



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

**ANNUAL REPORT**  

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**2014-2015**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
AND  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2014–15**



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

Dr. V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi P.O., Bangalore 560 072

Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

Fax: 91-080-23217008



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## ISEC in 2014-15 : An Overview

It gives us all great pleasure and a sense of achievement when we look at this year's Annual Report. ISEC continued its vibrant activities on all fronts encompassing research projects, academic publications, national and international seminars, conferences, workshops, lectures and other events that promoted the Institute's envisaged vision and objectives of multi-disciplinary research and training. The research areas identified by the faculty are of immense significance for enhancing knowledge base in Social Sciences and for national and sub-national policy formulations.

In addition, during the year the Institute has also strengthened its nationally acclaimed PhD programme by ensuring continuity of rigorous pre-PhD course activities, biannual seminars and the scholars' support systems like doctoral committees and awards for excellence.

All the achievements and goals we accomplished during the year were possible only because of the untiring efforts of the faculty, staff and students of the Institute. As in the past, the encouragement extended by the Board of Governors and Life Members of the Institute and support given by the sponsors of various projects and other well-wishers have indeed played a crucial role.

During the year, 29 research projects were completed and the project reports of nine others reached the stage of final revision. In addition to these, our faculty and students are currently handling as many as 53 ongoing research projects.

The Sir Ratan Tata Trust funds have been utilised to build capacity of both faculty and students by providing financial assistance for participation in national and international seminars and conferences. The Institute's library, data bank, ICT and other infrastructure facilities have been strengthened.

The ISEC Summer Internship Programme and Social Science Talent Search Scheme are the ongoing annual activities of the Institute, which are partially supported by the SRTT funds for research capacity building. Every year, the Programme has been attracting a large number of applicants from all over India.

The Institute's *Journal of Social and Economic Development* has attained its international status over the years through publication of high quality research papers of scholars from India and outside. From January 2015, our *Journal* is being co-published with Springer and the first issue (January-June 2015) is already out. The new Editorial Board of the *Journal* comprises 26 internationally renowned and distinguished professors.

Our academic activities and institutional growth in 2014-15 clearly demonstrate our continued and determined efforts to professionally strengthen our contributions to development through detailed study of problems and changes that are taking place in society, economy and polity, especially in Karnataka and India.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I acknowledge the generous financial support



being extended by the Government of Karnataka, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Union Ministry of Agriculture, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Reserve Bank of India and Sir Ratan Tata Trust. Similarly, on the academic front, we have close connection with several universities and Institutions for affiliation in our PhD Programme.

I am sure the sustained munificence and guidance of the President and members of ISEC Society, Board of Governors and the ungrudging cooperation of all faculty members, staff and students will help us achieve greater success in every activity of the Institute and accomplish our aims of global excellence in the near future.

**Prof. K S James**  
*Acting Director*



## 1. ISEC SOCIETY

### PRESIDENT

*His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*

**Shri Hans Raj Bharadwaj** – January 2013 to June 28, 2014

**Dr. K Rosaiah** – June 29, 2014 to August 31, 2014

**Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala** – from September 1, 2014

### VICE-PRESIDENT

**Prof. G Thimmaiah**, *Chairperson, Board of Governors* (from January 09, 2013 to July 31, 2015)

**Dr A Ravindra**, IAS (Retd.) (since August 01, 2015)

### Board of Governors 2013 - 15

#### Chairperson

Prof. G Thimmaiah  
(from January 09, 2013 to July 31, 2015)  
Dr. A. Ravindra IAS (Retd.)  
(since August 1, 2015)

*Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary*  
Department of Education  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
GoI, New Delhi

#### **Shri I S N Prasad**

*Additional Chief Secretary to Government*  
Finance Department, Govt. of Karnataka

#### Members

Prof. Abdul Aziz  
Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar  
Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi  
Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran  
Prof. K P Kannan  
Prof. C T Kurien  
Prof. S L Rao  
Dr. A Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)  
Prof. S S Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.)

**Dr. Rajnesh Goel**, IAS (upto 26.1.2015)  
**Shri Bharath Lal Meena**, IAS (since 27.1.2015)  
*Principal Secretary (Higher Education)*  
Department of Education  
Government of Karnataka

#### **Smt. V Manjula**

*Principal Secretary*  
Department of Planning & Statistics,  
Government of Karnataka

#### Academic Staff Representatives

Prof. R Mutharayappa  
Dr. T N Bhat

#### **Prof. B Thimme Gowda**

*Vice-Chancellor*  
Bangalore University

#### Co-opted Members

Prof. Anitha Kurup  
Prof. Sujata Patel  
Dr. C Rammanohar Reddy  
Prof. B Sheik Ali

#### **Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik**

*Director*  
(from August 21, 2013 to February 3, 2015)

#### ICSSR Representative

Prof. Ramesh Dadhich,  
Member-Secretary, ICSSR

**Prof. M R Narayana**, *Director in Charge*  
(from February 4, 2015 to August 16, 2015)

#### Ex-officio Members

*Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary*  
Department of Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Finance, GoI, New Delhi

**Prof. K S James**, *Acting Director*  
(since August 17, 2015)  
Institute for Social and Economic Change





## 2. ISEC Faculty / Staff

**Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik**, Director (from August 21, 2013 to February 3, 2015)

**Prof. M R Narayana**, Director in Charge (from February 4, 2015 to August 16, 2015)

**Prof. K S James**, Acting Director (since August 17, 2015)

### Professors

Dr. M R Narayana, CESP  
Prof. S N Sangita, CPIGD (Retd)  
Dr. K V Raju, CEENR (on EOL)  
Dr. D Rajasekhar, CDD  
Dr. K S James, PRC  
Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP  
Dr. S Madheswaran, CESP  
Dr. Supriya RoyChowdhury, CPIGD  
Dr. Parmod Kumar, ADRTC  
Dr. Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD  
Dr. R Mutharayappa, CWGS  
Dr. Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR  
Dr. Kala S Sridhar, CRUA

Dr. I Maruthi, ADRTC  
Dr. Veerasekharappa, CESP  
Dr. Krishna Raj, CESP  
Dr. M Devendra Babu, CDD  
Dr. Elumalai Kannan, ADRTC  
Dr. K S Umamani, CHRD  
Dr. Padma Sarangapani, CHRD  
(from 04.04.2013 to 18.07.2014)  
Dr. Ramappa K.B, ADRTC  
Dr. S Manasi, CRUA

### Adhoc Associate Professor

Dr. Anil Kumar .V, CPIGD  
(from May 12, 2014 to April 11, 2015)

### Sri R K Hegde Chair Professor

Prof. Siddharth Swaminathan  
(from January 5, 2010 to June 23, 2014)

### Adhoc Professor

Dr. K Gayithri, CESP  
(since October 17, 2014)

### Adjunct Professor

Dr. N Sivanna, CPIGD  
Dr. M J Bhende, ADRTC (Retd)

### Associate Professors

Dr. Anand Inbanathan, CSSCD  
Dr. K Gayithri, CESP  
Dr. T S Syamala, PRC  
Dr. C M Lakshmana, PRC

### Assistant Professors

Ms. B P Vani, CESP  
Dr. T N Bhat, PRC  
Dr. Anil Kumar .V, CPIGD  
Dr. Lekha Subaiya, PRC  
Dr. M Lingaraju, CHRD  
Dr. Komol Singha, ADRTC (on EOL)  
Dr. Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD  
Dr. Sobin George, CSSCD  
Dr. A V Manjunatha, ADRTC  
Dr. Malini L Tantri, CESP  
Dr. M Balasubramanian, CEENR  
Dr. Barun Deb Pal, CESP  
Dr. Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD  
Dr. Qudsiya Contractor, CRUA  
(from March 28, 2014 to June 17, 2014)  
Dr. K C Channamma, CWGS

## DISTINGUISHED CHAIR PROFESSORS, VISITING PROFESSORS, NATIONAL AND SENIOR FELLOWS

### V K R V Rao Chair Professor

Prof. David E Bloom (up to December 2014)

### National Chair Professor, ICAR

Prof. P G Chengappa

### Honorary Visiting Professors

Dr. P Padmanabha  
Prof. M S Swaminathan  
Dr. R Bharadwaj  
Prof. G Thimmaiah  
Dr. P V Shenoi  
Shri B K Bhattacharya, IAS (Retd)  
Prof. M V Nadkarni  
Prof. Ravi Kanbur  
Prof. V R Panchamukhi  
Prof. Abdul Aziz  
Prof. K Srinivasan  
Prof. S S Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd)

Prof. C S Nagaraju  
Dr. Maithreyi Krishnaraj  
Prof. Babu Nahata

### Visiting Professors

Dr. Giridhari Lal Pandit  
Shri K Jairaj, IAS (Retd.)  
Dr. S M Jamadar, IAS (Retd.)

### ICSSR National Fellow

Prof. R S Deshpande

### ICSSR Senior Fellows

Dr. M Nageswara Rao  
Dr. R G Desai  
Dr. M D Usha Devi  
Dr. P J Dilip Kumar  
Dr. P Thippaiah

## NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

### Administrative Staff

Gp. Capt. (Retd.) B K Das, Registrar  
Smt. Sharadha K, Accounts Officer  
Mr. A N Ravi Shankar, Assistant Registrar  
Mr. B K Jagdish, Assistant Registrar  
Mr. M K Mohan Kumar, Assistant Registrar  
Ms. S Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar

### Publications

Mr. E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor

### Library Staff

Mr. B B Chand, Deputy Librarian  
Ms. K Leela, Sr. Assistant Librarian  
Mr. Pradeep V Hegde,  
Assistant Librarian (Procurement)

Mr. Srinivasa K, Documentalist  
Mr. Shivakumar R M, Digital Library Analyst  
Mr. Krishnappa S, Selection Grade Assistant  
Mr. Siddaraju M S, Library Clerk

### Technical Staff

Mr. A Sathish Kamath, System Analyst  
Mr. P Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst  
Mr. C Yogananda, Research Analyst  
Mr. M Kusanna, Technical Assistant  
Mr. R Krishna Chandran, Technical Assistant  
Mr. Khalil M Shaha, Technical Assistant  
Mr. Vinoth Chandra Rai, Senior Assistant (Sys.)

### Estate Manager

Mr. R G B P Naidu



### **Senior Personal Assistants**

Mr. N S Vasuki  
Mr. V N Venkatesh  
Mr. S Arun Kumar  
Ms. B Akila  
Mr. B H Chandrashekara  
Ms. A Latha

### **Selection Grade Assistants**

Ms. M N Shantha Kumari  
Mr. T Amarnath  
Ms. M Hemalatha  
Ms. R Shilpa  
Ms. K Suma  
Ms. J Vimala  
Ms. Mohana Devi J  
Ms. Shailaja Prabhakar

### **Sr. DTP Assistant**

Ms. P M Arathi

### **Senior Assistants**

Ms. Sharmila K S  
Mr. Vijay N Malave  
Ms. Sudha S  
Mr. Karthik T M Y  
Ms. Sweatha M  
Ms. Jyothi H R  
Ms. Meghana B Kesari  
Ms. R Ramya  
Ms. C G Chethana  
Ms. Archana Y

### **Assistants Grade I**

Mr. T L N Swamy  
Ms. M S Nagavalli  
Mr. N Boopathi  
Mr S A Sudarshan

### **Despatch Clerk**

Mr. B Suresha

## **SUPPORTING STAFF**

### **Drivers**

Mr. G Srinivasa Murthy  
Mr. Venkata Hanumaiah  
Mr. K S Prabhu

### **Electrician**

Mr. R Vasanth Kumar

### **Attenders**

Mr. S Rajanna  
Mr. Mallaiah  
Mr. Venugopal  
Mr. Rudresha H  
Mr. Kumar L

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

Mr. V Devaraj  
Mr. Mahadeva M  
Mr. Narasimhaiah  
Mr. Srinivasa M  
Mr. Renuka R  
Mr. Shekhera K.C.  
Mr. Muthuraja  
Mr. Natraja  
Ms. Ramamani M B  
Mr. A Raja  
Ms. Shobha T  
Mr. Sudhakara P R

### 3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

As envisaged in ISEC's Vision 2010 document, eight 'Centres' have been carved out of the earlier 'Units' by way of restructuring, strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. In addition to these existing eight, two new Centres – Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) and Centre for Women's and Gender Studies (CWGS) – were set up last year (2013-14). 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 the objective of providing 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 a part of the scheme being 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 ADRTC 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 Karnataka continues.

##### Achievements

During 2014-15, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as Evaluation Programme of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority, funded by the Government of Karnataka; Impact Assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Karnataka (PMRP), sponsored by the Karnataka State Department of Agriculture; Comprehensive

District Agricultural Planning: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring, sponsored by the Karnataka Government; Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-East India, funded by ICSSR, New Delhi; Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Important Crops in India, and Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Report 2 (Sectoral Report). The Centre's faculty actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops and conferences at various levels. The faculty members also widely participated and disseminated their knowledge in the various seminars, workshops organised by the agricultural societies, universities and various other government and non-government bodies. They are also widely involved in various training programmes, publications of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. The Centre completed six projects during the year.

The important ongoing projects of the Centre are: Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizer on Soil Test Basis by Farmers; Impact of National Food Security Mission on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income; Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka; The Relationship between Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices, Export Prices and Prices Realized by the Farmers. These projects are funded





by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The other projects funded by various other agencies include Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages; Outlook on Agriculture, Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihood Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India; Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs), Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households in Karnataka, Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka and India-Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges, funded by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (SICI), Canada.

The Centre's faculty members have written four books during the year: *Changing Face of Indian Agriculture* (Edited), Routledge Taylor & Francis Group; *Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty: A Comparative Analysis of India and China* (Edited), Konark Publishers, New Delhi; *Socioeconomic and Environmental Implications of Agricultural Residue Burning: A Case Study of Punjab, India*, Springer; *Identity, Contestation and Development in North-east India*, Routledge, New Delhi. In addition, the faculty members published 18 quality papers in

various refereed journals of national and international repute, eight papers in edited books and some popular papers in magazines and four working papers apart from delivering key-note addresses and invited lectures.

The Centre conducted an Inception workshop on 'Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka', organized a Policy Dialogue on the Future of Coffee-Based Economy of Kodagu; organized a Brainstorming Session (BSS) on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Research, Education and Extension for Development (AREE4D) in collaboration with National Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and a workshop on "Developing Guidelines and Methodologies for Socio-economic Assessment of LMOs. The Centre is collaborating with University of Glasgow for developing proposal to undertake joint studies. Our faculty has attended Symposium on 'Converging Policies and Programmes for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Agriculture' at Hector Kobbbedaduwa Agrarian Research and Tanning Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, and another faculty was nominated as India Chair Professor at Jinan University, Guangzhou, China, on deputation by ICCR, New Delhi, for two months.

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

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

The research studies undertaken at the Centre fall into two broad categories: The first set of studies centres on reform of state agencies towards

decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation; the second set focuses on the extent to which people, including the poor, seized the new opportunities provided and benefited from decentralisation efforts. The Centre also takes up research studies on participation of people, voices of the poor, elite capture, cooption, etc.

### Achievements

During 2014-15, the following six research projects were handled at the Centre: 1) Improving

the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka, 2) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 3) Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka, 4) District Human Development Report for Ramanagara, 5) District Human Development Report for Chikballapura, and 6) Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single-Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers. Of these, the first one is completed, the next four (No. 2 to 5) are ongoing projects and the last one was initiated during this year. Barring one project (No.3), all the projects are externally sponsored projects.

The Centre has undertaken an evaluation study of the pilot project on 'Single-window service centres and access to social security benefits among unorganised workers in Karnataka' for Karnataka government and German International Cooperation (GIZ). The study found that single-window service centres, embedded in decentralised government, have significantly improved the knowledge on and access to social security schemes among unorganised worker households in the villages where the centres were set up as compared to the ones where they were not set up. The study influenced the Karnataka government to expand the project to one taluk in all the remaining districts in the state, and the expanded project is now being implemented.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre disseminate their research findings as academic articles and by making presentations in seminars/workshops. During the year 2014-15, two journal articles [i) *Rural Local Government Finance in South Indian States*, and ii) *Is There a Case to Extend Social Pension Schemes to all Unorganised Workers? Evidence from Karnataka*] were published. Members of the Centre have participated/ presented papers in 8 seminars.

During 2014-15, the Centre organised a training programme for the Zilla Panchayat members from different districts of Karnataka

during August 20-21, 2014. The training topics covered were: The need for decentralization, Leadership qualities, Governance — roles and responsibilities, Management of finances, Planning and implementation of programmes/schemes. Another training programme on 'Inclusive Banking for Rural and Agricultural Development' was organized by the CDD and Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) together with Centre for International Cooperation and Training in Agricultural Banking (CICTAB), Pune, and National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune, during January 5-8, 2015. In all, 18 participants from SAARC countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India attended the training programme.

