

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE



Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium



ANNUAL REPORT
2010-11

ANNUAL REPORT
and
>> >> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2010-2011 >> >>



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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ISEC in 2010-11: An Overview

Reviewing the achievements of the preceding year provides an opportunity to look at these with a sense of fulfillment. This review tells us how we fared on the designed path of academic development and also gives us an opportunity for viewing what we missed in the year either in a hurry or due to unplanned movements. Such reflections facilitate on-line corrections while planning our future path. The year 2010-11 offered us ample opportunities to work and enhance our accomplishments in many areas that are elaborated in our Vision 2020 statement. The span of research issues has to be wide and that is just one of the dimensions of development, at the same time, depth and diversity of the work is another. The best combination of the two could be seen in this Annual Report that provides readers a quick view of what happened during the year. Personally, I am happy to note these activities but at the same time, I also reflect on some of the missing targets. I must credit the accomplishments to the untiring efforts of the faculty, students and staff of the Institute. The encouragement from the Board of Governors and the Life Members of the Institute as well as other well-wishers of the Institute must be gratefully acknowledged. We achieved all that contained in these pages due to the ungrudging participation of them all.

Activities

During the year, ISEC witnessed brisk academic activities that covered research projects, academic

publications, seminars, workshops, invited lectures and other events. The seminars, workshops, training programmes and lectures together averaged more than one every week. We had five important workshops conducted during the year; two of them focusing specifically on policy that by-passed important components of the economy. These included the workshop on 'Rainfed Agriculture in India/Karnataka' and a round-table on 'Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs): the Case of Elite/ Programme Capture' jointly organised with NCAER and IDRC. Another round-table discussion was held on local governance where the 'Grammar of Gram Sabha' was discussed. The deliberations highlighted the decision-making processes in the local government institutions. The discussion of these round-tables have been summarized and shared with civil society and state-level officers. Similarly, the discussion in the workshop on the 'Pro-Poor Policy and Implementation' probed the failure of implementation in various situations. The participants for these came from many research institutions across the country. Besides, we also had a good debate on the role of Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy as well as Engendering Governance focused on issues in governance. These workshops were attended by members of civil society as well as those who have extensive work experience in governance and related issues.



Besides these, ISEC organised jointly a workshop with UNFPA, on 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India' as well as a capacity building programme on Millennium Development Goals and its indicators for sub-national estimation during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The workshop discussed the manual prepared for the district-level officers to estimate MDG indicators. An International research seminar on 'Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil' based on the micro-level data was conducted jointly with the University of Southampton and CEDEPLAR, Brazil. The seminar was attended by participants from India and other countries.

Further expanding our earlier collaborative policy initiatives, ISEC organised a workshop on 'Policies for Inclusion in India and Beyond' in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the London School of Economics, UK. Similarly, in association with CESS, Hyderabad, the Institute conducted two workshops – one at CESS and another at ISEC – on 'Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy' in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka.

Training is one of the important components that featured during the last year and we had as many as nine training programmes organised at the Institute which helped in capacity building for various participants. These included government officers, administrators, students, academics and members of the civil society. A training programme on 'Demographic Computations for Multi-State Population Projections' was conducted for academicians and students. This was organised jointly with TIFAC and International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Similarly, a training programme on health inequalities in 'measurement and models' was conducted providing tools and techniques on multi-level modeling. On behalf of the Union Ministry of Agriculture, ISEC conducted two training

programmes for the officers of Agricultural Departments of various States on the issues related to the WTO to improve competitiveness of Indian agriculture which aimed to clarify many myths and notions about the WTO prevailing among different stakeholders. The Institute also organised two non-residential courses on 'Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training'; for the newly appointed engineers from Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB); to sensitise, provide skills and give an orientation to these Project Implementing Officers. A 'Training of Trainers programme' and a Workshop on 'Financial Performance Indicators for Micro-insurance' was organised in collaboration with GTZ, Germany; ADA, Luxembourg; and BRS, Belgium. The training programme aimed to develop trainers from micro-insurance providers in India, Bangladesh, Canada, Luxembourg, Belgium and Germany.

Among the two important annual ISEC-led training programmes are the one on 'Methods and Applications in Social Sciences' and the other on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', organised this year in continuation of our collaboration with Nordic Centre in India. The latter is a four-week inter-disciplinary course held for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. An Orientation Programme for the pilot BPL census survey, which is being conducted in the country, and another on orientation about the knowledge resources of the World Bank were organised. It is quite satisfying that training and capacity building activities have increased substantially.

Lectures and Outreach

Following our pre-decided calendar of prestigious lectures, three lectures were organised during the

year. These included two Prof L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lectures, delivered by Dr Prakash, former Director, CFTRI, Mysore, and by Prof Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India. The coveted VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof Deepak Nayyar, former Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, and the Rajyotsava Extension Lecture was eloquently delivered by Smt. Arundathi Nag, a well-known theatre personality of Karnataka. In addition to these, there were 40 lectures/seminars delivered by distinguished visitors and ISEC faculty members. It is good to note that almost every week we had one or the other programme conducted in the Institute and participated by the faculty and the students.

Research Studies

This year the faculty members have completed 32 research projects and these fit into five broad groups. The first group involves issues covering a variety of themes in agriculture and natural resources sector that attracted attention of the analysts and policy-makers. The efficiency of irrigation institutions like Water Users' Associations across three states in the country, watershed management in tank irrigated regions, and looking into the hypothesis on productivity stagnation in Indian agriculture have been well received. We are engaged in a long-term exercise on District-level Agricultural Planning for the Planning Commission both at the level of developing the methodology and guiding the process. In the natural resource economics, Climate Change and Desertification Vulnerability are the new areas of interest. Two studies focusing on these two important aspects are completed. Besides, during the year researchers have also moved to urban ecology, focusing on changes in the landscapes in urban and peri-urban areas and the Eco-threats due to e-waste. These issues are assuming greater importance especially from the

point of view of recent debates on climate change, urban pollution, land degradation and the negative externalities under the pressure of urbanisation and development. These studies have attracted attention of policy-makers, other institutions and researchers.

The second group of studies includes analyses of the impact of developmental programmes and the possible corrective policy steps. This includes five studies addressing different issues. Developmental programmes in agricultural marketing sector were reviewed for the Karnataka State Expenditure Commission along with other programmes. Analyses of Housing scheme, School-level mid-day meal programme and Prime minister's rehabilitation package to deal with agricultural sector distress are some of the prominent studies in this group. The central idea in all these analyses of the schemes and programmes is to locate the weak spots and suggest corrective policy interventions.

The third group of studies encompasses some of the major livelihood concerns that have become prominent in the changing economic and social scenario. A few of these are: Livelihood, Income and Development Nexus, Poverty and livelihood changes due to climate change, family income, rural indebtedness as well as non-performing assets in commercial banking sector and their role in the banking sector. The central theme running through these studies is to locate various factors impacting the livelihood concerns.

The fourth group of studies addresss the changes observed in social sector. Given the changing demographic structure, issues about ageing, birth rates, sex ratio, health and related aspects have assumed greater importance. Connecting health with livelihood is an important area addressed in two research projects that brought out the connection between and at the same time pointed at the



constraints. Studies on ageing are initiated on a larger scale with a nationwide study in which ISEC takes the lead Institute's role.

The fifth important group of studies involves inclusive growth, especially focusing on the caste-based reservation and the role of weaker sections in which democracy at grass-roots formed the theme of three important research studies. Caste and Labour Market Discrimination has been brought out effectively analysing the prevailing processes of discrimination, whereas the analysis on reservation for STs in the state of Karnataka indicated the inadequacies in the policy and method to plug these for a wider social justice. Engendering development is one of the themes pursued by researchers at ISEC. Role of gender in governance as well as violence against women also featured as an important theme pursued by the faculty. The reasons/risks of infertility and its socio-economic implication were looked into.

Besides the completed research projects, the faculty members of the Institute have submitted drafts of 18 research projects and 50 research projects are at various stages of completion. We have taken up quite a few new research studies this year including: Social Security Benefits; Health Insurance, Review of the Developmental Programmes funded by the Department of Forest, Assessing the Environmental Burden of Diseases due to Air Pollution, Public and Financial Accountability in Karnataka, Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth: India and Globalisation, Demography of Schooling in Karnataka, Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the proposed Uranium Mining area of Gogi in Gulbarga district of Karnataka, Women Representatives in the Gram Panchayats of Karnataka, Social Support and Health of the Elderly in India, Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka. All these indicate a wide

span of issues getting into our broad research agenda.

Publications

On the publications front, the faculty members of the Institute have kept up the tempo of good publication record. Twelve books are published by the faculty members of the Institute including *Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Suicides* by Sage, *Social Science Research in India: Institutions and Structure* by Academic Foundation, *Assessment of Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and other Food Items over the Medium Term*, jointly with NCAER. In the studies on ageing, a book on the *Elderly and Coping Mechanisms* is published by Lombert Academic Publisher, Germany.

There are a number of articles in refereed national and international journals as well as in non-refereed journals published during the period. These total up to about 100. The research publications also clearly demonstrate a wider span as well as depth of different issues. There are a large number of publications in refereed journals as well as edited books. Our faculty members have published in *Journal of International and Area Studies*, *Journal of International Economics*, *Journal of Polity and Society*, *Energy Policy*, *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences*, *Natural Resources*, *International Journal of Phytomedicine and Related Industries*, *The Journal of World Intellectual Property*, *International Journal of Economic Policy and Emerging Economies*. Six Working Papers and a large number of seminar and conference presentations also feature in the work report.

In addition to these, there are papers presented by the faculty members in various seminars, conferences and workshops. Some of these are presented in international conferences. I am happy to note that some of our students are also quite ahead

in contributing and presenting papers in international conferences. Public lectures and talks and interviews to media were quite as usual but at the same time, the Institute's faculty members have participated in various outreach activities as well as contributed to the policy planning bodies.

Policy interface

We have started issuing Policy Briefs based on the researches carried out at the Institute. This is in addition to the SMS (State Macro-Scan) brought out by ISEC. The SMS issue this year focused on infrastructure development in Karnataka, agricultural stagnation and investment increment in the service sector in the backdrop of the Global Investors' Meet. Two policy briefs and 'Action Plan for Implementation of Pro-Poor Policies' were issued as a part of two studies sponsored by FAO through the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Similarly, a policy brief on e-waste in Bangalore City was also brought out under the new virtual Centre on Policy and Governance.

Way Ahead

When I look back unto the work accomplished during the year, I have a feeling of satisfaction not so much because we have achieved everything that we planned but largely on the count that we have

not faltered severely and gathered a mass of the unachievable. We are now getting into new areas of research and that requires some acclimatisation. Activities in ISEC have increased in their density. Academic activities and discussions are becoming dense as well as publications are coming out with regular frequency. The flow of publications, seminars, workshops, conferences, lectures is consistent and continuous but that should not lead us to complacency. There are a good number of areas in which we need to make our presence felt. During the year, we have taken up studies on issues related to ageing, women and gender discrimination, climate change and its impact on vulnerable sections, urban poor, migration and pricing of the metro tariffs. We plan to work on some of the behavioural issues in economics, urbanisation and related issues, revisiting the national accounting system in adjusting it for age distribution of the population, markets and competitions as well as marketing linkages. The pace has to be hastened and many more issues have to be picked up. The journey is on a well-decided path but strenuous enough. It will be interesting also due to many intellectually challenging issues emerging in the course. We need to negotiate all these and keep the pace truthful to the perspectives and vision of the Institute.

R S Deshpande
Director

Glimpses of ISEC academic life ...



A workshop on 'Evaluation and Monitoring of CDAPs by AERCs' in progress at ISEC on April 29, 2010.

The Institute conducted a 6-day orientation course for IAS Probationers during May 10-15, 2010.



An international seminar on 'Global Relationships in Indian Perspective' was organised by ISEC during June 22-23, 2010. It was sponsored by ICSSR and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO).



A round-table discussion on 'Local Governance' was organised on July 12, 2010.



Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lectures 9 and 10

Lecture 9



Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India
'Inclusive Growth' (April 29, 2010)

Lecture 10



Dr V Prakash, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
'Challenges in Reach out of Safe and Nutritious Food through Public-Private Partnership'
(February 11, 2011)

ISEC Public Lectures



Prof Siddharth Swaminathan, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bangalore
The Asian Challenge: Global Politics in the 21st Century
(April 16, 2010)



Shri K Jairaj, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Karnataka
Karnataka's Power Scenario - Issues and Challenges
(May 20, 2010)



Prof Narendar Pani, Professor and Dean, School of Social Sciences, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore
Gandhi and the Mahatma Trap: What the World sees in Gandhi that Indians don't?
(June 22, 2010)



Professor K Srinivasan, Emeritus Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai
Population Policies in India: A Review and Recommended Revisions
(July 30, 2010)



Shri Chandrashekar Dasgupta, IFS (Retd), Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi
India's Climate Change Diplomacy
(August 23, 2010)



Dr Babu L Nahata, Visiting Professor, ISEC, and Professor of Economics, College of Business, University of Louisville, USA
Pricing Strategies and Resources Allocation
(February 17, 2011)



Dr S M Jaamdar, IAS, Managing Director, Karnataka State Financial Corporation
Crimes and their Victims in the Developing Economies
(March 28, 2011)

Third Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture

Professor Gopalkrishna Gandhi, former Governor of West Bengal, delivered the Third Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture, 'Please Fasten Your Seat Belts! We are Passing through Turbulent Weather', at Raj Bhavan on March 18, 2011.



Professor Gandhi being felicitated by the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj.



The Annual Ambedkar Memorial Public Lecture



Professor William Darity, Jr, Stanford School of Public Policy, Duke University, USA, delivered the annual Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Affirmative Action around the World: The Experiences of the United States, India, Brazil and Malaysia' on December 30, 2010.



Capacity - Building, Training ...



ISEC-NCI
Course



ISEC and Nordic Centre in India (NCI) organised a four-week course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' during July 4-31, 2010. Ten post-graduate students from Nordic countries were trained during the inter-disciplinary course.



A two-day training programme on 'Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Abroad' was conducted at ISEC on August 3-4, 2010.



The new batch of PhD scholars along with their seniors.

1. ISEC SOCIETY

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His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka

Vice-President

Prof K R S Murthy
Chairman, Board of Governors

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Dr R Mutharayappa

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Ministry of Finance
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Shri L V Nagarajan, IAS
Principal Secretary
Finance Department
Government of Karnataka
Bangalore.

Shri Madan Gopal, IAS
Principal Secretary (Higher Education)
Education Department
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Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary
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Dr N Prabhu Dev
Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University
Bangalore.

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



2. ISEC FACULTY / STAFF

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V K R V Rao Chair

Prof Ashutosh Varshney

R K Hegde Chair

Prof Siddharth Swaminathan

Honorary Visiting Professors

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Dr R Bharadwaj
Prof V M Rao
Shri P Padmanabha
Prof G Thimmaiah
Dr P V Shenoi
Shri B K Bhattacharya
Prof M V Nadkarni
Prof Ravi Kanbur
Prof V R Panchamukhi
Prof Abdul Aziz
Dr S S Meenakshisundaram
Prof C S Nagaraju
Dr K Srinivasan

Professors

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

Adjunct Professors

Dr N Sivanna
Dr M J Bhende

Associate Professors

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

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Dr T N Bhat
Dr V Anil Kumar
Dr Lekha Subaiya
Dr Dhananjay W Bansod
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Dr M Lingaraju
Dr Komol Singha
Dr Lenin Babu (T)
Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak (T)

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(Up to November 30, 2010)
Dr H Shashidhar, IAS (Retd)
(from December 1, 2010)

Accounts Officer

Shri V Gopal
(since repatriated to parent department)
Shri C C Hiremath (from January 6, 2011)

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3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

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

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

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

Achievements

During 2010-11, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as Determinants of stagnation in productivity of important crops in Karnataka, The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture in Karnataka,

Study of tanks in watershed development, Evaluation of housing scheme, Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for the farmers in suicide prone districts, Comprehensive District Development Plans, Review of development programmes of Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka etc. The Centre has actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops, seminars and conferences at various levels. The faculty members also participated in the various seminars, workshops organised by the agricultural societies, universities, and various other government and non-government bodies. They are involved in various training programmes, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

The Centre completed four projects during 2010-11 funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The completed projects include Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops in Karnataka; The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture Schemes in Karnataka; Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for the

Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra; Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka; There are another five projects that are nearing completion, namely State Budgetary Resources and Agricultural Development - Consolidated Report; Impact of Macro Management of Agricultural Schemes - Consolidated Report; Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops - Consolidated Report; Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration in Karnataka; and Hulling and Milling Ratio in Karnataka.

Among the ongoing projects, the important ones are: Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka; Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing; Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme (Karnataka and Consolidated); Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy-Growing States (Consolidated); Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates; Food Security and Rural Urban Migration (Consolidated). These projects are funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. The other projects funded by various other agencies which were completed during the year include, Comprehensive District Development Plans; Evaluation of Housing Schemes implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation and Policy; NAIP Project on Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth (ongoing); and Review of Developmental

Programmes and Schemes of the Department of Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing, Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries in Karnataka.

The Centre's faculty published one book titled 'Performance and Inefficiency of Public Distribution System in India', by Academic Foundation and One Workshop Proceedings 'Inclusive Agricultural Growth: Regional Perspective' during this period. Two forthcoming books are 'Two Faces of Reform and Change: Punjab and Bihar' by Academic Foundation and 'Assessment of Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and other Food Items over the Medium-Term Future' by Macmillan. In addition, the faculty members published around 6 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, 4 papers in edited books, 7 popular papers in magazines and one working paper of ISEC. The Centre conducted two Training Programmes on Capacity Building, one National Workshop on Rainfed farming and one on Evaluation and Monitoring of CDAP. The Centre also organized an International Conference along with the Australian Council of International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) on Agriculture Residue Burning and Environment Issues. The Centre faculty presented a key-note paper at the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing Conference in Navsari (Gujarat), and a faculty member visited Clermont Ferrand (France) to present a paper on 'Valuation of Agri Waste Burning in Punjab'.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Thrust area

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development undertakes multidisciplinary research on issues relating to fiscal, political and administrative decentralisation. The Centre's mission is to support and further the decentralisation efforts of the

government, donors and civil society institutions and people through policy-oriented research, dissemination and capacity-building initiatives.

In brief, the following is the research perspective of the Centre. A focus on decentralisation and



community-driven development may bring both better governance and reduced market 'imperfections'; but, this requires change at two levels. First, reform of state agencies (structure/ decision-making, commitment, skills, attitudes) towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, rural people, including the poor, need to seize the new opportunities provided, and also take up the challenge of reforming the state and countering the oppressive elite. This raises a key issue of how to balance the locus of power between the centre and the periphery and develop accountability and responsiveness at central and local levels, and how to encourage participation and voice, and limit exit, co-option, and capture. The Centre takes up research studies that are intended to contribute towards getting the right balance in the above.

Achievements

In all, we have handled the following eight research projects at the Centre during the year 2010-11. 1) CDDP of Ramanagara district 2) Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour, 3) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 4) Contours of Elite Capture in PRIs in Karnataka, 5) Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Chikballapur district 6) Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers, and 7) Pilot BPL Census Survey in Karnataka, and 8) A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka. Of them, the first two have been submitted as completed projects, while draft report has been submitted on (4). The rest are ongoing projects at the centre. It may be noted that the last three projects, which are externally sponsored, were initiated during 2010-11.

The research undertaken at the Centre is contributing to policy making and renewal. The Centre has organised an international workshop on 'Policies for Inclusion in India and beyond' was organised

in September 2010. In this workshop, policy makers from India and researchers from academic institutions in the UK, Bangladesh, Uganda, Nigeria and Kenya have participated. The faculty from the Centre have contributed a paper in this workshop. The Centre has also collaborated with researchers from the University of Oxford to bring out a policy brief on *Hospitalisation means India's Poor Go Hungry*. The dissemination of research is primarily through participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, and publications. In the past year, members of the centre have presented papers at 5 national and 2 international seminars. The Centre has brought out a book on *Growing Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka*. The total number of papers published by the staff was three. London School of Economics (LSE), UK, has brought out a working paper on *Implementing Health Insurance for the Poor: The Rollout of RSBY in Karnataka*. The Centre has also disseminated the findings from the three research studies, namely, 1) Mechanics of Elections to Grama Panchyats in Karnataka, 2) Rural Urban Disparity in Karnataka, 3) Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka, and 4) Implementation of RSBY in Karnataka through print media.

The Centre has organised a seminar on 'Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayat Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/ Program Capture' on June 28, 2010. The faculty of the centre have presented two papers based on data collected from prospective candidates of GP election and elite capture in this seminar.

The Centre has also organised two training programmes. The first one is a week long course on *Performance Indicators on Micro-Insurance* for participants from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Germany and Canada. This training programme was supported by GTZ, Berlin and ADA, Luxemburg. The Centre has also conducted two

rounds of training programme on 'Pilot BPL Census Survey in Karnataka' for district co-ordinators and investigators in September 2010.

Current activities

Currently, the Centre's staff members are involved in eight research projects. As a part of a five-year research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor*

Growth, in collaboration with Oxford University and the London School of Economics, the Centre has undertaken an evaluation of RSBY, which seeks to provide health insurance for the poor. The Centre is undertaking a randomised experiment in a large number of villages in Karnataka as a part of this project. As a part of this project, another randomised experiment is planned on MGNREGS.

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 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 evolve an appropriate strategy for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. The Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives to realise sustainable development. CEENR's work focuses on: (a) Development and conservation, (b) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (c) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (d) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (e) Urban ecology, (f) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (g) Governance & empowerment issues in Gender, Environment and Development (h) Evolving enabling policy, legal and institutional framework, (i) Capacity building and outreach, (j) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (k) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (l) Protected area management, (m) GIS and remote sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling.

Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2010-11 with: (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, (b) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Government of India, (c) Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka, (d) Tata-Coffee Limited, (e) Agaz Foundation, Mumbai, (f) Japan International Cooperation Agency, New, Delhi, and (g) The World Bank, New Delhi.

The Centre has completed 8 studies during the year covering a wide range of themes. Besides, 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 CEENR faculty have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, and publications.

Completed research studies: During the past year, the following research projects sponsored by international and national agencies, the Central and State governments were completed: (a) Gender and Governance in Rural Services (International Food Policy Research Institute, USA); (b) Towards Improving Participatory Irrigation and Performance of Water Users Associations under JICA Assisted



Irrigation Projects in India - Understanding the Institutional Dynamics, Performance and Benefits (Japan International Cooperation Agency, New, Delhi); (c) Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A study on Tea sector of Nilgiri region of South India (SANEI, Islamabad, Pakistan); (d) Forest Resources and Economic Growth: An Enquiry into the Growth Linkages of Forest Cover in Indian States (ISEC); (e) Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Agroclimatic Zones of India (SANEI, Islamabad, Pakistan); (f) Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Study of Bellary District, Karnataka (Space Application Centre (SAC) of ISRO, Ahmedabad and NNRMS, ISRO, Bangalore); (g) Eco-threats of E-Waste: A Case Study of Bangalore City (ISEC); (h) Urban Influence on Rural and Peri-urban Landscapes: Socioeconomic and Ecological Perspective (ISEC); (i) Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report (ISEC).

CEENR organised various seminars/workshops/training courses during the year. CEENR's faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in International Conferences and Meetings in China, USA, Japan, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Colombo, and also within India.

During 2010-11, the CEENR faculty and staff brought out two books - *Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability* (an ISEC and NIE publication) and *Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity-Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges*, [(an Earthscan publication -Paperback edition (Hardback edition released in 2009))].

Numerous papers/articles authored by the faculty were also published in various national/international books and journals.

Current Activities

CEENR has the following ongoing projects: (a) Assessing the Environmental Burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities - Bangalore and Hyderabad (Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India); (b) Baseline study of Flora Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka (Department of Atomic Energy, BARC, Government of India); (c) Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Forest, Ecology and Environment, (Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka); (d) Tata Coffee Limited: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers (Tata Coffee Limited); (e) Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka (Karnataka State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC), Government of Karnataka); (f) Engendering Governance: A Study in Karnataka (with Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai) (Agaz Foundation) (the two other states of Bihar and Rajasthan being studied by other agencies).

Further, the CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes and participated in preparing Karnataka Climate Action Plan (with other institutions), and World Bank-sponsored assignment for assessing climate change vulnerability in Karnataka by suggesting mitigation and adaptation projects.

Three scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy is primarily engaged in research and teaching of core economic issues and subjects concerning public finance, banking and finance, construction of national income transfer accounts for India, trade, services sector, labour and informal sector and other areas of importance. Centre is also recipient of Reserve Bank of India Endowment grant for research in marcoeconomic and banking and finance related areas. The focus of research in these areas is diversified in contents and coverage by including policy issues and reforms at the state level, inter-state level, national level and global level. Given its thrust on policy oriented research Centre has always taken up issues of current interest and debate. For example, while industry remains an important study area for the Centre, new studies also focus on emerging industries such as ICT or IT-enabled industries. In the field of public finance, issues such as expenditure under NRHM, Government subsidies are areas of keen interest for CESP's faculty. The Centre is also engaged in research topics that are methodologically challenging such as estimation of public and private investment and consumption of goods and services. Likewise, the issue of the social security of unorganised workers has come to be of immense interest for policy makers and academics alike, due to the emerging debate on inclusive growth. In banking and finance, issues related to recent loan waiver scheme of the Government of India captures the interest of CESP faculty.

In addition, the Institute's entire pre-PhD teaching courses in Economics and Basic Statistics for non-economics students are designed and implemented by the Centre's faculty. The Centre's faculty have been providing guidance to a large number of PhD scholars in the Institute. Dissemination of research outputs through publications in both national and international journals, research reports, policy

briefs, newspaper articles, public lectures, winning coveted and competitive fellowships, and participation in public committees and thereby working closely with Government have remained the major accomplishments of the Centre's faculty and staff. The Centre's faculty have been awarded prestigious visiting professorship in universities such as Ottawa University and University of Victoria, Canada. A number of faculty have presented papers in important international conferences and workshops held in Canada, Poland, UK and other countries across the globe and in important workshops in India.

Achievements

During the academic year around 25 research projects are being handled by the faculty of the Centre, out of which 5 are completed, 7 projects are reported as draft report completed and 13 are ongoing.

The Centre's faculty have completed a new policy study on the *Estimation of Public and Private Investment and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka* for the Government of Karnataka. This research provides new estimates of (a) Public Investment by Mining and Quarrying, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Autonomous Institutions and MPLAD Scheme; (b) the entire private sector by all industries; and (c) Private Final Consumption Expenditure by 154 commodities from 1999-00 through 2008-09. The estimates are consistent with the framework of official Regional Accounts Committee constituted by Government of India.

Another important study conducts a detailed *Socio-economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to Leaf-rust Disease in India*. This is an international project comprising India and four African countries, and sponsored by the Common



Fund for Commodities (Amsterdam) and International Coffee Organisation (London) through the Indian Coffee Board.

On the banking and finance front, three projects are taken up covering three states of India (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar) to study the status of Cooperative Bank reform and revival package introduced following the recommendations of the task force headed by Prof. Vaidyanathan. A project on *Non-Performing Assets in Commercial Banks* compares the efficiency of public sector banks and private and foreign banks in their endeavour to earn profit and reduce bad loans. A significant work on Performance of Self-Help Groups provided important policy prescriptions for NABARD. An RBI study on 'Rural Indebtedness in India' analyses large NSSO unit record data to show how the access to credit varies between households of different social groups and weaker sections, such as female-headed households. Another major ongoing work at the Centre is to examine the nature and extent of farmers' indebtedness, risk and mitigation strategies, impact of debt waiver scheme and viability of small holdings.

In the area of public finance, an important study that has been completed is on *State-Level Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking System of Karnataka*, sponsored by Ministry of Health, Government of India. The other significant studies include: *Mid-term Appraisal of 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka*, *District-Level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis under NRHM in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu* by Ministry of Health (NHSRC) Government of India; *A Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka*, and *A Study on Framework for assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes/ Programmes implemented by Government of Karnataka*, both sponsored by Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka.

The Centre's faculty have also been engaged in *Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centres in Karnataka*. Other important ongoing studies include *Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits*, and *An Evaluation Study on Conservation of Magadi Fort*.

Focusing on urban poverty, an ongoing project on *migration* examines impact of migration on poverty and vulnerability in the urban regions of the State of Karnataka.

In addition to carrying out research projects, the Centre's faculty have been contributing directly to the policy makings in the State. Economic Survey of Karnataka 2010-11 has been completed with significant contributions from the faculty of the Centre. Centre's faculty have been invited as resource persons by various organisations and academic institutions including the Reserve Bank of India, the University of Ottawa, the University of Victoria, the University of Warsaw, the Norwegian Institute for International Relations and others.

The Centre's faculty continues to actively engage in various teaching and training programmes in the institute. A number of students have submitted theses and received PhD degree during the last academic year.

The Centre's faculty have been actively engaged as coordinators in conducting a number of workshops including one on 'Strategies for Enhancing Economic Growth in Karnataka'. The Centre's faculty have contributed significantly in developing a course on 'Indian Politics and Business' for the European Union nations to be started at Warsaw University, Poland.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The Major objectives of the centre are to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development and provide support to Government of Karnataka and Government of India with policy inputs and feedback on planning and management of human resources, through rigorous research studies. Education and Health are two major critical components of human resource development and as such they are the priority areas of concern in the centre. The centre is actively engaged in research pertaining to contemporary issues in education and health systems and their implication on the economy and society, and in turn how they themselves are being impacted by the contemporary global and local changes. The current research engagement of the centre focuses on understanding and assessing the reform initiatives of the state and the centre in improving delivery of the services with a specific focus on promoting equity and quality of human resources. The CHRD is actively engaged in research and outreach activities relating to national flagship programmes on education, in particular quality improvement initiatives in school education, nutritional support to school children, maternal and child health care and with specific focus on understanding contemporary challenges and issues confronting the education and health sectors.

Achievements

During the reference year the centre completed three important projects which guide the policy makers in framing strategies to achieve required goals. The first project on 'Migration from North-Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from North Eastern Region in Bangalore and Delhi', sponsored by the ICSSR, has brought out the push and pull factors influencing the educated youth to migrate from North Eastern Region to cities like Bangalore and Delhi. The study has made an attempt to

examine migration phenomenon from the socio-cultural perspective of both host state and home state. The second project on "School Meal Programme in Primary Schools : A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of School Meal Programme by Akshaya Patra Foundation", sponsored by the ISKCON, highlights the positive impact of the school meal programme on children's participation in school activities and their household. One of the significant outcomes of the study is that children from the urban areas no longer come to school with hungry stomach. However, their low nutritional status despite school meal intervention is a cause of concern. The third project on "Formative Evaluation of the Process and Implementation of the Management Development Programme" sponsored by Azim Premji Foundation and the Policy Planning Unit of the Education Department, Government of Karnataka reveals the emergence of separate professional identity of the Management Development Facilitators and the innovativeness of the training programme. It also brings out the counterinfluence of administrative system in promoting managerial culture in the school education system.

Faculty of the centre coordinated several training programmes for DIET faculty and SSA functionaries. They published several research papers covering many current issues such as Higher Education Reform in India, Health Care Utilisation by Regions, Functioning of NRHM in a Specific Rural Context, HIV/AIDs. They also presented several papers in national and state-level seminars covering issues like RTE Act, SSA Implementation, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Women Empowerment, etc.

On-going Research Activities

The centre is engaged in the following research studies: 1. SSA monitoring in Bangalore Rural,



Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg and Tumkur; 2. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A study of Spatial and Temporal Dimension: ISEC project based on the secondary data. The study attempts to capture the spatial and temporal spread of schools with a view to assess the pattern of children's participation. It uses historical, geographical and demographic perspectives; 3. Draft Report for Subsidy Study on Education Expenditure Reforms Commission / GoK - Drafting of the report on subsidy to higher education under progress; 4. Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere - Final version of the manual (Draft Report) has been submitted to Planning Department and awaiting for their comments; 5. Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka - sponsored by the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, BRNS Secretariat, Mumbai. The study provides baseline data on

demographic scenario like Fertility, Mortality and Migration. Also documents health situation in the study area by gathering information on prevailing diseases and people suffering from them, and with special focus on the prevalence of cancer in the area.

Under outreach activity, the centre will continue Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan monitoring in Karnataka as well as provide professional support to the State Government and Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in appraising state plans of SSA and provide feedback on centrally sponsored programmes, such as Mid-day meal, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, National Programme for Education of Girls in Elementary Education in the state. Additionally, the centre is collaborating with the SSA Mission/Govt. of Karnataka in capacity enhancement programme for education practitioners.

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

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

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

with contemporary debates in comparative politics, political theory and development studies.

Achievements

The centre has had a particularly active year in terms of conference presentations, both national and international. The faculty presented papers on democracy, rights-based approach to poverty alleviation, informal labour, slums, inequality and exclusion, gender and governance etc in conferences at Central University, Hyderabad, Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University of Oxford and so on.

During 2010-11, the Centre completed four research projects, published three working papers and 13 research papers in reputed journals and edited books. The Centre's faculty members have served on various professional bodies.

Ongoing Research

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

Local Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka (with TISS, Mumbai).

Currently, there are 10 doctoral students working on issues related to cultural identity in Kashmir; political regimes, and social security; civil society and inclusive governance in education, and political leadership. Three doctoral students have submitted their thesis to the University of Mysore, Mysore, for award of PhD degree.

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

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

knowledge base and seeking alternative approaches to further enrich it.

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

Further, there is a new trend, where, although, increasingly cultural boundaries are blurring, the assertive and aggressive identities are flourishing in multiple ways. Hence, strangely and on unbelievable scale, sub-nationalities, ethnicities, religious cults, national, regional and local interest groups have been thriving like never before.



Correspondingly, in many contexts human rights issues have assumed unprecedented significance. The protection of the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people and those of the historically marginalized groups has also turned out to be of utmost importance. Thus it has become crucial for any government to design policy measures suitable to the changing times and wants of the circumstances. And here where has emerged an exceptional demand for sociological diagnosis of the problem and prescription for the resultant consequences. Keeping these concerns in focus the Centre has engaged in its research activities.

Research Projects Completed and in Progress

For the year 2010-11, the Centre has completed four projects covering issues relating to continuing social exclusion in Panchayats, prevalence of Devadasi cult in Karnataka and rehabilitation of Devadasis, the extent of utilisation of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Government jobs, and, tribal identity and cultural concerns.

There are five research projects which are in progress. They are meant to focus on issues relating to gender discrimination in Panchayats, housing to the Devadasis, human development situation of the Scheduled Castes, culture and identity of an ethnic community, subsidies for the film industry and so on.

Other Academic Activities

While the Centres faculty have sent research articles as contributions to journals and books, there have appeared two publications for the year 2010-11. The faculty have also delivered two keynote addresses, six invited lectures and attended and presented papers in four national-level seminars. Some faculty members have served as members on Board of Examiners, Board of Advisors at the Universities of Mysore, Bangalore and the Kannada University, Hampi. The faculty have been guiding five PhD students attached to the Centre. A few have organised public lectures by eminent personalities.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The major objectives of the Population Research Centre (PRC) are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, New Delhi, with policy inputs and feedback on population and health issues through rigorous research. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to the contemporary issues of demography and health in India and that relating to the changing governmental priorities in the health sector. Currently, the major areas of research covered by PRC researchers include the demographic processes, demographic surveys and quality of data, reproductive and child health, population and environment and health programme evaluation.

Thrust Area

During the last one year, several research studies were undertaken to understand the implications of demographic changes on the economy and society in India. The thrust area of research was on building knowledge base on ageing issues in India. This study was undertaken in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. Seven studies are brought out covering different dimensions of elderly issues. The studies included demographic, economic, living arrangement, health status and policy and programmatic interventions on ageing-related issues in the country. The second phase of the study involves large scale primary survey with

the aim of bringing out credible baseline data on elderly status on all the above dimensions.

PRC has always been a leader in conducting large scale survey and analysing the quality of data gathered through surveys and administrative statistics. PRC has conducted Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Pilot Survey under the auspices of International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. In addition, a manual has been brought out to examine the quality of administrative statistics in demography and health. The manual also discusses the methods of estimating Millennium Development Goal (MDG) at the district level even when the quality of data is poor. This will enable the district administrators to bring out monitorable MDG indicators at the district in regular intervals. The quality of the administrative statistics brought out by the Ministry of Health has been carefully analysed in a series of studies to provide assistance to the Ministry on improving the recently developed Health Management Information System (HMIS). The Centre has also brought out a district- level population projection for Karnataka by different age groups and sex. The purpose of the population projection is to enable the district officials to estimate different rates and ratios using appropriate and accurate population denominator.

Other major areas of research carried out by the Centre during the last one year have been on Reproductive and Child Health. The studies included the emerging issue of infertility in India, and nexus between women's autonomy and violence against women. The major causes of growing infertility situation in the country were analysed by the former study. The incidence of violence against women and its causes and the nexus between women's autonomy and violence at the household level has been analysed in the latter study.

The Centre is also involved in a larger partnership with University of Southampton and CEDEPLAR, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), London. The purpose of this collaboration is to understand the methodological and substantive issues related to social inequalities and access to health care in Brazil and India, with a focus on the poorest-poor. As part of this effort, a training programme for students and early and mid career professionals was conducted on inequality measures and models. The Centre also conducted yet another training programme with the objective of improving the computational skills among students and early career professionals in India through the technical support from International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), Austria.

Research Perspectives

The Centre is expected to continue its activities on two important dimensions in the coming year. Firstly, the research activities in the Centre will be extended more towards understanding the implications of rapid demographic changes taking place in the country. The on-going programme towards Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India will be continued. In addition, the Centre is also planning to have major collaboration with University of Southampton in understanding the implications of demographic changes on well-being of the people in general and health inequalities in particular.

Undoubtedly, the other areas of work relevant to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India on Reproductive and Child Health Issues, National Rural Health Mission and improving the quality of data of HMIS will continue to hold an important place in the PRC research agenda. The existing emphasis on generating high quality administrative statistics in the health sector for



regular monitoring of health programmes will remain an important aspect of the Centre's work. As part of these efforts, several studies have been contemplated both using the available information and primary survey.

Secondly, the training activities in the Centre will be extended further by availing technical assistance from vibrant demographic centres in other countries. PRC disseminates data and findings from the research studies mainly through publications, workshops and seminars. The Centre has organised three major workshops during the year. The Centre will continue to conduct seminars and workshops to disseminate its research findings particularly to policy makers. The contribution of PRC researchers during the last one year in different seminars and workshops held both in India and abroad has been substantial. PRC is also actively involved in the PhD programme of the Institute by providing specialised training in Population Studies through courses offered in the discipline of demography.



4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

1. Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka

– Dr P Thippaiah

Tanks are one of the cheap modes of irrigation in the rural areas of Karnataka. This source had dominated the irrigation scene until the 1970s, as the villagers considered them sacred and maintained them well. Thereafter, both in absolute and proportional terms, their share in the total irrigation of the state has drastically declined. This decline was one of the reasons for the stagnation of agricultural production in the state during the 1980s. To break this stagnation various programmes have been initiated in the state. Two schemes were very important in this respect, namely, the Watershed Development Programmes and Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management Project funded by the World Bank and implemented by JSYS. As these programmes were relatively old, an attempt was made to know how far these have impacted on tanks performance before replicating these programmes in other proposed areas.

This project aimed to study the background of the selected tanks, the socio-economic conditions of command farmers' households of the rehabilitated tanks, the impact of the tank rehabilitation programme, the impact of Watershed Development Programmes on tanks and to suggest policy recommendations.

The study selected two tanks each in Kolar and Chickballapur districts where more number of tanks

had been rehabilitated and more area treated under watershed development programmes. These tanks had been rehabilitated under KCBTNP programme in watershed and non-watershed development programme areas.

The study is based on both secondary and primary data. The secondary data were collected from irrigation and watershed departments. The primary data were gathered from a sample of 20 farmers from each tank, who had benefited from tank rehabilitation. Altogether, a total of 80 sample beneficiaries from four tanks were selected for an in-depth analysis. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the qualitative and quantitative information from the tank beneficiaries.

The study found that the total command area of the selected tanks accounted for 29.47 ha. All these are in the jurisdiction of Zill Panchayats. A large proportion of the allocations and investment on these sample tanks had been made under tank rehabilitation programme on physical works (more than 85 per cent). The non-tank related components also received attention (15 per cent). This is one of the reasons for the non-sustenance of the tank rehabilitation programme. A significant observation was that the desiltation component had received smaller amount than the project stipulation. About



37.32 per cent of the total civil works outlay had been allocated to desiltation as against the project stipulation of 68 per cent in the case of tanks with less than 40 ha of command area and 64 per cent in the case of tanks with more than 40 ha of command area. When we look at the average investment per tank, it was found to be less in the case of sample tanks (Rs 4.97 lakh) than the sample districts average (Rs 7.31 lakh). More than this, more ZP tanks (89.78 per cent) were found covered under rehabilitation than the Minor Irrigation Tanks (10.22 per cent).

The impact of these investments was not encouraging. In fact, substandard works had been carried out. As a result, many of the works were 'not visible' and a few works completed were also found on the verge of disappearance. The encroachments of water-spread area were not at all evicted.

There was no evidence of impact on the increase of irrigation in the command area. The irrigated area under the command area of sample tanks was just 23.22 per cent. The crops such as ragi, paddy,

vegetables and mulberry were grown in the last fifteen years. The Yield levels per hectare had remained the same before and after tank rehabilitation. Overall, there was no impact on productivity and irrigation. However, there were some minor impacts observed. These were availability of water for longer periods in the desilted tank areas, benefiting the livestock and bore-well recharges.

For the improvement of the tank rehabilitation programme and tank efficiency, the respondents and focus groups suggested some measures: Silt removed from the tanks was insignificant. Complete desiltation is necessary to restore the original capacity and provide irrigation to the entire command area. The structures built in the catchment areas of tanks under micro watersheds affected the storages of tanks. Therefore, the watershed department has to consult the JSYS which is rehabilitating the tanks for the type of structures that do not affect the storages of tanks. More funds should be allocated under the tank rehabilitation programme to the tank-related activities rather than the non-tank related activities.

2. Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops in Karnataka

– Dr Elumalai Kannan

This study attempts to analyse the determinants of productivity stagnation in Karnataka agriculture. The study used secondary data published from various sources. Tornqvist-Theil index was used to construct aggregate output index, aggregate input index and Total Factor Productivity Index (TFP) for 10 major crops viz., paddy, jowar, maize, ragi, arhar, groundnut, sunflower, safflower, cotton and sugarcane. Output index included main product and by-product. The input index comprised seed, fertiliser, manure, human labour, animal labour, machine labour, pesticide, irrigation and land. To analyse the determinants of total factor productivity, explanatory variables like government expenditure

on research and education, extension and farmers training, rural literacy, canal irrigation, rainfall, fertiliser consumption and regulated markets were regressed against TFP.

