,868
10,00,000	Total (B)	1,44,868	10,00,000	Total (B)	1,44,868
Traing programme SC / ST Category					
10,35,949	Training programme expenditure			Grant in aid :	
	Research Methodology Course	7,22,955	4,00,000	Received from ICSSR	5,00,000
7,11,611	Unspent grant	4,88,656	13,47,560	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	7,11,611
17,47,560	Total (C)	12,11,611	17,47,560	Total (C)	12,11,611
2,90,00,828	Total (A+B+C)	2,56,29,145	2,90,00,828	Total (A+B+C)	2,56,29,145
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
-	Unspent grant	4,02,361		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
-	Expenses payable	-	75,00,000	SBI	75,00,000
3,59,52,750	Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs	3,71,52,750	60,00,000	Dena Bank	40,00,000
-	Due to Fellowship Fund ( Course Work)	-	15,00,000	Canara Bank	35,00,000
2,12,39,727	Library Digitization Fund :		5,61,451	Prepaid Expenses	5,73,750
	Opening balance	2,12,39,727	3,21,844	TDS receivable	11,76,788
	Add: Interest received on FD	9,94,962	1,28,113	Sundry Receivables	-
		2,22,34,689	5,08,720	Interest receivable ( Lib Dig Fund)	1,06,177
	Less: Expenditure during the year	3,58,649	88,448	Overspent grant	-
			4,05,83,901	Due from ISEC Non-plan	4,25,74,436
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
4,67,78,472	As in last balance sheet	5,00,67,471	4,67,78,472	As in last balance sheet	5,00,67,471
32,88,999	Add: Additions during the year	26,61,272	32,88,999	Add: Additions during the year	26,61,272
10,72,59,948	Total	11,21,59,894	10,72,59,948	Total	11,21,59,894

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: 28.08.2019



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC - Plan Schedules to Income and Expenditure account 2018-19

	Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<b><u>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</u></b>	
1	Office equipment	20,22,016
2	ISEC Construction & Renovation	53,12,081
	Total	<b>73,34,097</b>
II	<b><u>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</u></b>	
1	Printing and stationery	12,24,717
2	Copy-editing charges	1,09,730
	Total	<b>13,34,447</b>
III	<b><u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u></b>	
1	Electricity charges	22,85,965
2	Water charges	(45,507)
3	Lease line & Cloud subscription charges	18,54,736
	Total	<b>40,95,194</b>
IV	<b><u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u></b>	
1	Fuel and repair charges	13,55,597
2	Vehicle insurance	47,818
	Total	<b>14,03,415</b>

### Schedules to Balance Sheet 2018-19

	<b>Liabilities side:</b>	
I	<b><u>Civil Works - Construction &amp; Repairs</u></b>	
1	Construction of Students Hostel Building	3,59,52,750
2	Flooring tiles for Boy's Hostel	12,00,000
	Total	<b>3,71,52,750</b>
	<b>Asset side:</b>	
I	<b><u>Prepaid Expenses</u></b>	
1	Prepaid expenses	5,73,750
	Total	<b>5,73,750</b>
	<b>Contra ( Both sides ) :</b>	
II	<b><u>Additions to Fixed Assets</u></b>	Amount (Rs.)
1	Office equipment	20,22,016
2	Office equipment (ICSSR Special Plan Grant)	13,570
3	Library books	6,25,686
	Total	<b>26,61,272</b>

for Balu & Anand  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) Centre Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC, Bonus)		14869848	Grant in aid : Received during the year	28570000	
Salary Arrears		687088	Less: Overspent of previous year	3250046	25319954
Printing and stationery		2277924	Interest on SB a/c		73767
Books & periodicals		978368			
TA & DA		1282953			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		182622			
Security, Electricity, Water, Rent		870057			
Repairs & Maintenance		1299619			
Contingency		702629			
Seminars, Conference etc.,		923875			
Unspent Grant		1318738			
<b>Total</b>		<b>25393721</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>25393721</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019

Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Unspent Grant		1318738	Cash at Bank		2242333
Sundry Payable:			Festival Advance		3000
Salary	853151		Sundry Receivable		200
PF Contribution	33868				
Gratuity Contribution	23518	910537			
Fellowship & Contingency Payable		16258			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	4440363		As in last balance sheet	4440363	
Add : Additions during the year	54483	4494846	Add : Additions during the year	54483	4494846
<b>Total</b>		<b>6740379</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>6740379</b>

for Balu & Anand  
Chartered Accountants

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Partner  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019