### Current activities

Currently, the Centre is involved in five research projects. As part of a research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the London School of Economics, the Centre has undertaken a randomised experiment on Information and Service Delivery in MGNREGS in a large number of villages in Karnataka. The Centre is also involved in a research project on 'Decentralisation and Education' in collaboration with the University of Bristol, UK. The Centre is also helping the Karnataka government in the preparation of human development reports for Ramanagara and Chikballapur districts. Another study on *Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single-Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers* undertaken by the Centre seeks to find out the extent to which single-window service centres (set up in Karnataka by the Department of Labour and German International Cooperation on a pilot basis) with GP secretaries as facilitators improve awareness of and access to government social security schemes.





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

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

#### Research Agenda

With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. The CEENR seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and promote development in a sustainable manner. Studies on sustainable development and the sustainable use and management of natural resources have been a major focus of the research activities of CEENR. Accordingly, the Centre strives to work on frontline issues such as: (a) Natural resource use and management, (b) Biodiversity conservation, (c) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (d) Valuing ecosystem services, (e) Green Accounting, Natural Resource and Environmental Economics, (f) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (g) Urban ecology, (h) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (i) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (j) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (k) Protected area management, (l) GIS and remote sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling, (m) Medicinal plants cultivation and livelihood development (n) Capacity building and outreach.

#### Achievements

Continuing its focus on economic, sociological and institutional aspects of management of natural resources, the Centre has been participating in public dialogues and organizing workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have also been actively involved in capacity building, training and publication of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

During the last year, CEENR completed seven research projects sponsored by international and national agencies and the Central and State governments. CEENR organized two international conferences, one Field School Programme for the researchers of the University of Sydney in coordination with Karnataka Forest Department. ISEC-NCI International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' organized by CEENR at ISEC from July 6, 2014 to August 2, 2014. Students from various universities in Nordic countries, namely, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway, participated in the international course. CEENR faculty/researchers also presented papers and participated in International Conferences and meetings in India and abroad. Besides, the CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Economic value of urban ecosystems, Climate change and carbon budgeting, Resource conservation and local livelihood, Assessment of structural and functional characteristics of vegetation etc.

#### Current Activities

The CEENR has the following ongoing projects: (a) Accounting for Urban Ecosystem Services (b) Environmental Governance in India: An empirical study at urban landscape and regional levels (c) Ecology and Culture: Ancient Roots and New Views; (d) Towards Improving

Rural Sanitation Management and Performance in Karnataka; (e) Eco-diversity study in and around the BARC Project site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka, (f) Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change (g) Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones.

The Centre has expanded its research horizon to new areas such as Climate change – development of vulnerability index, The green gross domestic product, Valuation of ecosystem services, Mapping and monitoring of bio-resources etc.

Five scholars are pursuing PhD in the Centre. Last year the CEENR faculty members supervised 3 intern students.

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

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy carries out not only teaching and policy research, but also conducts training programmes for officers, who are involved in policy decision. The Centre's research is both theoretical and empirical in its core research areas. The major thrust areas of the Centre include themes from Public Economics, banking and finance, infrastructure, national income transfer accounts for India, trade, services sector, labour and informal sector, public utilities and their pricing etc. The Centre's research has for long revolved around the themes of current importance and are policy intense. This focus would continue in future too. The current research agenda of the Centre includes topical themes such as financial commitment on universal old age pension and health insurance for the poor, an emerging area in the context of rapid urbanization trends noted in India. In the international context, the issues examined include Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth in India focusing on sub-theme such as role of services sector in generating income and employment in India. A socio-economic analysis of increasing resilience of Coffee Production to Leaf Rust Disease is another area of study in the international context. On the policy front, financial sector reforms have brought several changes to the Indian banking sector, money market and capital market. Currently research activities are focused on understanding the linkage between the farm and non-farm sectors in India and how to improve the performance of the non-farm sector. In

addition, current research also involves understanding the value chain in international trade in selected commodities in India.

It has been examined that without financial inclusion there is no inclusive growth: in this context livelihood security through financial access is successfully implemented by various organisations. Special Economic zones are making significant contribution in the development of different sectors across India. The special zones have making significant contribution in trade facilitation and trade performance. Urban indebtedness among the poor is increasing, due to large scale migration to urban areas from rural. The designed inclusive finance programme for urban poor is still insignificant.

Pricing of the public utilities are going to be high priority. The cost involved in provision public utilities involved very substantial. If not recovering full cost, state needs at least maintenance the services. In recent years there many services provided with public and private participation with objective of recovering the investment made on it. In the medium term, faculty have involved in pricing of such utilities.

Current research activities on public finance include estimation of sustainability of fiscal policies in the context of expected reforms on universal old age pension and health coverage policies, a comprehensive evaluation of Karnataka state finances for the state's performance under the



revenue and expenditure heads. Estimation of revenue capacity and measures to improve tax revenue and non-tax revenue formed a part of the revenue analysis. The research included analysis of usefulness of public expenditure that was reviewed based on key categories such as development/non-development; plan/non-plan etc. Analysis of state's debt position, performance of public sector enterprises, subsidies and their growth in particular that of the power sector was a part of the study. Public expenditure and financial management reforms, state's transfers to urban and local bodies etc., were dealt with in the research.

Research on financing human development in Karnataka makes an attempt to study issues related to state finances in Karnataka and the challenges therein for human development and financing of plan. The study examines the human development achievements in Karnataka in relation to other states. Analysis of trends in expenditure on human development is being undertaken to understand the state's role in promoting human development. Strategies for raising possible additional resources needed to achieve the targets set for the Twelfth Plan and the Millennium Development Goals will be proposed.

The Centre is involved extensively in ISEC's PhD programme. The courses taught by the Centre are Economics and Basic Statistics for non-economics students, the curriculum being entirely designed and implemented by the Centre. The Centre's faculty have collaborated studies abroad

and visited universities across USA, Canada, Sri Lanka, China. They have also been serving as visiting professors abroad as ICRR visiting professors.

The Centre's academic pursuits during the last academic year include conducting of around 20 research projects largely sponsored by external agencies. As on date about 30 projects are completed; a couple of reports are in the draft stage and six projects are just initiated. The Centre's faculty have published many working papers, several monographs and a couple of edited books. In addition, a number of articles were published in national and international journals.

The Centre has completed a study on BMRCL (Bangalore Metro) project entitled 'Fare Fixation of Bangalore Metro Rail' and the BBMP Restructuring Committee has assigned a research study on 'Bangalore Region Finances: A Design for Restructuring'.

The Centre conducted a 10-day training course in Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers during April 23- May 2, 2015, in collaboration with National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA/NASA), Central Statistical Office, Government of India, New Delhi, at ISEC. Further, the Centre organized a Symposium on the 'Recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission' on April 28, 2015. Every year a training programme is organised by the Centre's faculty members for IAS and IPS probationers with the sponsorship of DP&AR, Government of Karnataka.

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

The Centre for Human Resource Development emerged as the newly titled unit in 2006 with the idea of making it to be inter-disciplinary. Earlier, it functioned as 'Education Unit'. The primary objective of re-naming the unit was not merely to make the unit inter-disciplinary but to widen the range of its scope. The Centre

focuses on education and human resource through research, extension, training and consultation in its attempt to contribute towards knowledge creation, public policy, reform and revitalization of public institutions and professionals.

The Centre is actively involved in the PhD programme of the institute. The faculty of the



Centre are instrumental in designing and imparting of the pre-PhD courses for Part A and B curriculum of the Education discipline. A faculty member visited Germany to participate as an Young Economist in the 5th Lindau Meeting of the Winners of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. The Centre's faculty are actively involved in delivering lectures in ISECs training programmes, and guest lecturers in various colleges and institutions in Bangalore. All the faculty members have presented papers at various places, both within and outside the country. Among the notable publications of the faculty are a book from Routledge-Taylor & Francis Group (London / New York), two edited volumes from Nootan Publications, Varanasi (UP) and Ankanahalli Prakashana, Ramanagara. In addition, several research papers have been published in reputed journals and edited volumes.

The Centre continued the monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme in 16 districts of Karnataka, as a nodal agency appointed by MHRD, New Delhi. A faculty member was nominated to State Joint Review Mission for the Mid-Day Meal scheme. The purpose was to review the fund flow from State to Schools/Cooking agencies, to examine the management and to analyse monitoring of the scheme. Another aspect examined was the

working of School Health Programme to make it qualitatively distinct and beneficial to the children.

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre funded a project, 'Demographic and Health Survey around the Proposed Site for Special Materials Facility at Challakere, Chitradurga, in Karnataka'. The project, completed in 2014, has brought out the baseline data on fertility, mortality and migration in the area. The documented health scenario of the area in terms of common diseases prevalent, life style habits etc. is likely to facilitate BARC in formulating relevant programmes in the area for its future development.

The ongoing projects of the Centre include: (a) Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies, and (b) Status of Environmental Education at School Level: Case Study of Hebbal Cluster, Bangalore.

The Centre's faculty coordinated the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), which is an on-going programme initiated by ISEC in 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University for pre-degree students. The programme supports and sustains interest among social science students to pursue higher education in different disciplines of social science.

The Centre is keen to undertake work in the newly emerging areas of education and human resource enrichment.

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

The Centre's main focus has been on issues of Governance (relating to public policies and their impact), and in this regard we have looked at both developmental and distributional governance. The other important dimension of research in the Centre has been a sustained focus on the Political Economy of Development, looking particularly at issues of exclusion and inclusion in the context of both rural and urban development. Over the years the Centre has also addressed issues concerning

the study of social and economic change from the political and governance perspective, human development, empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups, planning, decentralised governance, political and administrative leadership, federalism and good governance. The Centre's perspective and research agenda has always been dynamic and seeks to orient itself to the context in which political institutions function, whether this milieu is defined by globalisation,



democratic decentralisation, new social and political movements or technological revolution (information and communication technology). Such studies have placed emphasis on both theory and empirics to ensure rigour in our research and to make it relevant to the policy makers and scholars.

### Achievements

During the year (April 2014-March 2015), the faculty of the Centre have worked on several projects covering a wide range of themes, having both theoretical, empirical and policy implications. The projects undertaken are: Globalisation, Democratic Politics and Inclusive Governance in India; Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes; Work and Workers in the New Service Economy; Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere District, Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity. Some of the above projects are sponsored by different organisations and governments like the ILO, ICSSR, and the Government of Karnataka.

The faculty members have published several research articles in refereed journals, monographs and working papers covering areas such as Political Regimes, Decentralised Governance and Social Security in Southern States; Whither Decentralisation in India: An interesting Story of an Unwanted Child; Interface of Local and Higher Governments: Nation Building and Inclusive Growth in Theory and Practice in India; Bringing Class Back in: Informality in Bangalore; Studies in Indian Politics Political Decentralisation and Economic Reforms in South India: An uneven Equation?; Decentralised Governance and National Integration in India; The Panchayat and Women Empowerment, Political Representation of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka; Politics of Exclusion: The Case of Scheduled Castes in the Panchayats of Karnataka; Urban Governance,

Urban Poverty and; a manuscript- Decentralised Democracy – Gandhi's Vision and Indian Reality (published by Oxford University Press).

Apart from engaging actively in undertaking project-related work and publishing research articles, the faculty have also presented papers in seminars and conferences, gave keynote and presidential addresses, delivered special lectures and served as special discussants and panelists. The presentations made in national and international seminars and conferences related to themes concerning new paradigms in labour studies, human development and inclusive growth, urban informality and the politics of welfare, deliberative democracy and inclusive governance, emerging issues of urban political economy, new paradigms of labour relations, basic services approach to urban poverty and deliberative local democracy. It is significant to note that some of these seminars, conferences, workshops and lectures were organised by UNDP, University of California and IGIDR, Mumbai; NIAS, Bangalore; Sydney University, Australia; Centre for South Asian Studies; National University of Singapore; Azim Premji University; Gandhigram University; the Government of Karnataka; NLSUI, Bangalore; ISS, New Delhi; ICSSR and the University of Lausanne, Switzerland; the University of Goa and IRMA.

All the faculty members of the Centre have been involved in guiding PhD students, pre-PhD coordination and teaching assignments. They also serve as doctoral committee members for a number of students across centres in the institution and in other renowned universities of India as well. The Centre's faculty have the distinction of serving in many high-powered committees of the Government of Karnataka and professional bodies. Added to this, currently, there are 10 doctoral students affiliated to the Centre who are researching a wide range of issues for their doctoral theses.

The Centre is planning to undertake research, teaching and training activities in areas such as

development politics, globalisation, democratic decentralisation, rights, labour, governance (political, administrative, rural urban, sectoral and

electronic) and ethics in public life in the ensuing months.

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

The Centre for Research in Urban Affairs was set up in March 2014, keeping in view the growing global challenges in the urban arena, since more than half of the world's population has now started living in urban areas, and this is a unique part of the social and economic change taking place across globally. The CRUA has been created at ISEC, recognizing the need for research on urban policy so that the results are translated into tangible urban reform outcomes, and the need for integrated and interdisciplinary research to be conducted in the urban context with the forthcoming challenges.

The CRUA is uniquely positioned within ISEC and the country as a whole, to offer courses in basic urban and regional economics, given the expertise of the CRUA faculty. This is an upcoming area of research in India and other emerging countries, which has not been taught or researched extensively in the context of India. The CRUA faculty members have published extensively in internationally renowned journals such as *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, *Urban Studies*. The Centre thus enjoys the unique advantage to offer courses as part of ISEC's PhD programme in urban studies, and provide them guidance for their research on these issues.

The **thrust areas** of the Centre are land use regulations and their impacts on urban form and planning, economic impacts of climate change in India's cities, urban ecology focusing on access to sanitation, waste management and implications on environment, water resources management with focus on water conservation and reuse, empirical tests of the 'Make in India' policy campaign from a regional viewpoint, suburbanization of India's cities, and the innovative use of tools such as

geographic information systems to solve cities' pressing problems, be it with respect to finances, or the provision of basic public services.

The **achievements** of the newly created Centre include its designing of four new PhD-level courses in urban and regional economic studies during the first year of its creation in 2014. The Centre has a sincere and motivated full-time PhD student enrolled, who is well on his way towards a dissertation proposal, after having completed his course work.

Another unique accomplishment of the infant Centre is that it is about to complete a pilot project on the Bangalore city surveys. The original study was done by VLS Prakasha Rao and Tiwari in 1979; the pilot study has been completed with seed money from ISEC's Research Programmes Committee, which the Centre hopes to leverage to get additional funding to scale up to the entire metropolitan area. Another ongoing project at the Centre is on urban sanitation, focusing on its access to the urban poor, taking the case of Bangalore, funded by the Human Settlements Research Institute, Government of India.

In terms of **publications**, there are a large number of completed research monographs by CRUA faculty and publications in internationally renowned, peer-reviewed journals, and collaborating with internationally renowned researchers in the area. The Centre's faculty members are reviewers for several reputed national and international urban journals. A highlight is that CRUA has been quite prominent in the national media and financial dailies. The Centre's faculty members have a high reputation with peer organizations such as the National Institute of





Urban Affairs, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Centre for Rural Urban Dynamics, Institute of Rural Management, Centre for Urban Policy and Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Embarq India, and international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Metropolis World Congress, which have invited CRUA faculty to speak at various fora. Besides, there are already invitations to the infant Centre to collaborate from organizations and think-tanks which work on urban issues – such as the Chennai-based Athena Infonomics, the Delhi-based Hazards Centre, and internationally from the Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, and University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy.

The Centre's faculty are constantly endeavouring to take its research to a new level. Currently a large number of proposals – on urban sanitation, solid waste management, climate change – are under review with various donors, funding agencies and the government for possible funding support. Given that this is an emerging and fertile area which has now received the attention it deserves, the Centre is hopeful of becoming a unique think-tank in the country, working and collaborating on cutting-edge urban research, which would contribute to substantive urban policy impact.

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

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

The studies that have been taken up and continued during 2014-2015 include; i) Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India; ii) Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka; iv) Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives.

### **Completed Studies**

Two projects were completed during the year:

- i) A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka, and ii) Manipur's Acculturation to Korean Culture.

### **Other Academic Activities**

The PhD programme is an important component of the faculty's activities. In addition to two courses in Sociology that have been undertaken in each term, in Part A and Part B, there is also a common course (Methodology) coordinated by two of the faculty members of the Centre. The Centre has eight students who are in various stages of work in their PhD research. One of the students presented pre-submission seminar and is on the verge of completing the PhD thesis. In addition, the Centre has selected four new students under the sociology course during the year 2014-15. They have successfully completed their PhD course work and have started working on the respective topics of their PhD.

Several articles, authored by the Centre's faculty, have figured as publications in the journals and edited books during the year. In addition to these, faculty members have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in

various parts of the country. A Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research was also organized and coordinated by the Centre's faculty.

The Centre has collaboration with the Department of Sociology of Christ University, Bangalore, for Joint Research Projects, particularly in intra-/inter-disciplinary areas in the field of Social Sciences and also for validation and delivery of the doctoral programmes in the field of Social Sciences.