Based on the analysis of data, the following general conclusions have been drawn:

- (i) Despite efforts taken by various Departments of both Central and State Governments, development of irrigation facilities remained at low level.
- (ii) Analysis of land use pattern revealed that there had been increasing diversion of land from

- cultivable waste, and permanent pasture and other grazing land to non-agricultural uses.
- (iii) There was marked shift in cropped area from cereals to pulses, oilseeds and high value crops like vegetables and plantation crops. Growth analysis also reinforced that area under cash/commercial crops had increased over time. This had affected area under food grains. Further, growth in yield had decelerated for most of the crops during the periods of post-green revolution and economic reforms.
 - (iv) Area under HYVs of important crops like jowar, rice and wheat was low indicating that technology had not spread evenly across crops and also across regions/districts.
 - (v) Number of machineries like tractors and pump sets (indicators of mechanisation) and consumption of fertilisers had increased over time. However, on per hectare of gross cropped area basis their extent of use was low against all India average.
 - (vi) Growth in public investment had declined to -13.5 per cent and -3.0 per cent during eighties and nineties, respectively. However, there was some reversal during 2000-01 to 2008-09.
 - (vii) District level analysis of growth in major crops showed that most of the cereals except maize had registered decline in growth in area during 1990-91 to 2004-05. While area under certain pulses and oilseeds had increased, area under cash crops like cotton and sugarcane witnessed dip in growth. Growth in production showed mixed pattern across the districts. There was significant decline in growth in yield of major crops across districts.
 - (viii) During 1974-75 to 2004-05, input and output indices of crop sector had registered annual growth rate of 0.85 and 1.34 per cent, respectively. TFP had risen only at 0.49 per cent per annum with contribution of about 36.53 per cent to total output growth. Most of crops had registered deceleration in productivity growth during nineties.
 - (ix) Analysis of determinants of TFP indicated that government expenditure on research, education and extension, canal irrigation, rainfall, balanced use of fertilisers and markets were found to be the important drivers of productivity growth in Karnataka agriculture.

3. Evaluation of Housing Schemes Implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation (RGRHC)

– Dr M Mahadeva

Despite having a fair history of the government intervention in the development of housing for the poorer sections, the need for housing among these sections is increasingly growing in the state. It is argued that given the inadequate role of the state, the housing problem, as faced by the poorer sections in rural and urban areas, remained one of the challenges. This is largely on account of the faulty intervention of the housing development strategies. It has been presumed that the present housing problem can be addressed by constructing only new

housing units and as a result renovation of the existing stock, which is dilapidated and insecure, has hardly been given any attention for their total repairs or replacement. Unfortunately, rural areas with huge stock of the dilapidated stock has not got its due share of attention in terms of policy commitment, financial assistance and other interventions, despite many advantages associated with the renovation or replacement of such units. Secondly, the housing development efforts of the state for the poorer sections through the various



social housing schemes have not been assessed from the view-point of the impact in terms of the social background of the beneficiaries, housing stock created, social and economic benefits accrued to the beneficiary households, problems associated with the implementation of the housing schemes and many such concerns. Thirdly, literature on the development of housing for the poorer sections is largely either on case-study basis or based on the individual scheme experience. Therefore, this study attempts to examine all the social housing schemes in operation for the poor in the state to understand the various ground realities at the instance of the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation in Karnataka with the given terms and conditions.

This study (a) assessed the housing problem in terms of the types and its distribution between the rural and urban areas of the state; (b) reviewed the housing development administration with regard to the schematic design of the housing schemes, public expenditure incurred, housing stock created, residential sites distributed in rural and urban areas in the state; (c) examined the implementation of the social housing schemes in the study region; (d) examined the impact of social housing schemes on socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries, especially in regard to housing improvement, economic activities undertaken, household income etc; (e) identified the problems involved in the process of housing benefit administration and problems faced by the beneficiaries; and (f) offered suggestions for further policy making in the housing sector for better housing administration, improving transparency in the selection of beneficiaries and modifications for the social housing schemes etc.

This study is based on the primary field survey among the 1,632 beneficiaries (roughly 3 per cent) of the various social housing schemes, spread over 20 taluks (10 rural and 10 urban) of 11 districts of Karnataka State. The samples were selected

randomly from the database provided separately for rural and urban areas by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation, based on the physical achievement under the various housing schemes implemented. A tested questionnaire was administered to collect the primary data from the selected 1,162 sample beneficiaries of rural and 21 beneficiaries of urban areas. The reason for poor coverage of urban beneficiaries is that the designated housing scheme has not been implemented in most of the selected urban areas for the study.

The commitment of the Government of Karnataka for the development of housing infrastructure, especially for the poorer sections and socially marginalised sections is not questionable. This is evidenced from the fact that the state government has engaged itself seriously and has introduced a number of self financing social housing schemes and has been in the fore front in implementing the centrally sponsored housing scheme in the state. The Ashraya Housing Schemes, Dr Ambedkar Housing Scheme and Indira Awaas Yojana have been playing a very significant role in the creation of additional housing stock in the rural and urban areas of the state and thereby facilitated the poor and marginalized section families to realize their housing dreams. It is important to note that the increasing public expenditure on the development of the housing infrastructure, especially from 2007-08. The increase in public expenditure on the housing sector has created a total housing stock to the order of over eighteen lakh units in ten years from 2000-01, under the various social housing schemes. The RGRHCL has played a critical part and catalytic role in the administration of housing development and in creating the additional housing stock in the state. At the beneficiary households' level, there has been a significant improvement in the dwelling condition and increase in access to housing amenities. However, this study finds that encroachment of housing benefits by the non-poor

families eroded importance of the Ambedkar Housing and Urban Ashraya schemes, receded scale of the distribution of residential sites, poor performance of the social housing in certain districts

of the study region and accounted a number of problems encountered by the beneficiaries in obtaining the housing benefits in the state.

4. Assets as Liability?: Non-Performing Assets in Indian Commercial Banks

– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev

The financial system of any country consists of specialised and non-specialised financial institutions, organised and unorganised financial markets, financial instruments and services, which facilitate transfer of funds. Commercial banks form a major part of financial system in any country in general, and in the developing nations in particular. This is mainly due to the fact that the other financial markets are not usually well developed. In India, financial system has been synonymous with banking sector.

Over time, however, the Indian financial system has undergone significant changes in terms of size, diversity, sophistication and innovation. The financial sector reforms in India began as early as 1985 with the implementation of the Chakravarti committee report. But the real momentum was given to it in 1992 with the implementation of recommendations of the Committee on Financial System (CFS) (Narasimham, 1991). In the post-reform period, India has a comparatively well-developed financial system than before, with a variety of financial institutions, markets and instruments.

Due to the social banking motto of the Government, the efficiency of operation and profit-earning capabilities are not considered as important criteria for evaluation of the performance of a bank. Consequently, the problem of non-performing asset (NPA) was not an issue of serious concern in India in the post-nationalisation (of banks) period.

However, with the recent financial sector liberalisation drive, this issue has been taken up seriously by introducing various prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification, provisioning for bad assets and assigning risks to various kinds of assets of a bank. While the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the commercial banks have begun to pay considerable attention to the NPA problem, there are only a limited number of rigorous studies in the Indian context that look at this issue in some detail. The current research project has been taken up in this background.

Given that the NPA has strong implications on the health of the commercial banks and also the economy, it is essential to take measures to reduce the NPA levels in the commercial banks. This calls for identification of the factors that can cause an asset to become NPA. In order to understand this, the study has looked at the data of about 94 banks from 1997-2005 in a panel data framework. We examine whether proportion of rural branches, size of a bank, state of the economy (measured by GDP), rate of interest and other related variables have impact on NPA levels. It has been found that rural branches indeed contribute to creation of NPA in general. However, in the case of NPA arising from the SSI sector rural branches do not have a negative impact. Rate of interest on the other hand does not seem to have a significant impact on the non-repayment of loans. Some of these results need to be examined carefully once again, in order to arrive at appropriate interpretations.



We have also looked at the efficiency of the commercial banks in generation of profit. We observe from our analysis that profit efficiency of the public sector banks have improved over the period (1997-2005) while efficiency of the private and foreign banks is more or less stagnant. Results show that while rural branches do not contribute to inefficiency, NPA levels do contribute to profit efficiency (which is something to be expected).

We have also presented some results from our survey of the small firms and the banks that deal with such firms. Inadequate loan amount is considered to be a major reason for default by the firms. Both banks and small firms are aware of the presence of willful defaulters. Banks consider diversion of funds to more lucrative activities as the prime cause of willful default. Our discussions with the bank officials reveal that as the legal process takes a long time (at

least 10 years) for confiscating the collateral, it is to the advantage of the borrower to invest money in other lucrative business such as real estate and earn higher profit. Our micro level analysis of data on NPA accounts from the SSI units however shows that interest has positive contribution towards creation of NPA accounts; more precisely, an increase in the rate of interest raises the probability of a default. This proves the Stiglitz –Weiss Hypothesis. For a comparison purpose we have also looked at the problem of NPA arising out of personal and other categories of loans such as vehicle or home loan. The problem of NPA given under personal loan seems a more serious problem than that of the SME sector. Intentional default is also comparatively more common in the segment mainly due to the fact that there is no security involved. However, the pressure tactics adopted by the public sector banks appear to have resulted positive impacts.

5. The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Patterns in India

– Dr K Gayithri

The large body of migrant literature largely characterises all migrants as one category. There are wide variations between the ‘aspirant’ and ‘distress’ migrant characteristics as revealed by the present study based on a primary survey of 2,000 migrants from New Delhi and Bangalore, two big cities, and Faridabad and Doddaballapur, two satellite towns. The two metros being among the fastest growing in the country and attractive to migrants have been selected for the study. The neighbouring towns were selected to footprint migration patterns as much of the spillover of the large cities is captured in satellite towns. Peripheral city studies are aimed at understanding migration movements and have policy implications. The cities were selected based on parameters like high migration growth rate, high magnitude of floating population, numbers of slums and the rate of growth of employment. Both Delhi

and Bangalore, being emerging economic centres of India, easily qualified on these counts.

The main objectives of the study were to study the changes in internal migration trends in India, from distress to aspiration and metropolitan to small town migration. Identify the complex factors and their inter linkages that contribute to migrant families capabilities of moving out of poverty. Review existing urban planning, policy and legislative guidelines that have implications for migration with sustainable poverty reduction.

The study finds that most migrants are young people, in the age group of 21 and 30 years. Aspiring Migrants (AMs) are younger to Distress Migrants (DMs), the age gap being 2 years. Typically men migrate to cities with just 1 in every 10 migrants

being female both among AMs and DMs. Since the respondents were selected at random this represents a true gender profile. This is true for Bengaluru urban as well, where migration among youth (15-29 years) was high; 76 per cent of the aspirant migrants belong to this age-group. Census findings are corroborated by the data from the study indicating that the proportion of 'just migrants' were mostly young.

A jump in migration was seen in 2005 and 2006, coinciding with disasters in Bihar and UP (floods of 2005) that pushed large numbers from the two states to Delhi and Faridabad. This was followed by a drop in migration in 2007 corresponding with an increase in agriculture productivity based on new support and loan waiver policies of the central government. Although one may have expected more DMs in these years, the study did not find any evidence and attributes this to our sampling bias. For each year, Delhi received more migrants as compared to Faridabad, except in 2007 confirming the study hypothesis about increasing attraction of cities in metro neighbourhoods due to their fast growth, good economic/livelihood opportunities, less crowding and less expensive living. Urban centers in Karnataka, especially Bengaluru, have

experienced rapid economic growth that has fuelled migration; the per capita income of the Bengaluru urban region having increased sharply from Rs 31,804 in 2001-02 to Rs 55,484 in 2004-05. Bengaluru rural region has also experienced the increase, although not as sharply as that of Bengaluru Urban; from Rs 21821 to Rs 24805 during the above reference period.

The study emphasizes on the need to track the migrant population in a more systematic manner to frame suitable urban policies to gear up the social and economic infrastructure requirements of the cities. The study argues that any meaningful corrective action is possible only with a proper statistical database regarding the size and growth of population with much lesser time intervals than that provided by the decennial census, given the large-scale movement of people from one place to another. Since migrants constitute a sizeable share in the total city's population it is very important to have frequent updates on the size and nature of migration, and the government has to put in place a mechanism to regularly collect this information and use the same for urban development policy formulation purposes.

6. Analysis of General Family Income and Expenditure Survey

– Prof S Madheswaran

The aim of conducting Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Karnataka is two-fold. First, as the income level increases, the consumption and investment pattern of individuals changes. Second, the Government of Karnataka has not conducted family budget survey since 1987-88 for arriving at the consumption basket and weighting diagram to compile State consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers and to change the base year. In

the light of the above background, it was decided to conduct a pilot survey of General Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

The findings of the project have been used by the Department of Economics and Statistics and the Lokayukta of the Government of Karnataka. The report was published by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.



7. Formative Evaluation of the Process and Implementation of the Management Development Programme

– Prof M D Usha Devi

The present study was initiated at the request of the Policy Planning Unit of the Commissioner for Public Instructions office, Government of Karnataka, with funding support from the Azim Premjee Foundation (APF). The study was set with the objective of assessing (i) the adequacy of the Management Development Facilitators' (MDF) preparation; (ii) nature and effectiveness of MDFs tasks in the MDP training and their role in project implementation by the Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRC) and Block Resource Coordinators (BRCs); and (iii) perspectives gained by the MDP trainees. The study was located in four districts, viz., Bagalkote, Bangalore, Bijapur and Udupi. Being a concurrent evaluation, the study examined the sequential activities such as (i) training part-1, (ii) training part-2, (iii) project scoping and planning, (iv) participatory planning, (v) project plan review, (vi) changes to plan and start of implementation, (vii) project implementation review, (viii) project implementation and project presentation. Since the time available for the field work was co-terminus with various activities organized under the MDP, rapid appraisal method was employed for collection of field data, which was largely qualitative in nature using diverse methods. The analysed data from multiple sources were later triangulated to arrive at findings, which are presented hereunder.

The MDFs in action in general exhibited high levels of motivation and a positive sign of unique identity. Despite mastering the prescribed content for the MDP, the substantive aspects of curriculum/material development and adoption of educational technology was not uniformly exhibited in action by all the MDFs. The teaching-learning materials used in the training were in English and lacked relevance to Indian education situation. Major effort

of the MDFs had gone into faithful transmission of information acquired during MDF training process and hence most of the classroom based activities followed uniform content. A small proportion of transactions differed only in effectiveness of communication. The exercises for group work were more or less the same in all the four districts studied barring a few exceptions. The initial introduction to MDP programme failed to communicate the purpose of the training and was not appropriately contextualised within the functional framework of the tasks currently performed by the CRCs and BRCs.

The attitudinal part was dealt mostly in passing despite the fact that substantial time in the training programme was spent on other kinds of activities both during intermittent training sessions and during the evenings. The group activities organized by the MDFs during the training were bereft of basic management principles in spatial spread and seating arrangement among the participants so as to promote purposeful serious interactions among the members. Being BRCs and CRCs, the trainees were often found to be intermittently disturbed by the official calls from their superiors to attend to priority jobs. And hence the MDFs had difficulty in ensuring full and continued participation from the trainees.

MDP training experience was different and novel for many participants, because of its non-authoritative approach, content inputs augmented by video clipping shows. However, the momentum of the programme fizzled out by the end of the second phase with the beginning of the project work. Lots of 'dos' and instructions for strict adherence to project plan and project report seemed to

superimpose an additionality dimension to MDP training. As a result the trainees resorted to ritualistic treatment of the project activity, which was otherwise intended to expose them to new ways of thinking and developing a management oriented work culture. The use of quality tools did not emerge prominently in the project work due to the reason the projects were assigned and not felt by the participants. In general, the MDF's role in the MDP as a facilitator in developing managerial skills of the field functionaries was uniformly noticed across the four districts in terms of their access and

availability to the CRCs and BRCs both on and off the field. However, their role as professional mentors to change the thinking, value orientation and work culture of the BRCs and CRCs to become efficient managers was found to be wanting. An important focus of the MDP was to develop leadership capacities of the field functionaries. However, the training failed to tap the potential of the young and freshly inducted CRPs to nurture them as leaders and efficient managers as in most cases the leadership role was assigned to the senior most BRC.

8. Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Ramanagara District (CDDP-Ramanagara Project)

– Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu

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

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

The total estimated outlay (all local governments) of Ramanagara district is Rs 1,89,934.79 crore for the entire 11th Plan period. Of this, the share of GPs is Rs 756.82 crore (39.85 per cent), TPs Rs 132 crore (6.95 per cent), ZP Rs 797.34 crore (41.98 per cent) and ULBs Rs 213.17 crore (11.22) per cent.

The key priorities that emerged at different levels from the exercises are the following. At the Zilla Panchayat level, the development of amenities/ infrastructure (drinking water, roads, suvarna gramodaya) and productive sectors have emerged as priorities. At the Taluk Panchayat level it is the social welfare (women and child, social welfare, education). At the grama panchayat level, the priorities mainly relate to productive sector and followed by provision of basic amenities. The main focus of the urban local bodies is also to provide basic services, in general, and to provide roads, drinking water and sanitation, in particular.

The benefits of this plan to the local government and planning process in India have been immense. At



the district level, it is for the first time that the functionaries have been engaged in the preparation of a five year plan. Secondly, it is the first time that an integrated (sectorally and spatially) plan was prepared at the district level.

Now an environment has been created at the local level that henceforth the local governments automatically shoulder the responsibility of preparing not only five year plans but also

perspective plans. What all the processes to be followed such as bench mark survey, collection of basic data, analysis of data, estimation of resources (physical and financial) prioritization of needs are understood by the stakeholders.

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

9. Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour

– Prof D Rajasekhar

A large proportion of the working children are found in agricultural sector in India. The proportion is even higher among girl children. In order to address the problem of high incidence of child labour in agriculture, the Department of Labour (DoL), GoK, and UNICEF have initiated interventions in Raichur taluk of Karnataka State. This taluk has been selected because cotton cultivation here is believed to be contributing to the problem of child labour in agriculture.

Implementers of any intervention on child labour would be interested in obtaining answers to the following questions. What is the magnitude of out of school children and child labour and what are its dimensions? What are the causes for children to be out of the school and the emergence of child labour? Answers to these questions would not only help the project implementers in the identification and selection of beneficiaries, but also to delineate the most effective ways to intervene and monitor the impact of interventions conceived through the project. It is in this context that we have undertaken this study.

The study aims to identify out-of-school children in the age group of 5-14 (completed) years; to analyse the factors contributing to the problem of school

dropouts; and to analyse the magnitude and dimensions of child labour.

By deploying systematic random sampling, 40 villages from the Raichur taluk were selected. With the help of data collected from 805 households from these 40 villages, the study objectives have been analysed.

The study found that in Raichur taluk, about 22 per cent of the children were 'out of school'. Most of them dropped out at the primary and middle school level. This proportion was among girls at 27.9 per cent, as against only 15.5 per cent of boys.

Even among the school-going children, about 14 per cent stated that they were irregular to classes for some time during the previous academic year.

Long distance to middle and high schools together with poor quality of teaching and teachers' behaviour has contributed to the problem of dropout from the schools. Another important contributing factor has been poverty among parental households. The factors such as child has to look after younger siblings and assist parents in the household economic activities have accounted for nearly 35 per cent of the out of the school children.

About 32 per cent of the children in the age group of 5-14 years were found to be working in Raichur taluk. Most of these children belong to the categories of drop out and never went to the school. The proportion of children assisting their parents in economic activities or domestic chores is about 70 per cent. About 29 per cent of the working children were found to be engaged in labour market. Most of them were employed in agriculture – but not predominantly in cotton cultivation.

The proportion of children working for wages to total children in the age group of 5-14 years is 9.16 per cent.

Poverty has emerged as an important factor contributing to child labour. Much of the child labour takes place outside the loan advance system. What prompts both parents and employers to hire children is wages paid to children.

The study found high incidence of out-of-school children, child workers and child labourers. An important dimension is that girls account for a large proportion of these children. Poverty, poor quality of teaching and teachers' behaviour have emerged as important factors explaining this somewhat high incidence of out of school children and child labourers.

10. Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A Study on Tea Sector of Nilgiri Region of South India

– Prof K V Raju and Dr K Lenin Babu

All over the world, tea is grown in more than 32 countries, spread over 2.5 million hectares. India is one of the largest producers, the other major tea-producing countries being China, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Indonesia. These five countries alone account for 75 per cent of the world's total tea production and 80 per cent of the world exports.

The study aimed to analyse the questions: to what extent the introduction of SPS measures are associated with implementation of new monitoring and control systems along the tea supply chain? What is the extent of conformity to these standards? Who are the growers, processors, exporters that conform to these standards? How did they conform to standards? What are the consequences in relation to exporters'/processors' sourcing strategies upstream in the value chain up to farm level? How does this impact on entry barriers in individual functions along the supply chain (i.e., are they related to processes of exclusion or inclusion of small tea growers)? What national and local

institutional arrangements are in place for ensuring SPS requirements? What role do public and private sector initiatives play in achieving improved conformity with SPS standards?

Research tools like questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, Interaction with Key Informant etc., were used. Various stakeholders were contacted and interviewed: Small tea growers (to study present practices and gaps that would impact on MRLs), Stakeholders, Growers (different land-holding categories), Growers' associations, Processors, Auctioneers, Exporters, State Agencies and Certifying Laboratories.

Of late, working of the Codex has assumed greater importance especially for the developing countries like India because of the hidden agenda of some of the developed countries to somehow reduce access to their market. In almost all the Codex Committees, there are a number of areas/issues of India's export or import interest that need to be articulated appropriately.



Codex Alimentarius has fixed the maximum limits for pesticide residues in tea. But, often, countries set their own standards that are far more stringent than Codex. Though Germany adopted a lower limit than other countries, it was approximately of the same order of magnitude. Tea Board is of the opinion that the standard set by Germany is too stringent. Further, if the country allows a higher MRL values for other food products, then the same regulation should be applied for tea as well. Also, the wide variations in MRL applied by different importing countries are seen as a serious deterrent to trade.

Thus, efforts to make major inroads into European markets by developing countries are often hindered by these restrictions.

The key findings of the study on various aspects are summarised as follows:

With introduction of SPS under the Uruguay Round talks of WTO, no significant mechanisms to ensure quality have been put in place. Exporters themselves are ensuring acceptance for their export and have undertaken measures such as sending the samples for compliance to MRL standards, insuring the consignment etc. Further, in terms of export sector, Merchant Exporter is the major stakeholder handling huge quantum of exports while Producer Exporter handles hardly 2 per cent of it.

UPASI through Tea Research Foundation (TRF) was collecting regular samples from its member estates regularly for the last three years and analysing them for pesticide residues. From the Nilgiris, so far, there are no reports of consignment rejection on account of pesticide residues.

The entry barriers include the limited landholding because of which constant and ensured supply of fresh leaf becomes a major limitation for a majority of BLFs. This lack of consistency restrains BLFs to enter the export sector. The Processing capacity is another barrier for BLFs as they need to reserve the entire container to export due to scale of economics. Networking is another limitation as exporting requires liasoning with importing agencies as well as several state agencies.

As for the promotion of the Nilgiris Tea, the 'Golden Leaf' competition, organised by the Tea Board, brings potential buyers and tea manufacturers together and exposes them to finer qualities of the Nilgiris Tea.

During the 9th Round Annual Meeting of SANEI, an attempt was made to understand the intricacies of providing quality leaves by Small Tea Growers. For STGs, growing tea is a constant source of income but with break up of the then USSR, STGs were badly hit and there were attempts to ensure the quality of leaf. Self-Help Groups were effective in providing welcome relief to them. However, with stabilisation of market prices, the age-old tendency of not taking care about the leaf has become predominant.

From the study findings, it is clear that a very small proportion of tea producers are taking due measures to adhere to various standards. In the event of strict enforcement of these standards by importing countries, the tea sector in the Nilgiris would have negative implications.

The Tea Board should play a proactive role to reach out to estate gardens through UPASI and should reach STG and BLF through KVK.

11. Urban Influence on Rural and Peri-urban Landscapes: Socioeconomic and Ecological Perspective

– Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr KG Gayathri Devi and Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak

Landscapes are an important ecological, economic, and social/cultural resource that give the basis for the sustainability of any region and contribute significantly to the quality of life of the local people. Human effects on ecosystems are a big concern all over the world and it is particularly important to understand human influences on the rural landscape and peri-urban landscapes which are getting transformed because of the process of rapid urbanisation in India as well as many developing countries of the world.

Urban areas account for only 2 per cent of the earth's land surface but over half of the world's population now resides in the cities (United Nations 2001). Urbanisation is a complex process of converting rural land uses into urban land uses and has caused various impacts on ecosystem structure, functions and dynamics. Therefore, a detailed study examining the complexity of whole ecosystems/landscapes for sustainable land use development is important for further understanding of the influence of urbanisation on rural and peri-urban landscapes and developing appropriate strategies for sustainable development of arid landscape in the country. This study was taken up to (i) understand the socio-economic and ecological profile of the villages located in rural and peri-urban landscapes in the study area; (ii) explore the people's perceptions about the generation, development, monitoring and management of natural resources in the context of rural and peri-urban areas; (iii) investigate the sensitivity of present land use systems and explore their sustainability, as linked to the present socio-economic/technological conditions.

This is a very short-term study mainly taken up to understand the issues and developing a long-term

research proposal. The theoretical approach developed here is based on standard driving forces which influence the farmers' decisions – environmental resources, socio-economic resources, policies and national economy. The data on land-use change and its drivers for this study are collected from a detailed field survey comprising household survey and key informant survey in the selected villages.

Three villages of Karnataka were selected based on certain indicators. The present study is not an exhaustive one but a pilot study where the above objectives are intended to be tested against a set of hypotheses selecting a few villages that are typically located on the fringe of an urban area. This urban area was selected keeping in view its agricultural and natural resource potential. Hoskote taluk (block) from Bangalore (rural) district and Maddur taluk from Mandya district are selected for the field survey. Further, three villages, viz., Malimakanpura and Upparahalli from Hoskote Taluk, representing the peri-urban areas, and Mudigere village from Maddur taluk representing the rural area are selected for the household and key informant surveys. In each of the study villages, 25 per cent of the households are sampled representing various socio-economic strata to determine the average size of land holdings, area under different crops, crop compositions, cropping patterns, crop rotations, animal husbandry practices, forest resource collection, changes in socio-economic and socio-cultural perspectives of the farmers and so on.

The study villages of both the regions (peri-urban and rural landscapes) have a long history of subsistence economy, with agriculture being the core component, in which all families were involved.



Agriculture in this region is settled agriculture mainly under rainfed conditions and a small proportion of land is irrigated. The various cropping patterns including mono and mixed cropping are practised in the region. About two decades back the traditional crop species were cultivated in the rural and peri-urban landscapes. However, in the recent past, the traditional crop diversity of the peri-urban regions has been reduced to a large extent (data not presented here). Genetic erosion is also there in rural landscape but still farmers are maintaining some traditional crops in their main land use. Reduction in crop diversity is because of cumulative effect of a variety of factors.

The study has found that market forces are also influencing farmers to change the land use from traditional subsistence-based farming into modern agriculture to earn short-term benefit from the land. Thus, the introduced crops cultivation is higher in peri-urban landscape than in the rural landscape. The general landscape variability presented here has a persistent character, over the analysed period of last three decades, irrespective of the fact that numerous changes have taken place in this period. In case of forests and agricultural land both are declined. The study also found that most of these

changes took place in the peri-urban landscape rather than in the rural landscape. Urbanisation is a major driver of land-use change which is happening faster in the peri-urban landscape than in the rural landscape. Most of the land that was once used for agricultural production is now used for other developmental activities such as house construction, road network, offices etc. In the meantime, the private companies are purchasing the land from the farmers for establishing their institutions.

With land area becoming more and more limited, it would seem rational to further strengthen the agri-horticulture through the introduction of multipurpose tree species in the margin of the main-land use to increase productivity of the agroecosystems. Introduction of medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation would be another viable option for sustainable livelihood development and better management of the landscape. Promotion of village marketing cooperatives so as to avoid exploitation of the villagers by middlemen traders and value addition in traditional crops are some other viable and appropriate strategies for promoting village economy as well as conservation of traditional crops *in situ* in the rural landscapes of the region.

12. Climate Change, Agriculture, Poverty and Livelihoods: A Status Report

– Prof K N Ninan

As per the Fourth Assessment Report (FAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change will have a profound impact on human and eco-systems during the coming decades through variations in global average temperature and rainfall. Climate change will not only impact on agricultural and allied activities, but also on livelihoods, poverty and human well-being. In the context of developing nations like India, where agriculture supports the livelihoods

of more than two-thirds of the population, a study of the nature and impact of climate change on agriculture and people's livelihoods assumes importance.

India is a large country with 15 agro-climatic zones, with diverse seasons, crops and farming systems. For a majority of the people agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Agriculture is most vulnerable to climate change which will impact on Indian

agriculture in various direct and indirect ways as well as on lives and livelihoods of millions.

Agriculture and allied activities constitute an important component of India's GDP, contributing nearly 25 per cent of the total. Indian climate is dominated by the South-west monsoon, which brings most of the region's precipitation. Agricultural productivity is sensitive to two broad classes of climate-induced effects – (1) direct effects from changes in temperature, precipitation, and carbon-dioxide concentrations, (2) indirect effects through changes in soil moisture and the distribution and frequency of infestation by pests and diseases.

Furthermore, agriculture will be adversely affected not only by an increase or decrease in the overall amount of rainfall, but also by shifts in the timing of the rainfall. Semi-arid regions of western India are expected to receive higher than normal rainfall as temperatures soar, while central India will experience a decrease of between 10 and 20 per cent in winter rainfall by the 2050s.

The loss in net revenue at the farm level is estimated to range between 9 to 25 per cent for a temperature rise of 2 °C–3.5 °C. Another study which attempts to incorporate adaptation options while estimating agricultural impacts noted that a 2 °C rise in mean temperature and a 7% increase in mean precipitation would reduce net revenues by 12.3 per cent for the country as a whole.

Keeping in view the above phenomena, the broad objective of the study is to analyse the implications of climate change on Indian agriculture, poverty and livelihoods. The specific objectives are to review the effects of climate change on Indian agriculture across crops, seasons, and regions; to review the effects of climate change on irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture and to assess the vulnerability of Indian

agricultural sector to climate change and its consequences for livelihoods and poverty.

The study analyses the available secondary information and literature on climate variability and its effects on overall Indian agricultural sector and the livelihoods of the people. Keeping in mind the diverse effects of climate change, the study reviews its effects across locations, crops and seasons.

Among the important findings of the study is the observation that at all-India level, there is no trend in monsoon rainfall during the last 100 years, but there are variations across regions. Areas reporting an increasing trend in monsoon rainfall are found along the West coast, North Andhra Pradesh and North-west India, while those with decreasing trend include east Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas, North-east India and parts of Gujarat and Kerala (-6% to -8% of normal over 100 years).

Surface air temperature for the period 1901-2000 indicates a significant warming of 0.4°C over the 100-year period. The spatial distribution of temperature changes indicates a significant warming trend along the West coast, Central India, and interior Peninsula and over Northeast India. However, a cooling trend has been observed in the Northwest and some parts of Southern India.

It is projected that by the end of the 21st century, rainfall will increase by 15-31 per cent, in West Coast, North AP and North-West India; the mean annual temperature will increase by 3° C to 6° C. The warming is more pronounced over land areas, with the maximum increase over Northern India. The warming is also projected to be relatively greater in winter and post-monsoon seasons.

The IPCC 2007 report and a few other global studies indicate a probability of 10%-40% loss in crop



production in India with increases in temperature by 2080-2100.

Most of the simulation studies indicate a decrease in crop duration and production of crops as temperatures increased in different parts of India. Such reduction was, however, generally offset by a rise in CO₂. The magnitude of these varied across crops, regions and climatic change scenarios. The vulnerability to climate change may be greater in developing countries such as India, where agriculture typically plays a larger economic role. This study provides evidence on the impact of climate change on agriculture in India, where poverty and agricultural performance are related. Our review finds that climate change is likely to reduce agricultural yields significantly, and this could be

severe unless adaptation to higher temperatures is rapid and complete.

Evidences indicate the increasing climate sensitivity of Indian agriculture. The projected impact of climate change on agriculture varies across regions due to India's immense climatic/geographic diversity. Understanding its impacts will require better understanding of the long-term path of innovation, land use, and the dynamic behavior of managed ecosystems.

This poses an important question for future research, for the welfare of Indian agriculture: How quickly Indian farmers will be able to adjust their farming practices to adapt to the changing climate, and what policies or technologies will enable rapid adaptation to climate change?

13. Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Methodological Developments and Empirical Evidence

– Prof S Madheswaran

This project uses the National Sample Survey of India to examine the wage gap between the higher caste (Non-Scheduled or Forward castes – NSC) and the lower-caste Indians (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes – SC/ST) in the regular salaried urban labour market. The main conclusions we draw are: (a) Discrimination causes 15 per cent lower wages for SCs/STs compared with equally qualified NSCs; (b) SC/ST workers are discriminated against both in the Public sector and the Private sector, but the discrimination effect is much larger in the private sector; (c) discrimination accounts for a large part of the gross earnings difference between the two caste groups in the regular salaried urban labour market, with occupational discrimination – unequal access to jobs – being considerably more important than wage discrimination – unequal pay in the same job;

(d) the endowment difference is larger than the discrimination component.

The outcome of the project has been published in a special volume of the *Economic and Political Weekly* and as a chapter in the book, *Blocking Castes*, edited by S K Thorat and Katherine Newman, Oxford University Press. Some part of the project was also published in the book, *Discrimination in an Unequal World*, edited by Miguel Angel Centeno and Katherine S Newman, Oxford University Press.

Caste discrimination in the urban labour market is an area still unexplored and it calls for intriguing research and poses policy questions. It is important to note that in the labour market for the highly skilled and regular/salaried professionals recruitment

takes place through formal methods. Thus, it may not be possible to exercise discrimination based on any objective criteria. This in turn raises the question of how the Scheduled Castes are discriminated against in the regular/salaried manpower sector. Unlike race or sex, which are readily identifiable, caste status is unidentifiable by

the use of any objective criterion. In view of the above, we attempt to investigate the following aspects of caste discrimination: Does caste discrimination exist in regular/salaried urban labour market? Does it exist in the form of job and/or wage discrimination? To what extent, caste discrimination exists among regular/salaried workers?

14. School Meal Programme in Primary Schools: A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of School Meal Programme by Akshaya Pathre Foundation

– Prof M D Usha Devi

This study is an attempt to understand the delivery and impact of APF school meal intervention in Karnataka with respect to: (i) reducing hunger among children; (ii) improving attendance and participation in classroom learning; (iii) improving health and nutrition; and (iv) impact on the children's households. The study employed a survey design with a multi-stage stratified representative sample of 47 schools, 235 students, 94 teachers, 94 parents and 33 SDMC members in Bangalore Urban district. The study reveals that the APF mid-day meal in school in general has a positive impact on children's participation in schools with respect to promoting attendance, retention and active participation in classroom learning as reflected through statistical evidences as well as reported by teachers, parents and other stakeholders.

It is heartening to note that all children in schools consume the food served by the APF. Although children did report a variety menu under the APF, the most common menu served in schools was rice-sambar and curd. Quite interestingly, all parents knew what was being served to their children in schools under APF and they seemed to be quite pleased about the delivery mode of the same. Particularly, parents, teachers and SDMC were quite impressed by the hygiene and the cleanliness with which the food was delivered to schools. As far as

the quantity of food served is concerned, it is found to be adequate as reported by the beneficiaries themselves. Similarly, quality and taste of the food served by APF were rated 'very good' by large majority of children. No school reported any discriminatory practices in serving food to children and in seating arrangements. This was further confirmed by parents, who expressed similar views as their children never complained anything in this regard. On the contrary, orderliness and discipline seem to be instilled among children while serving food in schools.

A higher proportion of (53.6%) children across age groups and sex have reported about feeling good to sit and learn in classrooms after taking noon meal, which is a good indication of the APF intervention in schools. Teachers in general were undivided about the relative advantage of the noon meal programme in schools. Parents' views were also similar. They not only found their children's energy level quite high, but also their physical growth and mental ability enhanced, thereby pointing to the positive impact of the APF intervention in schools. The prevalence of malnutrition among school children is a cause for worry. Notwithstanding sufficient quantity of food both at home and in school, large majority (45.8 per cent) of children fall into the average category of nutritional status. Sadly,



about 39 per cent of the children fall below the norm of required dietary allowance (RDA). This is a cause of serious concern. Therefore, enhancing nutritional value of the noon meal needs to be a priority in this intervention. Clearly the focus needs to be more on enriching the nutritional value of the food rather than simply reducing hunger among poor children by supplying more quantity of food. The schools should network with health and nutritional experts to enhance community awareness about nutritional value of food intake at household level.

The APF noon meal intervention has also resulted in some spill-over benefits to children and their households. Children's physical cleanliness and personal hygiene seem to have improved as observed during the school visits and also as reported by both children and parents. The households, in particular working mothers, were quite pleased that the mid-

day meal in schools provided them with more time and also relieved them of the hassles to cook and pack food for their school-going children. Similarly, kids are also seen to transfer their knowledge about personal and physical hygiene and cleanliness to their family and households as reported by their parents.

The study findings suggest that apart from promoting children's active participation in classroom learning, the APF noon meal has also found to have contributed to raising children's awareness about personal health and hygiene as well as promoting better socialisation. Additionally, it is found to have fostered intrinsic values – personal, social and environmental. More importantly, this intervention has inculcated discipline and orderliness among children in schools.

15. Independent Budgeting and Planning at District Level

– Dr V Anil Kumar and Prof S N Sangita

The Indian Constitution provides for the local institutions the status of local self-governments. The Constitutional status means that the local governments are on a par with the Central and State governments. In that status they can plan for their economic and human development. This fact however is undermined in practice at the State/Province level. The provision in the 74th Amendment to the Constitution stipulates that or creating and activating District Planning Committees (DPCs) is the responsibility of the State governments. This often is also in contradiction with the interests of the *real politik* at the State level. Often DPCs are not constituted, if constituted they are dysfunctional. The creation of the institutions for local-level independent planning and budgeting itself is a political process. This is the story not only in backward States of India but also in States such as

Karnataka that have historically been more progressive than other States with respect to local self-government.

This is a study of Tumkur district in rural Karnataka. Karnataka is traditionally known as a state which championed decentralisation process. The State is also known for the 'Karnataka Model' of development, wherein rural decentralisation combined with the advanced information and biotechnology led the economic development process. In this context, this study examines the devolution process to local governments, the process of integration of plans – rural with urban plans and different sectors with each other – and the implementation of district-level plans. The study is based on primary research in Karnataka with a sample of one district (Tumkur) three taluks (Gubbi,

Kunegal and Tiptur) and six villages, and brings to light various aspects of decentralised planning in Karnataka that are instructive for the other Indian States. In addition, the study also brings to light the aspects of marginalisation of women representatives in the institutions. The study also brings to light the positive aspects of Karnataka model, wherein the village studies show that

budgeting and planning at Gram Panchayat level is done more carefully and systematically whereas the same process is not taken as seriously at taluk and district levels. The study also notes that the Grama Sabhas and ward sabhas are playing crucial roles in the local planning. The study was sponsored by the Commission on Centre-State Relations, Government of India.

16. Utilisation of Reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Government Jobs: A Critical Evaluation

– Dr Manohar S Yadav and Dr V Ramaswamy

The Protective Discriminatory Policy (PDP) was conceived and incorporated in the Indian Constitution with a view to uplifting the historically oppressed groups. This concern was to be part of a larger project of establishing an egalitarian society in India. Accordingly, as per the provisions suggested in Articles 16 (4) and 46 of the Indian Constitution, many policy measures have been set off to promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections of society including reservations in government services and seats in Parliament and state legislative assemblies. The prominent beneficiaries of these measures have been the so- called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes along with the Other Backward Classes.

Against this background, the present study seeks to verify how far the Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been able to get benefits from the reservation policy in government jobs, including those of the public sector undertakings.

Originally, Tribal Research and Development Institute, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, (the nodal agency), made an attempt to unfold the realities underlying the implementation of the reservation policy for STs at the national level. And, as part of that endeavour, this study aims to understand the

situation in Karnataka, and thereby, in its own way, seeks to assess to what extent this policy has been successful in providing reservation for the STs in both the Central and State governments and Public Sector Undertakings in the state.

The study, therefore, aims to unearth the general trend of the implementation of reservation policy meant for STs as against the vacancies available for them, to know the possible factors responsible for the success stories of the candidates concerned and their experience, to explore whether the candidates or departments or sectors concerned have experienced any hurdles while securing and implementing the reservation policy benefits meant for STs, to see what possible measures or suggestions can be provided for successful implementation or improvement of the policy, and to examine the dynamics of the demographic situation of STs in Karnataka with a view to analysing whether it has caused a sort of unequal competition between genuine tribes and other Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.

The study, in tune with the basic directives laid down by the nodal agency in Bhopal, designed schedules containing tables seeking quantitative information on posts meant for STs, vacancies filled etc. from



various departments of governments, (both Central and State), and public sector undertakings in Karnataka. The schedules contained columns seeking qualitative information on such questions as reasons for not filling the posts and/or the nature of the general turn-out of the candidates for interviews and so on. Furthermore, the rules allowing promotions in various ranks of posts occupied by ST persons and the data on their actual promotions have also been looked into for analysing ground realities.

About 200 departments were approached for data but only 30 per cent of them – 26 State government departments, 32 PSUs, and four Central government departments – responded positively and very steadily. However, the data from the four Central government departments were not considered for analysis because of the negligible figures. The study held that the data obtained from 26 State government departments and 32 PSUs were enough to analyse the representation of the STs under the reservation policy in Karnataka. To substantiate the analysis of the data from these two important sources, the data from the Department of Economics and Statistics, the Government of Karnataka; the Karnataka Public Service Commission; and the Employment Exchanges in Karnataka were also analysed.

A close analysis of the data reveals that the maintenance of reservation for STs seems to be inconsistent both across the points of recruitment

made and across the various categories of posts. For example, from 1983 to 1990, the Government of Karnataka did recruit employees in the Group 'A' category in all the 26 state departments, but it did not reserve a single post for the Scheduled Tribes. The situation is the same even in the case of recruitments made for other categories of posts. However, the STs seem to get a fair deal in the recruitments for 'D' group posts. Interestingly, the STs are eliminated in the ascending order as they aspire and endeavour to climb up posts in the C, B and A groups. Hence, in the higher echelons of administration their representation seems to be less. All the sources of data point to this grave situation. The study, therefore, suggests that the heads and other officials of various government departments should be motivated to preserve and supply data on the status of reservation of jobs meant for the Scheduled Tribes in the various categories of posts. They should also be held responsible for not maintaining such information.

A very important function of the Directorate of the Scheduled Tribes Welfare should be to seek information in this regard from various departments, whether public or private. The Directorate should be prompted to create and maintain the data on ST reservation as in the case of other important matters. The employment exchanges should be activated to monitor various recruitments being made by various departments.

17. Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) (Bidar District)

– Dr S Erappa

Bidar is a backward district situated in the northernmost part of Karnataka. A High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by Dr D M Nanjundappa analysed the taluk-wise data and concluded that Bidar is a backward district. Out of the five taluks of the district, four come under the

most backward category. The important aspects of the level of development as perceived by the High Power Committee are discussed in this study.