# 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 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, El encashment, Medical reimbursement)		12462017	Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		157062	Received from Govt. of India		
Books and Periodicals		37720	Recurring grant	10885000	
Data Processing, Stationery, Printing, Contingency, POL & Maintenance of Vehicles		110338	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	2470190	13355190
Unspent grant *1		664243	Interest on SB a/c		17329
Total		13431380	Interest on MOD		58861
			Total		13431380
<b>PIP Monitoring</b>			Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		217727	Received from Govt. of India - PIP Monitoring	253200	
Unspent grant *2		77393	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	41920	295120
Total		295120	Total		295120
<b>Publication of Compendium of Import</b>			Overspent grant *3		30
Overspent grant of prev year	25567				
Less: Expenses of PRC P&S	4985				
	20582				
Less: Received from Govt. of India - Publ'n Comp	20552	30			
Total		30	Total		30
Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2019					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Sundry Payable (incl Salary & TDS)		2592702	Cash at Bank		3281880
Unspent grant *1		664243	MOD		33001
Unspent grant *2		77393	Festival Advance		5000
			TDS on MOD		14427
			Overspent grant *3		30
F.A as per contra :			F.A as per contra :		
As in last Balance sheet	3020175		As in last Balance sheet	3020175	
Add: Additions during the year	37720	3057895	Add: Additions during the year	37720	3057895
Total		6392233	Total		6392233

for Balu & Anand  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Reserve Bank of India Endowment Fund Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2731919	Interest received:		
Salary to Research Assistant		75467	Interest on SB a/c	45578	
Premium paid on purchase of securities		539600	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3584494	3630072
Contingency:			Excess of expenditure over income transferred to Fund a/c		303249
TA & DA	44037				
Contingency	1958				
Bank Charges	2666	48661			
Amount transferred to fund (15%)		537674			
<b>Total</b>		<b>3933321</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3933321</b>
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019</b>					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund :			Cash at bank		905227
Opening balance	46725151		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Ploughed Back	537674		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
	47262825		7.35% GOI Stock 2024	510000	
Less: Excess of E / I transferred	303249	46959576	8.12% GOI Stock 2020	1800000	
Salary payable		356834	8.12% GOI Stock 2020	2500000	
			8.19% GOI Stock 2020	600000	
			8.15% Govt. FCI special Bond 2022	4250000	
			8.30% Fertiliser Bond 2023	1800000	
			8.83% Govt Stock 2023	2900000	
			8.27% GOI 2020	9900000	
			8.23% GOI FCI Loan 2027	4500000	
			8.40% OIL Bonds	4500000	
			8.00% OIL MKT GOI Bonds	500000	
			FD with Dena Bank	2400000	
			FD with Canara Bank	1980000	
			FD with Syndicate Bank	4000000	
			FD with SBI Bank, ISEC branch	2995000	45435000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	851428	
			TDS receivable	124755	976183
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
<b>Total</b>		<b>47816410</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>47816410</b>

for Balu & Anand  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019





# 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 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		2051802	Interest received :		
Bank Charges		177	Interest on SB a/c	80421	
Transferred to Fund A/c		672949	Interest on Term Deposits & GOI Bonds	2644507	2724928
		2724928			2724928
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund Account:			Cash at bank		2106870
Opening Balance	44285860		Deposits		44100000
Add: Transferred to Fund A/c	672949	44958809	Interest of FD & GOI receivable		289821
Salary payable		1659150	TDS receivable		588388
Corpus fund interest payable		433904			
<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		47310510	Total		47310510

for Balu & Anand  
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Place: Bangalore  
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# 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 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship/internship/contingency		2484000	Interest on SB a/c		81227
Bank charges		3794	Interest on FD a/c		3578029
Allocated to fund a/c		1171462			
Total		3659256	Total		3659256
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		26934
Opening balance	52042330		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:allocations during the year	1171462	53213792	Corporation	2500000	
Due to Fellowship Fund		84000	SBI	18000000	
			Canara Bank	19000000	
			Syndicate Bank	12350000	51850000
			TDS receivable		694264
			Due From CDD		433904
			Interest receivable on FD		292690
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		63546425	Total		63546425

for Balu & Anand  
Chartered Accountants

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S Ashwini  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 28.08.2019