The Centre's faculty members were also associated with several colleges and universities in Bangalore and in and outside Karnataka, as Board of Studies members, Board of Examiners members and one of the faculty has been serving as an Expert Committee member nominated by the ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, to monitor and evaluate research projects/works carried out at the Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, Government of Karnataka.

## 9. Centre for Women's and Gender Studies (CWGS)

### Perspective

The Centre for Women's and Gender Studies, established at ISEC last year, is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of gender and health, and, women and work in India. The main objectives of the CWGS is to conduct and promote research that will advance the understanding and knowledge of women and gender issues in relation to the social, economic, political and other changes that have a bearing on their lives. Secondly, the Centre strives to identify the gaps in the existing knowledge of women and gender, and thereby contribute to the feminist methodology. The strength of the Centre is the availability of expertise and research skills grounded in feminist theory and knowledge as well as its capacity to provide training for various stake-holders on gender issues.

The current research of the CWGS includes:  
i) consequences of adolescent child bearing, ii)

women's work in informal sectors and iii) reproductive health of women.

### Activities during the year

CWGS has completed two projects: one on 'Women autonomy and fertility preferences' and another on 'Consequences of adolescent child bearing'. The faculty of the Centre have published research papers in various refereed national and international journals and also brought out ISEC Working Papers. CWGS has organised a national seminar on 'Women empowerment: A strategy for development' and published a seminar volume as a book. More importantly, ICSSR has sanctioned a project on 'Reproductive health of women' for the current year and the project is under progress. The Centre's faculty delivered lectures on gender issues in the research methodology courses conducted by various universities and research institutes and also presented papers in seminars and conferences.

## 10. Population Research Centre (PRC)

### Perspective

The major objectives of the 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, as well as the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFW), Government of Karnataka, with policy inputs and feedback on population, health and gender issues. The Centre also conducts training including the doctoral



training programme in population and health studies. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demographic change, health and aging issues of India as well as the linkages of population, development and environment with reference to India. Currently the centre has continued with monitoring of PIP under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and also checking the quality of HMIS data of Karnataka which has been uploading to the HMIS portal on monthly basis.

### Activities during the Year

The PRC is involved in a long-term collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, on a research study entitled 'Building a Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKPAI)'. Three or four reports have been completed under this project highlighting elderly issues with regard to social security and health. PRC is also involved in two other collaborative long-term research studies on ageing. The first study is on 'Ageing and Well-Being in a Globalised World' as part of the Indo-European Research Project in collaboration with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands; the University of Southampton, UK; and the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum. By comparing the demographic scenarios of India, the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands, and linking them to ageing and social policy, this study aims to bring out comparable policy-relevant research papers.

PRC is also involved in the research study on assessing quality of civil registration systems (CRS) data at the district level on a regular basis for facilitating updating exercise of National Population Register (NPR) in collaboration with UNFPA and JNU, New Delhi. As a part of this study, the first report has been completed during the year. PRC research work also investigates and highlights the recent trend of urbanization and its disparities across the states in general and Karnataka state in

particular. Research on the inter-linkages between gender and health, population, development and environment are the important research areas of focus which was given attention at the Centre.

One of the main objectives of PRC is to provide policy and programmatic inputs to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In view of this, PRC has been actively involved in monitoring the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). District-level implementation of PIPs in two districts of Karnataka and 10 districts of Jharkhand have been completed during the year. At the same time, the PRC is also involved in ensuring the quality of the large-scale data collected in India under Health Management Information System (HMIS) sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The PRC regularly evaluates and reports on the quality of HMIS data in Karnataka to help the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, as well as to the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFW), Government of Karnataka (GoK), in order to strengthen quality and good data systems on various health issues in HMIS.

During the year, the Centre also provided doctoral (PhD) training programme and emphasised research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge. In addition, PRC conducts short-term training programmes on various demographic issues and techniques for students and early career researchers.

PRC maintains a strong relationship with the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFW), Government of Karnataka. Regular meetings are held with the DHFW and Regional Director, MoHFW, Bangalore, to disseminate important findings from the studies undertaken at the PRC. The findings of research conducted at the PRC are disseminated through publications by individual faculty members in edited books, journal articles and working papers. In the last few years the PRC members regularly attended and presented their research at national and

international conferences including annual meetings of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), the Population Association of America (PAA) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Asian Population Association (APA), and European Association of Population Studies (EAPS).

During the year 2014-2015, PRC also provided the platform for the international

scholars to discuss the complex issues of population, development and environment in holding two-day international seminar on Global issues of Population, Development and Environment. PRC also organized the Census Dissemination Seminar jointly with the Census of India, Karnataka. This has provided the opportunity for young scholars to explore their careers in research using 2011 census data.





## 4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### Research Projects Completed

1. **Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North East and Himalayan States** (Dr Komol Singh and Dr P Thippaiah)
2. **Problems and Prospects of Sunflower Production in Karnataka** (Dr Komol Singha and Prof Parmod Kumar)
3. **Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganized Workers in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
4. **Assessing the Environmental Burden of disease of air pollution: A Case Study of Two Metropolitan Cities – Bangalore and Hyderabad** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
5. **Socio-Economic Vulnerability Profile Development at the District and Block (Taluk) Level for Karnataka** (Prof K V Raju)
6. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD** (Prof M R Narayana)
7. **Globalization and India: Issues on Regional Disparity, Industrial Development, Sectoral Performance, Trade and Environment** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
8. **Evaluation Study on Impact and Advantages of Various Services with a Particular Focus on the Help Desk initiated by KSNDMC** (Dr Aditya Chavali and Dr V Ramaswamy)
9. **Third Party Evaluation Study of VGST Programmes** (Dr Aditya Chavali)
10. **Evaluation Study of Saakshar Bharath Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Aditya Chavali)
11. **Livelihood Security through Financial Access (An Assessment of VIRF-IDF Poverty Alleviation)** (Dr Veerashekarappa and Ms B P Vani)
12. **Monitoring of PIP on Monthly Basis in the Districts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr C M Lakshmana and PRC Team)
13. **Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Important Crops in India** (Dr Elumalai Kannan, Prof Parmod Kumar)
14. **Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
15. **Land Policy and Administration** (Dr Manasi S, Dr R G Nadadur, Prof P G Chengappa and Prof N Sivanna)
16. **Eco-diversity Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
17. **Manipur's Acculturation to Korean Culture** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
18. **Enabling tribal communities to improve Livelihoods and Enhance Biodiversity Conservation: Scientific and Technological Interventions for Sustainable Ecosystem Development in BR Hills, Western Ghats** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
19. **Ecology and Scriptures – Water** (Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi )
20. **Environmental Governance in India: An Empirical Study of Urban Landscape and Regional Levels** (Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi)

21. **A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka** (Dr Manohar S Yadav)
22. **Adolescent Child-Bearing and Its Effect on Maternal and Child Health in India** (Prof R Mutharayappa)
23. **Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances** (Prof K Gayithri, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Devendra Babu and Dr Barun Deb Pal)
24. **Demography and Health Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga** (Dr K S Umamani) *\*Due to confidentiality of data and analyses and as per the requirement of the sponsors, the Abstract of this project is not included in this report.*
25. **Comprehensive District Agricultural Planning: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring** (Dr M J Bhende, Prof N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu)
26. **Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-East India** (Dr Komol Singha)
27. **Impact Assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Karnataka (PMRP)** (Dr M J Bhende)
28. **Non-tariff Barriers in Trade Supply Chain between India and Sri Lanka** (Dr Barun Deb Pal)
29. **Monitoring of SSA in Karnataka** (Dr K S Umamani, Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)

### **Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States**

— Dr Komol Singh and Dr P Thippaiah

Food security, nutritional security, sustainability and profitability are the main issues that are being focused in the agricultural development policy. The high-value agricultural outputs, particularly the horticultural crops, are the catalysts for the next wave of growth in the farm sector, not only in the larger parts of the country but also in the hilly regions of North-east and Himalayas. In this light of discussion and information made in the previous sections, it is understood that the horticulture sector has got greater debate or attention, albeit is little late, for further development within the larger agriculture sector in the hilly regions of North-east and Himalayas. It has also been exemplified by the sector's growth rate in the last few decades in the North-eastern and Himalayan States. Fruits, flowers, vegetables, spices, plantation and medicinal crops have been grown mainly by

marginal farmers in these hilly States. Despite the natural and man-made difficulties, the cultivation of cash crops is considered to be beneficial for the farmers as it fetches them higher income and employment throughout the year.

Despite the regions' favourable geo-climatic conditions for different horticulture crops, the sector is often being encumbered from further development due to various factors. Dearth of reliable data, lack of supervision, poor arrangement for storage of data record, lack of timely track of data, inadequate financial support, lack of trained personnel along with lack of awareness and training among farmers were found to be some of the known reasons behind the low productivity of the sector. Based on the findings of the study and the problems identified at the grass root level, we can draw conclusion that the hilly





regions have high potential for horticulture development and can boost up the production and yield levels, provided proper attention and allocation of fund is given towards the sector. Availability of reliable data is crucial for determining the status of ongoing horticultural development programmes, especially for taking up new programmes and policies in the sector. More importantly, the data comparison among the States is practically not possible for the horticulture sector as a whole. Nevertheless, it is possible in the case of individual crops for comparative analysis among the States. For instance, area, production and productivity of fruit or vegetables of one State may not be exactly comparable with the other, as the individual crops included/covered under these broader crop category (fruit, vegetable, etc.) vary from one another. Also, the present study encountered a wide difference of horticultural crop with respect to yield level, between the secondary data (data collected by the agencies) and the present study survey data. Most of the crops yield data reported by the former was found to be over-estimated.

Despite these difficulties, it is essential to estimate the sector's growth and structure in the country, States and districts, for further policy implications. A detailed data base is needed for

district/cluster/component-wise, to monitor and evaluate the impact of various horticultural development schemes such as NHM and other Government sponsored schemes in the country. In other words, creation of a comprehensive horticulture database is a must for effective planning and monitoring and new policy preparation to promote horticultural production. Availability of proper data will also enable devising appropriate strategies to exploit huge export potential available in the field of horticulture in the States and the country at large.

In totality, based on the secondary data, the growth of area and production of horticulture crops in all the States taken for the study was found to be increasing and statistically significant. But, the same did not hold true in the case of yield of horticulture during the study period. Of the crops, fruits, flowers, plantation and perennial crops were found to be suitable in the states that have been taken for the study. Motivating factors for cultivation of horticulture crop is concerned; remunerative price has been at the forefront. As revealed by the farmers, especially in Sikkim and Uttarakhand, the support of government in the sector's development initiative was very important and influential for taking up horticulture cultivation.

## **Problems and Prospects of Sunflower Production in Karnataka**

— *Dr Komol Singha and Prof Parmod Kumar*

Karnataka is known for its rich biodiversity in India. The State has been identified as one of the 10 agro-climatic zones, suited for the majority of agricultural and horticultural crops. Though the share of agriculture to the State's economy has been declining, it still remains very large, lingers around 14 per cent of the State's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in 2010-11. The contribution of agriculture to the State income (NSDP at 2004-05 constant prices) has declined from 25 per cent in 1999-00 to 13.6 per cent in 2010-

11 compared to 14.4 per cent of all India level (for 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices).

Within the agriculture sector, the share of oilseeds to gross cropped area was about 12 per cent during the early eighties, and went above 21 per cent during the early nineties, where it stayed during the decade. In the late 1990s, State's share of area under oilseed to all India total had gone down to 8.2 per cent and production share of State was around 6 per cent of the all-India level (Shenoi 2003). In the State, the area under oilseeds

cultivation from 1992-93 to 2002-03 has gone down by almost 50 per cent. For instance, the share of oilseed cultivation was 25.64 per cent of the net sown area and declined to 12.6 per cent in 2002-03. This situation was mainly attributed to shortage and ill distribution of rainfall in the State. Out of the land under major oilseeds in Karnataka, groundnut shared 50.42 per cent and ranked first during 2002-03. Sunflower comes in the second rank, with a share of 34.47 per cent of the total major oilseed cultivated during same period. When it comes to all India level, sunflower was mainly contributed by Karnataka. Later on, the total oilseed area in Karnataka was approximately 2.8 thousand hectare from 2006-07 to 2010-11. Of which, sunflower area was 43 per cent of the total oilseed area, covering about 0.9 thousand hectare.

In the late 1990s, Karnataka's share to all India level of area under sunflower cultivation was about 38.4 to 45.7 per cent and the production share was around 28 to 29 per cent only. However, in the 2000s, the State's contribution has increased dramatically above 50 per cent, even touched 61 per cent in 2005-06. Similarly, the share of production has also increased above 36 per cent, even touched 55 per cent in 2005-06. But the yield rate was not at par with all India level. In 2005-06, the year which registered highest area and production of sunflower crop in the State, the yield level was 552 kg/ha compared to 615 kg/ha of national level. Understandably, larger farmers of

sunflower crop accessed more effectively to market information compared to small farmers. Irrigation and other technologies involved in sunflower cultivation were found to be accessed more or less equally by all farmers. Albeit the large category farmers enjoyed better market information, they were found to be more exposed to greater income risk of sunflower cultivation. In nutshell, sunflower cultivation was found to be beneficial for the Karnataka farmers than that of national level.

### Policy Implications

As of the policy implication, availability of appropriate seed and variety of seeds at the affordable price for the sunflower farmers would be one of the most important initiatives for further development of the sunflower crop. It does not mean that sunflower cultivation in the State was held up due to shortage of seed. Often, farmers were charged exorbitant price of seed in the open market during the peak season. Same holds true for the fertilizers. Therefore, government should make available those most essential inputs of farmers at the affordable price with different varieties. Similarly, effective market regulation and remunerative price of the sunflower crop were also be streamlined, especially by the small farmers. As found the analysis above, the small and marginal farmers were not equally accessible to appropriate market information and effective price mechanism.

## Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers in Karnataka

— Prof D Rajasekhar

### Introduction

Single Window Service Centres (SWSCs) are emerging as important organisational forms to provide social security in the context of fragmented social security delivery system. In Karnataka, Worker Facilitation Centres (WFCs) have been set up as single window service centres on pilot basis in five districts by the Department of Labour and

German International Cooperation (GIZ) to facilitate the access to social security among unorganized workers. WFCs have been formed in 250 grama panchayats and wards of urban local bodies to provide information on government social security schemes to unorganized worker households, and help them in the submission of applications for these schemes. A community



facilitator was appointed for each WFC. The Centre for Decentralisation and Development has taken up a study to evaluate the impact of WFCs on access to social security benefits among unorganised workers in Karnataka together with the University of Oxford.

### **Objective and Methodology**

In this study, the authors have examined the extent to which WFCs have improved the awareness of and access to social security schemes among unorganised workers with the help of Randomised Controlled Trial. Information on awareness of and access to a number of social security schemes was collected from a large number of unorganized worker households from 263 villages in 150 grama panchayats in five districts. The analysis has focused on seventeen contributory and non-contributory social security schemes. Two types of analysis have been carried out: before and after the WFCs have been set up, and with and without WFCs.

### **Key Findings**

As far as the awareness among unorganised workers is concerned, the study found that WFCs have been successful in improving the awareness on social security schemes. Households in GPs with WFCs are aware of 0.37 more schemes; this represents an increase in “awareness” of 13%.

They have also improved the access to these schemes. Households in GPs with WFCs have applied for or obtained 0.26 more schemes on average; this represents an increase of 15%. In other words, this has resulted in about 94,000 additional scheme beneficiaries in the jurisdiction of 250 WFCs.

Importantly, WFCs have had significant impact on awareness of and access to contributory schemes, which are considered to be hard sell to unorganised worker households. Such an impact is particularly significant with membership in construction workers welfare board and accident insurance for commercial vehicle drivers. This is

the case in all the five districts including the backward districts such as Gulbarga and Bellary.

Regarding non-contributory social security schemes, positive and significant impact on awareness was seen. The impact on access to these schemes has been, however, modest as several of these schemes are saturated, closed, rationed or difficult to access even with the help of a trained facilitator.

The analysis of data on the awareness and access to social security schemes before and after the establishment of WFCs also corroborates the above findings.

What factors influence the number of applications submitted through the WFC? Our analysis shows that the facilitation of social security benefits by the Community Facilitator targeting appears to be neutral across a range of social indicators (status of BPL, caste, housing and literacy or size and irrigation status of the village). But, staff turnover is correlated with less number of submissions, villages far from GP headquarters have worse results and female facilitators are somewhat less effective.

Those households which have submitted applications through the WFC have stated that ‘they feel more secure about future’. They are also likely to state that “the government takes good care of poor people in the delivery of social security schemes”.

### **Contribution by the research study**

This is a pioneering study. Although there are studies comparing design features of SWSCs across different countries, there are no rigorous studies analysing the impact of these centres on development outcomes. This study fills in this research gap. Secondly, this is perhaps the only study which evaluates the effectiveness of the single-window service centres in Karnataka. Finally, the study results have influenced the Karnataka government to expand the project to one taluk in all the remaining districts in the state.