Bidar has predominantly an agricultural economy with about 77 per cent of the population depending

on agriculture. A major proportion of the cropped area is rainfed, and the annual average rainfall in the district is erratic in nature, which makes it drought-prone most of the time. Even industrially Bidar is backward. Most of the social and economic infrastructure facilities in the Bidar are under-developed compared with the other districts in the region.

Bidar district comprises five taluks, viz., Aurad, Basavakalyana, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad; except Bidar taluk, the other four are among the most backward taluks of the State, as per the High Power Committee's assessment.

In the preparation of the CDDP for the district, the methodology stipulated by the Expert Committee of the Central Planning Commission (V Ramachandran), and the guidelines prescribed by the Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Planning departments of the Government of Karnataka are followed.

The consolidated 11th Five-Year Plan of the Bidar district accords the highest priority to general education with a total budget of Rs 12,569.67 lakh followed by agriculture with a total allocation of Rs 11,021.61 lakh. Horticulture comes next with a total budget allocation of Rs 9,583.62 lakh, followed by drinking water and sanitation with Rs 9,350 lakh. Women and child development get the next highest allocation of Rs 3,519.20 lakh. Family welfare, social welfare (SC/ST) and BCM sectors also receive high priority in the 11th Five-Year Plan for Bidar district. The taluk-wise budget proposals of the five taluks of Bidar district during the 11th Plan add up to Rs 37,522.24 lakh. The largest budget is proposed by Humnabad taluk with a total outlay of Rs 11,944.65 lakh. The next highest is Basavakalyan's proposal at Rs 9,295.19 lakh, followed by Bidar taluk (Rs 8,560.11 lakh) and Bhalki (Rs 4,343.89 lakh). Aurad taluk, though categorised as the 'most backward', has proposed the lowest budget of Rs 3,378.14 lakh during the 11th Plan.

Gender and Governance in Rural Services

– Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Dr Regina Birner & Dr Madhushree Sekher

In the last two decades, the process of decentralisation of planning and governance has undergone several changes in its implementation in the developing countries. An important dimension of this is the increasing effort to ensure that the government-sponsored services work for the poor (World Bank 2004) in all their aspects (fiscal, administrative and political). This assumes significance in the context of making provision for the poor to meet their basic needs, like water, sanitation, health and sustainable livelihoods; improve service delivery mechanisms, remove bottlenecks to agricultural and rural development and make way for a more equitable access to rural services, especially for women; reduce corruption,

elite capture and unearth the gaps as to which strategies are most effective in making services work for the rural poor – to move from a “best practice” approach to a “good fit” approach. Considering the importance of gender issues in governance studies, this research envisaged to a) identify, analyse and promote gender-sensitive governance reform strategies for the provision of economic services; b) develop gender-specific governance indicators that measure the performance of rural service provision and make it possible to track changes over time, and c) build the capacity of service providers and people's representatives to achieve an inclusive local government.



The study covered 12 districts of Karnataka and two in Bihar (where only case studies were made) using the baseline data already made available by the IFPRI Phase I study undertaken by ISEC in 2007. Two taluks were selected from each district, on the criterion of the highest and the lowest satisfaction rates for rural services (Agriculture and allied services and Drinking Water and Sanitation etc). District and block-level officers, elected representatives and members of the users' committees were contacted for information.

The following are the findings of the study: 1) Opportunities and challenges of making rural service provision more responsive to the needs of women differ considerably across services, depending on the general political system, the system of local governance, the way in which a particular service is organised, and the role of women regarding that service; 2) The outcome of the above is that efforts to improve the gender-responsiveness of rural service provision have to be context-specific and based on a sound analysis of opportunities and constraints; 3) Rural services can fail women for very different reasons, quite often linked to general problems of providing the service, such as staff and resources, elite capture; and relative unawareness of users and their lack

of knowledge about the relevance of the service for their well-being; 4) Gender-specific problems associated with poor service provision to women was associated with a widespread "perception bias" regarding the actual role of women in agriculture; 5) The accountability framework developed in the 2004 World Development Report provides a useful basis to diagnose problems and identify opportunities in rural service provision; 6) Gender-disaggregated data from different actors in the local governance system provides important insights regarding the bottlenecks and opportunities for improving rural service provision and for making rural services more responsive to gender needs; 7) Attention needs to be paid to the relationships between user organisations as the short route of accountability, and local political representatives, which constitute the long route of accountability.

The study also suggests that it would be useful to pay more attention to the question of whom or which institution rural people actually approach when they have problems and how effective the respective contacts are in addressing the problems. The study presents some evidence that elected representatives are often the actors that rural citizens approach because they are more accessible.

18. Forest Resources and Economic Growth: An Enquiry into the Growth Linkages of Forest Cover in Indian States

– Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak and Dr Sunil Nautiyal

Natural resource abundance is expected to raise an economy's investment and growth rates thereby generating more employment and wealth. But, on the contrary, several recent cross-country studies on growth linkages of natural resource abundance have found negative association between these and hence pose a conceptual puzzle. Natural resources seem to have been more of a curse than blessing for many

countries and this is popularly known as the 'resource curse hypothesis'.

The paradigm of sustainable development and inter-generational equity in resource distribution has added a new dimension to this resource curse or blessing hypothesis. Concerns about climate change and biodiversity have led to an increased intension

to study the link between the economic growth and forest cover change. The fact that the poorest regions in India are endowed with most dense forests bears testimony to the natural resource curse.

This study intends to make a spatio-temporal analysis of forest cover changes in Indian states and the contribution of the forestry sector to state economies as well as its linkages with other macro-economic performance indicators at the state level. The study has found that all the states have recorded

an increase, though at different rates, in forest cover in last two decades except a few states like Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram. The share of the forestry sector in the state economy has declined significantly and the share of forestry in primary sector State Domestic Product (SDP) has declined for all states barring a few. As far as the linkage of forest cover to the economic performance or poverty is concerned, it has been found that many of the poorest states in the country happen to be the states with large forest cover.

19. Eco-threats of E-waste: A Case Study of Bangalore City

– Dr S Manasi and Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak

Electronic waste (E-waste) is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the world and is fast emerging as a major challenge especially in urban areas. E-waste comprises durable components used for data processing, telecommunications or entertainment in private households and businesses. This study intended to provide further insights into the emerging challenges of e-waste generation and management in Bangalore. This study aimed to provide further insights into the emerging challenges of e-waste generation and management in Bangalore. The current study centres on a situation analysis of e-waste management in Bangalore. The study also tries to explore issues and constraints facing various stakeholders in e-waste management apart from looking into the process of e-waste management and the role of various institutions in terms of an integrated framework.

E-waste management is largely unorganised and yet to be streamlined in Bangalore. The survey indicated 27 wards and 226 informal enterprises as against 6 formal recycling units. An inventory of recycling processes across the wards was documented. There

are no accurate estimates available on the quantity of e-waste generated and recycled, given the magnitude of the problem and poor accountability. An increase in exported e-waste is exempted from basic customs duty, makes it convenient for import of computers under EXIM policy 2000. The roles and responsibilities are unclear with regard to managing e-waste. The only legislation in place relates to Hazardous Waste Management and Handling Rules (Amended Rules 2003), which while listing e-waste under Schedule 2 (list A and B) puts restrictions on import and export of e-waste. The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2008 are of high relevance in terms of addressing several issues concerning e-waste management. Informal workers work under very unhygienic conditions with no safety precautions. Across the 27 wards, recyclers from 20 wards dump processed e-waste into municipal dustbins, while the rest of them resort to open burning, dumping in sewage drains. Given this scenario there is an urgent need for ensuring appropriate regulations to address e-waste management.



20. Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Agroclimatic Zones of India

– *Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr K Lenin Babu*

Plant-based materials are integral to the medical systems down the ages (according to a Vedic saying, there is no plant without any beneficial effect). Even today, medical importance of plant-based materials is increasing with every day and percentage of population shifting slowly to the plant-based medicines is increasing with every passing day, as plant-based medicines have no known negative side-effects. The present practice of plant-based medicinal industry is to procure the raw materials, primarily from wild and fraction of raw materials from captive cultivation. There are limited studies that looked into the raw material supply aspects of plant-based medicines. If business as usual continues, it would certainly tilt the biodiversity in the wild as most of the medicines are derived from roots of the plants. Further, it would impact local communities which depend on the medicinal plants

for their consumption. Therefore, this study was aims to analyse the present practices pertaining to raw material supply and its funding was provided by the South Asian Network of Economic Institutions (SANEI). The study area was Chamrajanagar district of Karnataka.

The study focused on collection practices employed by the industries to secure the raw materials. There are two major sources of the raw material supply: a) organised sector and b) unorganised sector. While the former caters to limited demand, the later forms the major source. Efforts to understand the supply chain and other details such as the benefits for the collection by tribal community, value addition along the supply chain met with severe difficulties as stakeholders are not willing to share the information.

21. Towards Improving Participatory Irrigation Management and Performance of Water Users' Associations under JICA-Assisted Irrigation Projects in India – Understanding the Institutional Dynamics, Performance and Benefits

– *Prof R S Deshpande, Dr S Manasi, Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak and Dr K Lenin Babu*

Various policy reforms have been taken up over the last decade in the water sector including irrigation, mainly because water is becoming scarce in many regions requiring judicious management. In this context, Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) has been recognised as an important approach to water use management. Against this backdrop, participation in resource management is seen as one of the challenging tasks as it involves various socio-political institutions in a village context, besides potential economic gains associated with the process. The study aims at analysing the

performance of WUAs as the nearest proxy for PIM. WUAs analysed here demonstrate varying degrees of organisational performance at different levels.

It remains a fact that PIM has been partially successful in achieving its objectives. Observations reveal lopsided emphasis on the maintenance of civil structures, including rehabilitation works, rather than institutional development. Although the PIM process began relatively long back, it is yet to reach an optimum level due to institutional constraints. Institutional sustainability appears complex as

WUAs are large in number with some of them being dysfunctional. However, an organisation that has been formed and functioning as an institution, has shown its ability to bring about positive changes at the micro level. Efficient water use can reduce competing interests and ensure higher benefits per unit of water in agricultural productivity. Hence, focus should be on diffusion of innovative agricultural practices. Sustainable PIM also relates to financial self-sufficiency and needs to be

strengthened with greater accountability and farmers' voice in irrigation management. PIM is a dynamic process that has taken shape after experimentation and can fully attain its objectives with a strengthened institutional set-up. Policies have been reframed with detailed regulations and guidelines for carrying out participation. However, converting them into reality requires a holistic approach and requires social engineering in terms of actual implementation.

22. Nature and Dimensions of Rural Indebtedness in India

– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani

Financial intermediaries play the necessary link for mobilizing savings and channeling them for productive investment needs of the economy. To ensure inclusive growth, easy accessibility to the credit facilities by the poor is a necessary pre-requisite.

In India it is usually observed that the formal sector provides credit assistance at reasonable terms and conditions. However, generally the comparatively poorer households are financially excluded from formal lending network that provides such services. Further, NSSO (2005) shows that the period between 1991 and 2001 is characterised by an increase in the share of informal lending agencies in the borrowings of the households. The liberalised regime also saw a fall in rural bank branches in India. In this backdrop it becomes important to understand the nature of indebtedness faced by households of different characteristics at the all-India and State levels. The major objectives of this report are to examine different aspects of indebtedness including accessibility, sources and uses of credit, and terms and conditions of a loan for the households of India belonging to both rural and urban regions as well as different social and economic classes.

The study utilises unit-level NSSO data of 59th round and bases the work on two important surveys, viz., 'All-India Debt and Investment Survey, 2003,' and 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS)' of the farmer households. The data set based on All-India Debt and Investment Survey provides substantial information regarding household debt and investment for 1,43,285 households in India, covering both rural and urban areas. SAS, on the other hand, provides information about 51,770 households. While these sources provide rich micro-level information through a representative sample, there has been limited number of studies that came up with rigorous analysis of these data.

The NSSO data provide information regarding households that have outstanding loan on a pre-specified date (in this case as on 30th June, 2002), based on which one can arrive at the percentage of households within a category of households (such as within an income category) that have outstanding credit. This indicator termed as the *incidence of indebtedness* (IOI) essentially represents the percentage of households having outstanding loan amongst the households of that category. A careful examination of the above data reveals that IOI is



higher for the higher income groups and secondly, more economically advanced states have higher level of IOI. Further, the Scheduled Tribe households in general have lower IOI than the General or OBC category households. Observing these characteristics we interpret incidence of indebtedness more as a pointer of access to credit rather than an indicator of distress (though the latter possibility also cannot be completely ruled out especially for the relatively poorer households). At all-India level the IOI was 48.6 per cent for the farmer households with an average outstanding debt per farmer household of Rs 12,585. This figure rises to Rs 25,891 if we consider only the indebted households. When we consider all rural households (not just farmer households), the IOI is estimated at 26.54% at all-India level.

Across States, however, one observes wide variations in access to credit by farmers. A detailed state-level analysis of the farmer households considering various dimensions of indebtedness reveals that Andhra Pradesh has higher access to credit when we consider both formal and informal sources. However, a large percentage of borrowers in Andhra Pradesh access informal credit market. Confining to the formal sources of credit, one finds Maharashtra performs better than other states.

Our analysis shows that across social groups of farmer households at all-India level, only 36% of the households belonging to the ST category are indebted. Both with respect to SC category and the General category the IOI is 50%. OBC category has the highest IOI, i.e., 52%. Thus access to credit, both from formal and informal sources taken together, is substantially lower for tribal households engaged in farm as well as non-farm activities. One also observes gender differentials in access to credit as IOI for the women-headed households is 42% vis-à-vis their male counterparts, which is at 50%. Amongst the indebted households, access to formal

credit was quite high for General category (share of formal credit is 66%) and the lowest for the SC category at 46%. Access of formal loan in particular is low even for the women-headed households. Maharashtra fared better than other states when it comes to access of credit through formal sector by the female-headed households. In Karnataka, formal sector appears to prefer male-headed households to a considerable extent.

Focusing in particular on Karnataka, it is observed that ironically, almost half of the credit to the farmers is still provided by the informal sector on an average here. Poor farmers with lower land holdings are much more deprived of the formal sources of credit than the comparatively richer ones. Thus, they also pay a much higher rate of interest with modal value of 36%. But it is heartening to note that loans are taken mostly for income-generating purposes. It also indirectly implies that even for the income-generating purposes, the poor are not getting access to formal sources of credit.

Thus, the study brings out certain important dimensions of indebtedness situation in India. The analysis also raises certain challenges faced by the formal lending agencies, which need to cater to the economically and socially backward classes. The households belonging to the weaker sections are usually deprived and need prioritised attention from formal banks. It is also necessary to involve the poor households in income-generating activities so that they do not enter into a debt trap due to the burden of credit. Self-help group-bank linkage programme can be a useful institution to address some of these critical issues. In other words, the self-help group-bank linkage programme can be an effective means to bring these female-headed households to the formal-bank network. These institutions can also give training to these households in various income-generating activities, which supported by credit can go a long way in improving their conditions.

23. Scheduled Castes and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action

– Dr Anand Inbanathan and Prof N Sivanna

To help the disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes (SCs) participate in the functioning of the panchayats, both as ordinary members and as Presidents, several measures like reservations have been taken up. Reservations are provided in proportion to their population in the state; there is reservation of seats even for women. However, the situation that is of concern is whether, after taking up these seats, they have been able to participate in the deliberations and decision-making of the panchayats. This study seeks to find answers to several questions that are related to the participation of Scheduled Castes, particularly the functioning of Presidents of grama panchayats, in two states, viz., Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

We should reiterate that it is at the level of grama panchayats that there is greater resistance and antipathy towards members of the Scheduled Castes becoming Presidents. We should recall that both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have had the new panchayat system since the enactment of the 73rd Amendment, from 1993 (Karnataka) and 1994 (Tamil Nadu). Notwithstanding the fairly long time that has passed since then, the reaction to SC Presidents has been one of grudging acceptance at best, rather than a more positive coming to terms with the situation of the Scheduled Caste members as Presidents.

We had selected panchayats that had men as well as women as Presidents. It is observed that the people of dominant castes in Tamil Nadu feel more strongly than the dominant castes of Karnataka about the SC members becoming Presidents. While we do not intend to say that there is no antipathy or reluctance to have SC Presidents in Karnataka, the reaction in Tamil Nadu suggested that the locally

dominant castes were prepared to go further than in Karnataka to try and prevent SC members from becoming Presidents. 'Non-violent' methods like coercing the SC people to petition the District Collector to make the panchayat an un-reserved panchayat (or at least not for SCs) were used in one panchayat of our study. In another, the family of an SC President was threatened with violence if the President did not do what an important member of the locally dominant caste wanted him to do. Karnataka did not display such strong signs of disinclination to having SC Presidents, though there were efforts to ensure the 'election' of Presidents who were very easy to control and turn into puppets. Similar 'elections' were observed in Tamil Nadu as well.

In Karnataka, dominant castes such as Vokkaligas and Lingayats are in the upper half of the caste hierarchy. While Lingayats may be seen as equal to Brahmins in the position they hold in society, Vokkaligas are an agricultural caste that can be placed somewhere in the middle of the caste hierarchy. Other locally dominant castes may not have such a clear position in the upper half of the caste hierarchy, and moreover, their dominance is on a much smaller scale than the two dominant castes. In Tamil Nadu, the dominant castes are those that near the lower end of the caste hierarchy, and just above the Scheduled Castes. It is possible that these castes are more sensitive to their position above the Scheduled Castes, and they feel that if a Scheduled Caste person becomes a President, it is almost as if this dominant caste was being pushed down below the Scheduled Caste, which was not acceptable to them. Being President of the grama panchayat is seen as "ruling" over them, and this is a clear reason for their sensitivity and resistance to



an SC panchayat President, and much higher than to an SC person occupying an ordinary seat of the panchayat. The reluctance is even more to having a President who is a woman and a Scheduled Caste. In this case, gender perceptions, as well as the caste identity are seen in combination. In most places, in both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, there is virtually no inclination of the dominant sections of local society to enable the woman President to function as a President. She is completely ignored, except when it comes to matters where the President is indispensable, such as signing cheques for example, and at all other times, someone else actually performs the functions of the President.

Nearly 20 years since the enactment of the Panchayati Raj Acts, following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (and in Karnataka even from the 1983 Panchayati Raj Act), the people of Scheduled Castes elected to reserved posts as grama panchayat Presidents have not been able to function effectively as Presidents, and in a more independent manner. Their caste identity is almost always a factor that hinders their functioning, because the people of other castes refuse to allow them to function as 'President', though they hold that position after having been properly elected.

24. Sample Validation Study of EMIS-DISE Data 2008

– Prof G K Karanth and Dr V Ramaswamy

The District Information System for Education (DISE), later renamed Management of Information on Education System, aims to collect, integrate, process, maintain and disseminate data and information to support decision-making and policy analysis and in formulation, planning, monitoring and management of data at all levels of an education system. This is being done under the flagship programme of Sarva Sikshana Abhiyan in all the states. The Ministry of Human Resources Development has envisaged a minimum 5 per cent sample of the schools to be subjected to a process of validation of the data thus collected. The project in Karnataka too has followed this principle of validating the data with at least 5 per cent of the districts and 5 per cent in each district. The research was assigned to ISEC with one objective: to verify and validate the data collected through EMIS. One district each from the four Educational Administrative Divisions of the state [Chamarajanagar (Mysore Division); Chikkodi (Belgaum Division); Kolar (Bangalore Division) and Koppal (Chikkamagalur Divison)] was chosen for

the study. In all, 362 schools were chosen for the sample study.

Variation in data sets between the two surveys – DISE-EMIS and the Sample Validation PES carried out by us – could be on account of a variety of factors: There may have been a change in the respondents; records not updated properly, besides faulty reporting; there may have been changes since the first time when the data were as furnished; a result of attempting to conceal correct information, especially about Mid-Day Meals, attendance, distribution of text-books, or to boost enrollment information, etc; inability to understand the instructions, inadequately trained in filling up the Data Capture Format; data entry problems like wrong coding, wrong keying in, etc. Even though the Data Capture Format as used by the SSA is well designed and all efforts have been made to refine it at every stage with detailed coding pattern, entry of the data has many serious problems. We list two of them which have affected both the quality of data and the final reporting. First, there have been several items

of information for which data entry problems prevail (entry of wrong or undefined codes, leaving the cells blank, etc.). The second concerns the use of '0' (zero) as a code for a response. It has been used both as value (e.g., no girls) or to represent 'non-applicability' of a question (say, number of girls in an all-boys school.)

It is necessary for us to explain why such differences occur. It is appropriate that one should acknowledge a possibility of faulty reporting or faulty data entry on the part of the PES also. A second important explanation is that in regard to enrolment and attendance, there could be reasons for teachers to be subjective or/and biased. Given the responsibility of ensuring 100% enrolment of eligible children there are attempts to show on record such children to have been admitted.

Thirdly, in schools that are with classes up to 5th standard (the lower primary schools) the responsibility of maintaining the registers is entirely upon the Head Master or Head Teacher. S/he may not always have an Assistant who will help in maintaining the attendance register. Given the single person responsibility there is likelihood of not properly updating the attendance register and/or attempting to match the information at different points of time. It is for this reason that we find a higher, almost abnormal, extent of mismatch occurring in the 5th standard as against the 7th/8th standard.

The study makes the following recommendations:

- 1) All school records now are the responsibilities of the Head Teacher/Master. When such teachers are on transfer or on long leave, there is a major problem of data and records management. Wherever there are more than one teacher, there shall be some arrangement of sharing the responsibilities of maintaining the records.
- 2) Distribution of free textbooks and records pertaining to them need to be vigilantly monitored. Merely because certain numbers of children are shown as admitted/enrolled there is a tendency for indenting for that many books whether or not that many children attend the schools regularly. This is not only a problem of data management but also of resource utilisation.
- 3) Faulty monitoring of the data generation and record keeping as carried out by the supervising officials needs to be checked vigilantly. One method of ensuring proper supervising is that discrepancy between DISE data and PES data shall be the responsibility of the supervising officials in the respective blocks.

A major issue of concern in quality of schooling relates to seating arrangements. Most schools urgently need scientifically assessed seating arrangements. For the present, there seems to be a gap between the number of children and the furniture for the seating purpose, discrimination between boys and girls and discrimination between older and younger children.

25. Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP): 4 District Plans (Tumkur, DK, Mandya and Kodagu Districts)

– Dr M J Bhende and Dr M Devendra Babu

The Comprehensive District Development Plans (CDDP) of four districts (Dhakshina Kannada, Tumkur, Mandya and Kodagu) were full-fledged documents for the development of the entire districts both in physical and financial terms with

an objective to achieve a faster, inclusive and sustainable growth. This report is a sequel to the Planning Commission's initiation to have long-term plans for the district-level governance in India.



The main objective of this project is to prepare a five-year plan for the Dakshina Kannada, Tumkur, Mandya, and Kodagu districts co-terminus with the 11th Five-Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12).

The methodology followed in the plan preparation is bottom-up and participatory in nature. It involved, in the first instance, capacity building of the stakeholders at different levels. In the second stage separate formats were prepared and supplied to different tiers of panchayats including one to urban local governments. The information obtained from all the local governments was then consolidated both horizontally and vertically. In doing so, one district plan comprising rural and urban local governments emerged.

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

The CDDP basically aims to decentralise the planning exercise at the GP, TP and ZP levels along with an intervening tier, namely, the urban bodies. This is entirely an integration plan, vertically and horizontally. Altogether, all the planning targets – physical and financial – of all tiers are merged and an aggregate plan for the district as a whole is evolved.

Dakshina Kannada District: The CDDP exercise suggests that the total plan size of DK district for the 11th Five-Year Plan has been placed at Rs 1,79,925.76 lakh as approved by the District Planning Committee (DPC) of the District. Of this, the Grama Panchayats

numbering 203 have a share of 17.98 per cent, i.e., Rs 32,349.60 lakh. The share of five Taluk Panchayats is Rs 15,829.08 lakh (8.8 per cent). The eight urban bodies have a size of Rs 37,541.73 lakh (20.87 per cent). The major budget is that of the Zilla Panchayat plan with financial allocation of Rs 94,205.35 lakh or 52.36 per cent. The district budget is classified into four major sectors – production, amenities, social welfare and others. The sector-wise allocation indicates the priorities assigned by each tier of the government. When the district is taken as a whole, production sector gets 26.23 per cent, amenities get the maximum share of 39.57 per cent, while social welfare gets 31.12 per cent. However, if the sectoral allocation is seen tier-wise, a different picture emerges. Among the GPs, amenities get the lion's share of about 70 per cent followed by social welfare with 20.55 per cent and production with 19.93 per cent. (The social welfare outlay is included in both production as well as amenities sectors.) As for the Taluk Panchayats, women and child welfare (i.e. social welfare) gets top priority with 81 percentage allocation. The urban bodies have assigned the maximum priority to amenities such as roads, drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management. When it comes to the Zilla Panchayat, it is the production sector that gets the highest outlay of 44.75 per cent followed by social welfare 39.76 per cent.

Tumkur District: The total estimated outlay (all tiers of local government) of Tumkur district is Rs 4,081.61 crore for the 11th Plan period. Of this, the share of GPs is 27.38 per cent, TPs 6.76 per cent, Zilla Panchayat 55.08 per cent and ULBs 10.78 per cent. At the Zilla Panchayat level, the sectors of production and human resource development have emerged as priorities. At the Taluk Panchayat level, it is social welfare. At the GP level, the priorities mainly relate to provision of basic amenities followed by production and social welfare sectors. The main focus of the urban local bodies is on

providing basic services, in general, and roads, drinking water and sanitation, in particular.

Mandya District: The CDDP exercise suggest that the total plan size of Mandya district for the 11th Five-Year Plan has been placed at Rs 200355.86 crore which has been approved by the District Planning Committee (DPC) of the District. Of this the Grama Panchayats numbering 232 have a share of 31.94 per cent i.e. Rs 640 crore. The size of Taluk Panchayats (7) is Rs 173 crore i.e. 8.61 per cent. The urban bodies numbering 7 have a size of Rs 196 crore i.e. 9.80 per cent. The major budget is that of the Zilla Panchayat plan and the financial allocation is Rs 995 crore or 49.65 per cent. In the district budget as a whole amenities sector gets the maximum share of 35.86 per cent, social welfare gets 31.08 per cent, and production gets 29.21 per cent. However, when the sectoral allocations are seen by tier-wise, a different picture shows up.

Kodagu District: The total estimated outlay (for all local governments) of Kodagu district is Rs 1,127.87 crore for the 11th Plan period. Of this, the share of GPs is 29.50 per cent, TPs get 8.09 per cent, ZP 51.34 per cent and ULBs 11.07 per cent. At the Zilla Panchayat level, the production and human resource development sectors have emerged as

priorities. At the TP level, it is social welfare. At the GP level, the priorities are provision of basic amenities and the production sector. The main focus of the ULBs is on providing basic services, in general, and roads, drinking water and sanitation, in particular.

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

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

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

26. An Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of AP, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra

– Dr M J Bhende and Dr P Thippaiah

In order to deal with the problem of suicides and provide relief for the distressed households, the Union Cabinet approved on September 29, 2006, a rehabilitation package for 31 identified districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. The package, called the 'Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Andhra Pradesh,

Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra', was to be implemented for three years and included both short-(immediate) and medium-term measures.

The important components of PM's Rehabilitation Package are: Ex-gratia assistance from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) – Rs 50 lakh per district has been kept at the disposal of



district collectors for helping distressed farmers meet contingency expenditure on health, education, consumption, etc. The package covers the following: Complete credit cover through institutional credit sources including debt relief to farmers by restructuring overdue loans, interest waiver and provision of fresh loans; Provision of assured irrigation facilities; Watershed management, which includes development of participatory watershed, construction of check-dams and rainwater harvesting structures; Seed replacement programme; Subsidiary income-generating opportunities through livestock, dairying, fisheries; Diversification of activities and value addition through horticulture; Extension support services.

To implement all these components, a total amount of Rs 16,978.69 crore consisting of Rs 10,579.43 crore (62.31 per cent) as subsidy/grants and Rs 6,399.26 crore (37.69 per cent) as loans was provided.

To assess the impact of PM's Rehabilitation Package, a study has been carried out in four states with the following objectives: to explore whether the benefits of the package are reaching the intended beneficiaries, to assess the overall social and economic impact of the rehabilitation package, to study the constraints involved in the implementation of the package and suggest improvement.

To study the process of implementation of the PM's rehabilitation package and get the feedback from the beneficiaries, three districts are selected from each state on the basis of the highest cumulative suicide cases registered in the district in the past. Thus, Anantapur, Guntur and Warangal districts are selected from Andhra Pradesh; Amravati, Buldhana and Yavatmal districts from Maharashtra; Belgaum, Chitradurga and Hassan in Karnataka; and Kasaragod, Palakkad and Wayanad from Kerala. Five households each were selected randomly in these districts from the list of beneficiaries under the eight major schemes or components of the package. Thus, the data were collected from 120 beneficiaries from three districts in each state. Secondary data on various programmes and schemes being implemented under the PM's package in the districts were collected from the offices of the departments concerned at the district and state level. The main findings and concluding remarks are presented here: Most of the components listed above are implemented in all the states. Among all the programmes, distribution of sprinklers and drip equipment under micro irrigation, distribution of certified seed at subsidised price, and milch animals to distressed farmers helped the farm families directly in augmenting their incomes. The watershed programmes and irrigation schemes could not meet both physical as well as financial targets in three

Table 1.2: State-wise Financial Summary of Rehabilitation Package

(Rs in Crores)

STATE	Rehabilitation Package					
	Subsidy/Grant		Loan		Total	
	Amount (Rs)	% in Total	Amount (Rs)	% in Total	Amount (Rs)	% in Total
Andhra Pradesh	5,943.31	56.18	3707.24	57.94	9650.55	56.84
Karnataka	1,568.07	14.82	1121.57	17.53	2689.64	15.84
Kerala	577.21	5.46	188.03	2.93	765.24	4.51
Maharashtra	2,490.84	23.54	1382.42	21.60	3873.26	22.81
Total	10,579.43	100.00	6,399.26	100.00	16,978.69	100.00

Source: PM Package, Government of India

states except Maharashtra. The fisheries programme in Karnataka as well as in Maharashtra could not much headway as compared to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The animal husbandry has really benefited the farmers in all the states. However, some of the sub-components like financial assistance for feed and concentrate, calf rearing, etc have not reached the beneficiaries.

The waving of overdue interest and rescheduling of loans was done in all the selected states. Surprisingly, the actual over due interest waived off and the amount rescheduled was more than the estimated amounts at the beginning of the package

in all the states. Though the farmers had access to fresh loans after rescheduling of old loans, most of the farmers were found reluctant to borrow fresh loans in the expectation of waiver of entire loan amount borrowed previously.

In order to make the programme successful, funds have to be released in time. Selection of the beneficiaries should be based on some criteria to avoid favouritism and nepotism in the distribution of funds under different programmes. The study found that many well-off farmers benefited from various components of the PM's package and poor farmers were left high and dry.

27. Study on Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Department of Cooperation and Agricultural Marketing

– Dr Elumalai Kannan

The present study was entrusted to ISEC by the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC), Government of Karnataka. The study attempted to review the performance of various programmes and schemes of Departments of Co-operation and Agricultural Marketing, and assess their developmental outcomes from the point of view of efficacy, efficiency and quality of expenditure. Relevant data and documents pertaining to schemes were compiled from the respective departments. The study also relied on secondary data published by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of India. Field visits were undertaken in the districts of Dharwad, Bangalore (Rural) and Chamrajanagara to understand the functioning, service delivery and schemes implemented by select credit co-operative societies, marketing co-operative societies and tribal co-operative societies.

Karnataka's co-operative sector is relatively large, complex and diverse in its activities. As on March

31, 2010, Karnataka had 34,863 co-operative societies with membership of 1.99 crore and total share capital of Rs 3,171.4 crore. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, Department of Co-operation had implemented a total of 36 schemes of which 22 were state sector, 12 district sector and two were centrally sponsored schemes. In terms of allocation of budget expenditure, out of 33 schemes implemented in 2009-10, 17 schemes (52 per cent) had budget outlay of less than one crore rupees. Eleven schemes had financial allocation ranging between Rs 1 crore and Rs 10 crore. It was interesting to note that only five schemes had a budget outlay of more than Rs 10 crore. These five schemes had accounted for over 80 per cent of total budget and were called 'Major Schemes'. These major schemes included interest subsidy to enable crop loans, loan waiver subsidies, financial assistance to DCC Banks, Yeshasvini Farmers Co-operative Health Scheme and subsidy to Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF) Ltd.



Analysis of relevant data revealed that major schemes have been designed properly keeping the objectives and target groups in focus. As far as minor schemes concerned, most of them have suffered from flaw in designing and implementation. The identification of target groups is found to be subjective and no proper guidelines have been followed. Most of these minor schemes are implemented at district level with paltry budget outlay. There seems to be overlapping of focus of the different schemes and thus doubtful in achieving the intended outcomes.

With respect to activities of Department of Agricultural marketing, there are 146 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), which have established 146 main market yards and 352 sub market yards across different parts of Karnataka. The department had implemented seven developmental schemes (state sector: 2; centrally sponsored: 5) in 2009-10. Of seven schemes, four schemes had budget expenditure of less than Rs 25 Crore. Two schemes had budget outlay ranging from Rs 25 crore to Rs 50 crore. However, only one scheme had budget expenditure of more than Rs 50 crore.

The total amount spent on these developmental schemes stood at Rs 222.93 crore with the Centrally-sponsored schemes accounting for 94.4 per cent. Three schemes had accounted for over 85 per cent of total budget plan expenditure. These schemes included Strengthening of Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation, Grameena Bhandara Yojana and Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Other Allied Activities.

Analysis of available data and information compiled through field visits show that the schemes implemented by the Department of Agricultural Marketing are development-oriented. Except the minimum floor price scheme, which is considered to be a welfare scheme, all other developmental schemes are aimed at creating an efficient marketing system in the state through provision of basic market facilities and infrastructure. Timely completion of most of the market infrastructure schemes would go a long way in helping the farmers and consumers get better price for the produce. This would also encourage development of vertical and horizontal integration of markets and thereby better transmission of prices.

28. Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Study of Bellary District, Karnataka

– Dr G S Sastry

Desertification is a land degradation process that occurs predominantly in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions which leads to a persistent decline in economic productivity of land. Primarily, it is caused by human activities and climatic variations. Desertification is a complex process involving both natural and socio-economic components. Hence, for identification and assessment of the process, pattern, magnitude and possible impacts of desertification, a multi-disciplinary approach with inter-disciplinary

framework of analysis is of utmost significance. This study has developed desertification vulnerability index on the basis of a multi-disciplinary approach by using both natural and socio-economic resources using the principal component analysis and GIS framework. Bellary district which is afflicted with various development issues such as droughts, backwardness, improper mining, over-irrigation and associated effects of land degradation, siltation and water pollution has been selected for the study. For GIS analysis, the entire villages and towns of

Bellary district have been identified as 568 spatial polygons and a spatio-temporal analysis has been carried out using socio-economic data (1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census), and natural resources data (land use-latest IRS satellite imageries; climate, soil, terrain).

The analysis of available secondary data on various resources such as a) rainfall b) consumption of fertiliser per hectare of land, and c) pressure on agricultural lands due to agriculture, irrigation and livestock density have all indicated that desertification process has set in in the district and especially Bellary and Hospet talukas are more prone to desertification. A detailed spatial analysis of individual variables and as per the hypothesis identified under cause and consequences have indicated that while a) under cause, i) due to population pressure, regions around Bellary, Hospet, Kudalgi, and Sandur are vulnerable to desertification; ii) due to economic pressure, regions around Bellary, Hospet, Takalakote, Siriguppa, and Kudalgi are vulnerable to desertification; iii) due to intensive use of resources, regions around Bellary, Siriguppa, Sandur, Kudalgi are vulnerable to desertification. Similarly, in terms of consequences, Siriguppa, Kudalgi, H Bomanahalli regions are vulnerable to desertification.

A detailed correlation analysis of 13*13 variables for rural and 10*10 for urban regions have revealed several unique regional characteristics such as a) areas of high agricultural concentration have low infrastructure, b) SC and ST population are poorly endowed with infrastructure and agriculture resources, and c) urbanised areas have poor infrastructure and work participation. Three principal components were extracted to generate different socio-economically vulnerable scenarios for the region. It was very evident that the characterisation under component-1 and component -2 were very clear and consistent for over

four decades while, in the case of component-3, the characterisation varied over decade. This pattern has been consistent for both rural and urban regions.

Under the natural resources component, very rigorous analysis of natural resources has been attempted and the following natural resources indices have been derived. 1. Land use/Land cover, 2. Vegetation index, 3. Terrain index, 4. Soil index, 5. Climatic index, 6. Land capability, and 7. Land utilisation index. By integrating all the said indices using the GIS environment, the priority areas under natural resources which are vulnerable to desertification have been identified. The integrated analysis has shown that almost 18.32 per cent of total district area lies under highly vulnerable zone and 24.18 per cent area is under moderately vulnerable zone. The highly vulnerable areas are not evenly distributed over the district.

The natural resources priority zones are integrated with socio-economic priority zones of the principal component-2 into a single layer using the GIS environment to derive the most vulnerable areas for the desertification in the Bellary district. The vulnerability zone layer is integrated with Desertification Status Map for verification. The spatial assessment and analysis has revealed that in Bellary district, the magnitude of vulnerable area for desertification is 1379.198 Sq. km (25.32%). Further break-up shows that out of the total vulnerable area, 650.637 Sq. Km (14.70%) is high-prone area, while, 728.561 Sq. km (10.62%) is very high-prone area to desertification. The said area has been highly affected by the natural and human interference. In addition, about 3229.337 sq. Km (29.25%) of the area is under moderate vulnerability which is fragile, and if it not attended to with proper development intervention and conservation measures, this area may be converted into a desert-like land in a freak of time. The talukas that are under high-priority zones



with respect to both natural resources and socio-economic indicators are: Sandur, Kudligi, Hospet and Bellary. These talukas require further micro-level analysis of both natural resources and socio-economic components on a priority basis for the purpose of preparation of desertification

combating plan and its implementation at the gross root level. In fact, combating desertification at the micro-level in different countries is the prime objective of the UN Convention that came out with the popular slogan, 'Think globally and act locally'.

29. State-Level Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking System and Healthcare Financing in Karnataka

– Dr K Gayithri

Public expenditure decision-making in a number of countries is constrained by the inadequate data support largely in the form of 'outcomes/results' of the expenditure and partly by the scattered financial data by each source and activity. The governments have been tiding over these problems by way of an easy solution of 'line item incremental budgeting'. This method is largely input-based wherein year-on-year allocations represent a mark-up over the previous years, the size of increase itself largely getting influenced by the resource envelope. There are also instances, although rare, that attract across-the-board cuts in the event unexpected revenue shortfalls occurred irrespective of the dire need of certain kinds of investments. The incremental budget practices in the long run not only result in bloating of governmental expenditure but also at times lead to inadvertent misallocation of scarce public resources. Tendency to thinly spread limited resources on ever-expanding schemes for political gains is high.

The broad objectives of this study are: to develop a defined set of financial indicators to track the health budget and expenditure at the national and state (Karnataka) levels; to review the healthcare financing trends in Karnataka using the indicators developed for the purpose.

This study has made use of data from the Karnataka government budget papers and those of NRHM

society. This study group was a part of a larger project team put together by National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), Ministry of Health, New Delhi, to analyse various approaches and tools available for budget/expenditure tracking and recommend the most suitable approach, keeping in mind the resource and capacity constraints across all states in India and evolve a common analytical framework, methodology and template for the purpose.

Broad observations of the study include the following: Expenditure planning is the most important step in the direction of provision of services that reflect the needs of the society. Weak expenditure planning is a serious area of concern in developing countries like India in view of the poor data management both with reference to the financial data, i.e., the outlays and expenditures and also that of 'outcomes'.

While it is now universally recognised that the 'outcome' data are very critical in the expenditure planning process, unfortunately no efforts are made to identify appropriate indicators to reflect the outcomes and collect the required data. Putting in place such measures would require some more time and capacity building of the officers.

Alternatively, this study has made an attempt to develop an analytical framework with suggested

financial indicators for undertaking periodic health budget and expenditure tracking at the national and state levels. It is expected that these indicators would help improve the expenditure planning process at least on the 'inputs' front. The study has analysed the flow of funds from all sources and has developed 18 indicators that help identify the magnitude of resources flowing from each source and the activities into which they are flowing. Fund flow by the economic categorisation such as salary component, programme component etc., are being delineated to provide a better understanding of the resource use. An attempt to study the healthcare financing using these indicators reveal a very sad state of healthcare financing by the Government of Karnataka. In the first place, the state spends a very small share which was also getting adversely affected by the state's overall fiscal adversities. Health sector expenditure as a percent of Gross State Domestic Product has been low and on a decline. The sector still has inadequate infrastructure but not receiving adequate funding for the purpose. These trends very much indicate the need to insulate funding for important social sectors from fiscal adversities.

Karnataka's health sector development as indicated by various indicators is also not very satisfactory and the state does not compare very well in terms of the human development indicators with its southern counterparts like Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Ironically, Karnataka's per capita spending on healthcare is more or less on par with that of Tamil Nadu, but in terms of many indicators Tamil Nadu fares better.

These developments do indicate a need for better expenditure planning and implementation by the state of Karnataka. The kind of indicators developed in the present study and many similar indicators when used would help improve the planning process to strengthen the health intervention efforts by the government. However, this effort should not be limited to the mere usage of financial indicators as developed in this study, but should be extended to identification of appropriate 'outcome' indicators and data collection mechanisms put in place to collect the required data. Finally, these indicators should become the basis for expenditure planning in achieving the required allocative efficiency.

30. Infertility in India: Levels, Trends, Determinants and Consequences

– Dr T S Syamala

Although treatment and prevention for infertility are integral components of the ICPD programme of action, these programmes do not adequately focus on infertility in India's Reproductive and Child Health. Studies around the world have shown that infertility is a growing problem which needs immediate attention. This issue becomes more important in view of the fact that the available medical facilities in many developing countries are inadequate to address the issue. In the present Indian social and cultural context, where motherhood is often associated with woman's identity and desire for children is nearly universal, the impact of

infertility on women's life is considerable. However, the data on levels, trends and consequences of infertility are very limited in the Indian context, although few recent studies have attempted to address this issue.

Given this background this study aims to understand the levels, patterns and determinants of infertility in India using National Family Health Survey-3 data. It also explores the impact of infertility on women's life in terms of marital disruption, women's autonomy and exposure to domestic violence. The data show that the levels of infertility in India are



not alarmingly high. Overall, 2.3 per cent of the women can be classified as infertile in India. Although the overall prevalence of infertility is 2.3 per cent, there are regional variations in infertility levels. The prevalence of infertility is highest in the southern region and lowest in northern region. The state-wise variation shows that infertility prevalence is highest in Goa followed by Andhra Pradesh.

The overall trends in infertility show that the prevalence of infertility is increasing in India. Women who got married in the 1990s had significantly higher levels of infertility than women who married in 60s. Similarly, younger women had higher infertility prevalence than the older women.

The determinants of infertility with respect to various socio economic biological and life style related factors indicate that the socio economic factors such as place of residence, education, wealth index, caste and religion does not seem to play any significant role in determining the levels of infertility.