# 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 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Memorial lecture in Rajbhavan		138379	Interest on SB a/c		15324
Bank charges		112	Interest on FD a/c		602908
Allocated to fund a/c		479741			
Total		618232	Total		618232
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		403654
Opening balance	9893204		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	479741	10372945	Dena Bank	1500000	
			SBI	3465000	
			Syndicate Bank	3725000	
			Canara bank	650000	9340000
			Advance		8000
			TDS Receivable		124082
			Interest Receivable		492589
			Due from SRTT		4620
Total		10372945	Total		10372945

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: 28.08.2019

# 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 2019

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Assistance to faculty/PhD students (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/ fellowships)		388800	Interest on SB a/c		105118
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		300000	Interest on FD a/c		4486874
Assistance to scholars to undertake research		74000			
(capacity building, Internship and PDP)					
Publication of ISEC Monograph series		128460			
Social Science Talent Search		800000			
Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations		13729			
Library Services		238183			
Seminar and Training		405189			
Contingency		521			
Plough back to Fund		2243110			
Total		4591992	Total		4591992

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2019

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		2832279
Opening balance	56846762		Investments:		
Add:- Plough back to Fund	2243110	59089872	Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	10000000	
			Fixed deposit with SBI Bank	6800000	
			Fixed deposit with Syndicate Bank	7500000	
Payables:			Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	8700000	
			Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000	55000000
Assistance to Faculty/Phd students	363532		Seminar and Training Receivable		94811
Assistance to visiting scholar	82850		Security deposit with DOT		1000
Seminar and Training	150000		Interest Receivables		1466773
Founder member	4620	601002	TDs		296011
			Fixed assets as per contra:		
Fixed assets as per contra:			As in last balance sheet		424934
As in last balance sheet		424934	Total		60115808
Total		60115808	Total		60115808

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

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRES, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019

### I - Permanent Centres

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received / receivable		Other Receipt	Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent		
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	1199804	82000000	91014695	10214499	91357961	0	343266	0 Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	0	88448	25500000	0	0	25009191	0	0	Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	3250046	28570000	73767	25393721	24074983	1318738	0	0 Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	2486543	0	11158752	13721485	76190	12979879	741606	0	0 Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	3630072	3630072	3933321	0	303249	45964987 Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	0	0	2724928	2724928	2724928	0	0	44958809 Vide page No. for details
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2486543</b>	<b>4538298</b>	<b>147228752</b>	<b>16719456</b>	<b>16719456</b>	<b>16080263</b>	<b>2462705</b>	<b>646515</b>	<b>90923796</b>

### II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Fund balance as on 31.03.2019	Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received		Expenditure	Closing balance	Excess of expenditure over income		
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income			Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income			
<b>FUNDS :</b>										
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	10484674	10484674	0	0	67411449	Vide page No. For details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	9327	9327	0	0	1000	Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	3659256	3659256	0	0	53213792	Vide page No. For details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	6969	6969	0	0	32753	Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund of founder member account	0	0	0	618232	618232	0	0	10372945	Vide page No. For details
6	Memorials Fund at ISEC	0	0	0	11509	11509	0	0	0	Vide page No. For details
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	0	1535	1535	0	0	21555	
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	10312	10312	0	0	181407	Vide page No. For details
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	0	14236	14236	0	0	228030	
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14816050</b>	<b>14816050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131462931</b>	

Contd.....





# 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			Fund balance as on 31.03.2019	Remarks
		Opening balance	Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipt		Expenditure	Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	<b>FUNDS :</b>									
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14816050</b>	<b>14816050</b>	<b>14816050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131462931</b>	
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	12853	12853	12853	0		225311	
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	52700	52700	52700	0		850854	Vide page No. For details
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	5628	5628	5628	0		114525	Vide page No. For details
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	15454	15454	15454	0		243097	Vide page No. For details
h	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	7580	7580	7580	0		172415	
i	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	21980	21980	21980	0		365663	
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	107982	107982	107982	0		1484341	Vide page No. For details
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	9237	9237	9237	0		174177	Vide page No. For details
9	ISEC Development & Asset replacement reserve fund	0	0	10940364	10940364	10940364	0		186745308	Vide page No. For details
10	Social Science Talent Search	0	75000	65139	140139	811209	0	671070	1188289	Vide page No. For details
11	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	4591992	4591992	4591992	0		59089872	Vide page No. For details
12	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	307925	307925	307925	0	0	461668	Vide page No. For details
13	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	169675	2532673	2702348	1860405	841943		40339207	Vide page No. For details
14	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	3896617	3896617	3896617	0		70513577	Vide page No. For details
15	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	95600	95600	14405	81195	0	778987	Vide page No. For details
16	Prof M N Srinivas Chair	0	0	923705	923705	923705	0		20774627	Vide page No. For details
17	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	9251	9251	9251	0		2000	Vide page No. For details
18	ISEC E-Bidding	0	0	3722	3722	3722	0	0	108707	Vide page No. For details
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244675</b>	<b>38416452</b>	<b>38661127</b>	<b>38409059</b>	<b>923138</b>	<b>671070</b>	<b>515095556</b>	