## **Assessing the Environmental Burden of Diseases of Air Pollution: A Case Study of Two Metropolitan Cities - Bangalore and Hyderabad**

- Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha

During the last few decades, India has undergone dramatic shifts and urbanization is one of them. Associated with urbanization is acute deterioration of air quality, primarily due to automobile and industrial emissions in urban areas, thus exposing a large segment of urban population to the harmful effects of the air pollution. Due to the inherent limitations in establishing the direct cause and effect relationship between exposure and health implications, economic implications of such exposure can be measured by proxy methods such as Comparative Risk Assessment (USEPA), Environmental Burden of Disease (WHO). This study attempts to quantify the economic costs of urban air pollution in two cities, viz., Bangalore and Hyderabad as both cities are similar in lacking the efficient public transportation system and private vehicles are significant.

The study attempted to adopt Environmental Burden of Disease as developed by World Health Organization to measure the economic implications of air pollution. Air quality data was collected from Central Pollution Control Board, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board for Bangalore and Hyderabad. However, due to non-maintenance of health data by State-run hospitals and unwillingness to share the health data by private hospitals,

primary survey was conducted to collect the relevant health data. For this purpose, the cities are divided into zones depending on the air quality. Though the relationship between air pollution and health costs is not established mathematically, this study found that there is direct relationship between the exposure to air pollution and health costs of the households. This study was severely limited by the extreme paucity of health data, but establishes that households are spending a part of their income to offset the impact of bad air quality. Community exposed to higher air pollution in Bangalore was found to spend more money than the community living in non-polluted area. For instance, subclinical household expenses in Yeshwantpur, a polluted area, were Rs 811 and clinical medical expenses were Rs 17,536 while only Rs 364 and Rs 4,641 for subclinical and clinical expenses for community from non-polluted area. In Hyderabad, the household expenditure was Rs. 839 in Taranaka area where pollution is higher compared to Rs 364 spent by the households from Zoo Park which was reported to be low in air pollution load. Further, for similar future studies, they should modify WHO methods to overcome region specific limitations and should explore the 'linkages between active drug units sold and air quality of that area' to measure economic costs of urban ambient air pollution.

## **Socio - Economic Vulnerability Profile Development at the District and Block (Taluk) Levels for Karnataka**

— Prof K V Raju

### **Introduction**

Vulnerability to natural hazards varies widely across communities, sectors and regions. The socio-economic vulnerability is determined by the

internal structure of any social system that decides sensitivity of societies and communities to the incidence of hazards. The internal structure also helps to cope with damages from external shocks.



It poses the important research question as to why there are different levels of vulnerability within a particular society, even in the context of similar hazards. The possible answer may be that the individuals and groups differ in terms of equality, entitlement capacity, institutions, political and cultural aspects that are responsible factors for the differential vulnerability. For example, marginalized communities are forced to live in susceptible regions that exposes them to floods/droughts and different diseases as compared to other people.

A growing body of literature over the past two decades has identified climate change as the prime issue to global environmental degradation, and has analyzed the associated vulnerability and biodiversity loss (IPCC 2007). According to Fussel (2007), climate-related vulnerability assessments are based on the characteristics of the vulnerable system spanning over physical, economic and social factors. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its Second Assessment Report (IPCC 1996), defines vulnerability as “the extent to which climate change may damage or harm a system.”

Climate Change (IPCC) defines vulnerability in terms of systems, as ‘the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes’ (IPCC 2007). Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity (IPCC 2007).

There is an increasing need to develop indicators of vulnerability and of adaptive capacity both to determine the robustness of response strategies over time and to understand better the underlying processes (Adger *et al* 2004). At the district level, vulnerability assessments contribute to setting development priorities and monitoring progress. Sectoral assessments provide details and targets for strategic development plans. In Karnataka, agricultural farmers and agricultural

labourers form 56% of the total workforce (Human Development Report, Karnataka 2005) and this is considered as one of the driving forces in determining the socio-economic vulnerabilities of communities in Karnataka. In the present context, a district-wise socio-economic and agricultural vulnerability profile of Karnataka was developed.

**Objectives:** The key objectives of this assessment are:

1. To assess vulnerability of agricultural sector across the districts of Karnataka.
2. To estimate the socio-economic vulnerability of the districts of Karnataka.

### Method and Sources of Data Collection

The data pertaining to various socio-economic and agricultural indicators were collected and compiled from different sources such as Census of India (2011) and Statistical Abstract of Karnataka (DES), 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. To understand the agricultural and socio-economic profile, the study analyses important indicators across the districts of Karnataka. This has been done by consultation with experts and based on previous studies.

In order to derive these indices, a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was run on a dataset of 10 carefully selected indicator variables to represent socio-economic vulnerability and 7 indicators for agricultural vulnerability across the districts of Karnataka. The PCA generated three components for each index that broadly represented the underlying themes of agriculture and socio-economic vulnerability present in the larger dataset.

### Discussions and Drivers of Vulnerability

Karnataka state is one of the fastest growing economies in India. Agriculture in Karnataka is predominantly rainfed. In the present study 2 vulnerability indices were developed at the district level of Karnataka state, i.e., agricultural vulnerability index and socio-economic

vulnerability index, considering all the 30 districts of Karnataka for the analysis.

The findings of study suggest:

- ❑ Agricultural vulnerability
  - Kolar, Ramnagar, Chikballapur and Bangalore R are the most agriculturally vulnerable districts of Karnataka.
  - Belgaum, Haveri and Gadag districts are the least vulnerable as far as agriculture is concerned.
- ❑ Socio-economic and livelihood vulnerability
  - Yadgir, Chitradurga, Raichur, Chamarajanagar and Chikballapur districts are the most vulnerable among all districts of Karnataka

- Bangalore (U), Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada are the least vulnerable districts of Karnataka.

The result of agricultural vulnerability index suggests indicators like cropping intensity, gross area irrigated and commercial crop area are the major drives in determining the vulnerability of districts. The livelihood vulnerability index analysis suggests Yadgir, Chitradurga, Raichur, Chamarajanagar and Chikballapur districts are most vulnerable in Karnataka. The livelihood index depicts indicators like per capita income, population density, percentage of literacy rate, and livestock unit/lakh population are the major drivers and contribute to the overall livelihood vulnerability of districts.

## **Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD**

— Prof M R Narayana

This project focuses on socio-economic analysis of coffee production to coffee leaf rust (CLR) disease and its management by household coffee farmers/growers with special reference to small farmers in India. The specific objectives are as follows: (a) Analyze the adoption and non-adoption of recommended practices by socio-economic background of the growers. (b) Estimate the socio-economic determinants of adoption of the recommended practices by the growers. (c) Analyze the socio-economic reasons for non-adoption of recommended practices by the growers. (d) Estimate the financial costs and benefits for the growers for adopting the recommended practices. (e) Assess the willingness and capacity to pay and financing options for adoption of the recommended practices by the growers by their socio-economic status. (f) Derive policy implications for creation of awareness of benefits from and strategies for strengthening of adoption.

The above objectives are accomplished based on a newly collected primary data from sample survey of household coffee farmers and stakeholders' responses in traditional coffee-growing regions of India. Stakeholders included select representatives of small growers and large growers in the Coffee Board, few growers' associations and distinguished individual growers and researchers. In total, primary data is collected, through structured questionnaires and canvassed by direct personal interviews of growers, from 575 sample growers. Of this total, about 73 per cent (or 417 farmers) belong to Karnataka, 18 per cent (or 104 farmers) belong to Tamil Nadu and the rest 9 per cent (or 54 farmers) belong to Kerala. Of the 417 sample farmers in Karnataka, about 44 per cent (or 185 farmers) belong to Chikmagalur, 25 per cent (or 104 farmers) belong to Hassan and 31 per cent (or 128 farmers) belong to Kodagu district.

A detailed description of the survey results is presented by several indicators under estate





profile, socio-economic background of farmers, nature of coffee and coffee farming, prevalence and impact of CLR, control or management methods of CLR, farmers' strategies to cope with CLR, farmers' needs to cope with CLR and other needs of farmers. All descriptions are presented by states (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) and for all states together (all India). In addition, the special descriptions are presented by districts in Karnataka (Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu). In addition, primary data is used for technical analyses of estimation of cost and welfare gains from adoption of chemical controls of CLR, socio-economic (including income and prices) and locational determinants of adoption and non-adoption of CLR management practices, impact of coffee varieties, shade regulations and channels of communication on management of CLR practices. Major conclusions and policy recommendations from within these descriptions and analyses are as follows:

1. Management of CLR by chemical sprays or fungicides, cultivation of resistant varieties and shade regulation are most important for Arabica coffee. At the same time, importance of other cultural practices, such as, intercropping, weeding, pruning, topping, de-suckering, uses of fertilizers and nutrients are worth recognition. This implies that no single method as such would totally manage the disease. Notwithstanding the application of these diversified management practices across regions and farmers, however, CLR continues to be present and persist everywhere. Thus, CLR does matter for coffee farmers and farming.
2. Coffee farmers are diverse by many descriptions: socio-economic background characteristics; nature of coffee and coffee farming; prevalence of CLR; management practices and impact of CLR; and strategies and needs of farmers to cope with CLR. On the other hand, management of CLR is affected by many locational and socio-economic factors, such as, altitude, rainfall, age of household head, economic status and size of bearing area, price of inputs and income from coffee cultivation. These diversities may be considered for design of a public promotional policy for recommended practices of CLR management.
3. Technically, application of types of fungicides is conditioned by coffee seasons. Economically, they are determined by the relative prices of fungicides which give rise to their substitutability and complementarity. These results are of use for appropriate timing of price policy interventions to promote the recommended CLR management practices.
4. Of all the varieties, S 795 has the highest and positive impact on adoption of all management practices. Of the resistant varieties, Selection 9 has the least impact on all the management practices. Selection 12 and Chandragiri are other resistant varieties having lesser impact on the management of CLR. Further, of all the types of shade regulations, the mixed shade regulation has a negligible or no impact on management of CLR by all chemical sprays. These results provide with empirical bases for promotion of the optimum mixed shade regulation and resistant varieties for the management of CLR.
5. Under specified assumption, the evidence of this Report shows that the estimated cost of management is less than the benefit of increasing the coffee output for adopters of CLR management by chemical sprays.
6. At present, price subsidization of chemical and other non-labour inputs are not available for coffee farmers in India. Such a subsidization policy is considerable as a policy priority during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of India. If permissible, such a policy may be targeted for small, poor and socially disadvantageous groups of farmers in order to include inclusiveness.

## Globalization and India: Issues on Regional Disparity, Industrial Development, Sectoral Performance, Trade and Environment

— Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof R S Deshpande and Dr Sunil Nautiyal

This project is awarded by the Research Council of Norway under the INDNOR programme, through the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, which is the overall project coordinating agency. Several researchers across the globe are involved in the project and contributed in terms of research papers on the above mentioned themes. The purpose of the project is to generate a number of research papers and develop collaborations across various institutes in India and abroad for developing future research agenda. The Institute for Social and Economic Change is a partner in this international project and contributed five papers – three on the services sector, one on environment-related issue by looking at socio- economic consequences of bio-fuels and another is on trade-related issues concerning WTO and agriculture. Thus, the present report is a compilation of these five papers on different issues.

### The research papers

The services sector has assumed considerable importance since globalization of the economy as its share in total income of the economy increased substantially during the past few decades. The first three papers in this collection broadly deal with the services sector. The first paper, titled 'India's Services Sector: A Status Report', is expository in nature and provides an account of the status of this sector in terms of its contribution to GDP both at the national and at the level of states considering various subsectors within the services sector. The second paper goes deeper into several aspects of services sector in India and analyses the role of the sector at the state level and also looks at causality and linkages between different sectors of the state economies in India. The third paper, titled 'Access to Financial Services: Are Poor Excluded?' examines whether access to finance is ensured for all sections of the society in globalized India.

The fourth paper in this collection, titled 'International Trade in Agriculture and WTO Negotiations: A Study of Karnataka', deals with the issue of globalization and trade. The fifth paper is expository in nature and deals with bio-fuels production and its pros and cons in India and elsewhere across the globe. With globalization India is becoming increasingly concerned about environmental issues and issues of climate change. Given these concerns discussions on bio-fuels is timely and relevant as it can be used as a substitute for fossil fuel-based energy; thus it minimizes the GHGs emissions, which result in global warming.

### Findings/Contributions

Through the studies on services sector, it is found that the states with low per capita income continue to have comparatively higher share of agriculture sector in their GSDP. Causality tests carried out to understand the sectoral linkages reveal that the comparatively poorer states also have weak linkage between the sectors and the causality is seen to usually run from manufacturing to services sector. Determinants of per capita GSDP reveal that both agriculture and services sectors have high contribution in terms of elasticity; however, elasticity of primary sector has declined in the post-reform period compared to the pre-reform era whereas several components of services sector show increase in elasticity in the post- reform period. Focusing on the issue of inclusive growth and access to financial resources, the third paper argues that access to financial resources is critical for the very survival of the self-employed poor in a developing country like India, especially after globalization. The paper brings to light the challenges for the formal banking sector in India in reaching the poor and socially backward and weaker sections of the society.

The fourth paper dealing with the issue of



globalization and trade argues that the Hong Kong round of the WTO negotiations sharpened the debate on many trade issues and brought forth subsidies and market access under sharp focus. Karnataka being one of the Indian States in the forefront as far as trade is concerned, a case study of Karnataka is taken up to highlight the State-specific issues. Trade in agriculture is emerging as a strong growth buster in Karnataka. The participation of Karnataka in international trade is proactive as also the preparations by the State in ascertaining the impact of WTO on its agricultural sector. The paper presents a SWOT analysis based on the interviews of the stakeholders that brings forth the future policy paradigm and discusses the implications of WTO regime suggesting in-built solutions to the needs of the State's short and long-term perspectives.

The fifth paper in this collection, 'Socio-economic and Ecological Consequences of Bio-fuel Development in India', provides an overview of bio-fuel production and its pros and cons in the context of India and elsewhere. The paper maintains that under current climate change conditions the bio-fuel could be a good substitute for fossil fuel-based energy as it minimizes the GHGs emissions which result in global warming. The paper argues that in India around 25 million hectares of fallow land can be diverted for growing bio-fuel crops – thus promoting bio-fuels would be innovative and low carbon pathway for rural development. However, the diffusion of bio-fuels cultivation in India was not highly successful. The paper discusses the pro-innovation bias in diffusion of bio-fuels in India and addresses the challenges like supply of water and food security for the growing population.

### **Evaluation Study on Impact and Advantages of Various Services with Focus on the Help Desk Initiated by KSNDMC**

— Dr Aditya Chavali and Dr V Ramaswamy

This evaluation study is formulated on the twin objectives: to analyze the perception of beneficiaries and stakeholders who use the various services provided by the KSNDMC; to suggest appropriate and suitable measures to improve the existing system.

An attempt was made to study the impact of the services of the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) on various beneficiaries and stakeholders starting from the top government officials to the farmers in the field. The study was mainly based on telephonic interviews and e-mails with the stakeholders by using a structured questionnaire to collect the quantitative data.

The KSNDMC has provided about 122 telephone numbers of farmers who approached the Helpdesk to seek the assistance of its services. We tried to approach all the farmers and tried calling

the numbers provided by them. Out of the 122 numbers called, we were able to get responses from 91 farmers.

The main source of information for farmers and general public about the services of KSNDMC organization was through media which includes newspapers, television and the radio. Later on, the information was spread across the farmer community through their friendship network and relatives, by the officials of the Agricultural Department through neighbourhood gossips etc. For the officials and media, it was through e-mails and SMSs sent by the KSNDMC.

About 90 per cent of farmers who contacted the Helpdesk for information had called the Helpdesk for more than 5 times. A majority (89 per cent) had discussions with the Helpdesk for 2 minutes to 10 minutes. A large majority (90.11 per cent) of respondents approached the KSNDMC



Helpdesk to know about the possibility of rain during the next two-three days.

About 38 per cent of respondents reported that they had used the information for taking a decision prior to sowing the seed. A few farmers reported that they had to postpone the sowing operations due to rain and a few others had decided to make preparations for sowing based on the information provided by the Helpdesk. Similarly, 26.37 per cent of respondents used the information prior to irrigation decisions. Another 26.37 per cent of respondents used the information to make preparation for harvesting the crop and also for threshing. A few farmers (13.19 per cent) used it prior to applying pesticides and fertilizers.

Prior to the availability of the services from the KSNDMC, several farmers reported that they used to depend on traditional knowledge for agricultural operations. Several farmers reported that they had suffered total losses or low yields either because it rained after sowing the seed or immediately after spraying pesticides or application of fertilizers. Therefore, the information provided by KSNDMC was quite useful.