However, biological and life style related factors such as age at marriage, life style related factors such as exposure to drinking alcohol, smoking and chewing tobacco, and the BMI levels affect significantly the levels of infertility. Infertility levels were higher among those who married late, who had worst health habits and those who are overweight or obese.

Although the levels of infertility are low, the impact of infertility on women's life seems to be substantial. Higher rates of marital disruption in terms of divorce and separation were observed among infertile women. Infertile women had lower autonomy in terms of their involvement in household decision-making, freedom of movement and access to resources than women with children. They also had greater exposure to emotional and physical violence. Therefore, infertility cannot be treated as an individual problem; it has a wide range of social and health consequences. Therefore, infertility can definitely be considered an important public health issue with wider social implications.

31. A Study on Women Empowerment and Violence against Women in Karnataka

– Dr R Mutharayappa

The main focus of the study is to examine the factors affecting women's empowerment, women's control over spousal earnings, and to highlight prevalence of domestic violence. For this, the data available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) 1998-99 and 2005-06 were used. In these surveys, women's empowerment was measured more directly on a large scale and information was collected from women. The study measured evidence of women's household autonomy in terms of whether a woman takes decisions alone, jointly with her husband or with other members in the household. Secondly, the study measured prevalence of different forms of violence and women's attitude towards gender equality.

The study has found that women's household autonomy is increasing. Women's educational levels, work status and exposure to mass media increase their participating in household decisions. Higher percentage of women belonging to the 40+ age group, women who have three or more living children and women with marital duration of more than 20 years are likely to take decisions alone in the household. As the age advances, women enjoys more autonomy and likely to take decision alone. The data indicated that when women's age is higher than that of husbands and women who are more educated than their husbands tend to take decisions on their own. Women's autonomy depends on

women's earnings relative to the husbands' earnings. About one-third of the women whose earnings are more than their husbands' take decisions on their own. However, a substantial proportion of men do not earn any money irrespective of age or educational difference.

The data reveals that about three out of every five women agree that at least one reason for wife-beating is justified. The main reasons for the women who justify wife-beating are – when she neglects the home or children, when she goes out without telling the husband and when husband suspects that she is unfaithful, in that order. About 42 per cent of women have experienced different forms of violence. Women who experience sexual violence also

experience more severe forms of emotional and physical violence. Women who have higher education in the household enjoy higher household autonomy and such women experience less domestic violence. Couples who have equal age and education have the lowest prevalence of physical or sexual or emotional violence. Among the families where the husband does not earn any money for the family, a higher percentage of women experience physical, sexual and emotional violence. The data show that about two-thirds of women reported physical violence only because their husbands do not have any income. About 29 per cent of the women who are earning more than their husbands reported physical violence. When women are earning as much as their spouses, sexual violence is very less.

PROJECT REPORTS UNDER FINAL REVISION

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture: Schemes in Karnataka (Dr M Mahadeva) | 6. Migration from North-Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi (Prof M D Usha Devi) |
| 2. Evaluation of Udyogini Scheme in Karnataka (Dr K G Gayathridevi and Dr S Erappa) | 7. Functional Review of BBMP (Prof N Sivanna) |
| 3. The impact of Forest Coffee Certification Schemes on the Socio-Economic Sustainability: Case Studies from Nicaragua, India and Ethiopia (Dr Bibhu Prasad Nayak) | 8. Civil Society and Governance in Karnataka and AP (Dr V Anil Kumar) |
| 4. Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Ms B P Vani and Dr Veerashekharappa) | 9. Kaniyan, Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study (Dr V Ramaswamy) |
| 5. An Evaluation Study on Various Programmes/ Schemes Implemented at Various Coir Production Centers (Dr C Nanjundaiah) | 10. Teaching Family Life Education in Schools: A Study of Community Perceptions in India (Dr T N Bhat) |
| | 11. Reproductive Health Status of Adolescent Married Girls in Karnataka (Dr C S Veeramatha) |



12. **Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data and Orientation Programme for Senior-Level Officials** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)
13. **Contours of Elite and Programme Capture in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
14. **Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran, Dr K Gayithri, Prof Usha Devi, Prof K S James, Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Ms B P Vani)
15. **District-Level Funds Flow and Expenditure Analysis Under NRHM in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu** (Dr K Gayithri)
16. **Population Pressure and Environmental Degradation: Regional Study for India/ Karnataka** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
17. **Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)** (Dr T N Bhat)
18. **Evaluation of the Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme** (Dr V Ramaswamy)

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

1. **State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development (Part-2)** (Dr G B Lokesh)
Date of Commencement : October 2007
Expected Date of Completion : April 2011
2. **Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops (Consolidated)** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
Date of Commencement : October 2007
Expected Date of Completion : April 2011
3. **Comprehensive District Development Plan (C-DDP) (Bagalkot District)** (Dr S Erappa)
Date of Commencement : November 2008
Expected Date of Completion : December 2010
4. **Market Integration of Major Agricultural Markets in India/Karnataka** (Dr M J Bhende)
Date of Commencement : October 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011
5. **Impact of NREGS on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration with All-India Coverage: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement : September 2009
Expected Date of Completion : April 2011
6. **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011
7. **Economics of Fodder Cultivation and its Processing and Marketing: Karnataka and a Consolidated Study** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
Date of Commencement : September 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

8. Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy Growing States (Dr G B Lokesh)

Date of Commencement : September 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

9. Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth (Prof R S Deshpande, Dr G B Lokesh and Dr Elumalai Kannan)

Date of Commencement : February 2010
Expected Date of Completion : March 2012

10. Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring (Dr M J Bhende, Dr N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu and Prof R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

11. Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Prof D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : June 2007
Expected Date of Completion : May 2012

12. Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plan for Chickaballapura District (CDDP-Chickaballapura Project) (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)

Date of Commencement : November 2008
Expected Date of Completion : June 2011

13. Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers (Prof D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : August 20, 2010
Expected Date of Completion : December 2012

14. Pilot BPL Census Survey in Karnataka (Dr M Devendra Babu)

Date of Commencement : August 25, 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

15. A Comparative Study of the Health Insurance Schemes in Karnataka (Prof D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : December 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

16. Baseline Study of Flora, Fauna at Proposed Uranium Mining Site at Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)

Date of Commencement : March 2010
Expected Date of Completion : March 2012

17. Review of Developmental Programmes and Schemes of the Departments of Forests, Ecology & Environment, Expenditure Reforms Commission (Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)

Date of Commencement : August 2010
Expected Date of Completion : April 2011

18. Assessing the Environmental Burden of Disease of Air Pollution: A Case Study of two Metropolitan Cities - Bangalore and Hyderabad. Ministry of Environment and Forests (Dr S Manasi and Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)

Date of Commencement : September 2010
Expected Date of Completion : August 2012

19. Tata Coffee Ltd: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)

Date of Commencement : March 2011
Expected Date of Completion : January 2012

20. Public Financial Accountability in Karnataka (Dr K Gayithri)

Date of Commencement : June 2008
Expected Date of Completion : December 2011

21. Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipur and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by Using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods (Dr C Nanjundaiah)

Date of Commencement : July 2008
Expected Date of Completion : June 2011



22. Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management – An Assessment of the Challenges to the State (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)

Date of Commencement : October 2008
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

23. Estimation of Public and Private Investments and Consumption of Goods and Services in Karnataka (Prof M R Narayana and Ms B P Vani)

Date of Commencement : August 2009
Expected Date of Completion : July 2011

24. Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD (Prof M R Narayana)

Date of Commencement : November 6, 2009
Expected Date of Completion : July 31, 2011

25. Study on Framework for Assessing Performance and Outcome Monitoring of Schemes/Programmes implemented by GoK (Dr K Gayithri)

Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

26. Study on Government Subsidies in Karnataka (Dr K Gayithri and others)

Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

27. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Andhra Pradesh (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

28. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – MP (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

29. Implementation of Revival Package for STCCS – Bihar (Dr Veerashekharappa and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

30. A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka (Prof S Madheswaran and Dr Manohar S Yadav)

Date of Commencement : December 2010
Expected Date of Completion : September 2011

31. India and Globalisation: Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)

Date of Commencement : March 2011
Expected Date of Completion : April 2012

32. Evaluation study on Conservation of Magadi Fort, undertaken by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums (Dr C Nanjundaiah)

Date of Commencement : March 2011
Expected Date of Completion : August 2011

33. District Human Development Report for Davanagere (Prof N Sivanna)

Date of Commencement : May 2009
Expected Date of Completion : July 2011

34. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: A Study of Spatial and Temporal Dimensions (Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr M Lingaraju)

Date of Commencement : July 2010
Expected Date of Completion : July 2011

35. Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile Around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka (Dr K S Umamani, Dr R Mutharayappa and Prof K S James)

Date of Commencement : January 2010
Expected Date of Completion : June 2012

36. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) Monitoring in Bangalore Rural, Chikmagalore, Chitradurga, Kodagu and Tumkur Districts (Prof M D Usha Devi)

Date of Commencement : January 2011
Expected Date of Completion : June 2011

37. Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities (Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Prof N Sivanna)

Date of Commencement : December 2008
Expected Date of Completion : September 2011

38. Impact Evaluation of SANKYA Programme of Computer Education (Prof N Sivanna)

Date of Commencement : September 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

39. Urban Governance and Planning in Karnataka (Dr V Anil Kumar)

Date of Commencement : October 2009
Expected Date of Completion : September 2011

40. Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Four Southern States (Prof S N Sangita and Dr Anil Kumar V)

Date of Commencement : April 2010
Expected Date of Completion : July 2011

41. Kodava Identity and Culture (Dr Manohar S Yadav)

Date of Commencement : July 2009
Expected Date of Completion : August 2011

42. Programme of Subsidy (Incentives) for Value-Based Quality Films in Karnataka (Prof G K Karanth)

Date of Commencement : June 2010
Expected Date of Completion : April 30, 2011

43. Evaluation of Housing Scheme for Devadasis under Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme (Dr V Ramaswamy)

Date of Commencement : December 2010
Expected Date of Completion : April 15, 2011

44. Women Presidents and Women Representatives in the Grama Panchayats of Karnataka (Dr Anand Inbanathan)

Date of Commencement : March 2011
Expected Date of Completion : September 2011

45. Development of Primary Health Care Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka (Dr T N Bhat)

Date of Commencement : June 2009
Expected Date of Completion : April 2011

46. Social Support and Health of the Elderly in India (Dr Lekha Subaiya)

Date of Commencement : October 2009
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

47. Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)

Date of Commencement : November 2009
Expected Date of Completion : December 2011

48. Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest Poor (Prof K S James and Dr Lekha Subaiya)

Date of Commencement : April 2010
Expected Date of Completion : December 2011

49. A Study on Nutrition and Childhood Diseases in Karnataka (Ministry Project) (Dr R Mutharayappa)

Date of Commencement : October 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011

50. Engendering Governance: A Study of Gendered Governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka (Prof N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathri Devi)

Date of Commencement : January 2010
Expected Date of Completion : May 2011



5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND REFRESHER COURSES ORGANISED

1. Workshop on 'Evaluation and Monitoring C-DAPs by AERCs'

The ADRTC of ISEC hosted a workshop on 'Evaluation and Monitoring C-DAPs by AERCs' on April 29, 2010. It was attended among others by Prof Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission; Dr Sadamate, Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission; Dr B S Bhandari, Adviser (AER), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; Dr H S Sur, Consultant, Planning Commission, Government of India; Shri N C Muniyappa, Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka; Shri Baburao Mudbi, Commissioner of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka; Shri K V Sarvesh, Director, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka; and Office in-charge/directors of AERCs. Dr M J Bhende, Associate Professor, ADRTC, coordinated the workshop.

Prof RS Deshpande, Director of ISEC, welcomed the participants. Prof Abhijit Sen, who presided, emphasised the importance of evaluation and monitoring of C-DAPs. AERCs should check whether districts have followed the Instruction Manual and adopted the bottom-up approach, and whether they had consultation at the grassroots level. The AERCs should also make sure that all the stakeholders contributed in the preparation of C-DAP. The process should start with Gram Sabhas.

Prof Sen suggested that whenever the AERCs visited districts or villages for field work, they should enquire about the C-DAP, try to interact with the people and try to emphasise the role of decentralised planning or planning for development by the people or stakeholders in the area.

Prof Deshpande elaborated the methodology adopted for preparation of C-DAPs and need for capacity building for government officials as well as for elected PRI representatives at all levels, so that they could prepare their own plans. Empowerment and capacity building of stakeholders at different levels will enable the stakeholders to prepare their plans for agricultural development.

During the course of his visits, Dr Sur found that many officials from agriculture and line departments were not aware of the process of C-DAP preparation and the constitution of DPC as envisaged in the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. He said that in many districts VAPU, BAPU did not exist. Shri N C Muniyappa said the C-DAP and SAPs were very good documents. However, he said it was difficult to convince the district officials to adhere to the C-DAP as there was a gap between budgetary allocations envisaged in the C-DAP and actual allocation for 2010-11.

Dr Bhende presented the status of C-DAP evaluation by different AERCs. It was also brought to the notice of the Chairman that the number of C-DAPs actually evaluated by different AERCs was invariably less than what they had agreed to. Dr Bhende highlighted the important observations from evaluation reports of C-DAPs of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Office in-charge of AERCs from Maharashtra, Waltair, Chennai and Bhagalpur also shared their experiences related to C-DAP evaluation exercise in their jurisdiction.

Dr Bhende and others reported that TSI, which was supposed to only advise in the preparation of C-DAP, was fully managing the task without involving line departments. In most of the cases information was not collected from Gram Sabhas. No meetings were held at GP level. No PRA or FGD were conducted. Many C-DAP reports were devoid of vision documents and a few contained vision documents with non-attainable targets. No government or NGO programme found place in the

C-DAP. No effort was made to address emerging challenges from global trade and/or climate change. Innovative approaches for improving the livelihood and economic condition of the people in the area were missing from many C-DAPs. SWOT analysis was not done properly in most of the districts. Summary tables were not prepared to synthesise needs/problems, potentials in participatory mode. Projects and works were not identified based on prioritised needs, benefit expected, expenditure involved or availability of needed material or infrastructure. Also the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for C-DAPs was not suggested in most of the reports. No attempt was made for financial inclusion and empowerment of tribal women who contributed substantially in agricultural operations. There was some discussion on streamlining of evaluation of C-DAPs by the AERCs and disbursement of payment by the Ministry of Agriculture, GOI / Planning Commission for the evaluation work undertaken by the AERCs. The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr Bhende.

2. Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 9

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was started with the initiative of faculty members of ISEC in 1993. The first lecture was delivered by Professor A Vaidyanathan in February 1993. The Ninth L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered on April 29, 2010 by the renowned economist, Prof Abhijit Sen, on **Inclusive Growth**. Prof Sen has a PhD in Economics from the University of Cambridge. He is Professor of economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University and at present holds the position of Member, Planning Commission. In his lecture, Prof Sen emphasised on growth embedded with equitable distribution and explained how the benefits of high growth in the post-liberalisation era did not percolate to the deprived sections of society. This increased the wedge between the rich and the poor leading to slow decline in percentage of people living below the

poverty line. He revealed how the UPA government in its previous and the present tenure was trying to make the growth pro-poor. Welfare programmes, such as NREGA, Food Security etc., were meant for reaching to the deprived sections. The process of planning was being decentralised through the process of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana which gave authority to the local governance to prepare need-based planning. Answering questions from the audience, he hoped that the food inflation would come down with better rabi harvest and expected good monsoon this year. The lecture was attended not only by the staff of the ISEC (faculty, administration and students) but also by visitors from all over Bangalore, including Bangalore University, IIM, the University of Agricultural Sciences etc.



3. Orientation Programme on 'The World Bank and its Knowledge Resources'

Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, in collaboration with Public Information Center, The World Bank, India Office, New Delhi, organised an Orientation Programme on '**The World Bank and its Knowledge Resources**' on April 30, 2010. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande presided over the programme and gave introductory remarks about the World Bank and its contribution to India. Dr K Prakash, ISEC Deputy Librarian, welcomed the resource persons and the participants of the programme. Mrs Hema

Balasubramanian and Mrs Sunita Malhotra of the World Bank presented an overview of the programme. Mrs Leela proposed a vote of thanks. The participants of the programme mainly consisted of librarians, researchers and professionals. Resource persons and participants of the programme were of the unanimous view that the orientation programme was very useful. Publications brought out by the World Bank were also exhibited during the programme. Certificates were issued to all the participants.

4. Workshop on 'Preparation of Policy Briefs and Action Plan for Implementation of Pro-Poor Policies'

A one-day workshop on **Preparation of Policy Briefs and Action Plan for Implementation of Pro-Poor Policies** was organised at ISEC on May 25, 2010. The workshop was a part of studies sponsored by FAO and Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, on '*Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India with Special Reference to Small-Scale Culture Fisheries and Non-Timber Forest Products*', completed by ISEC, and '*Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Growth & Poverty Alleviation*' completed by NCAP, New Delhi. The main purpose of the workshop was to crystalise suggestions and recommendations based on the findings of these two reports and elicit comments and suggestions on drafts of policy briefs and action plan for implementing new pro-poor policies. The workshop was attended by experts, like Prof Ramesh Chand, Prof S Bisalaiah, Prof V M Rao, Dr Smita Sirohi, Prof Dinesh Marothia, Shri Lacchman Nayak, Secretary, CPDA, Orissa; Shri Pradeep Varma, Expert, NTFP, Chhattisgarh; and Dr P C Bodh, Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture, Government

of India. The study on '*Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India with Special Reference to Small-Scale Culture Fisheries and Non-Timber Forest Products*' was carried out at the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of ISEC. It covers Orissa and Chhattisgarh states. The study brought out the institutional dimensions for effective use of common pool resources like multi-use common water bodies and forests. The other study on '*Infrastructure Development for Agricultural Growth and Poverty Alleviation*' was carried out by Dr Smita Sirohi, NCAP, New Delhi. The study covers new types of investments that are growth-inclusive and contribute to reduction in poverty. In all, 25 participants from various academic institutions, NCAP, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and ISEC attended the workshop. The workshop was coordinated by Prof R S Deshpande in his capacity as Project Director and was presided over by Prof Ramesh Chand, Director, NCAP, New Delhi, and Dr P C Bodh, Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

5. Round-Table on 'Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/ Programme Capture'

The Institute organised a one-day round-table on **Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs): The Case of Elite/ Programme Capture** on June 28, 2010, in collaboration with NCAER and IDRC. The Round-Table discussed the research findings of NCAER and ISEC as well as those by other researchers from south India with representatives of PRIs, NGOs and academic institutions. The specific questions addressed in this meet were: What is the evidence of elite capture and corruption in decentralised forms of governance? How does such capture usually take place in decentralised institutions? What methods are adopted by households to combat capture?

Mr Mani Shankar Aiyar, former Union Minister for Panchayati Raj, GoI, delivered the inaugural address, while the keynote address was delivered by Dr S S Meenakshi Sundaram, IAS (retd), formerly Secretary, GoI. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, chaired the inaugural session.

About 50 participants representing PRIs, NGOs and academic institutions from south India as well as from NCAER attended the Round-Table. Dr D Rajasekhar, Dr Devendra Babu and Ms R Manjula from the Centre for Decentralisation and Development of ISEC coordinated Round-Table.

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

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on '**Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface**' for post-graduate students from Nordic countries from July 4-31, 2010. Totally 10 post-graduate students from universities in Sweden, Finland and Denmark participated in the course. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 7.5 ECTS (European Union Credits).

The first week of the course introduced the participants to general issues relating to Indian culture and environment, environment and economy interface, human well-being and sustainable development. The second week of the

course familiarised the students with urban environment covering issues like water management, ecological architecture and sustainable cities and rainwater harvesting. The third week covered themes on biodiversity conservation and forest management, environmental movements with Indian case studies from the Western Ghats and the Himalayan biodiversity hotspots. The fourth week covered themes on trade and environment, and common property regimes. The students were taken to three field visits – (a) Green Buildings in co-ordination with Biome Architects, (b) E-parisara – a formal recycling plant and to informal recycling areas, and (c) comparison of a developed and a developing village – Shivalli (Bangalore rural District). The field visits were meant to practically make students aware of various aspects relating to the environment (problems and solutions) in India.



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

The resource persons of the course were drawn both from within the Institute and outside and included eminent persons such as Prof G Thimmiah, Prof V M Rao, Prof N H Ravindranath, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Dr C Rajasekaran, Dr R Siva, Prof M K Ramesh, and such others.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants. Dr A N Yellappa Reddy, retired

IFS Officer and noted environmentalist, delivered the inaugural address. Certificates were distributed to the course participants by Director, ISEC, who also delivered the valedictory address. A representative from NCI, India, also took part in the valedictory function. Feedback on both the academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants through a structured feedback form, designed for the course. The feedback is useful for modifying the course.

Dr K G Gayathridevi and Dr Sunil Nautiyal, faculty, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

7. Round-Table Discussion on Local Governance

The Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair of ISEC organised a round-table discussion on local governance on July 12, 2010. The panel of participants included Prof Vijayendra Rao, of the World Bank; Prof B K Chandrashekhar, former minister, Government of Karnataka; Prof S S Meenakshisundaram of NIAS; Prof Vinod Vyasulu of CBPS; and Professors R S Deshpande, Siddharth Swaminathan and N Sivanna of ISEC. Prof Deshpande, Director of ISEC, welcomed the gathering and introduced the main speaker Prof Vijayendra Rao. Prof Rao presented the results from an extensive study of *gram panchayats* in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The talk, 'the Grammar of *Gram Sabha*', shed light on the deliberative decision-making processes at local level government institutions, particularly on issues such

as "who participates," "whose preferences are represented," and "who benefits" at *gram sabha* meetings. He said that more land a person owned, the higher the likelihood of his/her preference being mentioned in the meeting and the longer the preference discussed. Also, higher was the likelihood that a decision was taken on the preference. He also noted that higher village literacy and the presence of higher level officials during village meetings tended to mitigate the power of the landed. At the same time, the voices of the disadvantaged castes, while not dominating the meeting, were also heard, but the preferences of Muslims were given less time. Prof Rao's talk was followed by a discussion on the structure and processes within local government institutions, views from the ground, as well as policy implications of greater administrative and political reform.

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

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC organised two non-residential courses on 'Administrative, Managerial

and Engineering Training' for the newly appointed engineers from Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB). The first course was

during July 12-17, 2010 (coordinated by Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha) and the second was held during August 16-21, 2010 (coordinated by Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha and Dr Sunil Nautiyal). In all, 46 young engineers were trained on the subjects during the two courses.

Broadly, the aim of the training programmes was to sensitize, provide skills and give an orientation to Project Implementing Officers from BWSSB.

The objectives were to:

1. Make the Trainee Officers understand the importance of water and wastewater – in the global and the Indian scenarios, and particularly in the context of Bangalore City;
2. Make a situational analysis of the existing water supply and sewerage facilities in Bangalore and augmentation of projects under way;
3. To enable the officers to acquire additional and necessary skills related to Project Management and Implementation;
4. To enable the officers to strategically conceptualise, plan and execute projects, and
5. To enhance their capacities to manage infrastructure projects for growth and development.

It was expected that after the training course the project implementing team (trainees) will be able to:

- 1) understand the importance of project management, effective and efficient service delivery, particularly related to water supply and sewage treatment and management, and 2) manage and administer their institutions in more effective and efficient ways.

These capacity-building training programmes were based on the workshop mode, comprising lecturers, panel discussions, SWOT analysis, logical framework analysis, field visits, presentation of case studies' and interactive and participatory methods. Reading material and hand-outs were provided during the course period.

In addition to the in-house faculty, expert resource persons were invited to take the classes / sessions. The following topics were covered in the training courses: 1) Evolution of BWSSB and its achievements, 2) Existing water supply and sewerage system, 3) Projects under execution, 4) Project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation through WEAP, 5) Process monitoring for project management – indicators and parameters, 6) Project management skills 7) SWOT Analysis – gap analysis – desk work – examples from projects, 8) Right to Information Act and Transparency in Administration, 9) Capacity Mapping Stress Management and Team Building, and 10) Evaluation and Feed. The programme concluded with a valedictory session.

9. Certificate Course in 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme)

The second in the series of ISEC's Certificate Course in 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' (CCMASSR), was held during July 12-24, 2010. A group of post-graduates, researchers and development practitioners from the State and civil society organisations from different parts of the

country and outside participated in the course. Inaugurating the course, ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande briefly explained the details of the course.

The resource persons for the course included the faculty of the Institute and experts from outside,



including Prof Maitreyi Krishna Raj, Prof Abdul Aziz, Dr Anup Dhar and others. Three sessions were held every day, each spanning 90 minutes (70 minutes for teaching and 20 minutes for discussion). The first week of the course was spent on introducing the participants to theoretical aspects of 'approaches and methods' of social science research. The second week was devoted to accommodating the needs of participants in terms of their ongoing research work as well as issues and questions relating to research methodology. The resource persons gave them valuable suggestions on furthering their research pursuits. Topics starting from selection of a research problem, setting up of study objectives, deciding the appropriate tools for data collection, analysing the data, use of statistical packages like SPSS, and writing of the report were discussed.

A field trip was also organised under the guidance

of Prof Abdul Aziz, former Professor of Economics, ISEC, to provide the participants with an exposure to rural problems and to test the tools of data collection learnt in the class. During the last two days of the course, each participant prepared and presented a seminar paper based on a topic to demonstrate his/her understanding of research methodology as taught in the course. These presentations were assessed by experts invited from amongst the ISEC faculty, combining the paper with the class room interactions and presentation skills.

The valedictory session was presided over by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC. He also distributed certificates to the participants and addressed them. Dr K G Gayathridevi, Associate Faculty, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course, assisted by Ms Sahithi Sanaka.

10. Training of Trainers and Workshop on 'Financial Performance Indicators for Micro-insurance'

The Training of Trainers and Workshop on 'Financial Performance Indicators for Micro-insurance' was organised at the Institute in collaboration with GTZ, Germany; ADA, Luxembourg; and BRS, Belgium, during July 19-23, 2010. The training course covered the following topics: 1) Micro-insurance Performance Analysis: General Overview; 2) Understanding Financial Statements for Micro-insurance; 3) Measuring Financial Performance in Micro-insurance: The key principles; 4) Measuring Financial Performance in Micro-insurance: The Key Indicators;

and 5) The Fact-sheet: A User-friendly Tool to Compute Ratios and Create Graphs. The training programme was meant to develop trainers from micro-insurance providers in south Asia. The participants were from India, Bangladesh, Canada, Luxembourg, Belgium and Germany.

The training programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Head, and Ms R Manjula, Senior Research Assistant, Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

11. Training Programme on 'Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of the Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Abroad'

Even though India is a founder-member of WTO and has signed the agreement way back in 1994, a majority of the people are not aware of the WTO articles. There are many myths and notions about WTO among different stakeholders from agriculture and allied sectors. Awareness about the WTO agreements, tariffs, quality and other technical requirements etc is essential for the officials from the agriculture and line departments, producers, traders and other stakeholders to promote export of agricultural products.

Keeping this in view, the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Trade Wing, the Government of India, requested ISEC to conduct two training programmes for capacity building on the issues related to WTO to improve competitiveness of Indian agriculture. Both the training programmes were coordinated by Dr M J Bhende from ADRTC. The first programme, conducted on August 3-4, 2010, trained officials from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra. The second training programme was conducted on August 26-27, 2010, for 20 Deputy Directors (Training) and 6 agriculture officers from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka.

The training programme included lectures and discussions on history/origin of WTO, WTO and Agriculture Policy, Organic Farming and Certification, Agreement on Sanitary and

Phytosanitary Measures, Locating Export Markets and Export Procedures for Agricultural Commodities and Products, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and IPR issues in Agriculture and its importance in international trade.

The resource persons were drawn from the faculty members of ISEC, Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (IIHR), Hesaragatta, Bangalore, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, as well as from the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore. The first training programme was inaugurated by Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, while the second programme was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director of ISEC. Dr K V Sarvesh, Director (Agriculture), GoK, delivered a lecture on 'Karnataka Agriculture in the Globalising World'. The valedictory lecture for the first programme was delivered by Prof V M Rao, former member of CACP. Shri N C Muniyappa, Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, delivered the valedictory lecture for the second batch, when certificates were given to the participants. Feedback on the programme was collected from the participants using a structured response sheet. All the lectures were highly appreciated by the participants. Shri P D Watharkar, Director of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, was very happy with the content of the programme and requested ISEC to conduct a few more programmes for their staff.



12. Workshop on 'Sub-National Estimation of XI FYP/MDG Indicators: A Case of Two Districts in Karnataka and Rajasthan'

With regard to the on-going research project, 'Sub-National Estimation of MDG Indicators: An Analysis of Two States with Differential Quality of Data', funded by UNFPA, a one-day workshop was held on August 30, 2010, to discuss the draft report

of the study and preparation of a manual for the use of the district-level officials to estimate regularly the MDG Indicators. The workshop was co-ordinated by Prof K S James, Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC, Bangalore.

13. Two-day workshop to discuss the first phase of the study 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies'

A workshop was organised to discuss the first phase of the study on 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies', funded by UNFPA during August 31-September 1, 2010. There were seven studies initiated as part of the first phase of the study.

Dr Marc Derveeuw, UNFPA representative in India, presided over the inaugural session and delivered the inaugural address. Altogether, nine papers were presented and discussed in the workshop. Prof K S James, Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC, co-ordinated the workshop.

14. Training on Socio-Economic Survey of Households in Karnataka (Pilot BPL Census Survey)

Training of District Coordinators and Enumerators

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, has taken a set of initiatives to pretest the household and village schedules under Pilot BPL Census Survey in the selected districts of various states. The MoRD has adopted a different approach, methodology and implementation mechanism with regard to poverty estimation in the country.

In Karnataka, 14 villages (one in each of the 14 districts) have been identified for undertaking the survey of households and villages. The Institute for Social and Economic Change, being the Technical

Support Institution for Government of Karnataka, has been entrusted with the task of providing inputs, capacity building, overseeing the survey and computerisation of the data.

As part of the above, ISEC organised two capacity-building programmes for the district coordinators and enumerators. The first programme was held during September 2-3, 2010 and the second during September 8-9, 2010. The main focus of the training programme was to make the participants acquaint themselves with the poverty scenario in India in general and understanding of various blocks of the household and village schedules for filling them, in particular.

15. Workshop on Policies for Inclusion in India and Beyond

A workshop on 'Policies for Inclusion in India and Beyond' was organised by the Institute in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the London School of Economics, UK, during September 2-3, 2010. The workshop, organised as a part of the long-term research study on 'Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth' undertaken at ISEC in collaboration with the two British institutions, was held in two parts. The first part was a public lecture (held on September 2, 2010) in which Professor Maitreesh Ghatak, London School of Economics, spoke on 'Delivery of Public Services: Models, Experiments and Policy'. While Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the meeting, Prof R S Deshpande welcomed the participants. Prof N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, also participated.

The second part of the workshop, held on September 3, 2010, involved a full day of interaction between academics and policy-makers. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr S V Ranganath, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka. There were three sessions: health insurance, empowerment, and children and schools. In each of the sessions, academics briefly summarised research findings. A practitioner or policymaker was invited to comment, followed by an open discussion. In all, about 65 participants representing the government, civil society organisations and academic institutions from India, and academic institutions from UK, Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria attended the meeting.

This workshop was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Head, and Ms R Manjula, Senior Research Assistant, Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

16. State-Level Workshop on the Findings of the Study 'Engendering Governance' in Karnataka

As part of its project design for disseminating research findings among the different stakeholders, a state-level workshop was organised on September 20, 2010 at ISEC on the project 'Engendering Governance'. The participants included the Project Director from TISS, Dr Manjula Bharathy, several experts and academicians, representatives of a few NGOs, Grama Panchayats and Government officials. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC. Prof N Sivanna, Project Director for the state of Karnataka, gave the welcome address and introduced the project theme, methodology and design. Dr Bharathy presented the details of the project as it was carried out in the three states of Bihar, Karnataka and Rajasthan. In the session that followed, the main findings of the study

were presented by Dr K G Gayathridevi, Project Co-Director, and Mr A Prakash, Research Officer. There were four panelists hailing from different academic backgrounds who reviewed the presentation paper and gave their comments and observations: Prof Meenakshi Sundaram (visiting professor, NIAS), Prof Siddharth Swaminathan (RK Hegde Chair Professor, ISEC), Prof M D Ushadevi (Professor and Head of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC) and Dr Sudha (Professor of Political Science, Government College, Chikkaballapur). There was a good discussion by participants where suggestions for improving the report were made. The Chairperson of the workshop, Prof Abdul Aziz, provided an overall critique of the report and suggestions for improvement. A



significant feature of the workshop was that a number of elected representatives, who had come from different parts of the state, made valuable

interventions during the presentation and clarified on many issues. The workshop was coordinated by Prof N Sivanna and Dr K G Gayathridevi.

17. Workshop on 'Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy'

As part of the CPIGD's research project, 'Civil Society and Governance in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh', two half-day workshops were held, one in CESS, Hyderabad, and the other in ISEC, Bangalore. Both the workshops addressed the following questions in the context of the two states:

- ❖ What are the perceptions of civil society regarding the nature and processes of governance?
- ❖ Has governing process truly become a network of relationships through which public policy process takes place?
- ❖ Is civil society influencing public policy? If so how, and through what policy processes, and to what extent? What are the hurdles faced by civil society in influencing the public policy?

The Hyderabad workshop was held on September 3, 2010 at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Hyderabad. The workshop, 'Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in Andhra Pradesh', was organised in collaboration with the NGO, Centre for World Solidarity (CWS) with which the research is being conducted. Dr V Anil Kumar represented ISEC and made the lead presentation which was followed by detailed discussion. The workshop was chaired by Professor Gopinath Reddy from the CESS, and was attended by Professor Manoj Panda, Director, CESS; Professor G Haragopal, Professor Emeritus, HCU; Dr Gyana Prakasham, Executive Director of CWS; and Dr Shyamala, Chief of the Governance Programme of CWS. A representative of OXFAM, research scholars from the Department of Political Science and the

Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) of Osmania University, and faculty members and doctoral scholars from CESS attended the workshop.

The Bangalore workshop was held on November 3, 2010 at ISEC. The workshop, 'Civil Society, Governance and Public Policy in Karnataka', was organised by ISEC in collaboration with the NGOs, MYRADA and Janaagraha. The inaugural session was chaired by ISEC Director Professor R S Deshpande. Dr V Anil Kumar made the theme presentation. The second session of the workshop was chaired by Mr Arvind Risbud from MYRADA. The workshop was attended by Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Prof Siddarth Swaminathan, Prof N Sivanna, Dr Veerashekharappa, Dr Anand Inbanathan, and Dr CM Lakshmana (all from ISEC); Shri Arvind Risbud from MYRADA, Ms Unna V Govindarajan from Janaagraha and a representative from Azim Premji Foundation made their presentations in the workshop. Representatives from CSCS and the Institute of Public Health, Bangalore, and doctoral scholars from ISEC also attended it. The workshop generated discussion on the concepts and processes of civil society, governance and public policy in Karnataka. The idea is to incorporate the main points of the presentations and discussions during the two workshops into the study on 'Civil Society and Governance in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh' and to facilitate critical reflection on the relationship between civil society and governance and public policy. Both the workshops witnessed intense discussions on the concepts and processes of civil society, governance and public policy in the two states.

18. Training Workshop on 'Demographic Computations: Multi-state Population Projection'

The Population Research Centre, ISEC, in collaboration with IIASA, Austria, and TIFAC, New Delhi, conducted a training workshop on 'Demographic Computations: Multi-state Population Projection' during November 9-13, 2010 at ISEC, Bangalore. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the basic analytical skills and help gain knowledge of multistate demography and Excel tools for demographic analysis. The five-day training included lectures, practical sessions and assignments.

Twenty candidates were selected for the training from among 50 applicants and three from Bhutan were sponsored by UNFPA. The participants included PhD students and researchers, below the Associate Professor level, from different parts of India. Dr K C Samir from World Population Program at IIASA, Dr Anne Goujon, also from World Population Program at IIASA, and Dr K S James, ISEC, were the resource persons for the workshop.

19. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Smt. Arundhati Nag, eminent theatre personality, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on the topic, 'My Journey in Theatre' on December 10, 2010. Professor K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the function.

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

20. Research Training Workshop on Health Inequalities: Measures and Models

A training workshop on '**Health Inequalities: Measures and Models**' was held during January 8-10, 2011 at ISEC. The participants, numbering 19, were drawn from different parts of India. The selection of the candidates was based on an advertisement and around 80 applications had been received and 19 were selected. In addition, 8 candidates from ISEC also attended the workshop. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC. The workshop had eight technical sessions which were all held in the morning hours. In the afternoon, practicals were held. Each participant was first given a computer to work on the practicals. For the

convenience of the practical sessions, the participants were divided into six groups and each one was given different data sets to work on and to present their findings. The training included from basic measures in inequality to very advanced techniques like multi-level modeling. On an average, the participants were able to grasp the techniques and the practical sessions were useful in making them equipped to undertake such tasks later in their career.

The overall feedback of the training was extremely positive and the participants appreciated the quality of the training and the necessity of more such



programmes in the future to equip themselves in enhancing the tools and techniques of measuring health inequalities. They also felt that as it is a

technical training, it is important to follow this up in the future so that more advanced level of training can be imparted to them.

21. International Research Seminar on Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil (Measurement, Evidence & Policy)

A two-day Seminar on **Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil from Micro Data: Measurement, Evidence and Policy** was held during January 11-12, 2011 at ISEC. This seminar was jointly coordinated by ISEC, Bangalore, the University of Southampton, UK and CEDEPLAR, Brazil, under the project *"Inequalities in Access to Healthcare in Brazil and India: Closing the Gap for the Poorest-poor"* funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Altogether 38 participants

attended the seminar including PRC faculty. Dr Sabu Padmadas from University of Southampton, UK and Dr K S James from ISEC jointly coordinated the seminar. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr Gita Sen, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. Her inaugural address was on the topic *"Health Inequalities in India before and after economic reforms: evidence from the National Sample Survey"*. The seminar had totally five technical sessions.

22. Founders' Day and Prof VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture

The Institute celebrated its Founders' Day on January 20, 2011. As part of the celebration, Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was organised. Prof Deepak Nayyar, Professor of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered the eighth Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on **Paradox of Rapid Growth and Persistent Poverty: A Tale of Two Countries**.

On this occasion, Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Prize for the best thesis in Economics was given to Dr Amalendu Jyotishi and Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes for two PhD students (Mr Avishek Chanda in Economics and Mr Shiju Joseph

in Sociology) for securing highest marks in the PhD coursework were distributed by Prof KRS Murthy. The programme was well attended by special invitees, founder/board members, faculty, staff and students. Prizes were distributed to winners in sports and other events organized to mark the occasion.

Shri S V Ranganath, IAS, Chief Secretary of Government of Karnataka was the Chief Guest. Prof. KRS Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC presided over the function. Prof R S Deshpande, Director of ISEC welcomed the participants and Prof G K Karanth proposed a vote of thanks.

23. One-day Workshop on Decentralisation in Education: Enabling Structure to Plan-Implement-Review

One Day Workshop on **Decentralisation in Education: Enabling Structures to Plan-Implement-Review**, was organised by the Institute in collaboration with *Prajayatna*, Bangalore on February 4, 2011. The prime objective of the workshop was to discuss in detail the structural and procedural aspects of enabling educational structures working especially at the grassroots level for ensuring quality education. The discussions were centred around issues pertaining to role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in promotion of education and their institutional linkages with School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMCs) and department of education, educational planning from school up to state level and experiences of *Prajayatna* in the working of SDMCs. The presentations in the first technical session raised very important issues pertaining to functioning of

SDMCs and these were further discussed in group discussions. Several recommendations were made to strengthen the working of SDMCs, particularly in maintaining good horizontal linkages with grama panchayats and how to make these institutions more participatory, transparent and accountable. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC and valedictory address was delivered by Sri Narayanaswamy, Secretary, RDPR, Government of Karnataka. The workshop benefited very much in the presence of Sri Kumar Naik, Secretary to Department of Education, Government of Karnataka, Prof CS Nagaraju, Visiting Professor, ISEC, Prof M D Ushadevi, ISEC, Ms Sreeja, Project Director, *Prajayatna*, representatives from PRIs, SDMCs, *Prajayatna*, faculty from ISEC and other NGO partners. The workshop was coordinated by Dr N Sivanna from ISEC and Mr Girish from *Prajayatna*.

24. L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture - 10

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was started with the initiative of faculty members of ISEC during the early 90s. The Tenth Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered on February 11, 2011 by the renowned scientist Dr V Prakash, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, on **Challenges in Reachout of Safe and Nutritious Food through Public-Private Partnership – The inclusiveness for Urban and the more inclusiveness for Rural indeed**. Dr Prakash is an eminent food and nutrition scientist, became the Director of CFTRI Mysore in 1994 and has been serving the institute since then.

In his lecture, Dr Prakash covered a wide range of issues and challenges in reaching out to safe and

nutritious food. His lecture covered both supply as well as demand side of safe and nutritious food in the wider framework of changing global climate. He highlighted the fact that climate is reducing agricultural yield in India and the situation is bad compared to other parts of the world. Pointing out how climate change is going to affect food security in the country, he stressed that every one degree rise in temperature is reducing agricultural yield by 10%, and rice and wheat are some of the important crops that are the victims of this climate change.

The increase in commercialisation of agriculture like opening big bazaars and other commercial outlets won't help addressing food shortage, as there are serious problems on the front of declining or



stagnating productivity and production. Food reach-out is not only the job of the Government but also one must look at the 'Public-Private Intense Partnership (PPIP)' in building infrastructure and also the networking of human resource development. Hence, it is a holistic approach and makes a phenomenal difference when one looks at the new angle of food and nutritional security for developing nations. Dr Prakash said that without agriculture, the sustainability itself becomes questionable. Therefore, agriculture requires the top priority and

agricultural, food and nutrition scientists require a hand-holding and networking. Perhaps the role of sociologists and economists is equally important in this chain for networking. All of them must ensure that the benefits of science to society reach through agriculture and through food products and through innovation methodologies. It is an amazing team work that is not recognised by us in our day-to-day routine, but as we eat food three times a day we must remember the millions of unreached children around the world who have hardly one meal every three days.

25. National Workshop on Rainfed Agriculture in India/Karnataka

The importance of dryland/rainfed farming in the Indian agriculture cannot be disputed. More than 60 per cent of the country's Gross Sown Area is in the rainfed dry regions and contributes about 42 per cent of the country's total grain output which includes bulk of its coarse cereal output. Over 80 per cent of its oilseeds and pulses apart from several other agricultural commodities are being produced in these areas. Large sections of India's poor consisting of small and marginal farmers as well as the landless depend on agriculture and related activities in the dry regions for their livelihood. The development and prosperity of the dry regions thus holds the key to the economic development and prosperity of the country. Above all, the fact remains that even if we achieve the total irrigation potential of the country, about half of our net cropped area will still be rain-dependent. Rainfed agriculture may remain the mainstay for the livelihood support of millions of small and marginal farmers across the country even after realising the complete irrigation potentials. The Government of India has been laying emphasis on development of rainfed area in the recent Five-Year Plans.