# 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 2018-2019

### III - Projects

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipt	Expenditure		Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	0	148557	180	148377	0	1000		
i	Assessment of socio-economic capabilities of Dalit households in Karnataka - ICSSR	0	31992	0	0	0	0	31992			
ii	Impact assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation package for farmers in drought prone district of Karnataka	1094659	0	0	0	0	1094659				
iii	Evaluation programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority	311879	0	0	0	0	311879				
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	45988	0	0	0	0	45988				
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	736447	0	0	0	0	736447				
vii	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	184950	0	0	0	0	184950				
viii	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	80665	0	0	0	0	80665				
ix	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	19022	0	0	0	-19022	0	19022		
x	Rice strategy for India	178560	0	0	0	0	178560	0			
xi	NABARD-Value chain analysis of tomato marketing systems in Karnataka	128350	0	0	0	0	128350	0			
xii	Research journals in social sciences	0	140000	140000	0	0	0	0	0		
xiii	Training workshop on monitoring evaluation and impact assessment of project	14910	0	0	0	0	14910	0			
xiv	One decade of MGNREGA: A participatory assessment and way forward	111527	0	1056192	0	1167719	1323037	0	155318		
xv	Evaluation of global food value chains concerning sustainability : Development of a methodology and case studies if Indian products with Swiss target market	25188	0	0	0	0	25188	0			
xvi	Impact assessment and evaluation of fodder seed production and sale activities under NDPI scheme	0	0	264000	0	264000	146753	117247			
xvii	Collaboration between ISEC and NABARD - Enrichment of state focus paper	0	0	100000	0	100000	0	100000			
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	516620	0	0	8223	524843	567745	0	42902		
	Balance c/d	3429743	191014	1560192	156780	4955701	2037715	3167220	249234	1000	

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(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/receivables	Other Receipt			Closing balance	Unspent	Overspent	
		Unspent	Overspent							Fund Balance
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>3429743</b>	<b>191014</b>	<b>1560192</b>	<b>4955701</b>	<b>2037715</b>	<b>3167220</b>	<b>249234</b>	<b>1000</b>	
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	12273	0	0	12708	0	12708	0	0	0
4	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress an Exploratory study	277250	0	0	287081	0	287081	0	0	0
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	185751	0	-185559	0	0	185559	0	0
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	2970	2970	0	0	0	0
7	Project on Agriculture out look	1906591	0	0	1966765	1457500	509265	0	0	0
8	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	38221	0	0	39245	0	39245	0	0	0
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	294306	0	0	304742	0	304742	0	0	0
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	2045965	0	0	2115739	472515	1643224	0	0	0
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	102368	0	0	105998	0	105998	0	0	0
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	0	1857776	2616250	761463	758894	2569	0	0	0
13	Impact evaluation study of NHM & HMINEH (MIDH)	0	2489967	3242212	816831	359106	457725	0	0	0
14	Improving farmers income and welfare	25126	0	500000	540752	255419	285333	0	0	0
15	Impact evaluation of Varun Mitra helpdesk services of agriculture	0	283588	1696250	1436074	1466567	30493	0	0	0
16	32nd National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	0	0	150000	269679	430117	160438	0	0	0
17	Structural Transformation regional disparity and institutional reforms in agriculture - ICAR - NAIP	0	0	1456000	1467787	753842	713945	0	0	0
18	PRC Projects	0	0	0	1953	1953	0	0	0	5000
i	National seminar on persons with disabilities and their socio-economic status in India - ICSSR	0	0	200000	209478	209478	0	0	0	0
ii	International conference on Ageing in Asia	0	0	360000	903750	472237	431513	0	0	0
19	Public health infrastructure in Bagalkot district of Karnataka	308750	0	0	312904	568109	0	255205	0	0
20	Validation of dried blood spots - LASI project, Harvard University	0	0	1065526	1068734	522912	545822	0	0	0
21	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	18354	18354	18088	0	0	1000
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	26320	0	0	26320	2194	24126	0	0	0
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>8466913</b>	<b>5008096</b>	<b>12846430</b>	<b>17439469</b>	<b>9771794</b>	<b>8548604</b>	<b>880929</b>	<b>7000</b>	