The main problem reported by the officials was that the information provided by the

KSNDMC was not related to their present place of work but pertains to the place of their immediate transfer or of the earlier place of work. The telephone (mobile) numbers registered with KSNDMC – either official or personal – should be reported to the KSNDMC soon after the transfer of staff in order to update the transfer details, especially the new place of work. Updating of information about the change in the mobile numbers is quintessential for the use of information provided.

Some of the suggestions arising out of the discussions with the farmers and officials are: If possible, additional data on technological options such as temperature and humidity along with the wind speed and cloud movement should be provided as part of the daily SMSs; Like rainfall data, information (forecast) regarding the probability of occurrence of pests and diseases to crops could be provided by the Department of Agriculture; In addition to the hobli-level information, it would be useful if the information provided pertains to an area which falls under a particular problem, such as landslides, floods, drought, cyclone etc, by labeling the zones as 'Flood Zone' or 'Cyclone Zone', which may cover more than one taluk or district and call them as 'Hot Spots'.

### **Third-Party Evaluation Study of VGST Programmes**

— Dr Aditya Chavali

Based on the nature of resources allocation and on the orientation of their impact, VGST programmes can be categorised as: a) Individualistic, b) Institutional and c) Infrastructural augmentation. But as the focus of all programmes remains on enhancement of infrastructural base in the State, ISEC has adopted a multi-pronged methodology to qualitatively analyze the impact of VGST activities in the State. Evaluation of these programmes was carried at two stages. In the first stage, perceptions of beneficiaries through a structured checklist/

questionnaire were collected. In the second stage, evaluation was carried out through personal and in-depth interaction with beneficiaries (sample of 10-15%). Based on the information thus collected, following are major findings of these studies.

All the beneficiary institutions are able to utilize the funds for the activities they have been earmarked with reasonable success. As for the process of research proposal submission, selection and fund disbursal, the present format was found to be effective. However, regarding E Procurement,





it was opined by a majority of Principle Investigators (PI) that the process is time-consuming with cascading effect on the progress of the research work. For instance, several beneficiaries have complained that procuring the docket number is time-consuming. A majority of the beneficiaries opined that there are very few vendors who are registered for participation in E tendering process. Instances of only one tender submitting the quotation are often encountered during the field work. Such instances call for re-tendering process etc. Though the objective of procuring instruments through E Procurement is reasonable, ground realities show that for a majority of beneficiaries, E Procurement has cost them much in terms of time and energy. Similarly, auditing aspects such as final approval from VGST for procuring the instruments, PIs suggested a central procurement wing at VGST level that could procure instruments with specifications as given by beneficiary institution. This could save significant research time and also help in maintaining the time lines as prescribed by the VGST. Further, it was opined that the Third-Party Auditing of accounts may be conducted at beneficiary institutions. It would save time and resources of PIs.

The above suggestions led to the following policy suggestions:

- E Procurement process may be modified to ensure timely procurement of instruments.

For instance, after initial stages of E docket procurement, the responsibility of actual procuring the instruments may be entrusted to some agency, for example KIONICS.

- Comprehensive list of expertise of VGST beneficiaries, instruments procured under this programme and the procedure to use the VGST-sponsored instruments should be placed on VGST website for wider reach.
- The rationale of selection, expected benefits of every beneficiary should be placed on VGST website for a) transparency and b) readymade tool for future evaluation.
- Herfindahl-Hirschman Index was calculated for the concentration of beneficiary institutions and it is clear that Bangalore division has occupied the lion's share followed by Belgaum and Mysore divisions, while Gulbarga division remained least supported by the VGST Programmes. Hence, it is suggested that VGST should consider the preferential treatment to other regions as well.

To sum it up, the VGST presence has made a tangible impact on the quality of teaching, research in beneficiary institutions and it is expected that these positive impacts would expand to other educational districts in the near future. Thus far, a total of 218 grantees across all regions in the state that have received an average sum of Rs. 20 lakhs per program.

## **Evaluation Study of Saakshar Bharath Programme in Karnataka**

— Dr Aditya Chavali

The executive committee of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority, under the Chairmanship of the State Government Chief Secretary, resolved to conduct an interim evaluation of Saakshar Bharath programme in order to take mid-course corrections in the implementation of the programme based on the

outcome of the evaluation. The function of Adult Education Centres (AEC) at Gram Panchayat level and the effectiveness of Learning Centres (LC) in imparting basic literacy along with the commitment of functionaries at district, taluk and Gram Panchayat levels are the main factors facilitating the success of the programme. In

addition, the supply of learning materials and other support like capacity building, training, effective fund flow are crucial for continuity of the programme. Similarly, involvement of Panchayathi Raj Institutions (PRIs) from district to Gram Panchayat level and convergence of development programmes by various departments will also catalyze the effectiveness of the programme.

With this background, the following objectives were evolved for the study: 1) To analyze the functioning of AECs at Gram Panchayat level and LCs at the village level; 2) To understand the level of commitment among the functionaries at district, taluk and Gram Panchayat level; 3) To document the availability and utilization of funds and materials; 4) To determine the extent to which convergence of different Government departments and NGOs takes place for smooth functioning of the programme; 5) To evaluate the effectiveness of capacity building for various functionaries; 6) To assess the mode and effectiveness of awareness creation among different stakeholders; 7) To document the views of implementers and stakeholders apart from the general public about the programme and elicit their views for suitable mid-course corrections; 8) To make policy suggestions.

The evaluation of the Saakshar Bharat programme is primarily based on primary data collected from selected Gram Panchayats of the sample districts. Three sample districts representing one district each from North Karnataka, Central Karnataka and Southern Karnataka were selected. Accordingly Bidar, Chitradurga and Bangalore Rural districts were selected for the study. It was also decided to select two taluks from each of the selected districts and three Gram Panchayats from each taluk. From each of these taluks an attempt was made to select the Gram Panchayats\ AECs for the study in such a way that one Gram Panchayat should be nearer to the taluk headquarters, the second one shall be far away from the taluk headquarters and the third

one should be between the two in terms of the distance from the taluk headquarters. From each Gram Panchayat, based on the availability, a minimum of three villages were selected including the Gram Panchayat headquarters for the study. From these villages a total of 15 voluntary teachers and 30 learners (*Kalikarthigalu*) were selected. In addition, a few community leaders including the village head-master, members of the School Development and Management Committee (SDMC), Panchayat members, members of Mahila Sangha, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and others were also consulted to assess functioning of the Adult Education Centres at the Gram Panchayat and the Learning Centres at the village level.

**Recommendations:** 1) At present the Saakshar Bharat Programme seems to be contended with whatever data it gets as survey of illiterates by the Preraks, but it needs stringent scrutiny of claims about the illiteracy identified through such surveys. A sample check by the officials from the district and/or by the State can bring about better and reliable data. 2) The present procedure to enroll the non-literate adults in the age group from 15 to 80 years in the learning centres seems to be non-productive. The Saakshar Bharath Programme should concentrate on adult non-literates in the age group of 15 to 60 years. 3) In addition to the learning materials, financial literacy can be included in the curriculum to render them capable to make informed decisions regarding finances. The training here can be in the form of opening a bank account and understanding the basics of transaction. 4) There is a need for sharing of experience of the successful AECs at the district and State level. This is to enable AECs to learn and use the information to evolve strategies to overcome bottlenecks for successful implementation of the programme and to achieve the targets. State and district officials should regularly monitor and conduct such exchanges. 5) An appropriate methodology must be in place to insist upon timely and systematic reporting of the progress from the Preraks.



## **Livelihood Security through Financial Access (An Assessment of VIRF - IDF Poverty Alleviation)**

— Dr Veerashekhara and Ms B P Vani

India's economic growth for the past six decades has been stymied by widespread poverty and financial exclusion. In order to overcome these hindrances the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have tried to roll out various poverty alleviation schemes and implemented the policy recommendation of numerous committees on financial inclusion. Focusing our attention on widespread financial exclusion in our country, recently the Nachiket Mor committee (2013) stated that the access to formal credit in rural areas was a mere 30 per cent and access to payment services and deposit products at reasonable charges was 3 per cent.

With umpteen policies and provisions implemented and several committees formed to study the reason and extent of financial exclusion we still have not been able to fix and come out with a panacea for it. The reports of C Rangarajan Committee on Financial Inclusion (2008) and the Committee for Financial Sector Reforms (Chairman, Raghuram Rajan, 2009) have prescribed many tools and techniques to overcome financial exclusion, but have their recommendations helped to do and more importantly how far have these been implemented needs to be studied. The paper tries to analyse the extent of

financial inclusion achieved in the recent years with more focus on the business correspondent/ business facilitator model. It also tries to bring out which of the methods of financial inclusion be it BC/BF, opening of brick-mortar bank branches, Kiosk facilities, SHG-bank linkages, etc. are suitable to cover larger sections of the population under the formal banking system. There is a greater need today to exploit technology to reach out to the needy and the excluded sections of our society.

The paper examines the model of Sujeevana, implemented by Initiatives for Development Foundation (IDF) and sponsored by Vattikuti India Relief Foundation (VIRF) in the Kunigal Taluk of Tumkur District in Karnataka. The model encompasses the provision of credit through the BC/BF model, use of kiosks for financial inclusion. This unique model which includes Self-Help Groups (SHG) and Joint Liability Group (JLG) formation, provision of bank linkages, vocational and agricultural training and the establishment of a Community-Based organisation at Taluk level has been analysed to suggest that these models are scalable and replicable in many rural areas to foster the financial inclusion movement.

## **Monitoring of PIP on Monthly Basis in the Districts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**

— Prof C M Lakshmana and PRC Team

### **PIP Monitoring Report for Nine Districts in Karnataka**

Karnataka has made significant progress in many demographic and health indicators in recent years. Even though the performance of Karnataka is far above the national average, it lags behind

other southern states. The fertility level has declined to replacement level and the infant mortality has shown drastic decline during the period of NRHM implementation. The PIP monitoring was carried out in 9 districts of Karnataka, viz., Bijapur, Bellary, Gadag, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Dakshina Kannada, Chitradurga



and Kolar. Separate reports have been prepared for each of these districts after analyzing the available data from the district health offices as well as based on the field visits and discussions with the officials and the beneficiaries.

Invariably, most districts experienced major problems with respect to the availability of health personnel. This was particularly acute in the case of secondary and tertiary hospitals as compared to primary health facilities. The infrastructure level at the PHC has improved after the implementation of the NRHM programme, but it was observed that the infrastructure at the sub-district hospital and the district-level hospital is highly inadequate considering the patient load in each of these hospitals. The working of JSSK programme has been fairly satisfactory although there were a few minor complaints of not receiving money on time and on the quality of food supplied in the hospital. The transportation facility appears to be not widely used in the State as most of the women did not indicate utilizing this facility for coming to the hospital. The ANC and PNC care has been going on both at the sub-centre and PHC levels. It appears from the data that both ANC care and institutional delivery has increased substantially in the State in recent times. The quality of services has improved substantially at the lower level while there have been several complaints on the quality at the higher level. The bio-medical waste management system has been undertaken on the PPP model which was satisfactory.

Overall, the PIP monitoring provided a mixed picture on the implementation of NRHM programme in the State. Several suggestions and recommendations were provided for better implementation. It is expected that with the new initiatives, there will be improvement both on the service provision and quality.

### **PIP Monitoring Report for four districts of Andhra Pradesh**

The demographic situation of Andhra Pradesh provides a varied picture. While the state

recorded below replacement level fertility in recent times, the infant mortality rate remains to be high and is almost same as the national average. However, the infant mortality has shown positive decline during the period of NRHM implementation. The PIP monitoring was carried out in 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool and Anantapur. Separate reports have been prepared by each of these districts after analyzing the available data from the district health offices as well as based on the field visits and discussions with the officials and the beneficiaries.

Overall, the selected districts in the state had adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in government buildings except in the case of sub-centres. However, a serious shortage of manpower was observed, especially at the secondary and tertiary hospitals. There are shortages for doctors, especially specialists, other para-medical staff and technicians. Severe staff shortages are observed in SNCU units.

HMIS coverage in the districts is satisfactory; however, MCTS coverage is comparatively lower. The service of 104 is found to be effective in conducting FDHS. Currently, attention is also being given to the control of NCDs in the population, with the setting up of NCD clinics at various facilities. The services of 104 MMUs are being utilised for screening patients for diabetes, hypertension and other NCDs at the village itself.

Biomedical waste management at FRUS has been outsourced to private agencies. On the other hand, in the case of PHCs, the waste management is done at the premises itself. Several problems were observed with respect to proper biomedical management.

Overall, the PIP monitoring brought out several issues that need attention as well as several positive aspects of the implementation of the NRHM programme in Andhra Pradesh.





## Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Important Crops in India

— Dr Elumalai Kannan, Prof Parmod Kumar

Estimation of crop loss due to pests and diseases is a complex subject. It is in fact, difficult to assess the loss caused by an individual pest as a particular crop may be infested by the pest complex in the farmers' field conditions. Further, extent of pre harvest loss either physical or financial depends on the type of variety, stage of crop growth, pest population and weather conditions. In the present study, pre harvest crop loss caused by pests was estimated as the difference between potential (attainable) yield and the actual yield. The potential yield is the yield that would have been obtained in the absence of pest under consideration. Post harvest losses were captured through harvesting, threshing, drying, storage, transportation, processing and marketing. In the field and during storage, the products are damaged by insects, rodents, birds and other pests. The present study estimated the pre and post harvest losses, based on field survey, for four reference crops viz., paddy, wheat, tur and soybean grown in ten major states in India.

The level of pre harvest loss varied across states and crops. The yield loss for paddy varied from 7.8 per cent in Assam to 16.2 per cent in Karnataka. West Bengal also registered the yield loss of 15.1 per cent. Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest level of yield loss at 2.9 per cent. In case of wheat, crop loss was relatively high at 15.3 per cent in West Bengal and low at 6.1 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh and Punjab showed

yield loss of 8.9 per cent and 7.4 per cent, respectively. For tur, yield loss varied for local and high yielding varieties. Karnataka registered the yield loss of as high as 44.7 per cent for local and 43.9 per cent for HYV. Yield loss of tur was relatively low in Maharashtra. In case of soybean, yield loss was the highest in Rajasthan with 20.7 per cent for HYV and 23.6 per cent for local varieties. Yield loss of soybean in Madhya Pradesh was 11.4 per cent and in Maharashtra it was 10.5 per cent.

The overall post harvest loss of paddy was the highest in Assam with 7.3 per cent followed by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka with 6.9 per cent. The post harvest loss in Uttar Pradesh was 5.6 per cent and in West Bengal it was 3.5 per cent. In case of wheat, the post harvest loss was relatively high in Assam with 11.7 per cent followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.6 per cent) and West Bengal (7.2 per cent). For tur, the post harvest loss was relatively high in Karnataka (11.2 per cent). Maharashtra and Gujarat registered the post harvest loss of 6.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively. In case of soybean, the post harvest loss was the highest in Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh registered the post harvest loss of 3.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively. It is clear from the analysis that the largest producing states have, by and large, recorded a higher level of post harvest loss.

## Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka

— Prof D Rajasekhar

### Introduction

The Central and state governments have initiated schemes to improve access to social security among unorganised worker households. Yet, they do not have sufficient and reliable access

to government social security schemes because of several factors. First, social security schemes have been formulated for specific target groups addressing specific contingency. Unorganised workers, being illiterate, isolate and preoccupied

with livelihood concerns, find it difficult to access these schemes. Second, the process of filling in an application form, obtaining support documents from many offices located at different places, submission of application forms at offices located far away from homes and follow-up the progress is usually long and cumbersome. This causes considerable hardship and stress to the households. Third, the long and cumbersome process to access social security schemes contributes to high opportunity costs to the poor, and increased transaction costs. This will make them either not to apply for social security schemes or depend on rent seeking middlemen. In either case, the welfare loss is considerable for the poor.

It is in this context a study is undertaken by ISEC in collaboration with the Department of Labour and German Development Cooperation (GIZ) to map and review the process adopted from the stage of application to submission of key social security schemes in Karnataka in order to identify those aspects in the delivery process (applications, documents, submission and sanctioning) that affect the access to social security schemes among unorganised workers.

In this study, we have examined 28 social security schemes implemented by 10 government departments and corporations. These schemes can be divided into four categories:

- a) Pre- and post-metric scholarship for students belonging to disadvantaged caste groups and disabled;
- b) Loan schemes for self-employment and education to persons belonging to disadvantaged groups;
- c) Pensions to the elderly, widows, disabled and single women; and
- d) Social security for construction workers, drivers of commercial vehicles, conditional cash transfers to girl child, insurance to unorganised workers.

We have conducted interviews with officials

implementing these schemes in four districts of Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga and Mysore. In addition, primary data were collected from 440 households benefiting from at least one scheme from 44 villages in four districts on their experience in accessing social security schemes and transaction costs (amount and time spent) incurred by them in gaining access.

The main findings and recommendations of the study are the following.