There is a need for thorough discussion on the ways and means of improving rainfed agriculture in the

country as well as in Karnataka. Keeping this in mind, a two-day workshop was organised by the ADRTC on March 14-15, 2011 to highlight issues in rainfed farming in the country and in Karnataka. The Workshop also focused on the following sub-themes:

- a. General problems of rainfed agriculture in India and Karnataka
- b. Regional variations in rainfed agriculture
- c. Policies, technologies and programmes adopted over the years and their impacts
- d. Future prospects of rainfed agriculture and technology options
- e. The role of MGNREGA in the development of rainfed agriculture
- f. Impacts of watershed programmes on rainfed agriculture development
- g. Factor market imperfections in the context of rainfed agriculture

The workshop got overwhelming response from scholars all across the country. The workshop was inaugurated by the Chairman Board of Governors, ISEC, Professor KRS Murthy. The inaugural session included the keynote address by Prof V M Rao, speech by the Guest of Honour Dr Abusaleh Sharraf,

and Inaugural Address by Prof C Ramaswamy. There were 6 Technical Sessions in the workshop, each session having one keynote address, three papers and two discussants. Totally 18 papers presented in the workshop. Each session was chaired by a renowned expert related to the theme of the session. The list of dignitaries who attended the workshop and chaired different sessions included

Professors M V Nadkarni, Dhinesh Marothia, G K Veeresh, P G Chengappa, Pratap S Birthal and V Ratna Reddy. The Valedictory was chaired by Prof R S Deshpande and speech delivered by Prof V M Rao. The papers are being revised to be published in a book form by some renowned publisher. Dr I Maruthi, Associate Professor, and Prof Parmod Kumar, Head, ADRTC, organised the Workshop.

26. Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

A serious challenge encountered by any science today – be it natural/life science, physical, social, technological, managerial or medical – is to keep its importance intact against winds of change owing to fluctuating ‘market’ value of education. While a few subjects are ‘fortunate’ (like medicine, management and technology) to continue to be in the limelight due to their ‘commercial importance’, a few social sciences are no longer subjects of interest or importance for the new generation. The situation has forced either the shutting down of these departments in many universities or resulted in attempts to shift to weird combinations of subjects offered (like Economics, Electronics, Music & Accountancy, for example).

The cause of worry is not about mass admissions to

social science courses (which is anyway reported from the colleges in rural areas) but of ‘talented’ students opting for them.

ISEC launched the SSTSS as a novel venture to attract the best talent to social sciences. To begin with, concentrating upon a small section of students studying at Plus 2 level, ISEC designed and organised a ‘Talent Search’ encouraging the students to pursue study of ‘Arts’ subjects such as History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology etc. It became, in due course, a collaborative effort of four premier institutions, viz., ISEC, Bangalore University, Karnataka Knowledge Commission (KKC) and the Pre-University Board in Karnataka. Financial support to the successful students is planned in the form of scholarships.

Being experimental, the initiative was first heralded at over 800 colleges of the Bangalore Division grouped under a few hub colleges acting as examination centres – covering rural, semi-urban and urban areas, drawing over 1,000 student enthusiasts, of whom around 700 finally took the exam in February last. Of the 27 successful students, more than 60% are from interior villages and more than 50% are girls. They would receive scholarship for 3 consecutive years of study in social sciences (Bachelor of Arts) accompanied by an annual orientation at ISEC. The programme will be expanded to cover the rest of Karnataka and even India in due course.



OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Round-Table Discussion on 'Indo-EU Trade'

In association with FKCCI and the Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies (CCIRS), Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Poland, ISEC organised a round-table discussion on 'Indo-EU Trade' on October 19, 2010, at the Cabinet Hall of FKCCI. This meeting is a part of the collaborative venture between the University of Warsaw and ISEC.

Mr N S Srinivasa Murthy, President, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry, gave the welcome address while ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande spoke on India-EU trade possibilities. Mr S Sampathraman, Chairman, EXIM Committee, FKCCI, spoke on the trade relations between EU and India.

Prof Jakub Zaj¹czkowski, Chairperson, CCIRS, delivered a lecture on 'Poland as a Bridge Between India and EU: Economic Perspective'. This was followed by interventions on the topic by Prof Siddharth Swaminathan and Dr Suresh Babu. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, who organised the meeting, gave the vote of thanks.

Discussion on Trade Possibilities between Poland and India

A discussion session was organised on December 8, 2010, by ISEC in association with FKCCI and the Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies (CCIRS), Institute of International Relations, the University of Warsaw, Poland, on the trade possibilities between India and Poland. The meeting, held at the FKCCI Cabinet Hall, was a part of the collaborative venture between ISEC and the University of Warsaw. A number of industrialists, people from workers' unions and academicians

participated in the meeting which was presided over by Mr J Crasta from FKCCI. The meeting with the Polish business and academic communities assumes particular importance in the context of enhancing trade relations between India and EU. It is noteworthy that when Poland will be holding presidency of EU, EU-India summit will be held in New Delhi next year. The discussion session threw up various fruitful collaborative possibilities between India and Poland.

The discussion session was organised by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev from ISEC.

LECTURES

ISEC Public Lectures

Eight ISEC Public Lectures were held during April 2010-March 2011 at Jnanajyothi Seminar Hall, Central College Campus, Bangalore University. Prof N Prabhu Dev, Vice-chancellor, Bangalore University, was the Chief Guest, while Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the lectures.

Prof Siddharth Swaminathan, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, spoke on **The Asian Challenge: Global Politics in the 21st Century**, on April 16, 2010.

Shri K Jairaj, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Karnataka, spoke on **Karnataka's Power Scenario - Issues and Challenges**, on May 20, 2010.

Prof Narendar Pani, Professor and Dean, School of Social Sciences, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, delivered a public lecture on **Gandhi and the Mahatma Trap: What the World sees in Gandhi that Indians don't?** on June 22, 2010.

Prof K Srinivasan, Emeritus Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, spoke on **Population Policies in India: A Review and Recommended Revisions** on July 30, 2010.

Shri Chandrashekar Dasgupta, IFS (Retd), Distinguished Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, spoke on **India's Climate Change Diplomacy** on August 23, 2010.

Prof Maitreesh Ghatak, Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK, spoke on **Delivery of Public Services: Models, Experiments and Policy** on September 2, 2010. Mr S V Ranganath, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, was the Guest of Honour.

Dr Babu L Nahata, Visiting Professor, ISEC, and Professor of Economics, College of Business, University of Louisville, USA, spoke on **Pricing Strategies and Resources Allocation** on February 17, 2011.

Dr S M Jaamdar, IAS, Managing Director, Karnataka State Financial Corporation, spoke on **Crimes and Their Victims in the Developing Economies** on March 28, 2011.

The Annual Ambedkar Memorial Public Lecture

The Annual Ambedkar Memorial Public Lecture was jointly organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, National Law School of India University (NLSIU) and Bangalore University. It was sponsored by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy and Dr Ambedkar Studies Centre of NLSIU. Prof William Darity Jr, Sanford School of Public Policy, Duke University, USA, spoke on **Affirmative Action Around the World: The Experiences of the United States, India, Brazil and Malaysia** on December 30, 2010, at Jnanajyothi

Seminar Hall, Central College Campus, Bangalore-560001. Dr N Prabhu Dev, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Prof R Venkata Rao, Vice-Chancellor, NLSIU, and Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, participated as chief guests. Prof K R S Murthy, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided.

Raj Bhavan Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

The third Raj Bhavan Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered at the Raj Bhavan Banquet Hall on March 18, 2011. Dr Gopalkrishna Gandhi, former Governor, West Bengal, delivered the lecture, '**Please Fasten Your Seat Belts: We Are Passing Through Turbulent Weather!**' The Governor of Karnataka His Excellency Shri Hans Raj Bharadwaj presided.

SEMINARS PRESENTED BY VISITORS

Employment and Maternity Protection: Illustrating Poor Coverage of Beneficial Legislation through Content Analysis of Some Judgements – Professor S Padmini Swaminathan, Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai (April 6, 2010).

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

Understanding Institutional Evolution, Process and Sustainability of Agricultural Marketing Cooperative: A Case Study of CAMPCO – Dr Amalendu Jyotishi, Associate Professor, Amrita School of Business, Bangalore, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (April 27, 2010).



Status of US Politics — Mr Robert C Kerr, Acting Public Affairs Officer, US Consulate-General, Chennai (May 14, 2010).

Peasant Migrations: Conditions for their Sustenance — Dr R Vijay, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (May 13, 2010).

A Sociometric Approach to Public Policy: A Call to All Social Scientists to Develop Credible Public Policies — Professor T Krishna Kumar, Managing Director, Samkhya Analytica India Private Limited, Bangalore (May 17, 2010).

Global Relationships in Indian Perspectives — Organised by ICSSR and NOW (June 22-23, 2010).

Labour in Globalising India (Panel Discussion) — Professor T S Papola, Honorary Professor, ISID, New Delhi; Prof D Narasimha Reddy, former Professor of Economics, Central University of Hyderabad; and Prof A N Sharma, Professor and Director, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi (June 25, 2010).

National Security Paradigms — Mr Sujan R Chinoy, Officer of Indian Foreign Service (July 5, 2010).

Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Case Study of Bellary District — Dr G S Sastry, ICSSR Senior Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (August 12, 2010).

Indicators, Actionable Data, and Local Decision-Making: NEO CANDO as an Example for Similar Systems in India — Dr Diwakar K Vadapalli, Doctoral Research Fellow, Centre on Urban Poverty and Community Development, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106 (USA) (August 18, 2010).

What Does the World Expect from India? — Mr Stephen Knapp, Founder, World Relief Network, Detroit, USA (September 6, 2010).

Developing Micro Platform for Carbon Credit Valuation — Mr Anurag Rai, Manager, Bank of India, New Delhi and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (October 8, 2010). (Project initiation seminar)

India's Prospects for Furthering Trade Development with South Asia: Analysis for Bangladesh and Pakistan — Ms. Amrita Saha, Research Fellow, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (GoI), and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (October 8, 2010). (Project initiation seminar)

Political Corruption: Implications for Democracy — Justice N Santosh Hegde, Lokayukta, Government of Karnataka (October 20, 2010).

Maternity Protection: A National Assessment — Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (November 16, 2010).

The Origin and Evolution of Economics: 10000 BC to the 21st Century — Mr Shankar Jaganathan, Chartered Accountant, Consultant in Corporate Finance, Bangalore (November 23, 2010).

Sustainable Transport Connectivity — Dr Biswa Nath Bhattacharyay, Lead Professional & Adviser to Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo, Japan (December 21, 2010).

Urban Social Movements: A Comparative Perspective on Latin America and West Africa — Dr Christine Verschuur, Sr Lecturer, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland (February 10, 2011).

Research and Teaching Opportunities Using Integrated Population Micro Data — Dr Robert

McCaa, Professor of Population History, Minnesota Population Center, Minnesota University, USA (February 14, 2011).

Does Bangalore Reflect a New Form of Global Urbanism? – Prof Michael Goldman, Sociology and Global Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA (February 17, 2011).

Religious Charisma and Microfinance: A Case Study in South India – Ms Olivia Calleja Trimino, PG Student, Department of Anthropology, Free University of Brussels, Belgium (February 18, 2011).

New Measures of Population Ageing – Dr Vegard Skirbekk, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria (March 10, 2011).

SEMINARS PRESENTED BY FACULTY

Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka – Dr KS Umamani, Assistant Professor, Population Research Centre, ISEC, Bangalore (May 21, 2010).

Political Development and Demographic Change in India: Evidence from States – Professor Siddharth Swaminathan, Shri R K Hegde Chair Professor, Decentralisation and Governance, ISEC, Bangalore (June 10, 2010).

Scheduled Castes and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action – Dr Anand Inbanathan, Associate Professor, CSSCD, and Dr N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, R K Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bangalore (June 11, 2010).

School Meal Programme in Karnataka: A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of Akshaya Patre

Foundation in Primary Schools – Prof M D Usha Devi, CHRD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 11, 2010).

Rights-based Approaches to Poverty Alleviation and Social Development – Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, ISEC, Bangalore (August 24, 2010).

Improving Social Access to Social Security among Unorganised Workers – Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bangalore (September 15, 2010).

Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Methodological Development and Empirical Evidence – Prof S Madheswaran, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (September 27, 2010).

Environmental Degradation: Regional Experience in India – Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (January 5, 2011).

SEMINARS BY STUDENTS

State, Civil Society and Politics of Women's Health – Ms Skylab Sahu, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (July 14, 2010). (Pre-submission seminar)

Reconceptualising Rights – A Study of Micro Social Movements in India – Mr Patibandla Srikant, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (September 13, 2010). (Pre-submission seminar)

Monetary Policy Transmission: Significance and Sectoral Impacts of Channels in Indian Economy – Mr Prashobhan Palakkeel, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (September 14, 2010). (Pre-submission seminar)



STUDENTS' BIANNUAL SEMINAR SERIES

The first lot of the Biannual Seminars of PhD students was held from June 14-19, 2010. In all, there were 36 seminars of which two were pre-submission presentations.

Professors Ashutosh Varshney, Prof VKRV Rao Chair Professor; R L M Patil, G Hargopal, S Bisalaiah and P H Rayappa were invited as Special Discussants.

The second 23rd bi-annual seminars of PhD students were scheduled during December 6-13, 2010. In all, there were 33 presentations: four of them were pre-submission seminars, nine proposal seminars and 20 were progress seminars.

Dr Neeraj Kaushal, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, Columbia University, New York; Professor Babu Nahata, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC; and Professor Srinivasan K, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, were Special Discussants.

PhD PROGRAMME

The 2010-11 PhD Programme with 17 students commenced on August 13, 2010 with a formal inauguration by the director. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Agricultural Economics – three; Economics – five; Environmental Economics – one; Education – one; Political Science – four; Population Studies – one; Development Studies – one; and Sociology – one. The students successfully completed Part-A and Part-B of the course work. They are preparing their research proposals as Part-C of the course work. Supervisors have been allotted to them all and doctoral committees have been formed.

PhD AWARDED

Mr Subir Sen (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on 'Financial Liberalisation and Regulation in India: A study of the Insurance Industry'. Prof S Madheswaran was his supervisor.

Mr R Santhosh (Sociology) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis, *The Process of Religious Identity Formation: A Sociological Study of Religious Organisations in Kerala, South India*. Prof G K Karanth was his supervisor.

Ms Anitha V (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for her thesis, *Institutions and Changing Role of Bureaucracy – A Case Study of Higher Level Bureaucracy in Karnataka*. Dr Madhushree Sekher was her supervisor.

Mr Sabuj Kumar Mandal (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis, *Energy and Productivity Growth: A Study of Indian Cement Industry*. Prof S Madheswaran was his supervisor.

Mr Biplab Dhak (Development Studies) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on *Gender Inequality in Health in India: Life Course and Neighbourhood Dimension*. Dr R Mutharayappa was his supervisor.

Mr Satyasiba Bedamatta (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on *Economic Implications of Ecological Changes: A Study of Chilika Lagoon*. Prof R S Deshpande was his supervisor.

Mr Naveen Kumar (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for his thesis on *Micro-finance Institutions in Karnataka: An Analysis*

of Sustainability and Impact of Credit Plus Services. Dr Veerashekarappa was his supervisor.

Ms Sarala R (Sociology) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2010 for her thesis on *Social Networking for Survival in Slums: A Case Study of Bangalore*. Dr K G Gayathri Devi was her supervisor.

Ms Pratheeba J (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2011 for her thesis on 'Fiscal Reforms and Government Financing of Health Care in India'. Dr K Gayithri was her supervisor.

Ms Malini Lakshminarayana Tantry (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2011 for her thesis on 'Special Economic Zones in the Dynamics of International Trade: India's Experience'. Prof RS Deshpande was her supervisor.

DR D M NANJUNDAPPA ENDOWMENT PRIZES

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Mr Avishek Chanda (in Economics) and Mr Shiju Joseph (in Sociology) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2009-10.

ACADEMIC NETWORKS

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

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

SRTT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

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

1. Mr Sabyasachi Tripathi, presented a paper on 'Estimating Urban Agglomeration Economies for India: A New Economic Geography Perspective', at Dimetic Pecs 2010 Session of the DIMETIC Programme held at Department of Economics and Regional Studies, July 5-16, 2010, at Pecs, Hungary.
2. Mr Architesh Panda, presented a paper on 'Climate Induced Migration from Bangladesh to India: Issues and Challenges', in 2010 Summer Academy on Social Vulnerability - Protecting Environmental Migrants: Creating New Policy and Institutional Frameworks, July 25-August 1, 2010, at Munich, Schloss Hohenkammer.
3. Mr Kaushik Basu, presented a paper on 'Market Imperfections and Optimal Capital Structure: Evidence from Indian Panel Data', at International Finance Conference 2011, January 10-12, 2011, at Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

2. Draft Project Reports

The following draft reports have been submitted by the SRTT Visiting Fellows:

- a) Dr P Balamurugan: 'A Study on the Export Competitiveness of the Indian Fruits'.
- b) Dr Ningamma C Betsur: 'Effect of EDUSAT Programme on Class Room



Transaction, Academic Achievement of Students of Standard VI and Academic Support to Teachers in Ramanagar District’.

3. Final Project Reports

The following final reports have been submitted by the SRTT Visiting Fellows:

1. Dr Hansa Jain: “Natural Resource Depletion and Rural-Urban Migration”.
2. Dr M G Deepika: “Employee Buy Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Kannan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd”.
3. Dr Ningamma C Betsur: “Effect of EDUSAT Programme on Class Room Transaction, Academic Achievement of Students of Standard VI and Academic Support to Teachers in Ramanagar District”.
4. Dr P Balamurugan: “A Study on the Export Competitiveness of the Indian Fruits”.

4. Visiting Fellowships 2010-11

The following were offered SRTT Visiting Fellowships during the period under report:

1. Ms Amrita Saha: “India’s Prospects for furthering Trade Development with South Asia: Analysis for Bangladesh and Pakistan”;
2. Mr Anurag Rai: “Micro Platform for Carbon Credits Valuation”.
3. Mr G Paramasivan: “Environmental Impact of Solid Waste Management in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu”.

4. Mr Rohit: “Project Bhoomi: A Decade After – A Study of Three Centres”.

5. Seminars

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

6. Publications

6.1. Monographs

Supported by the SRTT, ISEC published three Monographs during the period:

1. *Reaching the Unreached (A Case Study of Diary Farming among the BCs in Karnataka)*, Monograph No. 20, by Dr Manohar S Yadav.
2. *Dynamics of Population Change in Karnataka*, Monograph No.21, by Dr C M Lakshmana.
3. *Mirage of Social Mobility: The Case of Safai Karmacharis in Karnataka*, Monograph No.22, by Dr KG Gayathri Devi.

6.2. Publications in Journals

- a) Dr M G Deepika: ‘Employee Buy-Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Kannan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLV (37), September 2010.
- b) Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar: ‘Impact of Land Use Regulations: Evidence from India’s Cities’. *Urban Studies*, 47 (7), June 2010.

7. Thesis submission

Mr Rajdeep Singha has submitted his thesis to the University of Mysore on September 27, 2010 on the

topic '**Multinational Corporations and Spillover Effects in the Indian Engineering Industries**'. Dr K Gayithri is his Supervisor.

8. Library Upgradation Programme

Sir Ratan Tata Trust Endowment Fund has helped the library to automate its housekeeping operations and creation of a database. The Library has acquired an application server to host the LibSys, Integrated Library Management System. Using LibSys all the housekeeping operations, viz., Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serials Control have been automated. Using LibSys, the library is providing various services, viz., Reference Service, New Additions List, Current Journals List, Articles Index Database etc.

The library regularly has been recruiting personnel on temporary basis to carry out the Retro conversion, Article Indexing, Library Digitization and other Technical Work. The library created an article database containing about 65,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. This can be searched by title, author or subject.

9. Server Upgradation and Improvement in Internet Facility

The Institute upgraded the server capacity and enlarged internet facilities from out of the SRTT budgetary allocation. The annual subscription costs of lease line are met from this allocation. Currently, there are about 160 computers in the Institute that have internet connectivity. Similar facilities are provided to the PhD Students' Computer Lab. This has enabled speedy browsing and downloading of materials. Besides, accessories that are needed from time to time have been procured from the grant under this budget. This has facilitated replacement of old accessories with the latest ones. But for the SRTT funding support it would not have been smooth to

upgrade these facilities that involved large funds on a continuous basis.





6. PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS PUBLISHED/EDITED

Bansod, Dhananjay W

'Elderly and Coping Mechanisms: Health, Family and Social Adjustment of Elderly in Rural Maharashtra, India'. Germany: Lombert Academic Publisher, March 2011.

Deshpande, R S

(with Saroj Arora) *'Agrarian Crisis and Farmer Suicides – Land Reforms in India: Volume 12'*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2010.

(with K V Raju, S M Jharwal and D Rajasekhara) *Development Windows*. Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2011.

(with M V Nadkarni) *Social Science Research in India: Institutions and Structures*. Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2011.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Poulomi Bhattacharya and S K Singh) *'Assessment of Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and other Food Items over the Medium-Term Future'*. New Delhi: NCAER, May 2010. (Mimeo)

'Targeted Public Distribution System: Performance and Inefficiencies'. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, April 2011.

Nadkarni, M V

Hindu Dharm – Gandhike Drishtikonse (Hindi Translation of M V Nadkarni's, *Hinduism: A Gandhian Perspective*, 2008, Parimala Ambekar). New Delhi: Anne Books, 2010.

(with R S Deshpande) *Social Science Research in India: Institutions and Structure*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. 2011.

Ethics for our Times: Essays in Gandhian Perspective. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Forthcoming)

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with Bibhu Prasad Nayak) *'Ecological Economics: An Approach towards Socioeconomic and Environmental Sustainability'*. Bangalore: ISEC, and National Institute of Ecology (NIE), June 2010.

Rajasekhara, D

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu and K H Anantha) *'Growing Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka'*. New Delhi: Serial Publications, April 2010.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(With B P Vani) *'Emerging out of Shadow: A Study of Rural Indebtedness in India'*. Germany: VDM Verlag Publisher.

ISEC JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

During the year (April 2010-March 2011), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 12, No. 2 (July-December 2010) and Volume 13, No. 1 (January-June 2011). The two issues carried a total of 11 articles, 7 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 8 short reviews of books).

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

ISEC MONOGRAPHS SERIES

1. Manohar S Yadav (2010). *Reaching the Unreached (A Case Study of Dairy Farming among the BCs in Karnataka)*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 20**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
2. C M Lakshmana (2010). *Dynamics of Population Change in Karnataka: An Overview*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 21**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
3. K G Gayathri Devi (2011). *Mirage of Social Mobility: The Case of Safai Karmacharis in Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 22**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

ISEC WORKING PAPERS

Title : Dalit Movement and Emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh: Politics and Priorities
Author : Shyam Singh
No. : 242

Shyam Singh argues that the Dalit movement in UP came out with a political agenda for Dalit liberation after witnessing the prolonged efforts of the Dalit movements in various parts of the country. It assumed that the state is an important means to bring about social change. The emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party is an illustration of this approach. The paper shows that the strategy of putting the political project above all has diluted the identity of the Dalit movement in UP. It concludes that the situation there reflects the political and developmental priorities of the BSP in the state.

Title : Globalisation, Democratic Decentralisation and Social Security in India
Author : S N Sangita and T K Jyothi
No. : 243

S N Sangita and T K Jyothi examine the role of democratic decentralisation in promoting inclusive governance and social security in the context of globalisation. They argue that democratic decentralisation can empower the disadvantaged, particularly the rural people, by protecting their interests from the negative implications of globalisation. The paper also argues that democratic decentralisation facilitates efficient and equitable delivery of various services that are meant for the disadvantaged in the context of globalisation.

Title : Health, Labour Supply and Wages: A Critical Review of Literature
Author : Amrita Ghatak
No. : 244



Amrita Ghatak comes up with a critical review of literature on issues relating to health, labour supply and wages in her Working Paper. It addresses the research question, 'how does general physical health status influence the labour supply behaviour and labour productivity?'. The paper deals with the issues dealt by economists to explain the mechanism through which health as a form of human capital is related to labour productivity and labour supply decision. The paper also discusses the definition and measurements of health and the theories trying to explain health-productivity linkage. It describes the empirical studies addressing the issue both at micro and macro levels. In the process, it critically identifies a few knowledge gaps that are crucial for further research in the area.

Title : Is Young Maternal Age A Risk Factor for Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Anemia in India: An Examination in Urban and Rural Areas

Author : Kavitha N

No. : 245

In her Working Paper, Kavitha N tries to examine the issues in urban and rural contexts. The paper aims to study the effect of young maternal age on the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and anemia. Using NFHS-3 data, the bi-variate analysis conducted in both settings (rural and urban) shows that women who delivered their first child as adolescents also reported higher prevalence of STDs and anemia than others having their first child at later ages. The multi-variate analysis shows greater likelihood of prevalence of STD and anemia (urban area) among adolescent women than among adult women. The paper advocates rising the age at marriage and strengthening adolescent reproductive sexual health programmes.

Title : Patterns and Determinants of Female Migration in India: Insights from Census

Author : Sandhya Rani Mahapatro

No. : 246

Sandhya Rani Mahapatro attempts to understand how the process of globalisation has strongly impacted female mobility patterns. The paper looks at how the major impetus to female migration has changed from social to economic reasons. She argues that the migration research in India has undermined the significance of various factors (like economic), by treating females as associational migrants. She uses the Census data and applying OLS regression method to conduct a district-level analysis to explore the determinants of female migration, highlights the role of economic factors in such migration by women.

Title : Spillover Effects from Multinational Corporations: Evidence from West Bengal Engineering Industries

Author : Rajdeep Singha and K Gayithri

No. : 247

The Working Paper by Rajdeep Singha and K Gayithri makes a critical review of existing spillover analysis and advances with an alternative framework for examining spillover effects in a manufacturing industry context. The study enables determining the extent of spillover effects in the presence of multinational companies in a host country. The paper is based on primary survey data collected from engineering industries in West Bengal and identifies factors and conditions under which spillovers occur. It provides an alternative framework besides pointing out the significant differences in the efficiency scores across firms. It also emphasises the role that institutional support and incentives could play in enhancing the spillover effects.

Title : Effectiveness of SEZs over EPZs Structure: The Performance at Aggregate Level

Author : Malini L Tantri

No. : 248

Malini L Tantri's Working Paper analyses the empirical evidence on the effectiveness of SEZs policy over EPZs structure by aggregating data of seven conventional SEZs from 1986-87 to 2007-08. The result shows that the introduction of SEZs in place of EPZs has had a significant and positive effect on its performance at the aggregate level. It also shows that the SEZs have been lagging behind the expectations of policymakers in so far as their contribution to national trade is concerned. The policy has also failed in diversifying the exports basket, thus affecting the direction of exports by SEZs. The zones are also found to be highly susceptible to external shocks. Hence the paper recommends that care should be taken while deciding sectoral choice of SEZs and their implementation across states in the country.

Title : Income, Income Inequality and Mortality: An Empirical Investigation of the Relationship in India, 1971-2003

Author : K S James and T S Syamala

No. : 249

K S James and T S Syamala attempt to understand the nuances behind the oft-celebrated relationship between income and mortality in the Indian context. The study proves that income-life expectancy relationship is non-linear in nature and mortality level is sharp in earlier years, becoming slow in later years. It also shows that when tested against decadal performance, the relationship is weak in earlier decades (1970s) and gained strength in 1980s and 1990s. Besides other such results, the study also looks at the pathways of such influence and concludes that neither access to care nor bad health

habits have any claim in explaining this. The authors recommend a deeper investigation into this phenomenon and the operational pathways in India.

Title : Institutions and their Interactions: An Economic Analysis of Irrigation Institutions in the Malaprabha Dam Project Area, Karnataka, India

Author : Durba Biswas and L Venkatachalam

No. : 250

Institutions and institutional structures that are set up by individuals, groups and governments with the objective of organizing human activities tend to influence the outcome, such as of managing common pool resources like water for irrigation. However, it is also true that institutions established with a 'top-down' approach generate distortions in this process. Against this background, the authors have attempted to analyse the working of the institutions governing surface water allocation in the Malaprabha river basin in Karnataka. The analysis has shown that the so-called demand-side oriented institutional approach introduced by the government has not produced the desired outcomes. The study has proposed an alternative model of institutional arrangement-tradable water rights system within the regulated framework, the advantages being using the WUCs for water transfer from low-value to high value use; facilitating even small farmers to participate in the water trade which leads to effectively addressing the equity issues. The paper raises the concern that the success or failure of any innovative institutions, in this case, the tradable water rights system, is determined by the extent to which they are governed, by any single or a team of institutions including the individual users in the process.

Title : Performance of Indian SEZs: A Disaggregated Level Analysis

Author : Malini L Tantri

No. : 251



This WP on the performance of Indian SEZs is undertaken within the framework of the Zone-Trade Performance Index, covering seven conventional SEZs for the period 1986-87 and 2007-08. The author analyses the performance at the disaggregate level to find variations across as well as within zones during the reference period, which are found to be statistically significant. The analysis further shows that the zones specifically located in economically developed states have performed better as compared to those in other states, thereby highlighting regional disparities in this context. The paper therefore concludes by demanding policy attention on the issue. Another outcome of the study is the reflection on equal sensitivity of the zones to external economic fluctuations. It underlines the need for caution while promoting SEZs: to diversify rather than concentrate on a few sectors. It emphasizes the need for documenting lessons learnt from performances over time and across zones. Policy prescriptions and guidelines are recommended to improve the successful ones and boost the performance of those lagging behind.

Title : Banking Sector Reforms and NPA: A Study of Indian Commercial Banks
Author : Meenakshi Rajeev and H P Mahesh
No. : 252

Maintenance of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) has assumed importance in economic studies for the reason that a well-developed and healthy financial system is necessary to facilitate smooth flow of savings and investments; efficient allocation of resources across time and space; addressing inefficiencies resulting from market frictions and other socio-economic factors. Beyond a certain level, NPA become a cause for concern for all involved due to the importance of credit in ensuring economic growth. The recent global financial crisis has drawn the attention of policy-makers and academicians to the issue of NPA. This WP examines the trends of NPA in India covering various dimensions. It

explains how a mere recognition of the problem and self-monitoring has been able to reduce it to a great extent. The paper discusses the role of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) or Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the context of loan recovery and shows that the public sector banks in India with certain welfare motives have an equally good record in reducing NPAs as done by their counterparts in the private sector. It recommends the SHG model to enable the poor to access loans and ensure repayment behaviour at least in some of the sectors.

Title : Government Policy and Performance: A Study of Indian Engineering Industry
Author : Rajdeep Singha and K Gayithri
No. : 253

When India began liberalisation of its industrial policy in the mid-1980s, besides a general increase in efficiency, a further improvement in terms of innovative performance was also expected by the proponents of liberalisation. Based on extensive industrial studies and macro level data, the paper concludes that the above move in the field of industrial licensing and foreign technological collaborations has resulted in large-scale entry of new firms across different segments of the economy. This Working Paper makes an attempt to review the promotion-oriented industrial policies of the Indian engineering industry. It has also traced industrial growth from 1950-51 onwards to observe that two main brakes (kinked points) occurred during this period, one in 1965-66 and the other in 1984-85. The analysis points to major shifts in the policies of the Government as factors associated with these brakes. The first was, the policy focusing on heavy industries (1965-66); and the second brake occurred due to changes in policies of the restrictive kind (of mid-sixties and 'seventies) to liberalised ones (in the mid-eighties). The paper concludes by raising hope for devising an appropriate industry-specific policy in the Indian context.

Title : Reproduction of Institutions through People's Practices: Evidences from a Gram Panchayat in Kerala

Author : Rajesh K

No. : 254

This paper is an analysis of the dynamics of the participatory institutions in Kodayathur Gram Panchayat in Kerala. It is an exploration into the different fields of society in the Panchayat which has internalised and reproduced these institutions through their actual practices. Adopting a relational methodology and linking the subjective stand-point of individuals or groups affiliated to institutions, with their objective position in the society, the paper applies methods like in-depth dialogues with informants along with group discussions and documented analysis. It concludes that institutions in the GP have largely failed in achieving their objectives, the reason being the apathetic approach of the political parties, aversion of the middle and upper-middle classes to them and inability of the marginalised groups in getting involved in such institutions. These have been identified by the study as the major hurdles before GPs to achieve their ideal objectives.

Title : Survival and Resilience of Two Village Communities in Coastal Orissa: A Comparison of Coping with Disasters

Author : Priya Gupta

No. : 255

The crucial element in a disaster is the human component. In this paper, the author discusses the human factor with reference to a group's vulnerability, which is a concomitant of certain important attributes, such as occupation/livelihood of a group. The study points out that when a community or a group manages to survive disasters despite their vulnerabilities, it calls for a discussion on the various processes of resilience and coping

mechanisms which have enabled such survival. It also suggests that perception of a disaster varies owing to the risks the community faces, which in turn vary across the communities. It also concludes that different social groups face disasters differently and bear different kinds of impact. They also tend to have different vulnerabilities which determine variations in their capacity to cope with and resist disasters. Thus, no umbrella plan of disaster mitigation will work unless the vulnerabilities and differences of different social groups are duly noted.

Title : Engineering Industry, Corporate Ownership and Development - Are Indian Firms Catching up with the Global Standard?

Author : Rajdeep Singha and K Gayithri

No. : 256

Considering that the presence of multi-national corporations (MNCs) in the developing economies has enhanced efficiency across domestic firms to a certain extent compared with the advanced economies, this paper attempts to look into the extent of this convergence in the context of Indian engineering industry. It makes a comparison between foreign and domestic firms. Using a stochastic production function technique to evaluate the efficiency of two firms separately, the paper brings to the fore differences between productivity and efficiency. It establishes that the econometric models help in explaining not only the nature of convergence but also the factors underlying variations in efficiencies. Ownership of firms also significantly influences performance. The paper shows that domestic firms having achieved efficiency levels almost equal to foreign firms fare better than other firms. When viewed at the individual level, trade liberalisation impacts significantly on the efficiency of the firms. The convergence process between domestic and foreign firms in terms of technical efficiency is more



pronounced in the later stages of globalisation (2000-03). However, the study seeks to look for a better methodology to analyse the convergence, since there is a decline in the efficiency of foreign firms while the domestic ones show no improvement in this regard. The study establishes a positive relationship between the international trade of firms and their technical efficiency. Imported input intensity is positive for firms thereby helping them to improve themselves.

Title : Schedule Castes, Legitimacy and Local Governance: Continuing Social Exclusion in Panchayats

Author : Anand Inbanathan and N Sivanna

No. : 257

It is an established truth that the members of the Schedule Castes (SCs) are discriminated against, exploited and placed at the bottom of social hierarchy for long in our history. Of the many measures undertaken to address the situation, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment sought to overcome this humiliation and help the SCs access seats of political power by becoming members and heads of the Panchayats through the system of affirmative action. This was not an easy process, given the expected strong resistance from those already in power supported by the tradition. This paper looks at some of the consequences of reserving the seats of heads of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the members of the SCs elected to these GPs. It is based on the concept of legitimacy to document the perceptions of higher castes as well as the participation of SCs in Panchayats.

Title : Plant-Biodiversity Conservation in Academic Institutions: An Efficient Approach for Conserving Biodiversity across Ecological Regions in India

Author : Sunil Nautiyal

No. : 258

This working paper is the outcome of a study undertaken to access biodiversity in academic institutions to understand their role in conserving biodiversity. ISEC in Bangalore was chosen to make this study in its 16-hectare campus adjudged as the best maintained campus in the city of Bangalore for three consecutive years. The campus is home to more than 400 plant species, including trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses and creepers, many of which are endangered. The study stresses the importance of conserving biodiversity as the threat of losing the various species at an alarming rate looms large. The paper recommends measures and efforts to save these precious natural resources and promote biodiversity, true to the objectives of the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010.

Title : WTO and Agricultural Policy in Karnataka

Author : Malini L Tantri and R S Deshpande

No. : 259

Following the Hong Kong round of WTO negotiations, many trade issues have been debated and subsidies and market access are brought under sharp focus. In the context of India, its trade policy continues to be a prerogative of the Central government, with the state government policies often taken for granted.

This paper attempts to review the impact of WTO through the state perspective and policy response. The state of Karnataka, with trade in agriculture posing as a strong growth buster, is taken as a case study to highlight the state-specific issues. The state also has shown a proactive role in international trade and prepared well for ascertaining the impact of WTO on its agricultural sector. The paper argues that this tempo has to be sustained in the future by fine-tuning the balance between domestic demand, exportable surplus and import trends delineating WTO's implications for its primary producers,

traders and consumers. The study makes a SWAT analysis of the views of the stakeholders putting forth future policy paradigm. It suggests inbuilt solutions in the context of Karnataka's short- and long-term perspectives concerning the WTO.

Title : Tibetans in Bylakuppe: Political and Legal Status and Settlement Experiences

Author : Tunga Tarodi

No. : 260

The Working Paper discusses laws and regulations governing refugees in India in general and the Tibetan refugees in particular. Based on her work across two Tibetan settlements in Karnataka, Tunga Tarodi highlights the ways in which Tibetans have negotiated the restrictions imposed on them as refugees and how they have created enabling conditions in exile.

The paper reveals a number of shortcomings in the present system of protection framework and recommends for a national legislation on refugees. Arrangements made by the refugees to lead an amicable and conflict free life with the local community, leasing arrangements in land etc., have gone a long way in enabling their carrying on with day-to-day transactions. Although they have successfully managed to negotiate with laws and rules, there is need for a macro level policy intervention to guarantee sustainable life for them with choices in livelihood, education and employment.

Title : Trajectories of China's Integration with the World Economy through SEZs: A Study on Shenzhen SEZ

Author : Malini L Tantri

No. : 261

This paper explores the role of SEZs in China's integration with the world economy. Malini Tantri's

analysis investigating into the underlining challenges faced by the economy brings forth the indisputable fact that Chinese economy benefited from the SEZs to trigger its growth standards. They also enabled in fulfilling its ambition to integrate itself with the world economy without compromising its political ideology.

Such transformation, the paper suggests, is accompanied by challenges which have stood as distractions in the broader process of development. Therefore, the paper argues that the experience of China with SEZs provide a number of policy directions but should be followed with discrimination. It cautions about the use of agricultural land, designing SEZs and allowing foreign investment in different sectors of the economy. Care should be taken to minimize and mitigate adverse consequences. Issues like creating regional disparities and effecting sustainable growth of agriculture, excessive migration, etc – are some of the lessons to be learnt from China's experience.

Title : Governance Reforms in Power Sector: Initiatives and Outcomes in Orissa

Author : Bikash Chandra Dash and S N Sangita

No. : 262

The Working Paper by Bikash Chandra Dash and S N Sangita examines the impact of governance reforms on efficiency, equity and service delivery in the power sector in Orissa. It aims to identify those factors responsible for success or failure of reforms in the sector. Presented in five sections, the paper mainly focuses on analysis of factors responsible for the performance and establishes that mere framing of policies and setting up of institutions does not help the situation. Development process is hindered by non implementation of rules and regulations, prevalence of corruption, role of vested interest groups and political elite. Citing the example of land reforms, the paper argues that its



ineffective implementation was due to the realization by the officials that they would be the losers. Thus, employee's opposition to reforms, poor work culture and apathy - all contributed to hindrance in reforms. The paper recommends that success of reforms depends on multiple factors: extent of stakeholders' involvement, policy implementation by relevant institutions, question of State Vs Market etc., It also suggests that the role of the Government, regulatory commission, users' forum, ground level realities and the accountability of the officials lead to desired success.

Title : Conflict Truths and Contrasting Realities: Are official Statistics on Agrarian Change Reliable?

Author : V Anil Kumar

No. : 263

V Anil Kumar looks into contrasting official secondary data with independently collected primary data regarding key aspects of agrarian change in rural Andhra Pradesh, India. The paper argues, fundamentally, that only a few of the official statistics are reliable, the others such as land holding structure, can be misleading when taken *prima facie*. The paper suggests that getting closer to the truth requires disaggregated original primary surveys which alone can portray a nuanced picture of agrarian change over time. It adds that this situation is especially true of longitudinal data relating to land ownership. The paper emphasizes that differential data influences officials and social scientists to different policy decisions and advice.

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7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

SEMINARS PRESENTED OUTSIDE ISEC

Devi, K G Gayathri

‘Engendering Governance: Reports from Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan’, organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, August 2010, at Mumbai.

‘Engendering Governance: Reports from Karnataka, Bihar and Rajasthan’ (State level workshop), organised by ISEC and TISS, September 2010, at Bangalore.

Kumar, Parmod

‘Policy Options to Reduce Rice Stubble Burning’, organised by ISEC and NCAER in collaboration with Australian Council of International Agricultural Research and Punjab Agricultural University,

Ludhiana, October 13-14, 2010, at Chandigarh.

Nautiyal, Sunil

‘Changing Climate and Its Impacts on Agricultural Systems: Science-Policy Interface for Climate in Karnataka, India’, organised by Centre for Environmental System Research, University of Kassel, Germany, December 6, 2010, in Germany.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka’s Cities, organized by Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, February 21, 2011, at Bangalore.

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Babu, M Devendra

Financial Relationship in a Federal System; at the Inter-University College PG Students’ Workshop, organised by Department of Post-Graduate Studies in Economics, IDSG Government College, May 8, 2010, at Chikmagalur.

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Dominance and Capture in the Implementation of MGNREGS: A Case Study in Karnataka; at the Round-Table on Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in

Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/ Programme Capture, organised by NCAER, IDRC, CRDI and ISEC, June 28, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Mechanics of Grama Panchayat Elections: A Study in Karnataka; at the Round-Table on Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/Programme Capture, organised by NCAER, IDRC, CRDI and ISEC, June 28, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Liberalization, Informal Sector and Formal-Informal Sectors' Relationship: A Study of India; at the 31st General Conference, organised by International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, August 22-28, 2010, at St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

(with Lekha Subaiya) Demographics of the Indian Elderly; at the Workshop on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, August 31-September 1, 2010, at Bangalore.

Inequality in Health and Health Care Utilization among Tribes and Non-Tribes in India; at the 32nd Annual Conference of IASP-2010, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 28-30, 2010, at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

(with T S Syamala) Linkages between Health and Work Force Participation of Elderly in India: An Investigation; at the 1st Asian Population Association Conference (APA) 2010, organised by Asian Population Association, November 15-20, 2010, at New Delhi.

Bhat, T N

Ageing among Scheduled Tribe Population in India; at the National Conference on Ethno-historical Development of Denotified Tribes (DNTs): Issues and Prospects, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and Department of History, University of Mysore, December 23-24, 2010, at Mysore.

Family Limitation and Women's Empowerment in the Context of Development: A Case Study of Mandya District in Karnataka; at the Xth Development Convention on Millennium

Development Goals: Cases Assessing Performance, Prospects and Challenges for South India, organised by Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad and ICSSR, New Delhi, March 3-4, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Bhende, M J

Importance of Sampling & Sampling Techniques; at the Workshop on Research Methodology and Quantitative Techniques, organised by Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, February 25-26, 2011, at Kolhapur.

Testing of Hypothesis; at the Workshop on Research Methodology and Quantitative Techniques, organised by Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, February 25-26, 2011, at Kolhapur.