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(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/receivables	Other Receipt			Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance	
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>8466913</b>	<b>5008096</b>	<b>12846430</b>	<b>1134222</b>	<b>17439469</b>	<b>9771794</b>	<b>8548604</b>	<b>880929</b>	<b>7000</b>
ii	Training programme on Decentralisation and Development approach of Panchayats Raj institutions	25429	0	0	0	25429	21269	4160		
iii	Preparation of Goa state Panchayat raj and devolution of index reports	35824	0	0	0	35824	25000	10824		
iv	Skill policy development	49794	0	0	0	49794	0	49794		
v	Study on the performance and constraints in the delivery of core functions	365703	0	278070	0	643773	91266	552507		
vi	International seminar "25 years of Decentralised governance in India: Progress, Issues and ways forward"- ICSSR	0	0	250000	14500	264500	435071	170571		
vii	Workshop on "Assessing citizen participation and voices in the era of democratic decentralisation in Indian states"- Hiroshima	0	0	186300	0	186300	93475	92825		
22	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	10376655	0	0	673054	11049709	205980	10843729		
23	ISEC-APY project	760441	0	632387	36253	1429081	136724	1292357		
24	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	2820485	0	0	121486	2941971	1409724	1532247		
25	ISEC DE project	101315	0	0	2821	104136	26216	77920		
26	International seminar on State politics Governance and development in India	2130	0	0	214	2344	94	2250		
27	Role of local authority & SMC's - NIEPA	437429	0	0	5426	442855	402140	40715		
28	Training programme on Panchayat Raj institutions for co-operative and Rural Development (Sri Lanka)	31426	0	485018	8556	525000	336225	188775		
29	ISEC SIDBI (PSIG)	182262	0	331460	5062	518784	123022	395762		
30	CESP Projects	1	0	0	105655	105656	105655	1	1000	
i	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFAL 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	300000	0	0	-300000	0	300000		
iv	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer ( UNFPA funded)	84503	0	0	0	84503	29821	54682		
v	Workshop on "State Human Development Report"	17749	0	0	0	17749	4012	13737		
vi	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	0	23285		
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>24205346</b>	<b>5308096</b>	<b>15009665</b>	<b>2107249</b>	<b>36014164</b>	<b>13217488</b>	<b>24148176</b>	<b>1351500</b>	<b>8000</b>

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipt		Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	24205346	5308096	15009665	2107249	36014164	13217488	24148176	1351500	8000
vii	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	115310	0	0	0	115310	5350	109960		
viii	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	147389	0	0	0	147389	0	147389		
viii	Estimating the potential value to Tourism and other cultural services of forest Ecosystem in Uttarkhand	474589	0	0	0	474589	0	474589		
ix	Karnataka state fiscal transfer to local bodies: The current status and the state's fiscal capacity	86443	0	0	0	86443	59326	27117		
x	Scaling up Apprenticeship programme in Karnataka: Policy and strategy suggestions	0	82822	439875	0	357053	139121	217932		
xi	MGNREGA evaluation: Workers' perspective and issues in Implementation	241552	0	0	0	241552	113400	128152		
xii	Social Justice and empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025	208188	0	600000	0	808188	273962	534226		
xiii	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices: Baseline survey in Karnataka	0	42533	585230	0	542697	531877	10820		
xiv	Evaluation of State Finances - Fifteenth finance commission	0	0	225000	0	225000	358693		133693	
xv	Documentation and evaluation of the SVEEP intervention in Karnataka	0	0	2752285	0	2752285	335580	2416705		
xvi	Governance approach for nutrition security - A case study of GOA	0	0	66000	0	66000	6553	59447		
xvii	Training programme on "Applied Econometrics" for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 40th batch - 14th to 25th January, 2019	0	0	2221800	0	2221800	1875203	346597		
31	Trade, gender and food security: with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgiris - ICSSR	20314	0	0	1984	22298	0	22298		
32	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor project	288271	0	0	10553	298824	0	298824		
33	Sources of funding for social science research-flows, adequacy & priorities	24267	0	0	4995	29262	0	29262		
34	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	45802	0	0	3096	48898	0	48898		
35	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	134363	0	0	2881	137244	426641	0	289397	
36	Traders in the food value chain: Firm size and International food distribution - NUJIP	412452	0	414000	14085	840537	306650	533887		
	Balance c/d	26404286	5433451	22313855	2144843	45429533	17649844	29554279	1774590	8000