- A review of application forms shows that some of the departments have worked towards simplification and developing common application forms. There is, therefore, a need to remove the questions that seek to collect superfluous information. But, several departments still insist on information that is not used in taking a decision to sanction a scheme or not.
- Another area where the reform is needed is the online submission of applications. Though some of the department has adopted online submission of applications, many departments follow the system of manual submission of application forms as it is perceived that the time for online submission is not yet ripe on account of widespread illiteracy and absence of internet facilities in rural areas. But, given that internet facilities are available in all hobli headquarter villages, there is need to think ways in which online submission of application forms can be encouraged to reduce the hardship to the unorganised worker households. The above would also reduce the need to travel a long distance to submit application forms.
- There is also need to develop common applications for a group of schemes. This is because the critical information required from the applicants for taking the decision to sanction schemes like scholarship or micro-finance schemes are the same.
- After developing a common application, one



can also develop common web portal for submission of applications for a group of schemes. Such a reform is particularly suitable for scholarship and self-employment (micro-finance) schemes mentioned above. This will become easy for applicants as they will have to remember only one web portal.

- There is need to reduce or eliminate unnecessary support documents that are asked by the implementing departments. Because of the necessary support documents, the household has to run around and spend additional amount to get the document.

## Land Policy and Administration

— Dr Manasi S, Dr R G Nadadur, Prof P G Chengappa and Prof N Sivanna

As land rights are not well-defined in India there have been implications in terms of conflicts, misuse and inequitable distribution of resources. Need and emphasis on well-defined land rights system has been stressed time and again by researchers and policy makers. Hence, improving the record management has been a matter of serious concern. Given this backdrop, the State government's initiatives for making the land records of the state, both cadastral as well as textual data, accurate and making them reflective of the ground situation is laudable. One such successful e-governance initiative is the 'Bhoomi Project'. The processes have been further upgraded to integrate Bhoomi (computerization of land records), KAVERI (Registration of properties), and Mojini (Measurement of properties) which are seen as one of the most promising approaches to address the problems of land records in India. However, to ensure that the system is implemented in a proper way and in line with regulations, better feedback is needed on actual implementation that can then help to establish proper mechanisms for supervision that are appropriately staffed.

Based on similar lines of Bhoomi Project, the Karnataka Government has taken up another initiative on implementing Urban Property Ownership Record (UPOR) project and aims to create a comprehensive database of all properties. The project would be based on a city survey to locate, identify, measure and map all urban real

estate properties besides collection of all documents describing the rights and transaction history on these properties and transferred into property records cards. These property record cards will be considered the only valid legal document to validate ownership henceforth. The project was initiated in five cities and planned to upscale to 10 cities and finally to all urban areas in Karnataka provided it is successful in the pilot cities (Mangalore, Bellary, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Shimoga).

The overall objective of this study was to set the framework for a sustainable expansion of UPOR in issuing Property Cards (PCs) for all the eligible urban property owners and to enable the Revenue Department to monitor progress and detect problems immediately. To do so, the study reviewed UPOR implementation. We documented processes, identified obstacles that affected the system, estimated costs compared to the benefits accrued in the light of expected income. Documentation of comprehensive typology of legal situation and their economic implications and, developed a monitoring report inclusive of a format for monitoring and track progress and development and update policy recommendations and communicate with concerned authorities. With respect to BKM, the study reviewed user satisfaction with land services and assessed the benefits of computerisation, verification and decentralised online delivery of rural land records and online integration across various processes,



assess step wise impacts of Bhoomi, Kaveri, Nemmadi, Mojini and integration between Bhoomi-Kaveri (both stages) implemented. At empirical level the study used comprehensive data from secondary sources i.e. the implementing bodies in the Government and Service Providers

as well as primary fieldwork based data for BKM in the rural areas. The study is based on data from field surveys, secondary sources, and data received from the Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records across the UPOR projects in the five pilot study cities.

### **Eco-diversity Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka**

— Prof Sunil Nautiyal

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

The study area is located in Chitradurga district, Challakere taluk in Karnataka and spreads over an area of 10 km radius from the site. The area lies within the Deccan Plateau, mostly covered by dry deciduous plants. The vegetation is sparsely distributed in this zone.

Extreme climatic (temperature) conditions are characteristic of Chitradurga. Challakere is bound by an arid region of southern India which is very hot and the semi-arid and arid regions receive a relatively low rainfall with high temperatures. In this drought-prone area, the average temperatures range from 17°C (min) in winter and 43°C (max) in summer.

For the convenience of conducting the study, the entire area was divided into two zones: 0-5 km (Core Zone - called 'CZ' hereafter), 5-10 km (Buffer Zone - called 'BZ' hereafter), using the Survey of India toposheet and Arc GIS software. In the CZ, there are 3 villages, namely Doddla ullarathi, Chikka ullarathi and Durgavara. In the CZ, we covered the entire area for conducting an extensive study. The buffer zone, (BZ) was divided into 16 sectors. A random sampling method was used for alternatively selecting one patch and two patches from those sectors. In all the zones of the study area, for each of the patches, four transects were laid starting from a base of the study area (patch) to the end of the zone. The study area was divided into habitat types and from each habitat, 30 quadrats consisting of sub groups - trees, shrubs, climbers and herbs with sizes of quadrats being 10m'10m, 5m'5m and 1m'1m were laid respectively. While sampling trees and shrubs, the circumference of species was recorded. A brief account of the seasonal appearance of plants like flowering, fruiting and young leaves was also recorded under a phenological study.





Changes in ecosystems or habitats are known as beta diversity ( $\hat{\alpha}$ -diversity). Herbs show a high  $\hat{\alpha}$ -diversity value 2.6 and trees show 2.1 in the CZ. For shrubs and climbers, the  $\hat{\alpha}$ -diversity values are 2.3 and 2.1 respectively. In the BZ trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers show 1.9, 1.7, 1.6 and 1.8 respectively. The Shannon-Wiener Index ( $H'$ ) for both the zones is derived to estimate the species diversity within a given area. The  $H'$  values are in the range of 0.009 to 2.24 for the species of CZ; 0.001 to 3.14 for the BZ.

The faunal biodiversity study included classes – fishes, amphibians, reptiles, aves and mammals under vertebrates and arthropoda (Insects and Spiders) under invertebrates. Around Eighty-four insect species belonging to 23 families were collected, identified and documented for three different zones. Twenty-six spider species (individuals including males, females and juveniles) were collected from different types of habitats. All these species belong to 13 families of the order Araneae in class Arachnida.

The total vertebrate species surveyed and listed in the entire study area number 117 belonging to different phyla – Amphibians (6), Reptiles (21), Aves (79) and Mammals (11). In view of an adequate water presence during the study period, we could not find any fish species from the study area. Six species were represented by amphibians, four of which belong to the family Ranidae. All of the 21 species of reptiles belong to

eight different families. Geckos show a good diversity spread and adaptive skills to this area. Aves, the most prevalent vertebrates in the region, comprise of 79 species, belonging to 79 families. The most abundant species belong to the family Accipitridae represented by five species. The study area is a habitat for 11 species of mammals belonging to nine different families.

Remote-sensing technology and Geographical Information System (GIS) play an important role in understanding the landscape dynamics. Landsat, LISS IV and LISS III data were used for the current study to understand the changes in land-use and land cover across various zones of the study region. The toposheets D43K15, D43K11 of 1:50,000 scales were procured from Survey of India (SOI), Bangalore office, and registered in the UTM Zone-43N, WGS-84 Projection system. Precisely geo-referenced and radiometrically calibrated (Level-1G products) satellite images were procured for the same season for the years 1973, 1992, 2001 and 2012. The thematic layers of water bodies and road transportation were prepared for CZ and BZ regions of the study area, by sub-setting the toposheets and digitising the various themes and creating a geo-database using the ERDAS and ARC-GIS software. We used a combined unsupervised and supervised classification method, popularly known as the Hybrid Classification Method, successfully used by many authors, in determining the extent of land cover.

## **Manipur's Acculturation to Korean Culture**

— Dr Marchang Reimeingam

Increase in media consumption has stimulated an interest in acculturation processes and changes the psychosocial behaviour among the young people of Manipur. The study examines the nature and extent of acculturation to Korean culture by them. It is based on field survey using snowball sampling technique in the capital of Manipur. Korean media consumption by them is

significant and acted as a catalyst to adopt Korean culture, a blend of Western culture and South Korean culture, in the recent decade. Emergence of Korean media is a corollary of the banning of satellite Hindi TV channels, excepting Doordarshan, and screening of Hindi movies in the theatres and at home in the state by the valley-based insurgents.

The diverse inherent culture of Manipur is completely different from the Korean culture. However, the modern or western culture adopted by the people of Manipur is common with the Korean practice. South Korean media, especially movies and dramas, is regarded as the main drivers of acculturation to Korean culture. The youth are mostly involved in the Korean acculturative process as they have lots of enthusiasm, energy and time to imitate and follow any activities although without understanding their real cultural values. A social, economic, cultural, behavioural and psychological life of the people of Manipur is associated with the adoption of Korean culture. Liberalisation and globalisation has largely contributed in terms of media access and exposure.

Young people of Manipur are inclined towards Korean cultural orientation that is influenced by mass media and peer groups. They adopted certain Korean cultural component that is suited and fascinating to them. It signifies that Korean culture is considered to be superior, more attractive and appealing than their inherent culture. For them adopting Korean culture including clothing, hairstyle etc is thrilling. The entry point of acculturation to Korean culture is seen to begin at a teen age; however, they seem to gradually relinquish it as they grow older. Adoption of Korean culture among the young people does not really matter to whom they live with. It suggests that in Manipur the society is liberal and ready to accept whichever is deemed to be best fit. They mostly adopt Korean culture with their free conscience; in some cases, superimposing against their parents will. They are crazy about the Korean culture; however, there are differences in the degree of their interest.

Students, employed and unemployed youths all adopt the culture as they are not only young but also are style-driven by the peer pressure and

competitive behaviour. They adopt it irrespective of their family household income; however, affluent people are more likely to adopt it. They are mostly educated and have the ability to judge and even influence others in appreciating the merits of Korean culture. Adoption of Korean culture is prevalent in all the ethnic groups of Manipur. Surprisingly, all of them are not equally proud about their own ethnic values, customs and traditions.

Many of them do not know the country of origin of the Korean wave or culture, i.e. South Korea; however, they have adopted it. A large number of people even feel some sort of pride in adopting it. It portrays that many of them are just adopting it for the sake of dressing, make-up or interesting lifestyle that is good and attractive. It has no attribution to the Korean cultural values. They are relatively liberal and thus create space for freedom of adopting and practising appreciable and attractive but socially acceptable ways of life.

The mass media has also contributed to this process as the main motivating factor for adopting the Korean culture. Korean media consumers have a higher tendency to adopt Korean culture. The motivation by the peer groups is not very significant. Koreanised people are really passionate and crazy about the Korean culture. Most of them prefer multiple items that relate and portray the Korean culture, such as their clothes, food, hairstyle, movies etc. They show their real passion for it as more than half of them would never want to abandon Korean culture in future perhaps because of their youthful and unmarried characteristics that have liberalised their cultural and traditional values. The study concludes that acculturation to Korean culture is prevalent irrespective of the youths' household economic background, educational level, religion, occupation and ethnicity in Manipur.



## **Enabling Tribal Communities to Improve Livelihoods and Enhance Biodiversity Conservation: Scientific and Technological Interventions for Sustainable Ecosystem Development in BR Hills, Western Ghats**

— Prof Sunil Nautiyal

India is a country with rich biodiversity, unique physical and ethnic diversities, varied traditional customs and expansive indigenous knowledge or the tribal wisdom. India is laden with biodiversity hotspots of which the two most important biodiversity hotspots are the Himalayan and the Western Ghats. Both have their own unique biodiversity which has been threatened in recent times due to many economic and social factors. For the study, we are looking at the Western Ghats whose unique biodiversity has been threatened by over-exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable land use management and other factors. This has led to the degraded ecosystem and to the insecurity of the people and biodiversity of this hotspot. It is in this context that a study in the BR Hills has been proposed. The study aims to understand the interactions between the population residing in the region and their surrounding ecology, and to fathom the inter-linkages between the two. In a nutshell, the present work aims at exploring the appropriate livelihood options for these socio-economically backward tribal communities, and the economic valuation of medicinal plants and its importance for the local economy.

Medicinal plants are not only a major resource for the traditional medicine and herbal industry but also provide livelihood and health security to a large segment of Indian population. An extensive study on the medicinal and aromatic plants of BR Hills has been conducted and the documentation of the indigenous knowledge regarding their use in the traditional healing system was carried out. With scientific interventions, cultivation methods of few prioritized medicinal and aromatic plants were developed. Awareness Workshops on the same was also

conducted for the tribal community to enhance their livelihood and socio economic status. A total of 10 MAPs consisting of herbs, shrubs and trees possessing ecological and economical importance were identified for the demonstration models. The same was also established in the farmers' field. Herbal plants were selected for cultivation as main crop in the agricultural field while shrubs and trees were selected to grow in the margins of the agricultural land as an agro forestry model.

In demonstration models, various experiments on rural agro-biotechnology were both designed and demonstrated keeping in view the emphasis for nursery development of the prioritized MAPs. In this innovation, participation of school children and teachers of the study region was ensured so that they would help in educating tribal farmers in domesticating MAPs in their land. Both the traditional ecological knowledge of the tribal people and market potential of various medicinal and aromatic plants were taken into consideration for development of the suitable agro-technology for the improved livelihood of the tribal people of the study region.

Study on land use and land cover was done with the help of empirical field survey and using satellite data and GIS to understand the development of socio-ecological system in temporal dimension and how it is influenced by a variety of driving forces such as policies, climate, socioeconomic change, national economy etc. The present study was carried out in the biodiversity hotspot region contributed significantly to the people's livelihood development and helped in promoting innovative solutions to reduce threats to biodiversity.



## Ecology and Scriptures - Water

— Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi

### Introduction and Objectives

Across the world, various cultures and their practices have influenced, for thousands of years, the way people perceive and practice the use and abuse of natural resources. Culture and religion are often inter-linked, in that cultural views on water resource management are largely based on the main religious views of the region. Ancient scriptures, e.g., Bible, Quran, and Hindu scriptures- related literature have described the nature of these resources guiding people for centuries, i.e., the way people should treat these resources which are part of their daily life and rituals being practised. There are several studies related to scriptures across religions and their perceptions regarding ecological conservation. However, religious studies and their socio-economic and environmental relevance to society, more specifically to the current policy contexts, are limited. This study attempts to bridge this gap, in terms of understanding and learning lessons from the past to effectively address encounter the challenges of the present and future. Given this setting, the focus of this study was

- i) To explore how water was conceptualized, conserved and managed
- ii) To understand the historical, functional and futuristic perspectives of water resources management
- iii) To draw lessons and evolve some policy guidelines

### Main Findings and Outcome

Based on a detailed content framework along with sections/sub-sections developed and circulated to paper writers, papers are written. The

content frame was developed based on an earlier paper, 'Water – A Heritage View', where we worked at length on water perceived in its various cultural forms and traditions and related aspects, in addition to reviewing the literature and discussions with experts and our current experiences in the arena of water resources management. The content frame comprises several sections like - reverence to water in ancient texts, benefits from water, conservation and promotion practices, water purification practices, water festivals, technologies in water management, water use and management in ancient Indian Civilizations and so on. In the current context, it covers the status and key concerns in water management – use and abuse in view of cultural practices, pollution, water access, inefficient use, water markets and as a futuristic context, the lessons to be drawn for sustainable practices in water management. The highlights in the current study is that it observes that culture has a great influence – positive and negative on the practices and challenges encountered in the current context and that, analyses the cultural dimension and its, relevance and implications in terms of relating it to our current context to bring about the needed change.

The report has a set of papers based on the description provided (i) Water and Scriptures – An overview (ii) Water and Hindu Scriptures (iii) Water and Biblical records (iv) Water and Islamic records (v) Water and Law (cuts across all three religious scriptures) (vi) A critical review (vii) Lessons from the Past – A Review (viii) Policy Perspectives of Water (ix) Ecology and Scriptures – A comparative overview.





## Environmental Governance in India: An Empirical Study of Urban Landscape and Regional Levels

— Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi

Environmental Governance (EG) has emerged as one of the most important dimensions to address challenges of today's world, including India. It has become more complex and challenging for the humanity and its governing structure and organizations to address concerns relating to natural resources management. This may be attributed to various types of implications caused by human activities across the landscape, both rural and urban. Decision making and governance can take place at different scales, starting from the global to the national and then to the local level. Depending on the problem at hand, initiatives for governance may profitably begin at one level and provide directions and linkages for action at other levels. To begin with a review of policies and comparison of the same is made to understand Environmental Governance in Bangalore with respect to compliance, and institutional lacunas. The study has also reviewed global practices.