Science & Technology: Brodging the Inequalities of Globalization; at the Seminar on Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities for Science & Technology, organised by Karnataka Science & Technology Academy Bangalore and Mysore University, Mysore, February 15-17, 2011, at Mysore.

Transation from GATT to WTO: Rules and Exceptions; at the International Conference on Agricultural Marketing in the context of Changing Global Economic Order, organised by IDS, Mysore University, Mysore and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, March 2-26 2011, at Mysore.

Deshpande, R S

Emerging Issues in Indian Agriculture: Regional Perspectives on Growth; at the National Seminar on Indian Agriculture: Four Decades of Development, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, April 8, 2010, at New Delhi.

Mainstreaming of Liberal Arts, Social Sciences and Traditional Knowledge; at the Global Investors'

Meet on Advantage Karnataka, organised by Government of Karnataka and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), June 4, 2010, at Bangalore.

Stagnation in Karnataka's Agricultural Sector: Issues for Farm Leaders; at the Workshop on Agricultural Growth and Production: Reasons for Slower Growth & Production, organised by Agricultural Technologists Institute (ATI), June 12, 2010, at Bangalore.

Effects of Increased Wages on Inflation and Wage Push Cost; at the Workshop on Recent Trends in Wage Settlements, organised by Karnataka Employers' Association, June 22, 2010, at Bangalore.

Devi, K G Gayathri

(with Sivanna N) Engendering Governance: A Study in the State of Karnataka; at the state-level workshop, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

(with Sivanna N) Engendering Governance; at the state-level workshop, organised by TISS, Mumbai, August 13-14, 2010, at Mumbai.

Deprivation amidst Development: Case of Safai Karmacharis in Urban Areas; at the National Seminar on Urban Poverty and Social Exclusion: Need for Policy Interventions, organised by Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore, February 11, 2011, at Bangalore.

Political Economy of Women Health in Karnataka; at the UGC National Seminar on Women, Health and Development: Issues and Challenges, organised by Department of Studies in Sociology, Karnataka University, Dharwad, February 25, 2011, at Dharwad.

Urbanisation and Gender Equity: Challenges and Processes; at the National Seminar on Dimensions

of Urbanisation and Development in India, organised by SBRR Mahajana FG College, Mysore, March 24, 2011, at Mysore.

Gayithri, K

Goods and Service Tax - Issues in the Design and Implementation; at the Panel Discussion on Goods and Service Tax - Issues in the Design and Implementation, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, April 2, 2010, at Bangalore.

(with Subhashini) Health Sector Public Investments and Inclusive Growth in Karnataka; at the International Conference on Challenges to Inclusive Growth in the Emerging Economies, organised by Strategic Management Forum of India in association with IIM Ahmedabad, December 15-17, 2010, at Ahmedabad.

District Fund Flow under NRHM and Service Delivery - Some Insights from Karnataka; at the National Conference on Bringing Evidence into Public Health Policy, organised by Institute of Public Health, December 10-11, 2010, at Bangalore.

James, K S

Deriving Reliable RCH Indicators from HMIS Data: A Case Study of Karnataka and Rajasthan; at the 32nd Annual Conference of IASP-2010, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 28-30, 2010, at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

Convergence of Health Indicators in India; at the Seminar on Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil from Micro Data: Measurement, Evidence and Policy, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 12, 2011, at Bangalore.

India's Demographic Dividend: Concerns and Evidence; at the Diamond Jubilee Conference on Statistics, Economic Development and Public



Administration, organised by Indian Statistical Institute, February 11, 2011, at New Delhi.

Kannan, Elumalai

Inclusive Agricultural Growth, Investment and Subsidies; at the Workshop on Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth, organised by Division of Agricultural Economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, May 21, 2010, at New Delhi.

Estimating PSE for Indian Dairy Sector; at the Workshop on Quantitative Modelling Approaches for Economic Policy Analysis in Agriculture, organised by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), August 12-13, 2010, at New Delhi.

Export Advantage in India's Agro Food Products; at the Conference on Challenges and Way Forward for Agricultural Products Export, organised by APEDA and CII, November 10, 2010, at Chennai.

Agriculture and Rural Development in India; at the Seminar on Rural Development in India: Progress, Problems and Programme Effectiveness, organised by Department of Economics, Kerala University, December 2-3, 2010, at Trivandrum.

Karanth, G K

Migrants as Targets of Hatred and Violence; at the National Seminar on Understanding and Responding to Violence, organised by Ecumenical Christian Centre, Bangalore, July 7, 2010, at Bangalore.

Private-Public Participation in [Dental] Health Care Services in India; at the XV IAPHD National Conference, organised by Indian Association of Public Health and Dentistry, December 2010, at Mysore.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Surender Kumar) Valuing the Health Effects of Air Pollution from Agricultural Residue Burning; at the Seminar on Policy Options to Reduce Rice Stubble Burning, organised by ISEC, NCAER, ACIAR and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, October 13-14, 2010, at Chandigarh.

(with Laxmi Joshi) Existing Legislation on Pollution in India/Punjab and Punjab Government Policy on Agriculture Waste Burning; at the two-day Seminar on Policy Options to Reduce Rice Stubble Burning, organised by ISEC, NCAER, ACIAR and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, October 13-14, 2010, at Chandigarh.

Environment-Friendly Waste Disposal Technology; at the seminar on Knowledge and Skill Upgradation in Textile Industry – Issues and Options, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change and IIT Madras, October 29, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with Surender Kumar) Valuing the Health Effects of Air Pollution from Agricultural Residue Burning; at the CERDI International Conference on Environment and Natural Resources Management in Developing and Transition Economies, organised by CERDI, France, November 18-19, 2010, at Clermont Ferrand, France.

Market Structure, Conduct and Performance: Empirical Findings from Six States in India; at the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing Conference, organised by ISAM and NAU, Navasari, Gujarat, November 23-25, 2010, at Navasari Agricultural University, Navasari, Gujarat.

Assessment of Demand and Supply Forecasting of Foodgrains and Edible Oils; at the 'Medium-Term Future', organised by the Minister of State for Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, March 9, 2011, at New Delhi.

Kumar, V Anil

Rights-based Approaches to Poverty Alleviation and Social Development; at the Fifth Annual International Conference on Public Policy and Management on 'Beyond the Macroeconomic Crisis-Towards Inclusive Growth and Sustainability', organised by the Centre for Public Policy (CPP), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, August 8-11, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participation Law and Urban Governance in Karnataka; at the 74th Constitutional Amendment: Status and Way forward, organised by CIVIC, Bangalore, January 5, 2011, at Bangalore.

Inequality and Exclusion; at the International Seminar on Social Exclusion: Meanings and Perspectives, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, March 23-25, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Lakshmana, C M

Environmental Degradation: Issues and Concerns in India; at the International Meeting/Conference of Population Association of America (PAA), organised by Population Association of America, Dallas, Texas, USA, April 14-19, 2010, at Dallas, TX, USA.

Linkages of Poverty, Pollution and Environmental Degradation and Its Impact on Health in India; at the 32nd Annual Conference of IASP-2010, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 28-30, 2010, at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

Land Degradation, Biodiversity and Environment in India: A Geographical Overview; at the International Conference on Climate Change, Geo Hazards and Disaster Management, organised by Department of Geography, University of Rajasthan and Indian Institute of Geographers (IIG), Pune, January 17-19, 2011, at IIG, Pune.

Dimensions of Gender Differentials in General and Professional Education: Focusing the EAG States of India; at the National Seminar on Development and Population Stabilisation in EAG States of India, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, April 4-6, 2011, at Mumbai.

Lokesh, G B

Agricultural Growth in India: Implications for Inclusiveness; at the National Seminar on Agriculture and Environment for Inclusive Growth, organised by Division of Agricultural Economics, IARI, New Delhi, December 14-15, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with G T Maradi) Organic Farming for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Karnataka-Policy Perspective; at the Xth Development Convention 2011, organised by Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, March 3-4, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Manasi, S

Data Gaps and Constraints on Water Pollution in River Basins – A Case of Tungabhadra Sub basin, South India; at the National Seminar on Environmental Pollution: Data Availability and Gaps, organised by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, March 24-25, 2011, at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.

Mutharayappa, R

(with Manohar S Yadav) Reproductive Morbidity among Tribal Women in Karnataka; at the National Conference on Ethno-Historical Development of Denotified Tribes: Issues and Prospects, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, December 23-24, 2010, at Mysore.

Gender Differentials of Morbidity and Disease Pattern in Karnataka; at the UGC-SAP National Seminar on Women, Health and Development: Issues



and Challenges, organised by Department of Sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwad, February 25-26, 2011, at Dharwad.

Is Economic Status Influencing Freedom of Movement and Women Empowerment in Karnataka?; at the Xth Development Convention 2011 on Millennium Development Goals: Performance, Prospects and Challenges for South India, organised by Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, March 3-4, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Nanjundaiah, C

Sustainable Management of Urban Water Resources: A Special Reference to Bangalore City, India; at the 16th Annual International Sustainable Development Research Conference, organised by Kadoorie Institute, University of Hong Kong, May 30-June 1, 2010, at Hong Kong.

Frontiers of Social Science Research: Emerging Areas, Designing Research Proposal and Funding Agencies; at the two-day State-Level Seminar on Quality Sustenance and Enhancement through Promotion of Research Culture in Colleges, organised by Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College for Women, October 5-6, 2010, at Bangalore.

Unemployment and Employment in Government-Private Service Sectors; at the two-day National Conference on World Economic Crisis: Growing Unemployment and Alternatives, organised by Democratic Youth Federation of India, September 17-18, 2010, at Bangalore.

Narayana, MR

Economic effects of population ageing on India's public finance: Evidence and implications based on National Transfer Accounts; at the 7th Global Conference of National Transfer Accounts, organised by East West Center, Honolulu, June 11-12, 2010, at Hawaii, USA.

Age Structure Transition in India: Select Macroeconomic Implications; at the Brown-bag Seminar, organised by Department of Economics, University of Victoria Canada, January 26, 2011, at Victoria, Canada.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Changing Climate and Its Impacts on Land Use and Land Cover: Science-Policy Interface for Climate in Karnataka; at the International Conference on Enhancing Human Security in the Context of Climate Change: Contributions from Indian and Australian Social Scientists, organised by Academy of Social Sciences, University of Sydney and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, June 15, 2010, at TISS, Mumbai.

Presentation on Climate Change: Linking Rural Karnataka to Global Problems; at the Workshop on Launch of BCCI-K, organised by BCCI-K and ISEC, October 23, 2010, at Vikas Saudha, Bangalore.

Energy and Economic Efficiency of Traditional and Introduced Crops in the Himalayan Region; at the Indo-German Partnering Workshop on Bio-economy, organised by Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Govt. of India, and Bio-economy Science Center (BioSC), Germany, November 23-24, 2010, at National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR).

(with K Bhaskar, T V Prasad and I V Saradhi) Structure and Composition of Plant-biodiversity in Arid Region in Gogi-Gulbarga-Karnataka; at the National Conference on Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Climate Change: The Challenge Ahead, organised by National Institute of Ecology, Jodhpur/Delhi, December 4-6, 2010, at National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow.

(with Boopalakrishnan, Venkateshalu) Faunal Diversity of Arid Region: A Case Study from

Gulbarga and Yadgir Districts of North Karnataka, India; at the National Conference on Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Climate Change: The Challenge Ahead, organised by National Institute of Ecology, Jodhpur/Delhi, December 4-6, 2010, at National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Lucknow.

Ninan, KN

The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; at the United Nations University and Institute of Advanced Studies Seminar Series, organised by United Nations University and Institute of Advanced Studies, Tokyo, Japan, August 20, 2010, at UNU-IAS, Yokohama, Japan.

Rajasekhar, D

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Dominance and Capture in the Implementation of MGNREGS: A Case Study in Karnataka; at the Round-Table on Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/Programme Capture, organised by NCAER, IDRC, CRDI and ISEC, June 28, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Mechanics of Grama Panchayat Elections: A Study in Karnataka; at the Round-Table on Barriers to Participation and Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Case of Elite/Programme Capture, organised by NCAER, IDRC, CRDI and ISEC, June 28, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Improving the Quality of Services: Some Reflections on Choice, Technology and Information; at the National Consultation on Issues to be addressed in the Approach Paper to the XII Five-Year Plan, organised by UNDP (Solution Exchange), December 6, 2010, at New Delhi.

Responsible Lending; at the Seminar on Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood

Promotions in India, organised by Siddaganga Institute of Technology, December 15-16, 2010, at Tumkur.

Implementation of RSBY: Policy Lessons; at the International conference on Bihar Growth, organised by LSE, Oxford University and ADRI, December 17-18, 2010, at Patna.

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Karnataka: Status and Issues; at the Seminar on Urban Poverty and Social Exclusion: Need for Policy Interventions, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, February 11, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula, Sanchari Roy) Primary Health Centres in India; at the International Workshop on Improving Institutions for the Pro-Poor Growth, organised by University of Oxford, March 19, 2011, at Oxford, UK.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Mainak Majumder) Globalisation and Indian Industry: A Case of Pharmaceutical Industry; at the Symposium on The Challenges of Globalisation: Australian Indian Perspective, organised by Australia-India Institute, University of Melbourne, in partnership with Delhi University, April 27-28, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with Mainak Majumder) The Sources of Heterogeneity in the Efficiency of Indian Pharmaceutical Firms; at the Sixth North American Productivity Workshop, organised by Rice University, Houston, US, June 2-5, 2010, at Houston, US.

(with Mainak Majumder) Examining the Efficiency and Productivity Changes of the Indian Pharmaceutical Firms: A Malmquist-Meta Frontier Approach; at the Sixth North American Productivity Workshop, organised by Rice University, Houston, US, June 2-5, 2010, at Houston, US.



(with Manojit Bhattacharya) Repayment of Short-term Loans: A Study of Selected Developed, Middle Performing and Less Developed States in India; at the International Conference on Financial Sector Reforms and the Indian Economy, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode; British Northern Universities India Forum, November 11-13, 2010, at IIM, Kozhikode.

(with B P Vani) India's Export of selected BPO Services; at the Conference on Research and Studies in Contemporary India, organised by Institute for International Relations, Warsaw University, November 18-21, 2010, at Warsaw.

(with Veershekharappa) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies - Andhra Pradesh; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD & Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with Veershekharappa) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies - Bihar; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD & Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with Veershekharappa) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies - Madhya Pradesh; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD & Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

Business Process Outsourcing in India; at the UCLA-National University of Singapore Programme, organised by UCLA and Singapore National University, January, 2011, at Bangalore.

(with Mainak Majumdar) Product Patent, Emerging Strategies and Productivity & Efficiency of the firms:

A Malmquist-Meta-Frontier Approach; at the Workshop on Economic Reforms and the Evolution of Productivity in Indian Manufacturing, organised by Manchester University, ESRC, IIT Mumbai, March 18-19, 2011, at Mumbai.

Ramaswamy, V

Methods in Social Research; at the State-Level Seminar on Emerging Dimensions in Sociology, organised by Department of Studies and Research in Sociology (Post-Graduate), Tumkur University, May 12, 2010, at Tumkur.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

Political Economy of India: Selected Review of Literature; at the National Conference on ICSSR's Decadal Survey of Literature and Explorations in Political Science, organised by ICSSR, February 14-15, 2011, at New Delhi.

Informalisation of Labour and Working Class Struggles under a Neo Liberal Dispensation; at the Conference on Development and Social Movements, organised by Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, March 30-31, 2011, at New Delhi.

Sangita, S N

Democracy and Inclusive Governance in India: Role of Political Parties; at the UGC-DSA Workshop on Studying Politics versus Doing Politics, organised by Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, April 5, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Democratic Decentralisation, Empowerment and Inclusive Governance: State and Civil Society Perspective; at the National Seminar on Empowerment: State and Governance and Beyond, organised by Centre for Advanced Study, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, April 28-29, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Electoral Process and Inclusive Governance in India: A Critical Review; at the National Seminar on Electoral Reforms, organised by C Achutha Menon Study Centre and Library, July 8-10, 2010, at Trivandrum.

Decentralisation, Women Empowerment and Inclusive Growth: State and Civil Society Perspective; at the National Seminar on Women Empowerment, organised by Agrasree, August 19-20, 2010, at Tirupati.

Democracy and Discontent: What is the Way Out?; at the Seminar on Democracy and Discontent, organised by Annamalai University, February 12-13, 2011, at Annamalainagar, Tamil Nadu.

Reforms in Political Parties and Electoral Processes for Promoting Inclusive Governance; at the National Workshop on Problems and Prospects of Electoral Reforms and Party Reforms in India, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, March 25-26, 2011, at Hyderabad.

Singh, Shyam

The BSP and Dalit Empowerment: Dilemmas and Contradictions; at the Seminar on Empowerment - State, Governance and Beyond, organised by the Department of Political Science, Osmania University, April 28-29, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Sivanna, N

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Engendering Governance: A Study in the State of Karnataka; at the state-level workshop, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

(with K G Gayathri Devi) Engendering Governance; at the state-level workshop, organised by TISS, Mumbai, August 13-14, 2010, at Mumbai.

Preparation of District Human Development Report; at the workshop organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 24, 2010, at Bangalore.

Ambedkar and Rural Governance; at the National Seminar on Social and Economic Thoughts of Dr Ambedkar, organised by Dr Ambedkar Centre for Economic Studies, Madras University, March 11, 2011, at Chennai.

PRIs and Inclusive Growth; at the Prelude Conference on Dalit Development and Inclusive Growth-Issues and Prospects, organised by Dr B R Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, University of Mysore, March 28-29, 2011, at Mysore.

Subaiya, Lekha

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) Demographics of the Indian Elderly; at the Workshop on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A series of Programmatic and Research Studies, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, August 31-September 1, 2010, at Bangalore.

Syamala, T S

Poor Primary Health Care in Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh: Issues about Skills and Training of Female Health Workers; at the Annual conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), November 28-20, 2010, at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.

Infertility in India: Its Levels, Determinants and its Impact on Family; at the Annual Conference of the Asian Population Association, organised by Asian Population Association, November 28-30, 2010, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(with Dhananjay W Bansod) Linkages between Health and Work Force Participation of the Elderly in India: An Investigation; at the Annual Conference of the Asian Population Association, organised by Asian Population Association, November 28-30, 2010, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.



Thippaiah, P

Emerging Challenges in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; at the National Seminar on Impact of Global Financial Crisis on Indian Economy- Emerging Challenges, organised by Kamal Nehru Memorial College for Women, Shimoga, March 26, 2011, at Shimoga.

Tripathi, Sabyasachi

Estimating Urban Agglomeration Economies for India: A New Geography Perspective; at the PhD Workshop on DIMETIC session 2, organised by DIMETIC European Doctoral School, July 5-16, 2010, at the University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary.

Estimating Urban Agglomeration Economies for India: A New Geography Perspective; at the 8th GLOBELICS International Conference on Making Innovation Work for Society: Linking, Leveraging and Learning, organised by GLOBELICS, November 1-3, 2010, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Usha Devi, MD

SSA Monitoring tool for children under Special Training; at the National Workshop on Sub-Committee of MIs for developing SSA Monitoring Tools, organised by MHRD/GoI, June 16-17, 2010, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Implications of RTE Act (2009) in regard to Panchayat Bodies and Primary Schools – Overburdening of Teachers and BEO; at the State-level Seminar on Right to Education, organised by Centre for Educational & Social Studies, Bangalore, November 02, 2010, at Mythic Society, Bangalore.

Effective Pedagogy; at the Regional Seminar on Seminaries of Senate of Serampore College, organised by Pedagogical Institute for Theological Colleges, Serampore University, September 16, 2010, at Gurukul Letheran Theological College, Chennai.

Significance & Methods of Lesson Planning; at the Regional Seminar on Seminaries of Senate of Serampore College, organised by Pedagogical Institute for Theological Colleges, Serampore University, September 17, 2010, at Gurukul Letheran Theological College, Chennai.

Role of Education in Addressing Issues Relating to Urbanisation; at the National Seminar on Dimensions of Urbanisation and Development in India, organised by SBRR Mahajana First Grade College & State Institute for Urban Development, March 24-25, 2011, at Mysore.

Veerashekhharappa

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies – Andhra Pradesh; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD and Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies – Bihar; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD, and Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) Implementation of Revival Package for Short-term Cooperative Credit Societies – Madhya Pradesh; at the Stakeholders' Seminar, organised by ADB, World Bank, NABARD and Ministry of Finance, November 26, 2010, at New Delhi.

Health Insurance for Poor: Evidence from India; at the International Conference, organised by Indo-Sastri Canadian School, March 11, 2011.

Financial Inclusive and Exclusive: MFI experiences; at the Seminar on Rural Credit, organised by IMFR and NIRD, March 29-30, 2011, at NIRD Hyderabad.

Yadav, S Manohar

Positive Discriminatory Policy: Limitations Experienced by Ex-Untouchables of India; at the Seminar organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, October 5, 2010 at Bangalore.

(with R Mutharayappa) Reproductive Morbidity

among Tribal Women in Karnataka; at the National Conference on Ethno-Historical Development of Denotified Tribes: Issues and Prospects, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, December 23-24, 2010, at Mysore.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/ WORKSHOPS AS CHAIRPERSON, DISCUSSANT OR RAPPORTEUR

Bhende, M J

Participated as a Chairman, in the PhD Scholars Biannual Seminar, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 6-13, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National Seminar on Rainfed Agriculture in Karnataka/India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, March 14-15, 2011.

Deshpande, R S

Participated as a Panel Member, in the Workshop on Indian Economy & Economic Survey 2009-10, organised by Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, April 6, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Dynamics of Rural Transformation in Emerging Economics, organised by Planning Commission, Govt. of India and Institute of Human Development, April 14-15, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as a Panelist/Resource Person, in the National Workshop on Methodological Issues in Assessing Watershed Programmes, organised by NCAP, August 6, 2010, at New Delhi.

Participated as a Panel Discussant on the topic 'State of Research on Rural Issues: Challenges in National Institutions', in the Seminar-cum-Consultation on Agrarian and Rural Studies: Trends, Texts, Pedagogies and Collaborations, organised by

National Institute of Advanced Studies, October 19, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated in the Panel Discussion on Climate Change Action Plan for Karnataka on the topic Vulnerability of Communities to Climate Change, organised by the Government of Karnataka, October 23, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Panelist, in the National Seminar on Welfare Paradigms and Social Sectors, organised by the Department of Economics, Christ University, December 13, 2010, at Bangalore.

Chaired the Discussion on Presentation, in the Workshop on Assessing the Sustainability of Small Farms in Karnataka, organised by Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, March 23, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chairman, in the Workshop on The Draft Report on the Evaluation of the Impact of Processes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Karnataka, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, March 28, 2011, at Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

Participated as a Panelist, in the Seminar on Direct Tax Code, organised by Christ University, September 13, 2010, at Bangalore.



Participated as a Panelist, in the National Seminar on Social Sector and Welfare Paradigms, organised by Christ University, December 13-14, 2010, at Bangalore.

Kumar, Parmod

Participated as a Chairman for the Session on 'Redefining the Role of Government in Improving the Efficiency of Agricultural Marketing', in the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing Conference, organised by ISAM and NAU, Navasari, Gujarat, November 23-25, 2010, at Navasari Agricultural University, Navasari, Gujarat.

Lakshmana, CM

Participated as a Panel Discussant, in the International Conference on Climate Change, Geo Hazards and Disaster Management, organised by Department of Geography, University of Rajasthan and Indian Institute of Geographers (IIG), Pune, January 17-19, 2011, at Pune.

Madheswaran, S

Participated as a Discussant, in the 10th Anniversary Conference, organised by SANDEE, January 2011, at Kathmandu.

Mutharayappa, R

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Workshop on Ganga-mathasthara Kulashastriya Adhyayana, organised by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 2-5, 2010, at Hampi.

Nadkarni, MV

Participated as a Panelist for Discussion on Development, Technology and Environment; at ISEC programme for Trainees from Electronics Department, IISc, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 31, 2010, at Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as a Discussant, in the International

Conference on Financial Sector reforms and the Indian Economy, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode; British Northern Universities India Forum, November 11-13, 2010, at IIM, Kozhikode.

Participated as a Session Chairperson, in the International Conference on Financial Sector reforms and the Indian Economy, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode; British Northern Universities India Forum, November 11-13, 2010, at IIM, Kozhikode.

Sangita, SN

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Training Teachers of Upper Primary Tribal Schools of Kerala State on Content Enrichment in English and Social Studies, organised by Regional Institute of Education, November 9-12, 2010, at Mysore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Training Teachers of Upper Primary Tribal Schools of Kerala State, organised by Regional Institute of Education, December 20-23, 2010, at Mysore.

Sivanna, N

Participated as a Discussant, in the Round Table Meet on 'Grama Sabhas', organised by R K Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bangalore, July 12, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Round Table Discussion on 30 Month Tenure of Grama Panchayat Presidents, organised by Hunger Project, January 28, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated as Panelist, in the Panel Discussion on 'Elections and Electoral Reforms in India', organised by Department of Political Science, Christ University, Bangalore, February 1, 2011, at Bangalore.

Participated as Expert Group Member, in the Consultation Workshop for Developing a New MA

Programme in Public Policy Management, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development, February 28, 2011, at Sri Perumbudur, Tamil Nadu.

Participated as a Chairperson, in the International Conference on Globalisation and Public Administration, organised by Department of Political Science, Karnatak University, March 27, 2011, at Dharwad.

Participated as a Special Discussant, in the National Seminar on Status of Dalits and Dalit Leaders in Rural Local Governance, organised by Department of Political Science, Gandhigram Rural Institute, March 12-13 2011, at Gandhigram.

Syamala, T S

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Anthropological Research, Teaching and Training in Kerala: Retrospect and Prospects, organised by Anthropological Survey of India, Southern Region in collaboration with Department of Anthropology, Kannur University, Kerala, Kerala Institute of Research and Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS), Government of Kerala, Kozhikode, December 20-21, 2010, at Kozhikode.

Thippaiah, P

Participated as a Discussant, in the National Workshop on Rainfed Agriculture in India/Karnataka, organised by ISEC, March 14-15, 2011, at Bangalore.

Tripathi, Sabyasachi

Participated as a Junior Discussant of the paper 'Dynamics Changes of the Regional Systems of Innovation in Korea', by Sangwoo SHIN M, University of Sussex, U.K., DIMETIC session 2, University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary, July 5-16, 2010, at Pecs, Hungary.

Usha Devi, MD

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Seminar on

Effect of EDUSAT on Pupil's Learning and Teachers' Activities, organised by ISEC, April 12, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the State-level Workshop on Preparation of Manual for DHDR-II phase, organised by ISEC and State Planning Department, GoK, December 24, 2010, at M S Building, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the State-level Workshop on TISS-ISEC Project on Engendering Governance, organised by ISEC, September 20, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the International Workshop, organised by DDC, University of Oxford, UK & LSE, UK, September 03, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as Coordinator, in the state-level workshop on Decentralisation in Education: Enabling Structures to Plan-Implement-Review, organised by State Coordination Unit, Prajayatna, February 4, 2011, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as Member, Sub-Committee, in the 10th National Review Workshop of the SSA monitoring by the MIs, organised by MHRD/GoI, February 10-11, 2011, at Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Participated as Coordinator, in the state-level workshop for DIET & CTE faculty on Capacity Building for Monitoring & Managing Research by Educational Practitioners, organised by SSA/GoK, March 10-12, 2011, at RIE, Bangalore.

Veerashekhharappa

Participated as a Chairman for the Technical session on SHG-bank-linkage International, in the conference on Microfinance, organised by Pondicherry University January 28, 2011, at Pondicherry.



SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED / COORDINATED

Bhat, T N

Coordinated Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Pilot Survey in Karnataka Training of Field Staff, sponsored by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, October 4-27, 2010.

Bhende, M J

Coordinated WTO: Capacity building training programme for Officials from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, sponsored by Trade Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, GOI, August 3-4, 2010.

Coordinated WTO: Capacity building training programme for the Deputy Directors (Training), Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, sponsored by Trade Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, GOI, August 26-27, 2010.

Deshpande, R S

Workshop on Preparation of Policy Briefs and Action Plan for the Implementation of Pro-Poor Policies, sponsored by Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, June 25, 2010.

Devi, K G Gayathri

(with Sunil Nautiyal) Coordinated International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India - New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society', sponsored by Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, July 4-31, 2010.

Coordinated Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, July 12-24, 2010.

Social Science Talent Search Examination, sponsored by ISEC in collaboration with Bangalore University, February 6, 2011.

James, K S

Organised Training Workshop on 'Demographic Computations: Multistate Population Projection', sponsored by IIASA, Austria, TIFAC, New Delhi and ISEC, Bangalore, November 9-13, 2010.

Coordinated side meeting on 'Assessing Estimates of the Size of Religious Minorities in India Today: Exploring the Evidence of Undercounts', sponsored by Asian Population Association, November 20, 2010.

Training Workshop on 'Health Inequalities: Measures and Models', sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, January 8-10, 2011.

Seminar on 'Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil from Microdata: Measurement, Evidence & Policy', sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, the University of Southampton, UK and CEDEPLAR, Brazil, January 11-12, 2011.

Karanth, G K

Coordinated Paper II: Perspectives on Social Change and Development for ISEC PhD Scholars, July-December 2010.

Coordinated Paper III: Development Studies for ISEC PhD Scholars, July-December 2010.

Kumar, Parmod

Organised Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture - 9, April 29, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Organised Academic and Advisory Committee Meetings to Discuss Progress of ADRT Centre for the last two years, sponsored by ADRTC, ISEC, October 30, 2010.

Madheswaran, S

Econometric Methods and Applications using STATA, sponsored by ICRISAT and ISEC, May 25-31, 2010.

Coordinated Resdesigned Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2011, sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, February 2011.

Coordinated How to Write Good Research Proposal for Funding Agency, sponsored by Academic Staff College, Karnatak University, Dharwad, March 2011.

Coordinated Use of Quantitative Techniques in Social Sciences, sponsored by Academic Staff College, Karnatak University, Dharwad, March 2011.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with S A Pasha) Coordinated 'Non- Residential Courses on Administrative, Managerial and Engineering Training for the Engineers from BWSSB', Sponsored by BWSSB, Bangalore, August 16- 21, 2010.

(with K G Gayathridevi) Coordinated International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', in association with Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, July 4-31, 2010.

Rajasekhar, D

Organised 'International Training of Trainers and Workshop on 'Financial Performance Indicators for Micro-Insurance', sponsored by GTZ, Berlin and ADA, Luxemburg, July 19-23, 2010.

Organised 'International Seminar on 'Policies for Inclusion in India and Beyond'. sponsored by University of Oxford and London School of Economics, September 3, 2010.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Organised Round Table Discussion on 'Indo-EU Trade', sponsored by ISEC, FKCCI, CCIRS and Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, October 19, 2010.

Organised A Discussion Session on Trade Possibilities between Poland and India, sponsored by ISEC, FKCCI, CCIRS and Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, December 8, 2010.

Sivanna, N

Coordinated Paper V: Governance, Administration and Development for ISEC PhD Scholars, July-December 2010.

Preparing DHDR Manual for the Department of Planning, sponsored by Government of Karnataka, March 7, 2011.

Workshop on Decentralisation, Education and Development, sponsored by Prajayatna and ISEC, February 4, 2011.

Subaiya, Lekha

Coordinated Summer Programme on 'Introduction to Polity, Economy and Society in India' for students from the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), sponsored by ISEC, August 17-18, 2010.

Usha Devi, MD

Interaction Meeting with faculty and PhD scholars at the Post-Graduate Department of Education, NEHU, Shillong, Meghalaya, sponsored by ICSSR/ ISEC, May 26-27, 2010.



Interaction Meeting with faculty and Ph.D scholars at the Post-Graduate Department of Education, Gauhati University, Assam, sponsored by ICSSR/ISEC, May 28, 2010.

Coordinated Gender and Gender Budgeting

Training, sponsored by Regional Training Centre, AG's Office, Bangalore, December 15, 2010.

Training Programme for Orienting Field Investigators for SSA Monitoring Work, sponsored by MHRD/GoI, January 17-19, 2011.

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

Workshop on Demographic Computations: Multi-state Population Projection, organised by ISEC, IIASA and TIFAC, November 9-13, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Workshop on MCH Tracking System, organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, August 18-19, 2010, at New Delhi.

Workshop on Health Inequalities: Measures and Models, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 8-10, 2011.

Seminar on Understanding Health Inequalities in India and Brazil: Measurement, Evidence and Policy, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 11-12, 2011.

Bhat, T N

Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Pilot Survey ToT Workshop, organised by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, August 31-September 9, 2010, at Mumbai.

Deshpande, R S

National Round-Table Conference on the Caste Census: Towards an Inclusive Table, organised by National Law School of India University (NLSIU), July 23, 2010, at Bangalore.

Interactive Session on Inclusive Growth and Food Security with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, jointly organised by ISEC, Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka and Bangalore Climate Change Initiative, July 31, 2010, at Bangalore.

BRICS Conference, organised by Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship (XIME), Bangalore, November 27, 2010, at Bangalore.

Consultation on Building a Knowledge Society: A Higher Education Consultation, organised by Higher Education Cell, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS), Bangalore, and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, October 1, 2010.

James, K S

International Conference on Policy Research and Data Needs to Meet the Challenges and Opportunities of Population Ageing in Asia, organised by INSA, March 14-15, 2011, at New Delhi.

Training of Trainers Workshop on Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, March 16-17, 2011, at New Delhi.

Manasi, S

Workshop on Stockholm World Water Week 2010, organised by Stockholm International Water Institute, September 4-11, 2010, at Stioc, Sweden.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Workshop on Consultative Workshop on Biodiversity, organised by Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Bangalore, April 5, 2010, at Aranya Bhawan, Bangalore.

National Conference on Climate Change and Its Impacts on Natural Resources (NCCCINR-2010), organised by Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, October 18-20, 2010, at Central College, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

International Conference on Advances in Economic Theory, organised by Center for Social Science Studies, July 22, 2010, at CSSS, Kolkata.

Syamala, T S

Workshop on Qualitative Research Methods in Public Health, organised by Institute of Public Health, August 10-13, 2010, at New Delhi.

Tripathi, Sabyasachi

PhD Workshop, DIMETIC session 2 on Regional and Policy Dimensions of Innovation and Growth, organised by DIMETIC European Doctoral School, July 5-16, 2010, at University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary.

PhD Workshop, DIMETIC session 3 on Modeling, Systems and Dynamics, organised by DIMETIC

European Doctoral School, October 4-15, 2010, at Maastricht, The Netherlands (MERIT, Maastricht University).

Umamani, K S

Workshop on Improving the Quality of Data on the HMIS Portal, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, May 10-13, 2010, at NIHFW New Delhi.

Conference on Bringing Evidence into Public Health Policy – Five Years of the National Rural Health Mission, organised by Institute of Public Health, Bangalore, and Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium, December 10-11, 2010, at Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

8th National Review Meeting of the MIs, organised by MHRD/GoI, May 17-18, 2010, at New Delhi.

9th National Review Meeting of the MIs, organised by MHRD/GoI, June 18, 2010, at New Delhi.

International Workshop on Mobilising Knowledge for Development in India & South Asia, organised by IDS, Sussex, UK, November 18-19, 2010, at New Delhi.

KEYNOTE AND PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED

Deshpande, R S

‘Managing in the New Competitive Environment: Some Basics’, in the National Conference on Managing for Tomorrow: Emerging Trends, Issues & Challenges, organised by Sridevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, April 13, 2010, at Tumkur.

‘Sectoral Issues in Growth and Planning’, in the Seminar on Planning and Development in Karnataka: Sectoral Issues and Challenges, organised by the Bangalore University and Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, May 14, 2010, at Bangalore.



‘Negotiating International Trade Environs’, in the National Seminar on Emerging Issues in International Business, organised by Don Bosco Institute of Technology, May 14, 2010, at Bangalore.

‘Street Vending: An Essential Economic Level’, in the National Convention of Street Vendors, organised by National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), June 6, 2010, at Bangalore.

‘Approach to Research Methodology’, in the Brainstorming Workshop on High Value Research Methods, organised by Shridevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, September 7, 2010, at Tumkur.

‘Role of State Cadre Commercial Tax Officers in the Face of GST’, in the inauguration of All-India Confederation of Commercial Taxes Associations, organised by Karnataka Commercial Taxes Services (Officers) Association and Karnataka Commercial Taxes Service ‘C’ and ‘D’ Group Employees Associations ‘Joint Action Committee’, October 3, 2010, at Bangalore.

‘Micro-Finance, Sustainability and Livelihood: Some Unresolved Issues’, in the inaugural function of National Seminar on ‘Micro-Finance and Sustainable Livelihood Promotions in India’, organised by Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur, December 15, 2010, at Tumkur.

Inaugural address on ‘Changing Concepts in Teaching of Social Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics’, in the Refresher Courses in Business Studies, Major Concerns in Social Sciences and Mathematics and Statistics, organised by Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, January 24, 2011, at Bangalore.

Valedictory address on ‘Urbanisation of Climate Change: Meeting the Challenges’, in the Conference

on Building more Inclusive and Greener Cities in the Face of Climate Change, organised by Centre for Social Action, Christ University, Bangalore, January 25, 2011, at Bangalore.

Keynote address on ‘Institutional Reforms in Agricultural Marketing in the Context of Globalization’, in the International Conference on Agricultural Marketing in the Context of Changing Global Economic Order, organised by Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore, March 26, 2011, at Mysore.

Devi, K G Gayathri

‘Qualitative Research Methods’, in the Workshop on High Value Research Methods, organised by Sridevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tumkur, September 8, 2010, at Tumkur.

‘Countering Gender Violence: Approaches and Challenges’, in the UGC National Workshop on Women and Development, organised by SJMVS Arts and Commerce College for Women, April 1, 2011, at Hubli.

‘Gender Equality, Family and Education’, in the Women’s Day, organised by Mount Carmel College (Autonomous), Bangalore, March 8, 2011, at Bangalore.

Karanth, G K

‘Imprints of Consumerism upon Emerging (Rural) Identities’, in the National Seminar on Rural Consumers in Globalizing Market: Vulnerability and Choices, organised by Department of Sociology, Kalyani University (West Bengal) and Centre for Consumer Studies, IIPA, New Delhi, December 12, 2010, at Kalyani.

Kumar, Parmod

Keynote address, in the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing Conference, organised by

ISAM and NAU, Navasari, Gujarat, November 23-25, 2010, at Navasari Agricultural University, Navasari, Gujarat.

Madheswaran, S

'Strength and Weakness of 67th round NSS Data', in the Data Processing Workshop of 67th NSS Data, organised by NSS Regional Office, Bangalore, January 2011, at Bangalore.

Ninan, KN

'Global Deforestation - Extent, Causes and Consequencies', in the Workshop as a follow-up event of APEC, Yokohama Students Forum, organised by Yokohama City and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), December 18, 2010, at Yokohama, Japan.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'India's Higher Education and Science Programmes and Cooperation of India's Higher Education Institutes with Business Sector and Public Sector', in the Research and Studies Council Conference I, organised by Institute of International Relations, Warsaw University, Poland, April 2010, in Poland.

'Financial Sector Reforms and Beyond', in the Conference on Research and Studies in Contemporary India, organised by Institute for International Relations, Warsaw University, Poland, November 18-21, 2010, at Warsaw.

'Economic Reform and Labour Market - Contract Labour in India' in the Conference on Research and Studies in Contemporary India, organised by

Institute for International Relations, Warsaw University, Poland, November 18-21, 2010, at Warsaw.

Sangita, SN

Valedictory Address, in the two-day National Seminar on Empowerment: State and Governance and Beyond, organised by Centre for Advanced Study, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, April 28-29, 2010, at Hyderabad.

Sivanna, N

'Youth and Politics', in the Seminar organised by the Department of Political Science, Government First Grade College, Chickballapur, August 17, 2010, at Chickballapur.

'Questionnaire and Interview Method' in the Workshop on High Value Research Methods, organised by Sridevi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tumkur, September 7, 2010, at Tumkur.

Usha Devi, MD

'Women's Empowerment', in the Institution's annual event, International Women's Day, organised by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, March 09, 2011, at Bangalore.

Veerashekhharappa

'Micro-Finance and Entrepreneur Development', in the National Seminar on Microfinance and Livelihood Promotion, organised by Siddaganga Institute of Technology Tumkur, December 15-16, 2010, at Tumkur.



LECTURES, TALKS AND MEDIA

Bhat, TN

Interviewed by Voice of America on 'China India Birth Issues' (Audio)

Interviewed by the Mint News Paper, Business Edition of Hindustan Times Group on the Census 2011 Results on Population Growth in Karnataka and on Bangalore City's, in particular.

Bhende, MJ

Delivered a lecture on 'Impact of WTO on Agricultural Marketing', at Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Mysore, December 22, 2010.

Discussion on 'PM's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-prone Districts of Four Southern States', *Samaya TV*, January 14, 2011.

Deshpande, RS

Delivered a lecture on 'State of Social Science in Research and Teaching and its Future' at Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, April 17, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Mahatma Jyothiba Phule - A Life Sketch', at The Mythic Society, July 13, 2010.

Delivered three lectures on 'Introduction to Research Methods in Social Sciences: Implications of Research on Policy Agriculture and Food Security', at the Course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme)', organised by ISEC, Bangalore, July 12, 21 and 23, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Process of Monitoring for Management - Indicators and Parameters', at the Non-Residential Course on Administrative,

Managerial and Engineering Training for the Engineers from BWSSB, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, July 14, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Teachers: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow', On the occasion of Teachers' Day Celebrations, at the University of Mysore, Mysore, September 5, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'Research Methodology for Managers: Testing of Hypothesis and Non-Parametric Tests', at Lions Club, Bangalore, October 23, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Policy, Trade and Gross Domestic Product', at the Training Workshop for IFS Officers on Trade in Forestry Products and their Contribution towards Gross Domestic Product, organised by Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute, Bangalore, November 19, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Land Management in India - Policy and Problems', at the Training Programme on the topic 'Natural Resource Management' for IAS Officers, organised by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, December 21, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Agriculture Budget 2011-12', at Forum for Phenomena, February 26, 2011.

Devi, KG Gayathri

Delivered two lectures on 'Qualitative Research Methods', at Vaidehi Institute of Technology and Management, Tumkur University, Tumkur, August 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'Gender Concerns in Social Science Research', at Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, Bangalore, October 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Gender Dimensions of Higher Education in India', at Government Arts College, Hassan, March 29, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Dalit Women and Challenges for Development (in Kannada)', at Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyananya, Bellary, March 31, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Empowerment of Women: Challenges and Accomplishments', at Sree Siddaganga College of Arts, Science and Commerce for Women, Tumkur, April 21, 2011.

Gayithri, K

Delivered a lecture on Gender Budgeting, at State Institute of Urban Development, Mysore, December 15, 2010.

Kannan, Elumalai

Delivered a special lecture on 'Conservation Agriculture', at ISEC-NCI International Course on Approaching the Environment in India - New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, at ISEC, Bangalore, July 14, 2010.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Writing a Research Proposal', for participants of Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, at ISEC, Bangalore, July 15, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Contours of India's Agricultural Development', at EPFL Summer Programme on Introduction to Polity, Economy and Society in India, at ISEC, Bangalore, August 18, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'WTO and India's Agricultural Policy', at the training programme on Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of the Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products Abroad, at ISEC, Bangalore, August 26, 2010s.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Technology Initiatives for Enhancing Raw Material (Cotton) Availability', at the Workshop on Knowledge and Skill Upgradation in Textile Industry Issues and Options, organised by ISEC and IIT Madras, at ISEC, Bangalore, October 29, 2010.