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		Opening balance	Grants received/receivables	Other Receipt			Closing balance	Unspent	Overspent	
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>26404286</b>	<b>5433451</b>	<b>22313855</b>	<b>2144843</b>	<b>45429533</b>	<b>17649844</b>	<b>29554279</b>	<b>1774590</b>	<b>8000</b>
37	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	18130	0	0	1765	19895	293	19602		
38	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	0	50080	0	4754	-45326	18	0	45344	
39	The middle class in world society - World Society Foundation	12417	0	0	8446	20863	0	20863		
40	Public policy Governance programme	0	0	28229000	168385	28397385	9392762	19004623		
41	National conference on "India at Seventy: New development challenges"- 24th April 2018	0	0	520000	527695	1047695	559213	488482		
42	Financial flows in the rural-urban interface - Access to credit	0	0	231750	4445	236195	109815	126380		
43	ISEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	9989	9989	9989	0	0	1000
i	Inequality in Quality of primary education	66864	0	0	0	66864	106864		40000	
ii	ISEC-FLAIR Training Programme Dec 10 - 19, 2018	0	0	1456740	0	1456740	1456740			
iii	ISEC-FLAIR Training Programme 11 - 20, Feb 2019	0	0	0	0	0	984821		984821	
iv	Promoting leadership skills among children - Agstaya Foundation	0	0	403650	0	403650	67276	336374		
44	ISEC CPIGD Projects	0	89	0	23331	23242	23331		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	113911	0	0	298729	412640	412640	0	0	
iv	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	77171	0	0	0	77171	0	77171		
v	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	76662	0	0	0	76662	5277	71385		
vi	Preparation of Karnataka State Panchayat Raj & Devolution Index Reports	0	11529	0	0	-11529	0		11529	
vii	India's changing cityscapes: Work, Migration & Livelihoods	1155743	0	0	0	1155743	759130	396613		
45	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	94	0	102364	102270	102364	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		
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>28088206</b>	<b>5823138</b>	<b>53154995</b>	<b>3294746</b>	<b>78714809</b>	<b>31640377</b>	<b>50258794</b>	<b>3184362</b>	<b>11000</b>

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipt			Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>28088206</b>	<b>5823138</b>	<b>53154995</b>	<b>3294746</b>	<b>78714809</b>	<b>31640377</b>	<b>50258794</b>	<b>3184362</b>	<b>11000</b>	
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	273600	0	638400	411830	226570			
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR initiative-Collegiate Education	178873	0	0	0	178873	0	178873			
vi	Evaluation of KHS DRP	2010755	0	0	0	2010755	468053	1542702			
vii	Change and mobility in contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivasa Today	0	35000	0	0	-35000	0	0	35000		
viii	National seminar on rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
ix	Tuberculosis and the social construction of womens employability a study of women's with history/ symptoms of Tuberculosis	0	0	1542630	0	1542630	589384	953246			
46	ISEC CEENR Projects	0	88	0	10142	10054	10054	0	0	1000	
i	SSY 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	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	86	0	0	0	86	0	86			
vi	International seminar on "National resources and national accounts in South Asia"	247609	0	0	0	247609	150309	97300			
vii	Impact of climate change on vulnerable sections with special reference to SC's/ST's and women in Karnataka	12281	0	0	0	12281	12281	0			
viii	Documentation of people's biodiversity registers (PBR's) in five districts of Karnataka	0	0	600000	0	600000	708029	0	108029		
47	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	10145	0	0	360	10505	0	10505			
48	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	76433	0	0	2508	78941	24760	54181	0		
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>31097538</b>	<b>6197505</b>	<b>55571225</b>	<b>3307756</b>	<b>83779014</b>	<b>34015077</b>	<b>53430607</b>	<b>3666670</b>	<b>12000</b>	