This study attempts to explain the status, methods, procedures, constraints faced, and identifies critical issues for ecological governances. Also lists out both advantages and disadvantages. Role played by the local communities or and its inadequacies, role played local NGOs, government agencies and how it is monitored and measured. This research is part of a larger study on 'Urban Environmental Governance in India: An Empirical Study at Urban and Regional levels'.

### Key Findings

Report on environmental governance – A case study of Bangalore City

Report on environmental governance provide a report inclusive of (i) review of literature on environmental governance, (ii) current status (iii) environmental governance policies (ii) analysis of

the current data and knowledge base and the knowledge gaps

### Thematic areas

- Governance (history, organizations/agencies, elected bodies like City Corporation in respect of delivery of services).
- Spatial-Demographic dimensions (Population growth, density patterns, spatial growth).
- Basic Amenities/Services (Water Supply, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Urban Lakes, Urban Transportation, Energy/Power Supply etc).
- Urban Poverty (Slums and Access to Basic Amenities).
- Quality of Urban Life (Air quality, Drinking Water Quality, Ground Water etc).

The study is largely based on extensive review of literature and information, data and discussions with officials across departments in Bangalore city. With the exception of institutions and governance structures in the city, the rest of the data gathered was processed for analyzing the critical and not so critical situations impacting environmental governance. The final output is spread across eight chapters based on thematic areas. In most cases, the available data used in the study relates to post-2000 and over the years.

The study examines different contextual issues such as urbanization, urban environmental threats, and crisis-like situations at both global and domestic levels. The purpose is to explore how the process of urbanization and associated environmental threats has contributed for the evolution of global and urban environmental governance. Further, evidences regarding sustainable efforts, methods and approaches which is followed and practiced across the global/world

cities are discussed. Political settings in terms of institutional regimes (rules, regulations, norms and standards) and governance structures influence the environmental outcomes are dealt in detail followed with illustrations on how these institutions and governance structure vary across national and local levels, on various actors and scope. There exists now a strong consensus that governance has strong effect on environmental actions and outcomes. There is growing literature on institutions and governing structures for solving environmental challenges. Further, the linkages between urban environment and the evolution of environmental legislations and legal framework are addressed. The legal framework enumerates the gap between legislation and actual

implementation. Finally summary on how the growth patterns of both spatial and demography have carried with it enormous environmental problems inevitably leading to the verge of environmental crisis like situation for the city are discussed. Deliberations on the current trends and status of environmental resource use in Bangalore Metropolitan Area (BMA) and the dynamics of local institutions and governance structures triangulate and interface affecting the management of environmental resources which is crucial for regulating environmental governance is analyzed. Finally, summary of environmental governance in the Bangalore metropolis is presented with action plan for promoting effective environmental governance for the city.

## **A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka**

— Dr Manohar S Yadav

This study was taken up at the instance of the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, with a budget provision of Rs 24,00,000. Several scholars were engaged as expert contributors for this project. The research report emerging out of this project endeavour was supposed to unearth the realities underlying various domains of the life of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Karnataka. Accordingly the primary issues involving health, education, literacy, livelihood activities, untouchability and atrocity related incidents were taken up for the probe. In addition, the SC representation in various political bodies, the issues relating to manual scavengers and Safai Karmacharis, the existence of bonded labour and the Devadasi systems and above all the functioning of the Scheduled Caste Special Component Plan (SCSCP) were also taken up for the overall situational analysis.

The draft report of the project, unfolding the realities with respect to the above issues, was submitted to the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. The planning

department, in turn, gave its comments with suggestions to incorporate few more issues and to effect further improvements in the draft report. Consequently, all suggestions were incorporated in the draft report and the final version of the report has been brought out.

### **Findings**

**Land and Employment Situation:** The Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Karnataka are continuing to be left with precarious land base and have no option but to go with floating opportunities in field of withering agriculture. According to 2011 census, 52 per cent of the SCs in the state have been reported as landless agricultural labourers. And, although their work participation as marginal and main cultivators is reported to be 26 per cent, the land that the majority of them cultivate actually gives out to be less than 5 guntas. Those of the SCs who migrate to the cities in search alternatives mostly take to informal and toiling activities such as construction works and end up in slums for shelters.



**MGNRES and SCs:** Because of their landlessness the SCs in Karnataka are enthusiastic to participate in MGNRES but are discriminated in work allocations. When it comes to the number of days of work obtained under the programme, a majority of SCs obtain less than 20 days of work in a year.

**Literacy and Education:** The quality of education that the SC students get from the vernacular medium of the government schools lacks the essence to make them competent enough to compete with their counterparts from English-medium private schools. The present education system is also worthless on the count that it hardly generates creative, innovative, and self-making abilities. As a result, the excellent zones of education in science, medicine, mathematics, information technology, bio-technology, etc. either turn out to be beyond their reach or go out of attraction.

**Civic Amenities:** The state of civic amenities of SCs in Karnataka is not so substantial as to make one feel unperturbed. Extremely deficient and open drainage system, very poor housing conditions, insufficient or near absence of toilets, lack of potable and adequate water supply continue to impede improvement in their health and human situation in Karnataka.

**Caste-Related Bondages:** There exist various forms of bondages that find basis in the structural values of the caste system in Karnataka. Bonded

labour, Devadasi system, Manual scavenging are three such crucial components that are directly related to the caste slavery. While the incidence of bonded labour still is very large in the state, the total number of bonded labourers, that has been identified, released and rehabilitated by the Government of Karnataka since October 25, 1976, from which date the 1976 Act on Bonded Labour was sought to be implemented, is very small.

On the whole the report reveals many such dark realities of the SC situation in Karnataka and recommends multidimensional strategies to address those realities.

### Recommendations

Based on the specific requirements of each of the SC communities in Karnataka realistic policies need to be engineered to ensure their overall development. First of all, SCs have to be educationally strengthened in terms of imparting quality education, may be with the support of special and effective measures designed to meet this purpose. A sustainable economic base, in terms of encouraging them to take up decent and beneficial occupational and business activities, has to be created. Their delicate land position needs to be improved. And, their housing and living conditions with basic amenities need to be improved also. In short, special efforts are required to be pressed in force so as to bring about their overall development.

## Adolescent Child-Bearing and its Effect on Maternal and Child Health in India

— Prof R Mutharayappa

The main focus of the study is to understand the extent of adolescent child-bearing and the factors affecting adolescent child-bearing. Secondly, it aims to highlight the implications of adolescent child-bearing on maternal and child health. To highlight these dimensions, the data

available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 were used. In all the NFHS surveys, women were asked about their current age, age at marriage, age at first child birth and number of children both living and dead. For the present study, the problems relating to the



most recent births have been taken. In all the surveys, the mother was asked if at any time of pregnancy she experienced any pregnancy-related problems. Women who had child births were asked if they had massive vaginal bleeding or very high fever at any time during the two months after delivery. Thirdly, in order to understand morbidity conditions during pregnancy, the survey asked whether respondents had taken any antenatal care during pregnancy, frequency of such care, place of delivery and problems during delivery. From these data, the extent of teenage pregnancies and problems during pregnancy and delivery have been analysed. Also, the socio-economic and demographic characteristics has been analysed to know whether the socio-economic variables have any affect on adolescent child-bearing and its impact on maternal and child healthcare.

Findings of the study show that marriage of girls at young ages is declining. Secondly, girls given in marriage before 20 years are going down. This is because marriage of girls at young ages leads to teenage pregnancy and motherhood. Young women who become pregnant and have births experience a number of health problems as

well as social, economic and emotional problems.

It has been found that the women's educational attainment, religion, standard of living, rural-urban differentials and caste group differentials are not significant in relative risk of being pregnant. However, among the social groups, Scheduled Caste women have been found 18 per cent at higher risk of being pregnant. Educational attainment and standard of living are positively linked with institutional delivery over the periods from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Place of residence shows that although over the period the institutional deliveries have increased in rural areas, the probability of use of institution to deliver is much less compared to urban areas. It may also be due to poor availability and accessibility of delivery facility in rural areas of the country compared to urban areas. Regional dynamics of pregnancy-related complications show that except for the western region, all regions were having higher risk of pregnancy-related complications compared to the southern region. On the other hand, women from the eastern region experienced four times more complications during pregnancy compared to those from the southern region.

## Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances

— Prof K Gayithri, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Devendra Babu and Dr Barun Deb Pal

The present study has been sponsored by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Government of India, with an overall objective of evaluating Karnataka state finances based on its revenue generation, expenditure pattern, deficit level and use of debt, implementation of fiscal rules, transfers to local bodies, performance of public sector enterprises, subsidy, power sector reforms and working of the public sector financial management reforms.

**Methodology:** Karnataka state finances are evaluated in the present study based on the performance over time and also, wherever possible, using an inter-state perspective. The

study used secondary data from budget documents, Economic Survey, Finance Department's computerized database, reports and existing studies. Time period covered for the study was from 2002-03 till 2013-14 (BE). The study used descriptive statistics and appropriate econometric methods to analyze the data. Data relating to Public Sector enterprises was difficult to obtain as the latest issue of Public Enterprise Survey had been published very recently (providing data up to 2009-10 only) and did not provide adequate data for a meaningful economic analysis.

**Key findings:** Karnataka is a progressive





state and has pioneered many fiscal reform initiatives. There has been a sea change on the state's fiscal front from one of severe fiscal stress in the decade of 'nineties to that of fiscal prudence following a series of reform initiatives. The fiscal consolidation path was initiated by the Karnataka state government with the framing of legislations such as Fiscal Responsibility Act helping the state to adhere to the fiscal and revenue deficit targets and help enhance outlays on the social sector and the capital account. Notwithstanding the recovery in the state finances, sustaining sound fiscal health in the long run is a major challenge. Efficient utilization of the state's resources for the state's socio-economic development is the need of the hour.

- State's own tax performance is very good and a majority of state taxes have proved to be buoyant and the tax effort in the state is highly comparable with the major states. Performance of Non-tax revenue on the contrary, has been slack over time and in comparison with other major states. A large explicit subsidy element in the economic services category offers less scope for cost recovery from these services.
- Analysis of public expenditure by the broad aggregates of public expenditure such as Plan and non-Plan; revenue and capital; development and non-development revealed that Karnataka's performance has been good and the state has had the distinction of being among the top states in terms of per capita development and Plan expenditure.
- Analysis of state's fiscal position in terms of the deficit indicators, Fiscal Responsibility Act and status of public debt reveal that Karnataka has been able to achieve the fiscal targets well within the timelines and has adhered to all the debt norms suggested by the Thirteenth Finance commission.
- Performance of state public sector enterprises (PSEs) based on major financial data reveals that profits and losses performance of the enterprises improved in the recent decade (2001 onwards) vis-à-vis the previous decade (1990-2000) indicating easing of burden on the states due to losses of the loss-making companies. Further, examining turnover to capital employed ratio, the paper observes an overall declining trend but comparatively figures in the recent decade (2001 onwards) have increased substantially compared to the decade prior to 2001; however, a substantial decline has been observed of late.
- Public Expenditure and Financial Management Reforms adopted in Karnataka have laid emphasis on expenditure reforms, stressing on the need to adopt a threefold approach of outcome linkage-programme prioritization and designing and rationalization of schemes and programmes on the basis of a medium-term performance evaluation. Karnataka has tried out frameworks such as Departmental Medium-Term Framework; Programme Performance Budgets (PPBs); Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar; Results Framework Document. While the state has been very quick in adopting new initiatives, four varied approaches are attempted in a span of eight years, which are also put to disuse fast. There are also issues such as use of inappropriate outcome indicators, poor outcome database, multiple reporting formats and inadequate understanding of the new approaches.
- The issue of sustaining the sound fiscal health in the long run needs immediate attention. The revenue led recovery achieved by the state in the present juncture may not continue for long in the absence of buoyant economic growth.

## Comprehensive District Agricultural Planning (C-DAP) in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring

— Dr M J Bhende, Prof N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu

Keeping in view the objectives of the Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP), guidelines as prescribed in the C-DAP Manual and expectations and directions of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, ISEC has been actively involved in the preparation of C-DAPs and in the programme of capacity building and process monitoring. The prime objective of the capacity building exercise has been to equip the representatives of PRIs, officials of the agriculture and line departments as well as other stakeholders at the district and taluk level, for preparing participatory agriculture planning during the ensuing XII<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Set in this backdrop, the following activities have been carried out and the same will be followed for remaining programmes.

In order to facilitate this participatory process of decentralized planning, there is need for initiating capacity building strategies to equip the representatives of Panchayats, official functionaries and stakeholders, with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively. The steps involved and progress achieved so far are presented below:

As part of preparing training modules and to make the programme a need-based one (training needs of the stakeholders), we visited Mysore and Chamarajnagar districts to discuss with the members of panchayats, especially standing committee members, officials of agriculture department and Zilla Panchayats to elicit their expectations from the training programmes and how would they benefit from such programmes for preparing and implementing comprehensive district agricultural plan in general and department /sector specific plans in particular. This exercise provided us an opportunity to first have hand information of the field level problems

confronted by the members and officials and to internalize the same.

1. C-DAP manual prepared by the Planning Commission was translated from English to Kannada and printed to circulate the same among the officials of agriculture and allied departments and Zilla Panchayats. In addition to this we have also **developed and printed three flyers** in Kannada highlighting contents of the manual in brief and the same is being distributed to the participants (GP members/ PDOs/Secretaries and RSK staff) at the time of training programmes.
2. A project team, comprising three experts, one each in the areas of agriculture, panchayatraj and decentralised planning, under the leadership of Director, ISEC, was in charge of conducting the capacity building programmes.
3. The training programmes have been conducted at 'hobli' level by inviting panchayat members, particularly the members of the 'Production Standing Committee', the adhyakasha, upadhyakasha and panchyat development officer / secretary of the GP and the agriculture officers attached to RSK (Raita Samparka Kendra), agricultural assistants and progressive farmers.
4. The above programmes have been conducted successfully in eight districts, viz; Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Chitradurga, Davangere and Haveri. The training programme for Capacity Building in the preparation of C-DAP will be extended to remaining districts of the state.
5. For conducting the training programmes we have taken the help of ANSSIRD trained resource persons who are working at the taluk level. These selected resource persons



have been provided orientation about the training module and their work is also being monitored by making surprise visits by the members of the project team.

6. As regards progress, training programme, so far we have covered all the 154 hoblis of the above 8 districts. A total of 6,192 GP members and farmers and 1,016 officials (mostly PDOs/ Secretaries and RSK staff) participated in the capacity-building training programmes.
7. The one day training programme includes lectures followed by discussions and hands on exercise of filling the proformas which give information pertaining to general characteristics of the Grama Panchayat, resources of the GP and activities related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.
8. We have conducted training programmes for district- and taluk-level officials separately. The participants include chairman and members of the Standing Committee on agriculture of ZP, officials from agriculture and allied departments, chief planning officer, representative from lead bank and NABARD, APMC, etc. The Taluk-level officials include Adhyaksha / Upadhyaksha,

Taluk Planning Officer, taluk planning committee members, and officials from agriculture and allied departments. The resource persons for the training programmes for district- and Taluk-level officials are drawn from ISEC as well as experts hired from outside.

9. Training is conducted in participative / interactive mode by involving participants in the discussions. Lectures cover need and genesis of C-DAP, history of decentralized planning, SWOT analysis, Vision, objective of C-DAP, Synergy among the on-going programmes, inventory of resources, and essential points for good C-DAP. Lectures also cover areas such as institutional framework for decentralize planning, constitutional amendments (73<sup>rd</sup>), rights and powers of the Panchayats and methodology for decentralised plan preparation. Finally, time is provided for general discussion.
10. The number of participants for district and taluk level programmes ranged between 40 and 110 depending on the number of taluks in the concerned district as well as pre-occupation of the panchayat members and officials.

## **Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-East India**

— Dr Komol Singha

Despite rice being the staple crop and commonly grown in the North-Eastern Region of India (NER), the crop failed to provide required household income-security in the region. Besides, the region's extreme climatic diversities, the demand for rice crop has increased constantly. In this present study, an attempt has been made to analyse overall sustainability of rice farming in NER, especially in Assam and Manipur. How have the institutions – social, economic, political,

technological and environmental – fared in making rice-crop farming sustainable in the region were also discussed.

The study was based on both primary and secondary data. As the crop performed well in the plain areas, shifting cultivation was ruled out, albeit around 65 per cent of the region is covered by hills and mountains of different altitudes. For the primary data, altogether 453 sample rice



farmers were interviewed. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was applied and 23 indicators have been aggregated and weighted according to the underlying theoretical framework.

Paddy (rice) cultivation in the region was found to be a subsistence kind and the fate of the crop depends mainly on the winter crop season. Despite small land holding (1.92 ha on an average) with poor technology, 100 per cent of the real tiller (sample farmer) could meet their food crop requirement. But, on an average, only 9.2 per cent of the paddy farmers could generate surplus over self consumption and manage family expenses sufficiently by cultivating paddy, and the remaining 90.8 per cent farmers were supplemented their livelihood by other subsidiary sectors. In short, whether it generates surplus or not, paddy cultivation is considered as a culture and livelihood practice of the rural populace of the region. Despite rice being the staple crop and commonly grown in the North-Eastern Region of India. The main motivating factors for this cultivation were: the self-consumption requirement and the age-old parental occupation. Electricity usage in the paddy cultivation was found to be very negligible in the region.