Karanth, G K

Delivered a lecture on 'On Studying Social Change', at Jain College, Bangalore, February 15, 2011.

'Cannibals in Modern Society'. A panel discussion, TV9, Bangalore.

'Pick Your Babies'. A panel discussion, TV9, Bangalore.

Kumar, Parmod

'Delivered a lecture on 'Air Pollution Due to Burning of Agriculture Residue', at ISEC-NCI Course for Nordic Students, July 19, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Emerging Issues in Indian Agriculture', at EPFL Summer Programme 2010, August 18, 2010.

Kumar, V Anil

Delivered a lecture on 'Political Sociology in India', at Department of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore, February 2, 2011.

Lakshmana, CM

Delivered two lectures on 'Population Explosion, Environmental Degradation and its Impact on Climate Change', at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, March 29, 2011.

Participated as Panel Discussant, in TV-9 Live on the issue of 'Population Explosion and Food Crises in India' report of the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Research Organisation, on February 26, 2011 at 10 to 11.30 a.m.



Lokesh, G B

Delivered a lecture on 'Challenges and Opportunities for Export of Pomegranate', at KAPPEC, APEDA, Kondlahalli, Chitradurga District, December 13, 2010.

TV Interview on 'Separate Agriculture Budget - Karnataka', Samaya TV channel, February 2011.

Madheswaran, S

Delivered 20 lectures on 'Econometric Methods and Applications using STATA', at ICRISAT, Hyderabad, May 25-31, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Planning Processes in Karnataka', at Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad, March 3, 2011.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered two lectures on 'Issues in Environmental Economics', at JSS Institute for Training, Bangalore, March 2011.

Nanjundaiah, C

Delivered a lecture on 'Globalisation Fiasco and the way towards inclusive growth in India' at Tumkur University, June 22, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'India and China: A Comparative Perspective in the Era of Globalisation' at Tumkur University, June 26, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Frontiers of Social Science Research', at Department of Economics, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu, August 27, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Dragon versus Tiger in Globalisation Era: A Comparative Perspective', at Economics Workshop for PU College Lecturers at Sheshadripuram Degree College, Bangalore, September 6, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Unreliable Water Supply: A Study of Unaccounted for Water in Bangalore City' to NORDIC students, at ISEC, July 20, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Deforestation in Western Ghats of India' to NORDIC students, at ISEC, July 22, 2010.

Delivered invited lecture in Live Education Satellite Programme, organised by Pre-University Education Board, GoK, for PU college lecturers of Karnataka State on 'Banking Sector Reforms in India: A Special Reference to Narasimham Committee Recommendations' on August 12, 2010.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Interview on 'Climate Change and Its Impact' published in Mount Carmel College Newsletter, Issue 2 (pp 3-5), April 2010,

Ninan, K N

Delivered a lecture on 'The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services', at the University of Tokyo, July 31, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Climate Change-Economics, Environment and Public Policy', at the University of Tokyo, October 30, 2010.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered two lecture on 'Identifying Research Problems' and 'Operationalising Research: Hypothesis & Indicators', at Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur, February 8, 2011.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered five lectures on 'Macroeconomic Situation in India', at Christ University, Bangalore, September 2010.

Delivered five lectures on 'Game Theory', at Christ University, Bangalore, October 2010.

Delivered three lectures on 'Game theory', at Christ University, Bangalore, February, 2011.

Delivered three lectures on 'Industrial Organisation', at Christ University, Bangalore, February, 2011.

Delivered three lectures on 'Labour Economics', at Christ University, Bangalore, February, 2011.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

Delivered a lecture on 'Urban Poverty in a Global City', at Management Studies Department, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, October 29, 2010.

Sangita, S N

Delivered a lecture on 'Politics, Governance and Development', at Department of Political Science, Mysore University, November 9-12, 2010.

Delivered five lectures on 'State, Governance and Development, Market, Governance and Development, Civil Society, Governance and Government, Globalisation, Democracy and Inclusive Governance and Paradoxes of Indian Democracy', at Gandhigram Rural Institute, December 3, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Is Globalisation a Boon or Bane', at Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, February 1, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Is Democracy Cure or Curse in India', at Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, February 1, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Governance Issues in Infrastructure in India - Prof. Shanmugam Endowment Lecture', at Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, February 11, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Political System and Good Governance', at JSS IAS Training Course, February 20, 2011.

Delivered a lecture on 'Administrative System and Good Governance', at JSS IAS Training Course, February 22, 2011.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Leadership Crisis in Indian Politics & Governance: What is the Way Out?', at Centre for Human Rights, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, March 9, 2011.

Sivanna, N

Delivered a lecture on 'Karnataka Panchayati Raj System to the Newly Elected Members of Grama Panchayats', at Jeevika, Bangalore, July 1, 2010.

Delivered a lecture on 'Decentralised Natural Resource Management', to NORDIC Students, at ISEC, July 14, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'Certificate Course in Research Methodology', at ISEC, Bangalore, July 21-22, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'Panchayat Laws (PESA)', to the participants of 'Refresher Course on Human Rights, at ISI, Bangalore, August 12, 2010.

Interview on ZP & TP elections, ETV, December 22, 2010.

Delivered a Public lecture on 'Karnataka Panchayat Raj System: Past and Present', at Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, February 8, 2011.

Thippaiah, P

TV Interview on 'Prime Minister's Relief Package for the Farmers in Suicide-prone Districts of Four



States', *Samaya* TV channel, January 14, 2011, from 5.30 to 6.00 pm

Discussion on the 'UN (FAO) Report on the Alarming Food Crisis in India', Live Telecast, *TV9* Kannada channel, February 26, 2011, from 10 to 11.30 am.

Discussion on 'Union Budget 2011-12', Live Telecast, *Suvarna* Kannada TV Channel, January 28, 2011, from 10 am to 2.30 pm.

Umamani, K S

Talk on 'Women Empowerment, with special reference to NFHS III Survey Data', at Kuvempu Rangamandira, on the occasion of the 18th Annual Day Celebrations of Matru Mahila Samaja, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bangalore, July 31, 2010.

Usha Devi, MD

Delivered a lecture on 'National Consultation on Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009', at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore, July 24, 2010.

Delivered two lectures on 'High Value Research Methodology', at Shridevi Institute of Management & Technology, VTU University Tumkur, September 08, 2010.



8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Bairagya, Indrajit

Ruggles Prize for 2010 from International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), at the 31st IARIW General Conference, August 22-28, at St. Gallen, Switzerland.

James, K S

Visitor, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Luxenburg, Austria, May 30 - June 14, 2010.

Nominated as a panel member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) on 'New Challenges in Population and Development' for the period 2010-13.

Kumar, V Anil

Member on the Editorial Board of International Journal of Social and Economic Research.

Narayana, MR

Visiting Exchange Scholar 2010, sponsored by International Development Research Centre (Canada), for participation in the 41th Summer Seminar on *Population Ageing and Generational Economy*, East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii (USA), June 2010.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Humboldt Renewed Research Fellowship Award from prestigious Alexander von Humboldt

Foundation, to work as Visiting Scientist, at Centre for Environmental System Research, University of Kassel, Germany, December 1, 2010 to March 3, 2011.

Received Humboldt Kolleg Grant (award).

Ninan, KN

Invited as Visiting JSPS Professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, for 10 months from April 1, 2010.

Prabhuswamy, P

Awarded PhD degree by Bangalore University in Sociology for the thesis 'Socio-Cultural Practices of Yerava Tribe Relating to Health', December 31, 2010; under the guidance of Dr B Vijaya Raghava Rao, Former Head, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Expert at the Task force on Farmers' Indebtedness Workshop.

Member of the Expert group in formulation of course on MA in Contemporary India Business and Politics, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Poland.

Acted as a jury member for Cosmar Competitive Conference, held at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 2010.



Sangita, S N

Visiting Fellow, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, 2010.

Visiting Professor, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), one year from April 2010.

Expert Panel Member on Best Practices Documentation & Awards Programme 2009-10 of City Managers' Association, Govt. of Karnataka.

Visiting Fellow, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, 2010.

OFFICES HELD IN ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Deshpande, R S

Member, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO.

Member, Committee constituted to give guidelines for establishing private universities in the State, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Expert Committee to Review Centres Established during X Plan Period, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Member, Task Force for the Development of the University, Rani Chennamma University, Belagavi.

Member, Expert Group, for preparing an Approach Paper for Science and Technology Sector of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Member, Advisory Committee to look after the activities of the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Chairman, Research Council, to Promote Research among Young Faculty Members and also to Monitor the Progress of the Sanctioned Projects, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Research Programme Committee, The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai.

Member, Professional Committee, National Statistical Commission, Govt. of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi.

Head of the Sub-Group I, Committee on Statistics of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Govt. of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical Organisation, National Accounts Division, New Delhi.

Member, Committee formed to establish Dr D M Nanjundappa Economic Study Centre, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Standing Committee on 'University with Potential for Excellence (UPE)', University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Member, Mid-term Academic and Administrative Review Committee, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, National Committee for India-International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Programme, Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), (Dept. of Science & Technology), New Delhi.

Senior Scientific Councilor, Dr Prem Nath Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF), Bangalore.

Member, Steering Committee on Science and Technology, constituted by Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

Chairman, Working Group on "Decentralised Planning in Agriculture" for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-17), Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

Member (UGC Nominee), Search Committee, for selection of Vice-Chancellor of Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Member, Women's Cell, ISEC, from May 2010.

Member, BOS, Department of Sociology, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.

Member, BOS, Department of Sociology, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Member, BOS, Department of PG Studies in Sociology, Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta, Shimoga.

Gayithri, K

Member (representing ISEC), Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute.

Member, Nominations Committee, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute.

Karanth, G K

Member, AAA Committee, Kuvempu University.

Peer Team Member, NAAC, to several universities and colleges outside Karnataka.

Lakshmana, CM

Panel Member, Ambedkar Study and Research Centre, for Certificate Course of Ambedkar Study, Bangalore University.

Panel Member, Department of Geography, for MSc Geography, Bangalore University.

Madheswaran, S

Member, Minimum Wage Committee, Government of Karnataka.

Board of Studies Member, Pondicherry Central University, Pondicherry

Board of Studies Member, Davengere University, Davengere

UGC Nominated Advisory Committee Member, Department of Economics, University of Bombay

Nautiyal, Sunil

Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Phytomedicines and Related Industries.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member, Board of Studies, St. Joseph College, 2010.

Member, Board of Studies, Mount Carmel College, 2010.

Member of the Expert Committee in Project Evaluation, Christ University.

Usha Devi, MD

Appointed Chairperson, Women Cell, ISEC, from May 2010.

Member, State-Level Advisory Committee for RMSA, GoK.



Nominated Member, Composite Council for UG & PG in Education, Vijayanagar Sree Krishnadevaraya Vishwavidyalaya, Bellary from March 2011.

Nominated as Expert Member, for PAC, DSERT by the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka

Knowledge Commission), GoK.

Yadav, S Manohar

Member of Board of Studies, Centre for B R Ambedkar Studies and Research, Karnataka State Open University, Manasa Gangotri, Mysore.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

Attended 'Annual Review Meeting of PRCs' convened by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July 26-27, 2010, at NIHF, New Delhi.

Attended review meeting on 'HMIS Data, Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) & Rural Health Statistics (RHS)', organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, February 1-2, 2011, at National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Bhende, M J

Attended an Advisory Meeting on 'Cost of Cultivation', at the Directorate of Agriculture, GoK.

Deshpande, R S

Participated as a Chief Guest, in the Inaugural Function of the National Seminar on 'International Women's Day: A Ritual or an Achievement?' organised by Bangalore University, May 17, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chief Guest, in the National Statistics Day Celebrations on 117th Birth Anniversary Celebration of the Late Prof P C Mahalanobis, organised by Indian Statistical Institute Workers' Organisation, June 29, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Chief Guest, in the National Statistics Day Celebrations, organised by Bangalore University, June 29, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the Book Release Programme, organised by Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), July 17, 2010, at Bangalore.

Participated as Judge for the 'B School Budget', a National-Level Finance Fest Arthayudh 2010, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, September 15, 2010, at Bangalore.

Kannan, Elumalai

Lecture on 'How to Write a Research Proposal?', at the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 4, 2010, at Bangalore.

Kumar, Parmod

'Appraisal of Indian Agricultural Performance: Past Trends and Future Prospects'. *Financing Agriculture*. Agriculture Finance Corporation of India Ltd (AFCL), New Delhi, May 2010.

(with Nick Milham) 'Policy Instruments to Address Air Pollution Issues in Agriculture'. *South Asia Newsletter*. Australian Government, Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research, May 2010.

Delivered a Lecture to the IAS Trainees on Agriculture Structure and Performance in Karnataka, May 15, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

'Food Security in Karnataka'. *State Macro Scan*. Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, June 2010.

Lectures on 'Time Series Techniques', at the ISEC-NCI Certificate Course, ISEC, Bangalore.

Lecture on 'Demand Estimation' to the PhD students, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Attended the Ministry of Agriculture meeting and presented progress report on the ongoing projects at the ADRTC of ISEC, June 19, 2010, at Shimla.

Research findings quoted in *Business Standard* and *Hindustan Hindi News*, June 22, 2010.

Kumar, V Anil

'A tectonic shift in Telangana'. *The Indian Express*, August 4, 2010.

'The twin guide to Telangana'. *The Financial Express*, September 12, 2010.

Reviewed two books for *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Taught course on Comparative Politics/Indian Politics for PhD students

Lakshmana, CM

'Population Explosion and Food Crises In India', *Prajavani Kannada Daily News Paper*, April 1, 2011.

Lokesh, G B

Attended the Karnataka Krishi Mission Meeting held at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.

Nanjundaiah, C

Delivered invited lecture in Live Education Satellite Programme, organised by Pre-University Education

Board, GoK, for PU College Lecturers of Karnataka State on 'Banking Sectors Reforms in India: A Special Reference to Narasimhan Committee Recommendations', on August 12, 2010.

Narayana, MR

Chaired the technical session on Comparative Analyses of the Generational Economy, in the 7th Global Conference of National Transfer Accounts, organised by East West Center, Honolulu, June 11-12, 2010, at Hawaii, USA.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended IISc - RCUK Lecture Series on Adaptation to Climate Change: Policy, Economics and Governance, by Prof Judith Rees, London School of Economics, organised by IISc-LSE, March 26, 2010, at IISc, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Panel Discussion on Environmental Issues in India: Development Reality, organised by IISc and ISEC, May 31, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Attended as Member, 54th Research Advisory Committee Meeting of Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), an autonomous body of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore, at IPIRTI, April 6, 2010.

Attended as Expert, Doctoral Committee Meeting, at Department of Biosciences and Technology, VIT University, Vellore, June 7, 2010.

Ninan, KN

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Symposium on Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 and Japan Biodiversity Outlook, organised by United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), May 7, 2010, at Tokyo, Japan.



Participated as a Resource Person, in the International Symposium on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development: Forging a New Policy Regime for Mainstreaming Green Development, organised by United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies, June 24-25, 2010, at Yokohama, Japan.

'The Business of Biodiversity', Review of Mark Everard's book, *Ecological Economics*, 2010.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) 'India's Poor Rely Mainly on Private Health Care'. *iiG Policy Brief, No.8*. Oxford University, March 2010.
(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) 'Hospitalisation means India's Poor Go Hungry'. *iiG Policy Brief, No.13*. Oxford University, July 2010.

Micro-Managing Micro Finance. *The Financial Express*, October 29, 2010.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Special lecture on 'Indian Economy: A Historical Perspective', in the Research and Studies Council Conference I, organised by Institute of International Relations, Warsaw University, Poland, April 2010, at Warsaw, Poland.

(with B P Vani) Published State Macro Scan – SMS Karnataka, Issue No. 2, June 2010.

Invited lecture on 'Public Enterprises in Karnataka', at the Workshop on Planning and Development in Karnataka, organised by Bangalore University and IIPM, Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Ms Tarodi Tunga submitted her thesis "Refugees, Identity and Citizenship: A Study on the Tibertian Refugees in Karnataka" to the University of Mysore on March 4, 2011.

Singh, Shyam

'Distinctions between Marxism and Social Democracy: An Exploratory View'. *RajYashti*, January, 2010.

Syamala, T S

Attended the NRHM Review Meeting, organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, April 12-13, 2010, at New Delhi.

Thippaiah, P

Attended Karnataka Krishi Mission Meeting, at Department of Agriculture, February 18, 2011.

Attended briefing session on 'Lake Rejuvenation Campaign', at Quest Teleservices Pvt. Ltd., Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, February 22, 2011.

Umamani, K S

Attended Technical Programme Discussion Meeting (TPDM), at Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, to present the progress and future plans in connection with the Project 'Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around Proposed Uranium Mining Area in Gogi, Karnataka' during June 30-July 1, at Hyderabad.

In connection with the Project Baseline Study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining Area at Gogi, Karnataka, a training programme for the field staff was organised and conducted during June 2-22, 2010.

Conducted Health Camp with a team of six members from Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, at Gogi PHC during November 10-11, 2010 to screen cancer patients from six villages in Core Zone.

Felicitated as Woman Achiever under Academic Excellence on the Eve of the Centenary of International Women's Day, organised on March 6, 2011, in Bangalore, to honour Women of Excellence

by AVOPA (Arya Vysya Officials and Professionals Association) and AVOPA Charitable Trust.

Participated as Resource Person for Mid-Term Appraisal of Health in XI Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) organised by Department of Studies in Economics, Davagere University, March 31, 2011, at Davangere University.

Presented Project Progress Report from July to December, 2010, in the Technical Project Discussion Meeting, at Mangalore University, March 11, 2011.

Usha Devi, MD

Delivered a lecture on 'Education in Karnataka - Critical Reflections, Policy Implications and Systemic Reforms' for IAS probationers of Karnataka cadre (2008 batch), May 12, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Reviewed Ms Reetika Sanyal's PhD work progress in the DC meeting held on May 07, 2010, at ISEC.

Coordinated and Conducted Women Cell Meeting, June 09, 2010, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Contributed a chapter on 'School Education for the Economic Survey 2010-11', GoK.

Participated in the Wrap up Session of the 13th JRM Review Meeting, January 24, 2011, at State Project Office, SSA/GoK, Bangalore.

Participated in the 13th JRM Review of the SSA Programme in Karnataka, January 19, 2011, at SPO, SSA.

Yadav, S Manohar

Participated as Invitee, in the Round-Table Discussion on 'Inclusion of Caste Enumeration in 2011 Census', organised by Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and CSSEIP, NLSIU, June 13, 2010, at Bangalore.

Coordinated the Ambedkar Memorial Public Lecture on 'Affirmative Action around the World: The Experiences of United States, India, Brazil and Malaysia' by Prof William Darity of Duke University, at the Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Central College Campus, Bangalore, jointly organised by ISEC, NLSIU and BU, on December 30, 2010.

Veerashekhharappa

Guest lecture on 'Microfinance and Poverty Reduction', October 21, 2010, at Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur.

Attended stake holders meeting on STCCS at NABARD New Delhi, November 26, 2010.

Participated as Penal Member on Micro Insurance and Pension, in the International Conference on Microfinance, organised by Pondicherry University, January 27, 2011, at Pondicherry.

Participated as Panel Member on Emerging Trends in Business, in the National Seminar on Emerging trends in Business, organised by Christ University, March 7-8, 2011, at Bangalore.



9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 30, 2010 and January 28, 2011.

Research Programme Committee

The Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 25, September 30, December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011.

Annual General Body

The Thirty-eighth Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 07, 2010.

Special General Body Meeting

A Special General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on March 17, 2011.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on April 24, September 04, December 07, February 3, 2010 and March 8, 2011.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on May 04, and August 30, 2010.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on December 10, 2010.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on December 10, 2010.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1.	Dr M Suresh Babu	Associate Professor	02.06.2010
2.	Shri A Raja	Mason	04.08.2010
3.	Dr H Shashidhar, IAS (Retd)	Registrar	01.12.2010
4.	Dr. Komol Singha	Assistant Professor	25.02.2011

Retirements

1.	Shri Bir Bahadur	Watchman	30.09.2010
2.	Shri Boraiah M K	Messenger	30.11.2010
3.	Shri Col. Ashutosh Dhar (Retd)	Registrar	30.11.2010

Resignations

1.	Mr Kiran Kumar N D	Technical Assistant	28.06.2010
2.	Mr K S Srikanta	Driver	17.08.2010
3.	Dr M Mahadeva	Associate Professor	25.08.2010
4.	Dr K Prakash	Dy. Librarian	15.03.2011

Obituaries

1. Shri S R A Rao, Life Member, ISEC, Bangalore.
2. Prof Shankar G Lele, Life Member, ISEC, Bangalore.
3. Shri Koneri Rau, Life Member, ISEC, Bangalore.
4. Prof Dharendra Narain, Life Member, ISEC, Bangalore.
5. Dr L C Jain, Life Member, ISEC, Bangalore.



12. DATA BANK

In simple terms, Data Bank is a database. It is a collection of information that is organised and can be classified according to the types of content: bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is generally to organise information in a way that can easily be accessed, managed and updated.

ISEC produces a significant amount of publications in the form of projects, articles, research papers, monographs and working papers every year. During these activities, a large amount of statistical information both on primary (like individual, household surveys etc) and secondary sources (various governmental and no-governmental) are collected. However, only a very small proportion of this collected information is used due to various reasons. We found that researchers, less-acquainted with new or available secondary sources of information, spend a significant amount of time on searching and retrieving (those who know or have information). Apart from these, projects based on primary source of information collect data on the various issues under considerations. Broadly, these include assessing progress of schemes, impact of developmental interventions, status of developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. Though significant amount of information on various dimensions is collected through these sources, finally, very little comes up in project reports after treatment of statistical tools. To avoid or reduce the loss of information and search time, ISEC has taken an initiative for maintaining such data in its Data Bank.

The Vision

- The Data Bank will establish itself as a facilitating centre for the researchers in ISEC.
- It will assemble and collate the useful data from researches carried out in Institute from various sources wherever possible.
- It will regularly collect primary field survey data of completed projects both in soft and hard copies from faculty and students of ISEC. However, this will require consent to access and dissemination from the project director or director.
- Secondary data in soft copies will be regularly collected from the centre and if possible updated.
- It will share available data and information with the faculty and students
- Apart from these, the Data Bank will also offer information regarding availability of statistical data and their sources. The Data Bank will make efforts towards providing available information to its members through Email.

Data is being gathered on socio-economic and political variables at the State and all-India levels and stored in a user-friendly manner. These include collection, compilation and updating of secondary data and soft copies of the reports available on websites of govt. departments as well organisations having significance for academic research. The reports mainly include manuals, NSSO reports, reports of task forces/committees /working group/ sub-groups set up by various governments and statistical data reports (Economic surveys – centre/ states, Abstracts of Statistics, Statistics at glance, water data book etc.) Moreover, each Centre of the Institute has been requested to furnish the data already collected by them in a user-friendly manner for storing in the data bank.

Apart from these, efforts are also being made to list the entire statistical data reports available with ISEC library to reduce the hassle of search for budding researchers and helping library to keep the track on regular subscription of the these reports. The list of this is put on ISEC website and the entire work will be taken up in a time bound manner.

The data could be made available to the researchers preferably to those working in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, Members of the Board of Governors and the Founder Members of the Institute. They are welcome to use the Data Bank. Any other researcher interested in obtaining these data may seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for use of such data, which will be provided keeping in view the prevailing copy right etc. ISEC does not charge for the supply of data. However, these data could only be provided in the soft-copy form and not as print-outs. The Data Bank is made to create an access to the data and this may not be treated as centre for research assistance which will require a lot of efforts on the part of the staff of the Data Bank. We expect an acknowledgement on the use of data.

1. Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules):

The following printed data are available in the Data Bank arranged in a systematic order:

1. MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project, 2. Teachers College Survey: Students', teachers' Profiles, 3. Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka, 4. Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) in Karnataka, 5. Likely Impact of Liberalised Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country, 6. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project, 7. The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the State of Karnataka, 8. An Analysis of the Results of Crop-Cutting Experiments, 9. Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project, 10. Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka, 11. Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/UAS/ISEC Study), 12. Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project), 13. Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project, 14. Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes, 15. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?, 16. Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka, 17. Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka, 18. Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka, 19. Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka, 20. Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka, 21. Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka.



2. **Data Available on Online/Computer System**
(for internal access only):

- www.indiastat.com
- Prowess database from CMIE (Database of large and medium Indian Firms)

3. **Data on CD-ROMs:**

- **National Sample Survey (NSS):** The NSS Data CDs are available but only to ISEC researchers.
- **Census Dataset:** The Census Data CDs are available but only for internal use.
- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Dataset:** The NFHS Data CDs are available but only for internal use.
- **Socio-economic Dataset:** The Socio-economic Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

4. **Data Available in Digital Form:** The data are available on daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to till date.

5. **Foreign Trade Statistics of India:** Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade Statistics of India - Principal commodities & Countries 2003- 2008.

6. **Journal of Economic Literature.**

7. **Data Available in Microfiche Form:** Census of India data from 1871-1951 is available in microfiche form.

8. **Other Documents in Microfiche Form:** India Gazetteers.

9. **Links to Major Database Websites.**



13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our grateful thanks to:

The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre.

Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).

Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.

University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.

Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.





A training programme on 'Capacity Building to Enhance the Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture' was organised by ISEC on August 26-27, 2010.



A workshop on 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: A Series of Programmatic and Research Studies' was held in ISEC on August 31 and September 1, 2010. It was sponsored by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture



Eminent theatre personality Smt Arundhati Nag delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, 'My Journey in Theatre', on December 10, 2010.

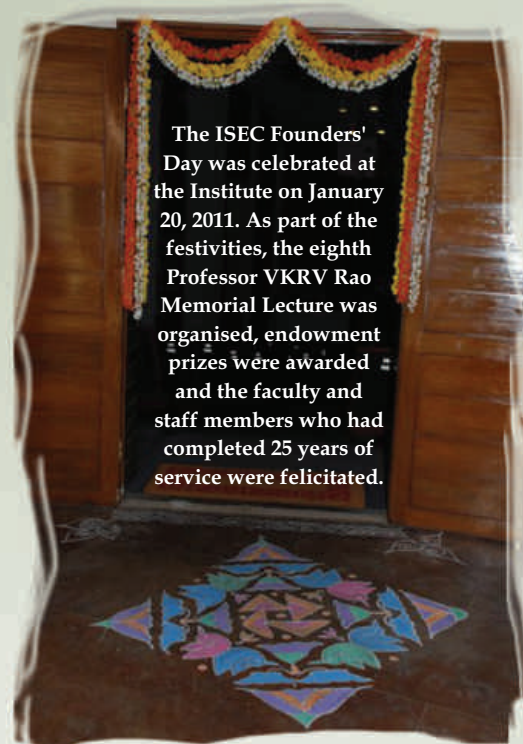


ISEC Director Prof RS Deshpande, Smt Arundhati Nag and noted historian Dr Ramachandra Guha.

The ISEC Founders' Day and



Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors,
Professor K R S Murthy, addressing the gathering.



Dr Amalendu Jyotishi was given the Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Prize for the best thesis in Economics.



Mr Avishek Chanda was awarded the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize for securing the highest marks (in Economics) in the PhD course.



Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture



Prof Deepak Nayyar (left), Professor of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered the Eighth Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Paradox of Rapid Growth and Persistent Poverty: A Tale of Two Countries'. Shri S V Ranganath, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, was the chief guest.

Felicitation of faculty and staff members



Dr M Devendra Babu



Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha



Professor Satyanarayana Sangita



Shri M K Mohan Kumar



Shri Arun Kumar



Karnataka Governor, Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, arriving for the Special General Body Meeting of ISEC Society held at the Institute on March 17, 2011.

ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande interacting with students chosen for scholarships under the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS).



A national workshop on 'Rainfed Agriculture in India/Karnataka' was organised by ISEC on March 14-15, 2011.

Renowned sociologist Dr Scarlett Epstein, well-known for her 55 years of longitudinal studies of the socio-economic changes that have occurred in two South Indian villages, was felicitated by ISEC on January 14, 2011.



By V Anil Kumar

But why has this situation come about? Why is there widespread...

The argument that the Telangana state always existed, separately from Andhra and Rayalaseema regions, prior to Independence, and the formation of linguistic states, is not a sufficient justification for the demand. What existed earlier under the Nizam was a feudal state that depended on an agrarian system of landlords and revenue

The assertion of Telangana cultural identity today, wherein the protesters are

The 'unified state' protagonists do have not much to lose if they accede to the demand, because even under Telangana state, Hyderabad will retain its diversity. The task before the Sri Krishna committee

By Elumalai Kannan

ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. 1000/-

Public distribution system has an important role to play in stabilisation of food prices. However, the effectiveness of the PDS is a big issue. Except in southern states, the system is plagued with several problems. Proper mechanism need to be put in place to check diversion of foodgrains to open markets.

y S L Rao

generat

The KERC's unreasonable cap on power purchase prices has restricted trading to last minute spot purchases in times of high demand and poor supply, and inadequate purchases, at very high prices. The state government has shown

We must pay remunerative tariffs for renewable energy, not penny pinch as we have done so far. We must build transmission lines to the state so that surplus states like Gujarat may supply us. Vigorous anti-theft measures have at last been

By K G Gayathridevi and Sahithi

However, just as the country is basking in this little sparkles of feminine glories in education, as if scholars who exclaimed that 'development increases inequality' were right, such novel patterns of suppression of women's democratic claims to equality of opportunities as the hitherto excluded gender have unfortunately begun to show up.

Finding higher cut off percentages for girl students is quite a retrograde step in this democratic set up where our educational institutions are expected to perform towards gender equality. It is a retrograde move.

that some girls will not get admissions even though they have scored higher marks than boys simply because they are females.

Girls in our society have no doubt made arduous strides to achieve educational standards in the recent decades. But this is no easy task for them since it involved much hard work, concentration on studies and focus to excel. Besides sheer determination to do so, many odds like lack of amenities to study, gender-based duties at home, household poverty and crippled family structures stand in their way to success.

By not taking girls who would have scored a little less, one is bound to guess (negatively) that would the girl students from wealthier sections of society like SC/ST, minorities and OBCs (for whom admission to these premier schools is difficult due to their high cost) stand deprived of seats in 'good' colleges?

The long-reaching effects of this taboo are still searing, as lesser opportunity to study at "good" institutions would also deprive students of peer support, good atmosphere besides valuable coaching or teaching. By cutting the feathers in this tender age at the entrance of college education, the said institutions are daring to pave the way for in-

The denial of seats for women by the college managements through a new-found rationale set by themselves makes any citizen with a trust in democracy hang his head in shame and embarrassment. There are new avenues to uphold gender discrimination and suppression of women's claims to equality and therefore, must be fiercely contested.

RS Deshpande

Failure of su

Subsidies are being misused. Cross-subsidies need a system of accounting so that they can be charged to the better off users.

info were not intended. Supplying food mainly to urban areas, prices to farmers, and what they could do to export their products.

[illegible]

The actor spoke of her first single venture at 16 in Mumbai. After theatre about the Indian People's Theatre Association through a friend, she landed roles in films like *Chandni*. She was first play by Kaffayatment on theatre birth.

urs supported me in this thanks everybody"
"If you get a chance should"

efforts in mitigation to reduce the impact of the vulnerable people to climate change.

Estimated expenditure on farm and irrigation sectors is Rs. 17,857 crore

Mr. Yeddyurappa's focus on agriculture is reminiscent of the Union Budget presented by the first Janata Party Government of Morarji Desai in the post-Emergency era. The estimated expenditure

Budget highlights

- Rs. 17,857 crore allocated for the agricultural sector, including Rs. 7,800 crore for the irrigation sector
- Rs. 1,000 crore to help 10 lakh farmers' families to take up horticulture, fish farming, bio-fuel and organic farming under the *Savarna Bhoomi Yojana*
- Cooperative farm loans at 1 per cent interest (subsidy component to cost Rs 500 crores to the State exchequer)
- Rs. 1,000 crore agri-revolving fund for market intervention
- Rs. 1,000 crore for rejuvenation of all minor tanks
- Rs. 487 crore towards State's share for new railway lines
- Rs. 478 crore for ongoing railway projects
- Rs. 4,770 crore for overall development of Bangalore and
- Rs. 5,000-crore business park at Devanahalli on PPP model

Mr. Yeddyurappa has not only refrained from enhancing the tax rates but has also provided relief (Stamps and Registrations) as well tax exemption on paddy, rice, wheat, pulses, etc. Value-added tax on jewellery has been raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent and betting tax (Bangalore Turf Club) from 2 per cent to 8 per cent. A quantum jump has also been made in the budgetary allocation for Bangalore city. Rs. 4,770 crore for infrastructure apart from setting up a business park at Devanahalli through on the public-private partnership model. The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike and the Bangalore Development Authority will also

Women's Health, Education and Empowerment: India's Status and Challenges*

C.M. Lakshmana¹

Abstract

The present study explores *over the times relating to health, education and empowerment of women in India*. Select health indicators of life expectancy, morbidity and other health issues like anemia and incidence of HIV/AIDS have been applied to assess women's health status in India. Similarly, the paper has used the educational status of women by looking at the aspects of adult literacy in general and women's literacy across different social and economic strata in India. The public bodies and professional educational courses that women have undergone etc. In addition, the study has also taken women's employment issues such as work and employment status, role in public administration and women's political empowerment as the current debates, women's readiness for general education is reportedly higher than that of the men, but in professional participation in employment is still a long behind. Adult women are the most backward in respect of literacy. Women's significant gender disparity in professional education. However, during the last two decades of the 20th century, there has been a significant improvement in terms of women's health and education in India.

Key Words: Women Health, Education, Professional and General Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship

reduction

the overall health status of men in India has seen significant changes for the better, during the past decades, it is not so for women. However, there has been a substantial improvement in the educational and employment status of women over time. Successive governments have tried to reduce the inequalities in health indices and have introduced many new or revised schemes through which they have tried to bring about improvements in health and bring it on par with that of men.

and Rural Health Mission (NRHM, 2006) is committed to focus upon health of the

rural citizens in India. Similarly, the national campaign on education i.e., Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has also designed a specific component for the education of girls and women in India. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), another novel employment generation programme of the Central government, has also laid special emphasis upon self help groups and micro-credit initiatives in order to increase skill levels, provide alternative livelihoods and generate income and assets for women.

The Constitution of India guarantees free primary education for boys and girls up to the age of 14. But,

Failure of subsidy regime

system of accounting they can be charged better off users.

household by the farmers to draw water from the groundwater and to grow rice. The farmers, which led to a greater diversity of crops and a greater diversity of land uses and growing conditions. The farmers accumulated more wealth and began to buy computers and importers made profits.

Side-effects
Similar profits drove other efficiency-minded and computer-obsessed entrepreneurs to the rice and LPG at the cost of isolation for the poor. A side-effect of the rice was the loss of rice fields to the non-computerization of agriculture. The rice was of high cost. Cheap rice and water and electricity are sold at a surplus and a surplus. The electricity and water boards had little money and as a result, the maintenance of pipes and so forth, the maintenance

of the product is targeted to the most vulnerable people and efforts in mitigation to reduce the impact of the vulnerable people to climate change.

Climate Change Risks & Adaptation: Indian Mega Cities

All the four Mega Cities in India — Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, are highly vulnerable to climate change risks, though the government has shown attention to climate change but there are very little efforts towards climate change risks.

Climate change risks in India are expected to increase the frequency and intensity of droughts, and an increased probability of extreme events, such as the widespread loss of rice harvests and other agricultural crops, and the spread of epidemics with different vector species. This is in

Exercise is an outcome of...

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...-19*

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Annual Report 2010-11: At a Glance

Annual Report 2010-11: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/ TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In JEBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
R S Deshpande (RSD)	1* (Manasi + BPN + KLB)	3*** (GBL + EK + MJB + NS + DB + MR + SN)	1	3* (KVR + DR)	1	6		4	8	4	10	9	18	
ADRTC	7	9	4	2	0	8	1	17	4	0	1	14	0	0
Pamod Kumar (PK)		2** (IM + EK)	1* (IM)	2		2	1	6	1		1	2		
M J Bhende (MJB)	2** (MDB + PT)	2* (NS + MDB + RSD)	3			1		4	2			2		
M Mahadeva (MM)	1													
S Erappa (SE)	1	1				1* (KG)								
P Thippaiah (PT)	2* (MJB)							1	1			3		
I Maruthi (IM)		1* (PK)	1* (PK)											
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	2	4** (PK + RSD)				4		4				5		
G B Lokesh (GBL)		3* (RSD)				1		2				2		
CDD	2	5	4	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
D Rajasekhar (DR)	2* (MDB)	4* (MDB)	3* (MDB)	1	1			7** (MDB)						
M Devenra Babu (MDB)	2** (DR + MJB)	3** (MJB + NS + RSD + DR)	3* (DR)					3** (DR)						
CEENR	8	4	4	1	3	14	3	12	3	3	4	8	5	3
K V Raju (KVR)	1* (KLB)					1* (Manasi)								
K N Niran (KNIN)	1					2		1	2		1	2		1
S A Pashta (SAP)		3** (SN + Manasi)	2* (SN)											
K G Gayathri Devi (KGGD)	2* (SN + BPN)	1* (NS)	3** (SN + NS)		2	2	2	5** (NS)			3	5	4	
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	3*** (KLB + KGGD + BPN)	3** (SAP + MR + RSD)	2** (KGGD + SAP)	1* (BPN)	1	7	1	5	1	2		1	1	2
S Manasi (SM)	2** (RSD + BPN + KLB)	1* (SAP)				3* (KVR)		1		1				
Bibhu Prasad Nayak (BPN)	4**** (RSD + Manasi + KLB + SN + KGGD)			1* (SN)										



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Annual Report 2010-11: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/ TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In JEBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	Miship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
K Lenin Babu (KLB)	3*** (RSD + Manasi + BPN + SN + KVR)													
G S Sastry (GSS)	1													
CESP	6	13	6	1	7	13	0	20	7	1	5	14	9	4
M R Narayana (MRN)		2* (BPV)			1			2	1					1
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	2* (BPV)	5***** (BPV + VS + RSD + SN)	2	1* (BPV)	3	3		10**** (BPV + VS)	2	1	3	5	3	3
S Madheswaran (SM)	2	1* (MSY)	4			3			1		1	2	4	
K Gayathri (KG)	2	3			3	3* (SE)		3	2			1	2	
Veerasekharappa (VS)		3*** (MR)				2		5*** (MR)	1		1			
C Nanjundiah (CN)		2				2		3				6		
B P Vani (BPV)	1* (MR)	2** (MR + MRN)		1* (MR)				1* (MR)						
CHRD	2	3	2	0	0	3	0	5	7	5	1	3	4	0
M D Usha Devi (MDU)	2	2* (ML)	2			3		5	6	3	1	2	4	
K S Umamani (KSU)		1* (RM + KSJ)							1	2		1		
M Lingaraju (ML)		1* (MDU)				1* (DWB)								
CPIGD	1	3	1	0	3	12	1	11	2	0	1	10	0	5
S N Sangita (SNS)	1* (VAK)	1* (VAK)			2	5		6	2		1	8		4
Supriya Roy Chowdhury (SR)		1* (KSJ + BPV + NS)					1	2				1		
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1* (SNS)	2* (SNS)	1		1	7		3				1		1
CSSCD	3	4	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	1	3	3	0
G K Karanth (GKK)	1* (VR)	1						2			1	3	2	
Manohar S Yadav (MSY)	1* (VR)	2* (SM)			1			2* (RM)					1	
Anand Inbanathan (AI)	1* (NS)	1			1* (NS)	1								
V Ramaswamy (VR)	2** (MSY + GKK)	1						1						



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Annual Report 2010-11: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/ TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In JEBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	Miship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
PRC	2	5	7	1	3	14	0	16	3	8	0	4	2	2
K S James (KSJ)		4**** (KSU + RM + SR + NS + TSS + LS)	5		2* (TSS)			3		2				2
T S Syamala (TSS)	1	1* (KSJ + LS)			1* (KSJ)	1		3* (DWB)	1	1				
C M Lakshmana (CML)					1	4		4	1			2	2	
R Mutharayappa (RM)	1	2* (KSU + KSJ)				4		3* (MSY)	1					
T N Bhat (TNB)		1	1			1		2		1		2		
Lekha Subaiya (LS)		3** (KSJ + SS)	1					1* (DWB)						
Dhananjay W Bansod (DWB)				1		4* (ML)		3** (LS + TSS)		4				
R K Hegde Chair	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	3	6	0	2	6	0	0
Siddharth Swaminathan (SS)			1* (NS)											
N Sivanna (NS)	1* (AI)	5*** (MJB + MDB + RSD + SR + KSJ + KGGD)	3* (KGGD)		1* (AI)	4		5** (KGGD)	6		2	6		
Total ISEC	32	50	32	9	20	75	5	101	40	21	25	73	41	14

Note:

- 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refreshers' Course respectively
- 2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies
- 3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively
- 4) K and P Address stands of Keynote and Presidential Address
- 5) Number of Stars (*, **, ***, ****) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members
- 6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director
- 7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department
- 8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties.
- 9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC
- 10) The total ISEC number for S/W/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and other than centres at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2010-2011

K. P. RAO
M. G. VINAYA SIMHA
T. B. KUMARSWAMY
V. NARAYANAN
K. VISWANATH
K. SURYA PRAKASH
DESMOND J. REBELLO
R. PURUSHOTHAM

Phone : 080 - 2558 7385 / 2558 6814
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Grams : 'SUREAUDIT'
E-mail : kprao@airtelmail.in

AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, Bangalore** as at 31st March 2011, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material mis-statement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by managements, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
 - a. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit;
 - b. In our opinion , proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the institute so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Accounts dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. Attention is drawn to Note No.4 of the Notes to Accounts regarding the Liability towards the increase in pay scales as per the 6th pay commission considered by the Finance Committee on 01.05.2010, estimated at Rs 5.9 cores up to March 31st 2010,. However it was decided that the implementation will be from 1st May 2010. This has been implemented with effect from 1st July 2010. An amount of Rs.4.62.Crores has been received during the year, balance of Rs.1.28 cores to be received as a grant for 6th pay commission arrears from Government of Karnataka. Further ISEC has requested for grant in aid for Rs 1.45 crore as against Rs 1.28 cores to be receivable from government of Karnataka, vide letter no ISEC/ACCT/6CPC/ Dated 6.12.2010 and 11.7.2011.
 - e. Attention is drawn to Note No.5 of the Notes to Accounts regarding Leave encashment provision made during the year for Rs 17,82,533/- in ISEC main account as against total liability of Rs 21,72,676/-. The balance amount of Rs 3, 90,143/- is not provided, since the same amount belongs to ADRT, PRC, and RBI projects.



Branches

Mysore : #434, 9th Cross, 2nd Main, T.K.Layout, Mysore - 570 009. Phone : 0821 - 3257475
Chennai : Flat A - House, Arun Apartments, Old No. 8, Rukmini Street, Kalakshetra Colony, Besant Nagar, Chennai - 600 090.