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		Opening balance	Grants received/receivables	Other Receipt			Closing balance	Unspent	Overspent	
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>31097538</b>	<b>6197505</b>	<b>55571225</b>	<b>3307756</b>	<b>83779014</b>	<b>34015077</b>	<b>53430607</b>	<b>3666670</b>	<b>12000</b>
49	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	109361	0	0	3878	113239	10558	102681		
50	ISEC - NCI Course	1690	0	0	1177886	1179576	919218	260358		0
51	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	0	475530	0	14400	-461130	53792	0	514922	
52	Land use changes and soil fertility	114162	0	0	4048	118210	0	118210		
53	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-DBT	349071	0	1171030	21594	1541695	1395317	146378		
54	Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta - DST	1373861	0	1100000	35176	2509037	1123777	1385260		
55	An economic value of forest resources: A case study of nine district of Karnataka - ICSSR	0	6098	237500	3377	234779	248450		13671	
56	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-Kassel University	0	0	157600	2061	159661	147554	12107		
57	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	15688	15688	15688	0		
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	300736	0	21202	0	321938	0	321938		
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		
58	Research Methodology course	13432	0	0	477	13909	0	13909		
59	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	0	23880	37500	2629	16249	0	16249		
60	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	30000	8046	38046	38046	0	0	332027
61	ISEC CWGS Project	47059	0		17116	64175	17116	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	
62	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	3615288	3615288	3615288	0		
63	ISEC CRUA Project	13354	0	0	12703	26057	12	26045		1000
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>33420659</b>	<b>7147001</b>	<b>58326057</b>	<b>8242123</b>	<b>92841838</b>	<b>41599893</b>	<b>55881196</b>	<b>4639251</b>	<b>345027</b>

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.(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipt	Closing balance			Unspent	Overspent		
		Unspent	Overspent									
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>33420659</b>	<b>7147001</b>	<b>58326057</b>	<b>8242123</b>	<b>92841838</b>	<b>41599893</b>	<b>55881196</b>	<b>4639251</b>	<b>345027</b>		
i	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor-Astudy of Bangalore city		34295	0	0	-34295	0	0	34295			
ii	Will Bengaluru become smart or livable?	0	300002	300000	0	-2	0	0	2			
iii	Azim Premiji University - The story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited	0	238600	649389	0	410789	230557	180232				
iv	Performance audit on management of waste water and sanitary installations (toilets) in Bengaluru Metrrropolitan areas	0	0	427616	0	427616	383411	44205				
v	Situational analysis of education and nutrition status of children of migrant construction workers in Bengaluru	0	0	108560	0	108560	21560	87000				
64	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	2386	0	0	84	2470	0	2470				
65	ISEC - A study on sustainable financing for urban Karnataka	374779	0	1750000	32274	2157053	1486294	670759				
66	International seminar on economic growth in India and China: Social and Economic impacts	0	0	200000	203028	403028	397997	5031				
67	Mega Cities Conference	0	0	187500	786	188286	352416		164130			
68	Agricultural trade facilitation as a new response to Agrarian challenges :An institutional perspective of India's select commodity trade	365259	0	0	0	365259	365259	0			closed projects	
69	International seminar on India China and the new world order: Economics, Social, Political and cultural dimensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			closed projects	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>34163083</b>	<b>7719898</b>	<b>61949122</b>	<b>8478295</b>	<b>96870602</b>	<b>44837387</b>	<b>56870893</b>	<b>4837678</b>	<b>345027</b>		
	<b>Grand total (I + II + III)</b>	<b>36649626</b>	<b>12258196</b>	<b>209422549</b>	<b>63614203</b>	<b>297428182</b>	<b>243326709</b>	<b>60256736</b>	<b>6155263</b>	<b>606364379</b>		

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Income side		1 : Unspent grant		2 : Excess of expenditure over income of funds	
1 : Unspent grant of previous year	24391430	→		53438709	
2 : Grant received during the year	207966549	→		-51181	
Grant-in-aid receivable	0	→		53387528	
<b>207966549</b>					
3 : Other receipts:					
Interest on SB a/c	2224393				
Interest on FD a/c	42124392				
Other receipts	19265418				
<b>63614203</b>					







- 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
- Library



## **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

(ISEC is an ICSSR Research Institute, Government of India and  
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