- f. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said accounts read with the paragraph 'd' above & the Notes to Accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
- i. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2011; and
- ii. In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, the income for the year ended on that date.

FOR K P RAO AND COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No 003135S


(R. Purushotham)
Partner
M No: 022169



Place: Bangalore
Date: 19.09.2011



Consolidated Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.	Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
7,16,62,844	Establishment Expenses	4	10,28,22,412	14,55,29,582	Grant receipts	1	17,42,67,967
8,05,51,148	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	6,32,75,949	2,26,45,199	Interest income	2	2,55,57,951
3,25,88,570	Unspent grant		4,60,04,305	2,33,26,563	Other receipts	3	1,29,14,255
66,98,782	Excess of Income over expenditure		6,37,507				
19,15,01,344	Total		21,27,40,173	19,15,01,344	Total		21,27,40,173

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2011

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.	Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
31,07,84,911	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	9	38,47,47,677	26,75,08,146	Investments	6	32,39,71,009
7,32,33,454	Current Liabilities	10	9,87,77,499	11,65,10,219	Current Assets	7	15,95,54,167
10,01,90,268	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	9,70,06,255	10,01,90,268	Fixed Asset as per contra	8	9,70,06,255
48,42,08,633	Total		58,05,31,431	48,42,08,633	Total		58,05,31,431

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2010 - 11

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
1,09,76,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		1,02,00,000
–	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR		20,00,000
2,67,49,000	c	Non Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		4,45,49,000
3,77,25,000				5,67,49,000
1,03,00,000	d	ADRT Grants (Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		1,50,00,000
88,56,808	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		3,23,84,190
4,40,73,397	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		3,66,51,973
10,09,55,205		Gross grant		14,07,85,163
4,72,90,133		Add: Unspent grant of previous year		4,16,22,287
14,82,45,338				18,24,07,450
26,80,915		Less: Overspent grant of previous year	80,71,930	
34,841		TDS receivable written back	–	
–		Grant refunded	67,553	81,39,483
14,55,29,582		Net Grant		17,42,67,967

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
1,84,86,918	a	Interest on F.D's	1,97,08,834	
27,10,537		Add: Accrued interest on FD	38,48,086	2,35,56,920
14,47,744	b	Interest on S.B. A/C		20,01,031
2,26,45,199		Total		2,55,57,951

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
86,55,648	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	1,77,92,016	
59,09,409		Overhead charges spent from various projects	95,46,405	82,45,611
27,46,239				
2,05,28,571	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects, Other receipts		46,55,144
51,753	c	Miscellaneous receipts		13,500
2,33,26,563		Total		1,29,14,255

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2010 - 11

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
6,34,96,786	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		9,22,62,665
17,07,113	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		28,87,622
11,67,259	c	Ph.D Students fellowship & contingency, Internship		12,61,328
52,91,686	d	TA & DA expenses		64,10,797
7,16,62,844		Total		10,28,22,412

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
1,79,23,788	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses		27,57,402
29,97,191	b	Consultancy & honorarium		46,86,203
6,55,477	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams		4,48,563
26,13,802	d	Printing & Stationery / Computer charges		34,31,241
62,79,849	e	Campus maintenance / Repairs to Bldgs / Rent for conference hall / Accommodation / Food		1,05,61,211
3,10,786	f	Vehicle maintenance		2,49,909
7,10,648	g	Data collection/entry/processing/Computer maint. charges		7,40,236
47,06,044	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications		47,19,756
8,20,806	i	Repairs and maintenance - Others (incl AMC)		11,79,254
35,77,511	j	Office equipment		9,71,645
45,19,679	k	Library Digitisation Expenses		21,15,103
17,61,994	l	Spl ICSSR grant Expenses		7,41,969
3,71,430	m	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration		4,97,875
2,88,645	n	Admn exp / VKRV Rao Chair / Prize		1,50,218
3,18,39,775	o	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects		2,78,47,256
-	p	Staff incentive fund		1,89,310
11,73,723	q	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses		19,88,798
8,05,51,148		Total		6,32,75,949

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Investments as on 31.03.2011 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6 (a & b)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2010			Balance as on 31.03.2011		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	3,25,00,000	3,65,00,000	6,90,00,000	1,25,00,000	40,00,000	1,65,00,000
	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	-	-	-	1,00,00,000	2,25,00,000	3,25,00,000
	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund	-	-	-	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
2	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	-	-	-	-	1,30,00,000	1,30,00,000
3	Corpus fund	3,31,40,000	29,97,000	3,61,37,000	71,40,000	3,19,97,000	3,91,37,000
4	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	36,25,000	14,92,000	51,17,000	21,25,000	29,92,000	51,17,000
5	Prof V K R V Rao endowment fund	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
6	Prof D M Nanjundappa endowment fund	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
7	Prof M N Srinivasa endowment fund	15,000	81,500	96,500	-	98,943	98,943
8	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	40,000	1,30,000	1,70,000	-	1,70,000	1,70,000
9	Justice E S Venkataramiah memorial fund	-	56,000	56,000	-	63,954	63,954
10	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	5,00,000	2,94,000	7,94,000	-	9,30,000	9,30,000
11	Kannada Rayotsava Celebration	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
12	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	-	32,000	32,000	-	32,000	32,000
13	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	99,00,000	99,00,000	-	99,96,466	99,96,466
14	Prof P R Brahmananda Research Grant	-	5,00,000	5,00,000	-	5,00,000	5,00,000
15	Shri Salish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
16	ISEC Development Fund	-	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000	-	1,21,50,000	1,21,50,000
17	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	-	-	-	-	2,94,25,000	2,94,25,000
	Total (A)	7,00,20,000	6,41,02,500	13,41,22,500	3,17,65,000	14,81,90,363	17,99,55,363
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	1,26,00,000	24,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,26,00,000	24,00,000	1,50,00,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	3,09,34,000	94,00,000	4,03,34,000	2,82,34,000	1,02,00,000	3,84,34,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	3,25,00,000	53,25,000	3,78,25,000	50,00,000	3,48,25,000	3,98,25,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	1,50,00,000	10,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,50,00,000	35,00,000	1,85,00,000
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar outreach	-	22,06,646	22,06,646	-	22,06,646	22,06,646
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	2,85,00,000	2,85,00,000
	Total (B)	9,10,34,000	3,53,31,646	12,63,65,646	6,08,34,000	8,16,31,646	14,24,65,646
C	Projects:						
1	National Family Health Survey in Karnataka - 3	-	15,00,000	15,00,000	-	-	-
2	Baseline study on Demographic Pattern and Health Profile around the Proposed Uranium Mining area at GOGI	-	30,00,000	30,00,000	-	7,50,000	7,50,000
3	Certificate Courses in Development Studies and Research Methodology	-	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	-	-
4	IFPRI Gender & Governance in rural services	-	10,00,000	10,00,000	-	-	-
5	Baseline Study of Flora Fauna at proposed uranium mining site at GOGI, Gulbarga district, Karnataka - ISEC CHRD Projects	-	12,70,000	12,70,000	-	-	-
6	CDAP Monitoring review of District Agricultural Plans	-	-	-	-	8,00,000	8,00,000
	Total (C)	-	70,20,000	70,20,000	-	15,50,000	15,50,000
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	16,10,54,000	10,64,54,146	26,75,08,146	9,25,99,000	23,13,72,009	32,39,71,009

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S

Place : Bangalore
Date : 19-09-2011



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2010 - 11

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
26,555	a	Cash on Hand	13,405
8,69,92,102	b	Cash at Bank	11,84,21,024
19,22,300	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS/ Prepaid expenses	8,97,500
2,35,82,178	d	Advance to other units	3,36,91,001
37,05,004	e	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)	62,19,067
2,82,080	f	Prepaid expenses	3,12,170
11,65,10,219		Total	15,95,54,167

Schedule - 10

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
3,25,88,570	a	Unspent grant	4,60,04,305
8,50,640	b	Overhead charges payable	18,18,969
2,28,70,568	c	Advance from other units	3,53,70,436
1,69,23,676	d	Sundry liabilities	1,55,83,789
7,32,33,454		Total	9,87,77,499

Schedule - 8

Previous year 2009-10 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra	Rs.	Current year 2010 - 11 Rs.
9,72,06,314	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	10,01,90,268	
82,58,277	b	Add: Additions during the year	22,66,421	10,24,56,689
10,54,64,591				
52,74,323	* d	Less: Depreciation		54,50,434
10,01,90,268		F.A as in balance sheet		9,70,06,255

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

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No. 003135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2011 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8 (a to d)

Sl. No.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2010	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2011
1	Buildings	1.63%	7,35,84,836	-	-	7,35,84,836	13,05,731	7,22,79,105
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	31,74,271	2,30,388	-	34,04,659	5,31,471	28,73,188
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	47,51,024	3,50,889	-	51,01,913	4,92,711	46,09,202
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	81,65,543	8,22,538	-	89,88,081	24,09,026	65,79,055
5	Library Books	4.75%	97,20,156	8,62,606	-	1,05,82,762	6,31,357	99,51,405
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75%	62,273	-	-	62,273	3,281	58,992
7	Vehicles	9.50%	7,32,165	-	-	7,32,165	76,857	6,55,308
	Total		10,01,90,268	22,66,421	-	10,24,56,689	54,50,434	9,70,06,255

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

MM No. - 022169
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No. 003135S

Place : Bangalore
Date : 19-09-2011



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Capital fund as on 31.03.2011 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 9

Sl. No.	Fund Account	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2010	Funds during the year	Amount transferred for the year	Closing balance as on 31.03.2011
A	ISEC Funds:		Received	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I
1	Overhead and Royalty		3,100	-	39,15,034
	ISEC Corpus Fund 2	9,46,19,314	3,45,00,000	-	-
	Virtual Centre Fund	-	2,00,00,000	-	-
2	Direct Receipts	6,003	-	1,914	-
3	FCRA Main account	500	-	-	7,917
4	Corpus fund	3,91,60,252	-	-	500
5	Endowment fund	53,34,535	-	78,900	3,92,39,152
6	Prof.V K R V Rao Endowment fund	1,41,173	-	3,53,058	56,87,593
7	Prof.D M Nanjundappa Endowment fund	21,466	-	9,504	1,50,677
8	Prof.M N Srinivasa Endowment fund	98,109	-	1,625	23,091
9	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	1,94,078	-	10,017	1,08,126
10	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	57,931	-	-	23,112
11	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	9,08,482	-	12,145	1,70,966
12	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	1,18,334	-	60,039	70,076
13	Dr V K R V Rao prize in Economics	41,930	-	4,488	9,68,521
14	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	1,16,80,221	-	2,604	1,22,822
15	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	4,96,938	-	-	44,534
16	Sri Salish Chandrian Memorial Fund	1,02,698	-	-	1,12,62,291
17	ISEC Development Fund	1,27,26,044	2,50,00,000	8,273	4,84,380
18	GVK Rao Travel Grant	2,65,417	-	13,81,994	1,10,971
19	Social Science Talent Search	50,729	-	-	-
20	ISEC UGC 6th Pay Salary Arrears Scale	-	4,61,65,022	2,03,102	3,91,08,038
21	ISEC Staff incentive fund	-	-	1,54,624	2,57,999
22	ISEC ADRTC Projects a/c	-	-	1,93,769	4,63,19,646
23	ISEC PRC Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	-
24	ISEC CDDU Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,93,769
25	ISEC CEENR Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,000
26	ISEC CHRD Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,000
27	ISEC CESP Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,000
28	ISEC CGIPD Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,000
29	ISEC CSSCD Projects a/c	-	1,000	-	1,000
	Total (A)	16,60,24,154	12,56,76,122	24,76,056	23,53,00,280
B	Other Corpus Funds:				
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	1,50,00,000	-	-	1,50,00,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	3,98,40,926	11,51,805	-	4,09,92,731
3	Sir Ralan Tata Trust Corpus fund	3,88,43,988	-	21,20,415	4,09,64,403
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	1,86,89,713	-	4,16,617	1,91,06,330
5	ISEC ADRT Seminar outreach	30,88,872	-	-	30,88,872
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	2,89,08,858	-	-	3,02,95,061
7	ISEC - CEENR Outreach Fund Account	3,88,400	3,88,400	-	-
	Total (B)	14,47,60,757	25,38,008	25,37,032	14,94,47,397
	TOTAL (A+B)	31,07,84,911	12,82,14,130	50,13,088	38,47,47,677

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Place : Bangalore
Date : 19-09-2011



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) Basis of Accounting:

The accounts have been prepared under the accrual method of accounting.

Consolidated financial statements comprise of ISEC main account (both Plan and Non-Plan accounts) along with unit project accounts (Both FCRA and others).

Separate accounts are maintained for PF and Gratuity Trusts and separate financial statements are drawn for the same. They do not form part of Institutes Consolidated accounts.

2) Projects under each unit have been accounted under unit project account excluding

FCRA projects. The unspent/overspent grants of these projects are reflected in unit project a/c. The balances are reflected under current liabilities or assets in the consolidated statements.

3) Fixed Assets & Library books

All Fixed assets including library books purchased for projects and ISEC Main are charged off to the respective unit's income and expenditure in the year of purchase and for control purposes, original cost less depreciation suffered is shown in the Balance sheet in Assets as well as in Liabilities.

4) Depreciation:

Depreciation as per Company's Act 1956 Schedule XIV on Straight Line Method basis is adopted.

5) Investments:

All investments are made as per the guidelines from time to time. Investments are valued at cost and held for maturity. Premium paid if any, on GOI Bonds is charged-off in the year of purchase.

6) Interest on investments:

Interest on investment is recognized on accrual basis in case of ISEC Main, Overhead and Royalty, Asset Replacement Reserve Account, fund account and on cash basis in case of other projects.

7) Advance to Projects:

Funds are transferred as Advance to project as per requirement from overhead & royalty a/c pending receipt of grants and reversed back upon receipt of funds from the sponsors.

However due to unit project accounts, the inter project transfers are made within the unit project a/c itself.

8) Recognition of grants:

Grants are recognized on receipt basis.



9) Retirement benefits to staff:

- a) Employer's contribution to Provident Fund is made at the rate of 12% of Basic pay of the employee to an approved fund maintained by the Institute.
- b) Gratuity liability is funded on actuarial basis through Employees Group Gratuity Scheme of LIC.
- c) LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employer's Contribution to this scheme was 5% of basic pay of all employees except in respect of class IV employees this is made 10% from Overhead and Royalty a/c as decided by the Board. From 1.4.2009 the employers contribution to the scheme is enhanced to 10% in case of employees except Class IV employees where this is made at 15%.
- d) Leave encashment is accounted on accrual basis from 2009-10 onwards, based on liability determined by the Institute.

10) Overhead & Royalty A/c:

Overhead charges in certain projects are charged at specified rate of the grant as soon as received. In some projects it is charged at fixed percentage on total expenditure incurred during the year and in certain other projects fixed amount is charged as per the budget approved by the granting agency / Director of ISEC.

On closure of the project, any overspent or unspent balance is being transferred as institutional charges to Overhead & Royalty a/c, after transferring 5% to Staff incentive fund on unspent balances of closed projects.

11) Subscription to Library Journals:

Subscription to the Library Journals is charged off to the Income & Expenditure A/c at the time of subscription.

12) Staff Incentive Fund:

5% of unspent balance remaining closure of projects, is transferred to Staff Incentive Fund, to be disbursed to non academic staff at the end of the year.

On closure of year's Books of accounts, on the decision of the Director the accumulated amount will be disbursed to non-academic staff of the Institute.

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Schedule No 12

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Fixed Asset & Library books

All Fixed assets including library books purchased for projects and ISEC Main are charged off to the respective unit's income and expenditure in the year of purchase and for control purposes, original cost less depreciation suffered is shown in the Balance sheet in Assets as well as in Liabilities.

Depreciation:

Depreciation as per Company's Act 1956 Schedule XIV on Straight Line Method basis is adopted.

The amount of depreciation calculated on Individual project is shown in the consolidated Balance Sheet. However, the depreciation is not reflected in any individual project financial statements.

2. Asset and Replacement Reserve Account

As recommended by the Finance Committee the Board of Governors in their meeting held on 29.9.2007 has approved for transfer of funds up to Rs.1.00 Crore from Overhead & Royalty a/c as one time measure to open an account called Asset Replacement Fund a/c. This amount is to be used for urgent repair, refurbishing and renovation of residential houses and campus infrastructure.

However, in this regard a letter has been addressed to ICSSR and GOK for release of Rs.50.00 lakhs each towards refurbishing and renovation of existing residential quarters and campus infrastructure. As and when the grant is received the same will be transferred back to Overhead and Royalty a/ .c.

3. Income Tax

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.

4. 6th Pay Commission

Pursuant to the approval of the Board at its meeting on 24.4.2010, the Finance Committee in its 46th meeting held on 04.05.2010 decided that the 6th pay revision of scales will be effective from 01.01.2006. However, it was decided that the implementation will be from 1st May 2010. This has been implemented with effect from 1st July 2010.

The management has estimated total liability of Rs.5.90 crores towards salary arrears from 01-01-2006 to 31-03-2010.

An amount of Rs.4.62.Crores has been received during the year, balance of Rs.1.28 crores to be received as a grant for 6th pay commission arrears from Government of Karnataka. Further ISEC has requested for grant in aid for Rs 1.45 crore as against Rs 1.28 crores to be receivable from government of Karnataka, vide letter no ISEC/ ACCT/6CPC/ Dated 6.12.2010 and 11.7.2011.

5. Leave encashment provision

Leave encashment provision made during the year for Rs 17,82,533/- in ISEC main account as against total liability of Rs 21,72,676/-. The balance amount of Rs 3, 90,143/- is not provided, since the same amount belongs to ADRT, PRC, and RBI projects.

6. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever found necessary.

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169

Firm Regn.

No. 003135S



Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2011

ISEC NON-PLAN

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
	Establishment :			Grant in aid:	
26843243	Salary	34497158	8624000	Received from ICSSR	20249000
1939420	Encashment of earned leave	3007570	18125000	Received from GOK	24300000
223867	Medical reimbursement	282659	26749000		44549000
51447	Home travel concession	38774		Add: Unspent grant of previous year	—
29057977		37826161	26749000		44549000
1258369	Printing and stationery	644196	945577	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	6367785
461882	Postage, telephone and telegrams	328887	25803423		38181215
846565	Travelling & daily allowance	723259	136692	Interest on SB a/c	149992
3194297	Campus maintenance	3382482	4772440	Other receipts	5047291
613105	Repairs and maintenance	270775	6367785	Overspent grant	1882322
272628	Vehicle maintenance	249909			
	Contingencies:				
82500	Audit fees	162875			
183605	Mess charges	334657			
4550	Bank charges	6307			
—	Institutional membership fee	281500			
90000	Legal fee	260000			
288930	Registration fee	53500			
20473	Insurance to library assets	26994			
396047	Honorarium	317058			
44120	Subscription to datanet	49084			
—	Internship	8000			
265292	Miscellaneous	335176			
1375517		1835151			
37080340	Total (A)	45260820	37080340	Total (A)	45260820
1053579	Special grant expenses	1901676	3000000	Unspent Special grant of prev.year ICSSR	1946421
1946421	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	44745			
3000000	Total (B)	1946421	3000000	Total (B)	1946421
40080340	Total (A+B)	47207241	40080340	Total (A+B)	47207241

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Previous Year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous Year	Assets	Rupees
29782420	Sundry liabilities	15441005	26555	Cash on hand	13405
1946421	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	44745	23262919	Cash at bank	12597956
			23289474		12611361
			1278436	Advance and deposits	450236
			793146	Due from other units	541831
			2071582		992067
			6367785	Overspent grant	1882322
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
104359759	As in last balance sheet	104359759	104359759	As in last balance sheet	104359759
—	Add: Additions during the year	—	—	Add: Additions during the year	—
104359759		104359759	104359759		104359759
136088600	Total	119845509	136088600	Total	119845509

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Schedules to Income and expenditure account

ISEC NON-PLAN

	Income Side:	Amount (Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
1	Transport	864
2	House rent	4427712
3	Xeroxing	199899
4	Computer charges	85548
5	Subscription to journal	87110
6	Sale of working papers	26158
7	Sale of vehicle	166000
8	Tuition Fees(ph.D)	54000
	Total	5047291
	Expenditure side:	
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Salary	31690784
2	P.F. Contribution	1679531
3	Gratuity Contribution	1126843
	Total	34497158
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Postage	83706
2	Telephone	245181
	Total	328887
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allowances (Expenditure)</u>	
1	TA DA Board meeting	220958
2	TA DA Field and others	453452
3	TA DA Conference	5305
4	Conveyance charges	43544
	Total	723259
V	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Electricity charges	1359909
2	Maintenance & repairs (Estate)	1979339
3	Water charges	43234
	Total	3382482
VI	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Fuel and repair charges	243887
2	Vehicle insurance	6022
	Total	249909
VII	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Advertisement	280775
2	Miscellaneous	54401
	Total	335176
	Special Grant:	
VIII	<u>Expenses:</u>	
1	Salary to staff	4000
2	Quarter's repairs	1897676
	Total	1901676

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



Schedules to balance sheet

ISEC NON-PLAN

		Liabilities side:	Amount (Rs.)
VIII	<u>Sundry Liabilities</u>		
	1 Sundry payable		
	A. Establishment:		
	Salary payable a/c (incl PF & Gratuity)	4951808	
	Provision of EI encashment	2715075	
	GIS	22484	
	Profession tax	10999	
	HBL Vehicle loan	1970	
	LIC Pension Subscription	43563	
		<hr/>	
		7745899	
	B. ICSSR Fellowship payable	9000	
	C. Maastricht Fellowship payable	7686	
	D. Equipment	37440	
		<hr/>	
			7800025
	2 Due to others		
	A. Fellowship:		
	ICCR fellowship	9895	
	ICSSR Fellowship (Dr S Sudha)	70333	
	ICSSR Fellow Grant (G S Sastry)	143514	
	Maastricht University fellowship	151984	
	Malcolm & Elizabeth Adishehaiah Trust	61934	
	ICSSR Fellowship Reserve fund	5367	
	UGC Ph.D fellowship	176047	
		<hr/>	
		619074	
	B. General family expenditure	50000	
	C. Audit fees	137875	
	D. Two days workshop on rain fed agriculture	250246	
	Due to ISEC Plan	6227956	
		<hr/>	
			7285151
	3 Deposits		
	Security deposit	230	
	Hostel deposit	52100	
	Library deposit	295200	
	Mess deposit	8299	
		<hr/>	
			355829
		<hr/>	
			15441005
		Total	
		Asset side:	
IX	<u>Cash in hand:</u>		
	1 Petty cash - Accts.		405
	2 Petty cash - Amarnath		10000
	3 Petty cash - Mohana Devi		3000
			<hr/>
			13405
		Total	
X	<u>Advance and deposits (assets)</u>		
	1 Festival advance		33950
	2 Advance		63000
	3 KEB deposit		348336
	4 Gas deposit		4950
			<hr/>
			450236
		Total	
XI	<u>Due from other units/projects (Asset)</u>		
	1 Due from VKRV Rao prize in Economics		10000
	2 Prepaid expenses		59621
	3 Sundry receivable:		
	ICSSR fellowship & contingency	261411	
	Dr VKRV Rao Prize a/c	50000	
	ICRISAT fellowship	31201	
	Income tax	1000	
	LIC	3247	
	T-shirts	31720	
	WTO Projects	92064	
	Medical Insurance Ph.D students	1567	
		<hr/>	
			472210
		Total	
			541831

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore
Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2011

ISEC PLAN

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
6580022	Salary (Including PF & Gratuity cont., etc.)	6487989		Grant in aid:	
1512252	Office equipment	294221	5976000	Received from ICSSR	4200000
614994	VKRV Rao fellowship & Contingency	501897	5000000	Received from GOK	6000000
169977	ISEC Construction & Renovation	1213242	10976000		10200000
40140	Working paper expenditure	42710	1710170	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	100579
417016	Library books	673872	12686170		10300579
3075355	Library subscription	1093290	0	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	-
28079	Library Book binding	32857	12686170		10300579
147756	Seminar/project expenses	46448		Overspent Grant	85947
100579	Unspent grant	-			
12686170	Total (A)	10386526	12686170	Total (A)	10386526
4519679	Library Digitization	2115103	19994500	Unspent Specialgrant of pre.yr. Dig'n-GOK	16502510
16502510	Unspent Specialgrant Dig'n-GOK	15115407	1027689	Interest on FD	728000
21022189	Total (B)	17230510	21022189	Total (B)	17230510
708415	Special grant expenses	741969	1500000	Unspent Special grant of pre. year ICSSR	791585
791585	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	49616			
1500000	Total (C)	791585	1500000	Total (C)	791585
-	Unspent grant for construction of G.Hostel	3000000	-	Grant in aid :	
				Received from ICSSR	2000000
				Add: Unspent grant of previous year	1000000
	Total (D)	3000000		Total (D)	3000000
35208359	Total (A+B+C+D)	31408621	35208359	Total (A+B+C+D)	31408621

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
100579	Unspent grant	-	-	FD with SBM (Dig'n GOK)	13000000
16502510	Unspent Specialgrant Dig'n-GOK	15115407	-	Prepaid Expenses	42765
791585	Unspent Special grant ICSSR	49616	-	TDS receivable	16329
-	Unspent grant of Girls Hostel	3000000	-	Overspent Grant	85947
3134288	Salary payable	1207974	20528962	Due from ISEC Non-plan	6227956
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
1060130	As in last balance sheet	2989398	1060130	As in last balance sheet	2989398
1929268	Additions during the year	1326427	1929268	Additions during the year	1326427
23518360	Total	23688822	23518360	Total	23688822

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
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No. 003135S



Schedules to Income and expenditure account

ISEC PLAN

	Library Digitization:	Amount (Rs.)
I	<u>Expenses:</u>	
1	Salary	140413
2	Honorarium	14400
3	Library construction	1702778
4	Repairs & maintenance	183478
5	TA & DA	28824
6	Miscellaneous	45210
	Total	2115103
	Special Grant:	
II	<u>Expenses:</u>	
1	Equipment	358334
2	Construction of car parking shelters	383235
3	Miscellaneous	400
	Total	741969

Schedules to balance sheet

ISEC PLAN

	Amount (Rs.)
I	<u>Additions to fixed assets (Liabilities / Assets):</u>
1	Office equipment
2	Purchase of computers
3	Library books
	Total

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

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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 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC and Salary arrears)	10537130	Grant in aid :	
Printing and stationery	246329	Received during the year	15000000
Books & periodicals	325979	Less: Overspent of previous year	128300
TA & DA	387583	Interest on SB a/c	88139
Postage, telephone and telegrams	84832	Overspent Grant	110136
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent	740000		
Repairs & Maintenance	577808		
Project expenses	736554		
Seminars & Conference etc.,	523698		
Advertisement	38760		
Contingency	871302		
Total	15069975	Total	15069975

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Sundry Payable:		Cash at bank	645833
Salary	680851	Overspent Grant	110136
PF Contribution	44333		
Gratuity Contribution	30785		
	755969		
Fixed assets per contra :		Fixed assets per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	3487293	As in last balance sheet	3487293
Add : Additions during the year	64525	Add : Additions during the year	64525
	3551818		3551818
Total	4307787	Total	4307787

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
Firm Regn.
No. 003135S



Population Research Centre (PRC)

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)	17446479	Grant-in-aid : Received from Government of India Recurring Grant	32384190
TA & DA	186402	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	49810
Books & Periodicals	40000	Interest on SB a/c	67911
Printing & stationery & Communication	48450		
Fellowship & Contingency	197023		
Vehicle maintenance	79673		
Contingency	21688		
Unspent grant	14482196		
Total	32501911	Total	32501911

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Unspent grant	14482196	Cash at bank	18028597
Salary payable	3513307	Festival advance	4900
Fellowship payable	32550		
Expenses payable	5444		
Fixed assests as per contra:		Fixed assests as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	2440523	As in last balance sheet	2440523
Add: Additions during the year	39301	Add: Additions during the year	39301
Total	20513321	Total	20513321

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, and leave encashment)	3319650	Grant-in-aid : Unspent of previous year	543496
Fellowship	45000	Interest:	
Fellowship - Contingency	9408	Government securities	1081610
Contingency	2416	GOI Bonds	296000
		Term deposit	194124
		SB a/c	10941
			1582675
		Overspent grant	1250303
Total	3376474	Total	3376474

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Corpus Fund:		Cash at bank	55469
Received from RBI	15000000	Overspent grant	1250303
Due to overhead & royalty	1150000	Investments:	
Sundry payable:		7.59% Government Stock 2016	4200000
Salary	273713	10.71% Government Stock 2016	4700000
PF Contribution	19097	8% GOI Bonds 2003 July 2011	1800000
Gratuity Contribution	13262	8% GOI Bonds 2003 Oct 2011	1900000
	306072	Term deposit with IDBI	1800000
		Term Deposit with SBM	600000
			15000000
		Interest on term deposit receivable	130168
		TDS Receivable	20132
Fixed assests as per contra:		Fixed assests as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	500000	As in last balance sheet	500000
Total	16956072	Total	16956072

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
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Centre for decentralisation and development
Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Salary	2221602	Grant in aid:	
Books	746	Unspent of previous year	183624
Postage & Courier charges	301	Interest received:	
Printing & Stationery, Consumables	29	Interest on SB a/c	55698
TA & DA, Travel, Conveyance	40	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3139384
Miscellaneous	10858		
Transferred to fund a/c	700000		
Unspent grant	445130		
Total	3378706	Total	3378706

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund a/c		Cash at bank	3309820
Opening balance	39840926	Fixed Deposit with:	
Add: Project contributions transfered from:		GOI Bonds - ICICI	28234000
CDDP Project - Bangalore Rural	166805	SBM	10200000
GTZ TOT	285000		
Transferred during the year	700000		
	40992731		
Unspent grant	445130		
Publicaion of Book "Institutional Design"	50000		
Preparation of Manuscript for Publication(IIPA)	41216		
Sundry payable:			
Salary payable	191869		
PF Contribution payable	13501		
Gratuity Contribution payable	9373		
	214743		
Fixed assets per contra :		Fixed assets per contra :	
As in last balance sheet	214691	As in last balance shee t	214691
Add : Additions during the year	746	Add : Additions during the year	746
	215437		215437
Total	41959257	Total	41959257

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
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Purushotham R
Partner

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Corpus Fund Account

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Dr. V.K.R.V.Rao Chair Expenses	150218	Interest Received on :	
Fellowship and contingency	500000	F.D A/c	3196793
Journals and Periodicals	2500000	S.B A/c	115850
Research & Publication	83525		
Excess of income over expenditure	78900		
Total	3312643	Total	3312643

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Capital Fund A/c :		Cash at Bank	34143
Opening Balance	39160252	Investments :	
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	78900	8% GOI 2011 - ICICI	7140000
	39239152	9% IFCI Bonds	26000000
		SBM FD	2997000
		Syndicate Bank	3000000
		TDS receivable	68009
F.A as per contra :		F.A as per contra :	
As in last Balance sheet	10248633	As in last Balance sheet	10248633
Total	49487785	Total	49487785

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

MM No. - 022169
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No. 003135S



Endowment Fund Account

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
TA & DA, Conveyance	39360	Life member ship fees received	1000
Honorarium	10000	Interest Received on :	
Miscellaneous	23720	F.D	416838
Excess of Income over expenditure	354877	S.B	10119
			426957
Total	427957	Total	427957

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Capital Fund A/c :		Cash at Bank	568412
Opening Balance	5334535	Investments:	
Add:Excess of Income over expenditure	354877	8% GOI bonds 2011- ICICI	2125000
	5689412	FD with SBM	2550000
		FD with SSNNL, Gujarat	265000
		FD with TNPFDCL, TN	177000
			5117000
Total	5689412	TDS receivable	4000
		Total	5689412

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
R Narayanan
Registrar

Sd/-
R S Deshpande
Director

Sd/-
Purushotham R
Partner

Place : Bangalore

Date : 19-09-2011

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore - 560 072

Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2011

Expenditure	Rupees	Income	Rupees
Assistance to Visiting Scholars to undertake Research	167720	Interest Received :	
Faculty Participation in Field/Sem./ Conf./Workshop	83900	F.D a/c	3126888
Lease Line Subscription /Deposit	375276	S.B a/c	95703
Publication of ISEC Monograph series	11530		
Reclassification/Computerisation/ Personnel Cost	100000		
Certificate Courses	350000		
Contingency	6250		
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Fund A/c	2127915		
Total	3222591	Total	3222591

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Liabilities	Rupees	Assets	Rupees
Fund A/c:		Cash at Bank	993327
Opening Balance	38843988	Investments:	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	2120415	FD with SBM	12825000
Sundry payable:		8% GOI Bond 2011 - ICICI	5000000
Faculty Participation in Field/Sem.etc	56000	F.D with TATA Motors Ltd	22000000
Assistance to Visiting Scholars	15000	Deposit with DTO	1000
	71000	Prepaid leases line subscription	209784
		TDS receivable	6292
Fixed assets as per contra:		Fixed assets as per contra:	
As in last balance sheet	424934	As in last balance sheet	424934
Total	41460337	Total	41460337

for K P Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S Jayalakshmi
Accounts Officer

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R Narayanan
Registrar

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R S Deshpande
Director

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Purushotham R
Partner

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Date : 19-09-2011

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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 Units, Funds and Projects for the Year 2010-2011

I - Permanent Units

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other receipts	Total	Expendi- ture	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund balance
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	4421364	44549000	5197283	45324919	47207241	0	1837577	0	Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	17394674	0	13200000	728000	31322674	13243598	18079076	0		Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	128300	15000000	88139	14959839	15069975	0	110136	0	Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	49810	0	32384190	67911	32501911	18019715	14482196	0	0	Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	543496	0	0	1582675	2126171	3376474	0	1250303	15000000	Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	183624	0	0	3195082	3378706	2933576	445130	0	40992731	Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	18171604	4549664	105133190	10859090	129614220	99850579	33006402	3198016	55992731	

II - Funds

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Expenditure			Remarks		
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant		Excess of expenditure over income	Fund balance as on 31.03.2011
FUNDS:											
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	23972998	23972998	27888032	0	3915034	90707380	Vide page No. For details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	30073	30073	30073	0	0	500	Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	3312643	3312643	3233743	78900	0	39239152	Vide page No. For details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	8114	8114	6200	1914	0	7917	Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	426138	426138	73080	353058	0	5689412	Vide page No. For details
6	Prof. VKRV Rao endowment fund	0	0	0	9504	9504	0	9504	0	150677	Vide page No. For details
7	Prof. VKRV Rao fellowship	0	0	0	60039	60039	0	60039	0	968521	Vide page No. For details
8	Prof. VKRV Rao prize in economics	0	0	0	2604	2604	0	2604	0	44534	Vide page No. For details
9	Prof. D M Nanjundappa endowment fund	0	0	0	1625	1625	0	1625	0	23091	Vide page No. For details
10	Prof. M N Srinivas endowment fund	0	0	0	10017	10017	0	10017	0	108126	Vide page No. For details
11	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	13509	13509	36621	0	23112	170966	Vide page No. For details
12	Justice E S Venkataramiah memorial fund	0	0	0	5116	5116	0	5116	0	70076	Vide page No. For details
13	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	8408	8408	3920	4488	0	122822	Vide page No. For details
14	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	729625	729625	1147555	0	417930	11262291	Vide page No. For details
	Balance c/f	0	0	0	28590413	28590413	32419224	527265	4356076	148565465	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				Expenditure				Remarks	
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	FUNDS:										
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	28590413	28590413	32419224	527265	4356076	148565465	
15	Prof.P.R.Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	37592	37592	50150	0	12558	484380	
16	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	8273	8273	0	8273	0	110971	
17	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	1389494	1389494	7500	1381994	0	39108038	
18	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	7421	7421	14839	0	7418	257999	
19	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	268740	152486	421226	218124	203102	0	253831	
20	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	0	0	0	154624	154624	0	154624	0	46319646	
21	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	193769	193769	0	193769	0	193769	
22	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	3222591	3222591	1094676	2127915	0	40964403	
23	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	1470525	1470525	1053908	416617	0	19106330	
24	ISEC ADRT seminar outreach account	547945	0	625500	36399	1209844	1187199	22645	0	3088872	
25	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	2296664	2296664	2296664	0	0	30295061	
	Sub-Total	547945	0	894240	37560251	39002436	38342284	5036204	4376052	328748765	



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr. V K R V Road, Nagarabhatta, Bangalore - 560 072

Statement Showing the Income and Expenditure of Units, Funds and Projects for the Year 2010-2011

III - Projects

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expendi- ture	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other receipts			Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	Fund balance	
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	625000	7643	632643	63055	569588	0	1000	
2	Evaluation study of Housing Schemes being implemented by RGRHCL	0	3273	493000	1371	491098	6423	484675	0	0	
3	CDAP Monitoring review of District Agriculture Plans	2378686	0	0	96575	2475261	603147	1872114	0	0	
4	Capacity Building to enhance the compelativitiveness - WTO	399900	0	0	5633	405533	405533	0	0	0	
5	Institutional and Policy Options for Intusive Agriculture Growth	104610	0	1176418	13694	1294722	668797	625925	0	0	
6	PRC Projects	2520382	0	576000	105592	3201974	3265974	0	64000	1000	
7	UNFPA - Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India	35119	0	4910837	0	4945956	4206903	739053	0	0	
8	Study on Inequalities in access to health care in Brazil and in India	0	0	1028561	4077	1032638	908232	124406	0	0	
9	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	811412	6943	818355	599592	218763	0	1000	
10	ISEC - Organization of training of trainers GTZ	0	0	678812	3189	682001	682001	0	0	0	
11	ISEC - GTZ Social Security Project	0	0	947140	4521	951661	1013091	0	61430	0	
12	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	0	23140	0	2723	-20417	2727	0	23144	0	
13	Comprehensive district development plan - Bangalore	53326	0	0	7088	60414	2558	57856	0	0	
14	Comprehensive district development plan - Ramanagar	66897	0	135250	2932	205079	147076	58003	0	0	
15	ISEC NCAER Elite Capture Study	305907	0	270000	5930	581837	533511	48326	0	0	
16	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	1226037	0	6435899	56230	7718166	2063348	5654818	0	0	
17	CESP Projects	1962954	0	4438534	113786	6515274	4726514	1788760	0	1000	
18	SANEI - The New Economic Context and Changing Migration patterns in India	0	62713	48348	840	-13525	0	0	13525	0	
19	CHRD Project a/c/s	3802819	0	1245639	147456	5195914	5076602	119312	0	1000	
20	Gender Friendly school indicators project (GFSI)	0	14921	0	2293	-12628	0	0	12628	0	
21	CPIGD Project a/c	985999	0	1135240	261443	2382682	1817363	565319	0	1000	
22	CSSCD Projects	314396	0	1822637	37695	2174728	1118659	1056069	0	1000	
23	CEENR Projects	1017408	0	3828056	103422	4948886	3052990	1895896	0	1000	
24	ISEC - NCI Course	155352	0	600000	10604	765956	754211	11745	0	0	
25	SANEI Evaluation of Sanitary and Phyto sanitary measure of Uruguay round of supply chain A study on Tea Sector in the region of southern India	8612	0	87143	296	96051	23401	72650	0	0	
26	SANEI Health and livelihoods of community and traditional medicinal plants and SWOT	190812	0	106123	6077	303012	54496	248516	0	0	
27	Ecological impacts of agricultural production systems in rural India (ZALF)	131498	0	0	4709	136207	0	136207	0	0	
	Balance c/f	15660714	104047	31400049	1012762	47969478	31796204	16348001	174727	8000	Contd.

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III - Projects

(Amount in Rupees)

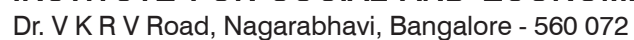
Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Expenditure				Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other receipts	Total	Expendi- ture	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund balance
	Balance b/f	15660714	104047	31400049	1012762	47969478	31796204	16348001	174727	8000	
28	SRC Lund University Project	11742	0	0	367	12109	12109	0	0	0	closed projects
29	Monitoring of DLHS-3 Project	31265	0	0	976	32241	32241	0	0	0	closed projects
30	UNFPA - Sub national estimation of MDG Indicators	553103	0	236297	25199	814599	814599	0	0	0	closed projects
31	EPFL Summer Course	0	0	199767	2821	202588	202588	0	0	0	closed projects
32	Demographic Training TIFAC (Demographic computations: Multistate population projection)	0	0	363000	2791	365791	365791	0	0	0	closed projects
33	Assessing estimates of the size of religious minorities in India today	0	0	211178	719	211897	211897	0	0	0	closed projects
34	Magnitude, dimensions & causes of child labour (UNICEF)	6641	0	0	2275	8916	8916	0	0	0	closed projects
35	FAO-Pro poor formulation dialogue & implementation at the country level	178635	0	112444	6119	297198	297198	0	0	0	closed projects
36	National Transfers accounts	884147	0	0	21823	905970	905970	0	0	0	closed projects
37	Assets as liabilities of NPAs - SANEI	107624	0	0	3637	111261	111261	0	0	0	closed projects
38	ISEC CEEENR Outreach Fund account				400824	400824	400824	0			closed projects
39	IFPRI Gender and Governance in rural services	1141993	0	0	60992	1202985	1202985	0	0	0	closed projects
40	STRIVER STRATEGY and Methodology for improved IWRM IIA in twining river basin in Europe and Asia	0	784690	822211	5420	42941	42941	0	0	0	closed projects
41	Impact of forest coffee certification schemes on the Socio Economic Sustainability	132666	0	56183	2227	191076	191076	0	0	0	closed projects
42	JICA assisted irrigation project of India	614026	0	2187276	24003	2825305	2825305	0	0	0	closed projects
43	IFPRI Planning workshop on gender main streaming and local governance	0	53347	101775	2716	51144	51144	0	0	0	closed projects
	Balance c/f	19322556	942084	35690180	1575671	55646323	39473049	16348001	174727	8000	
	Grand total (I + II + III)	38042105	5491748	141717610	49995012	224262979	177665912	54390607	7748795	384749496	

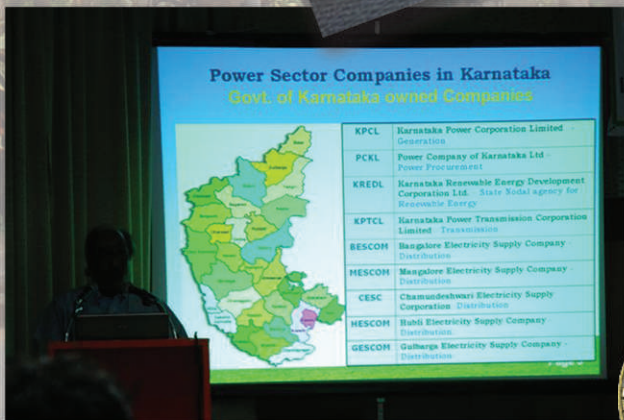
Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Income side		Expenditure side	
Rs.	Rs.	1 : Unspent grant	Rs.
32550357	46004305	2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds	637507
141717610	46641812	(54390607-7748795)	
141717610			
3 : Other receipts:			
Interest on SB a/c	2001031		
Interest on FD a/c	23556920		
Other receipts	24437061		
	49955012		

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