In terms of sustainability of the paddy farmers, based on the index value classification (Mean  $\pm$  SD), hardly 23 per cent of the farmers of the region were found to be vulnerable. Altogether 21 per cent of the farmers were categorised as sustainable and 56 per cent were identified as moderately sustainable. When we analysed separately, of the States, 20 per cent of Manipur and 15 per cent of Assam paddy farmers were identified as sustainable, and 64 percent and 67 per cent of Manipur and Assam respectively were found to be moderately sustainable. Hardly 16 per cent of Manipur and 18 per cent of Assam were found to be trapped under the vulnerable category.

As of the role of different institutions, social institution was found to have influenced the most

in paddy farming sustainability. It was followed by economic institution in the second position. Of the five institutions incorporated in the study, political institution influenced the least on the overall paddy sustainability index. Mention may be made that the environmental institution impacted negligibly while constructing paddy sustainability index. This may probably be due to the fact that more emphasis was given by the farmers to the quantity of output.

To conclude, sustainability of paddy crop *per se* is not an issue. Food crop requirement was found to be met for the real tiller, if not generated surplus. Generation of surplus paddy crop after meeting their (farmers) self-consumption is very necessary, primarily to meet the ever increasing food crop demand in the region and country in general. With these backgrounds and as the analysis made in the study, the following probable recommendations may be made:

1. As the cropping intensity was found to be very low (130%), double-cropping mechanism should be encouraged in NE. For which, new varieties of seed (HYV) or improved seeds, mechanisation, irrigation and fertilizer should be assured.
2. As the adoption of modern implements in paddy cultivation was found to be very negligible, for generation of surplus paddy crop, it should be enhanced. As the smaller States (e.g. Manipur) experienced negative area growth trend, vertical expansion is recommended, while the larger State (e.g. Assam) has got still some room for horizontal expansion.
3. As the average land holding size (1.92 ha) was found to be very small, joint farming system may be introduced so as to maximise economies of scale. Otherwise, modern implements cannot be utilised optimally and unit cost of cultivation may be very high.





## Impact Assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in Suicide-Prone Districts of Karnataka

— Dr M J Bhende

Concerned with the agrarian crisis and more so with the farmers' suicides in some parts of the country, the Prime Minister on July 1, 2006, after having visited some parts of the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra, announced a rehabilitation package with the main objective of mitigating the distress of farmers in the identified districts. On September 29, 2006, the Union Cabinet approved the Rehabilitation Package for 31 identified districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. The rehabilitation package aimed at establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief measures for farmers, complete institutional credit coverage, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, effective watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries and other subsidiary activities. In order to alleviate the hardships faced by the debt driven families of farmers, ex-gratia assistance from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund at Rs 50 lakh per district was also provided.

Six districts namely, Belgaum, Hassan, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Kodagu and Shimoga, were identified by the Government of India for assistance under the special package. A set of proposed interventions / package announced by the Prime Minister mainly covers the following: Complete credit cover through institutional credit sources; Debt relief to farmers through waiver of entire overdue interest and rescheduling of overdue loans as on June 30, 2006; Additional credit flow for providing complete credit cover for the identified 6 districts. The fresh credit flow for the year 2006-07 was estimated at Rs 3,217.08 crore; Completion of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the identified districts for

providing assured irrigation facilities; Watershed management including watershed development, check-dam construction and rain-water harvesting; Installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems; Undertaking of a massive quality seed replacement programme; Diversification of agri-activities into horticulture, livestock rearing, dairying and fisheries etc., for creating additional sources of livelihood options in addition to farming and Extension of support services.

The rehabilitation package envisaged completion of all irrigation schemes, major, medium and minor, across the identified districts within a time frame. Watershed management included construction of 500 check dams and 1,000 rainwater harvesting structures per district per year besides bringing in 15,000 ha. per district per year under Participatory Watershed Management Programme. The rehabilitation package involved a total amount of Rs 16,978.69 crore of which Rs 10,579.43 crore as subsidy/grants and Rs 6,399.26 crore as loan.

The main objectives of the study are:

- To explore whether the benefits of the package reached the intended beneficiaries,
- To assess the overall social and economic impact of the Rehabilitation Package, and
- To study the constraints involved in the implementation of the package and farmers perceptions about rehabilitation the package.

All the six districts identified by the government of India for implementation of PMRM are selected for the impact assessment study. One taluk from each district having the highest number of suicide cases (cumulative) among the taluks was selected for primary data collection (Table 1.2). A list of beneficiary households for different

programmes implemented under Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package was collected from all the departments and agencies implementing the PM package. Based on the list of beneficiaries, a cluster of contiguous villages was selected for identification of beneficiaries and data collection. On some occasions we had to travel 15-20 km to interview the farmers especially for beneficiaries of fisheries development programme. The required data were collected using pre-tested questionnaire by the personal interview method. Data were collected from a total of 541 beneficiary households covering 81 villages of six districts.

It was observed that most of the farmers in the suicide-prone districts got benefit from one or the other scheme / component under the PM package. There is no clear-cut association between the land-holding and the benefits availed. The percentage of the farmers benefiting from 3 or more programmes in Belgaum, Kodagu and Shimoga districts have smaller land holdings whereas it is *vice versa* in Chitradurga, Chickmagalur and Hassan districts.

The direct assistance provided to farm households under PM package, like supply of certified seeds resulted in 7 to 10 per cent increase in the yield levels. Supply of sprinkler and drip irrigation sets is also appreciated by the beneficiary farmers as it had helped augment the area under irrigation. The provision of subsidy for purchase of milch animals, NHM programmes helped in augmenting the household income.

Timely supply of required certified seeds, quick sanction of loans and disbursement of subsidy for purchase of milch animals, strengthening of extension services and better access, provision of logistics and infrastructure facilities for extension of area under high value horticultural crops would help improve the economic conditions of distressed farmers in suicide prone districts of Karnataka. Finally, as recommended by Golait, a more pro-active role in creating and maintaining reliable irrigation and other agriculture infrastructure is necessary to address farmer distress in India.

## Non-Tariff Barriers in Trade Supply Chain between India and Sri Lanka

— Dr Barun Deb Pal

The Asia Foundation in April 2013 convened a group of 10 partners from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka for a three-day workshop to examine the constraints to trade within South Asia and develop a joint three-year programme plan under the Challenge Fund. During the course of this meeting, the partners discussed various Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) affecting trade among members of the SAARC region. Through this proposed fund, the Foundation challenged these groups to develop and implement, individually or jointly, initiatives that demonstrate concrete initial results in reducing or eliminating NTBs. In due course the study on 'Non-Tariff Barriers under the Free Trade Agreement: A study of India and Sri Lanka' was assigned to the Centre for Economic Studies and

Policy at the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

The resulting report has received guidance from stakeholders and external experts in both India and Sri Lanka. It incorporates their feedback and perspectives and presents the key findings and other deliverables. The study illustrates the existing imbalance in trade scenario between India and Sri Lanka under the Free Trade Agreement regime with the help of secondary dataset. Subsequently, the report demonstrates the importance of understanding the role of logistics support in trade. It asserts that poor logistics support may increase transaction cost and hence strengthen NTBs. It begins with describing logistics processes and then moves on to discuss NTBs existing within the



fabric of such processes. It is followed by the illustration of ongoing debates on how to identify NTBs and presents case studies in a manner that throw light to the problem of NTBs. Finally, the study comes up with a set of recommendations that addresses both policy and process related barriers.

The premise of the study was based on the wisdom that while move towards bilateralism between India and Sri Lanka began as early as 1975 it was only after the signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) – the first ever bilateral FTA in South Asia — there was improvement in economic prosperity of both the countries through better trade relationship. While there have been positive developments in trade due to the signing of the ISFTA; the full benefit of it has not been realized. 65% of Sri Lankan exports to India are under the FTA route while only 13% of Indian exports to Sri Lanka fall under this. This is due to the fact that while specific trade barriers have been lowered over the years, non-tariff barriers are on the rise. This prevents seamless and free trade from taking place among countries, in turn affecting the growth prospects. Hence, to focus on NTBs arising between India and Sri Lanka and find out a scientific way forward to get better benefit from the decade-old ISFTA is a crucial policy issue for both the countries.

As a part of economic analysis of various bilateral trade agreement policies, using structured data from WITS as well as unstructured data obtained through consultation with stakeholders in various cities the study reveals how costs of products traded increase from production to

distribution as they move through the supply chain. In order to understand the supply chain, cross border economic activities which involve logistics support have been described both in terms of exports and import process. It illustrates how the export and import logistics procedure takes place in major ports of India. Gaps where NTBs take shelter and hence slow down the completion of a supply chain activity have also been focused upon.

Through primary survey in India and Sri Lanka, an attempt is made to develop an inventory of NTBs for each country. The methodology followed included the following steps (i) Exploratory Research (ii) Expert Consultation (iii) Primary Survey including qualitative and quantitative interviews (iv) Main Field survey in India and Sri Lanka. The structure of the inventory that the study team has developed is classified under broad heads — Contingent Measures, Import Policy Barriers, Ethical Issues, General Barriers that impede trade and NTBs not originating from NTMs – making it much easier to comprehend for readers. Case studies highlighting each NTB have also been included.

The major recommendations made by the study include harmonising TBT/SPS standards; creating a grievance cell for regular interactions between the key government officials and trade bodies on NTM issues, standardizing operation procedures, strengthening port infrastructure and trading in INR or LKR at a commonly decided rate as a prerequisite for reaching regional economic integration.

## Monitoring of SSA in Karnataka

— Dr K S Umamani, Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Indrajit Bairagya

This monitoring work was carried out from October 2013 to March 2015. The task began with the selection and training of the personnel required to carry out data collection. Fifteen districts were

monitored during this period: Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Raichur, Davanagere, Bidar, Kolar, Chikballapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Kodagu, Tumkur, Belgaum, Shivamogga and Udupi. The



survey was carried out in three rounds. A sample of 40 schools from each of the district were monitored. The analysis of the data was carried out for all the 15 districts and the reports were submitted to the State office and MHRD. The following are the salient observations and findings:

**Access:** All the schools have good physical access as a majority of the enrolled children belong to habitations where schools are located. Many parents wish to admit their children to schools away from their habitation as they consider those schools as academically successful and popular. Some children walk long distances of 3-5 km.

Most of the schools have sufficient number of class rooms. The average student-class room ratio in most of the sampled schools is favourably inclined with a few exceptions. The text-books are supplied prior to reopening of schools in most cases with a few instances of delay and backlog. All the schools have blackboards but their quality in some schools is either average or poor. While libraries with newspapers and collection of books prevail in most of the schools, only some schools have play grounds. Most of the schools have water source on the premises. All the schools have provision for separate toilets for boys, girls and teachers.

**Enabling condition:** The quality of school education primarily depends upon teachers, their training and the required grants. Although the Department makes efforts to appoint teachers in all schools and for all subjects, there have been some vacancies in all districts. It is observed that there are in-service and annual training programmes for teachers to achieve quality. All the schools get annual grants and special grants on the basis of allotment.

The study also monitored the nature of teaching and prevalence of constructive approach in the day-to-day teaching. It was found that a majority of the teachers are not conceptually clear

about constructive approach. However, most of the teachers consciously use child-centred approach. The class-room observation indicates that there are attempts to provide autonomy to the learners and to seek their participation.

**Computer-Aided Learning:** Teaching has been modernized by equipping schools with computers and CAL resource material in a phased manner. One of the ways has been by providing grants through SSA scheme and other sources. It is found that many schools are acquiring and using computers to support teaching-learning process. Many teachers have also been trained in using CAL resources.

**Girls' Education:** The task of promoting girls education has been one of the priority areas since Independence. The SSA has pursued this goal rigorously. It is observed that all the districts have recorded higher ratio of enrolment of girls than that of boys. This trend is partly due to the fact that a majority of the parents consider admitting boys to English medium schools and girls to Government Kannada medium schools which do not demand any financial commitment. Among the sampled schools, KGBVs have been monitored to examine their contribution to improve girls' education.

**Infrastructure:** In order to improve the quality of Primary education, attempts have been made to strengthen infrastructure and develop school campuses. Funds have been allotted to select schools to build class rooms, kitchen for mid-day meal, toilets and other requirements. All the districts have been availing this benefit.

The participation of SMC and its members is advocated for the progress of schools. All the schools are officially expected to constitute committees of parents of the children. This is considered a crucial measure in ensuring community participation and involvement of the community.





## **Project Reports under Final Revision**

1. **Tariff Fixation for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project** (Dr Barun Deb Pal and Ms B P Vani)
2. **Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Few Case Studies of Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev & Ms B P Vani)
3. **District Human Development Report for Davanagere** (Prof N Sivanna)
4. **Status of Environmental Education (EE) at School Level – A Case Study of Schools in Ward 162, Girinagar, Bangalore City** (Dr K S Umamani)
5. **Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
6. **Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes** (Prof S N Sangita)
7. **Governance: Theoretical and Empirical Issues** (Prof Siddharth Swaminathan)
8. **Evaluation Programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority** (Dr I Maruthi)
9. **Accounting for Urban Ecosystem Services: A Case Study of Bangalore** (Dr M Balasubramanian)

## Research Projects in Progress

1. **Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages** (Prof P G Chengappa)  
Date of Commencement : May 2011  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
2. **Agricultural Indicators** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof M J Bhende)  
Date of Commencement : April 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
3. **Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India** (Prof P G Chengappa)  
Date of Commencement : July 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2016
4. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : July 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
5. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr Komol Singha)  
Date of Commencement : July 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
6. **Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income: A Case Study in Karnataka** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2015
7. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil Test Basis by Farmers in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2015
8. **Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : Aug 2015
9. **Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
10. **The Relationship between Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices, Export Prices and Prices Realised by the Farmers** (Dr Parmod Kumar and Dr K B Ramappa)  
Date of Commencement : July 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2015
11. **Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr K B Ramappa)  
Date of Commencement : July 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2015



12. **India-Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : Oct. 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
13. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement : June 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
14. **Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement : July 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2015
15. **District Human Development Report of Ramanagara** (Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement : Feb 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
16. **District Human Development Report of Chikballapura** (Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement : Jan. 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
17. **Decentralization and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement : Dec. 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
18. **Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change: A Bottom Up Approach to Simulate the Climate Change Impacts in Two Sensitive Ecological Regions (Biodiversity Hotspots of India)** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S Rao, Botany Dept, Delhi Univ. and Prof K V Raju)  
Date of Commencement : Jan. 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
19. **Towards Improving Urban Sanitation Management and Performance in Bangalore – Understanding the Performance and Benefits of Constructing Private Toilets under INFOSYS Foundation** (Dr S Manasi and Prof Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement : May 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
20. **Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement : Oct. 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
21. **Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance: An Appraisal in the context of India's select SEZs** (Dr Malini L Tantri)  
Date of Commencement : March 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
22. **Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimates of Economic Demand, Public Cost and Financing Options** (Prof M R Narayana)  
Date of Commencement : Nov. 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2015
23. **Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study** (Dr Krishna Raj)  
Date of Commencement : Oct. 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
24. **Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : Nov. 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : Dec. 2015
25. **Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

- Date of Commencement : Oct. 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
26. **Financial Inclusion in Rural Area: Impact of Policies (A Case Study of Karnataka)** (Dr Veerashekharaappa)  
Date of Commencement : Oct 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2015
27. **Monitoring of SSA-RTE in Karnataka Period: November 2014 to March 2015** (Dr K S Umamani, Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement : Sept 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
28. **Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : March 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
29. **Globalization, Democratic Politics and Inclusive Governance: Experiences from India** (Prof S N Sangita)  
Date of Commencement : June 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
30. **Work and Workers in the New Service Economy** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : Oct 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
31. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
32. **A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
33. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health seeking Behavior of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement : Dec 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2015
34. **Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)  
Date of Commencement : June 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
35. **Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)  
Date of Commencement : April 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
36. **Assessing Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) data at the district level on a regular basis for facilitating updating exercise of National Population Register (NPR)** (Prof K S James, Dr P M Kulkarni of JNU, New Delhi)  
Date of Commencement : May 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
37. **Family Planning and Women's work Participation in India** (Dr T N Bhat)  
Date of Commencement : Oct 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : Aug 2015
38. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India – Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr T N Bhat)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
39. **Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)





- Date of Commencement : Jan 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
40. **Migrant's Suitcase: Examining the Flow of Norms, Identity and Social Capital between India and Netherlands** (Prof K S James)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
41. **Spatial Inequality of Urban Growth in Karnataka: Trends, Levels and Implications** (Dr C M Lakshmana)  
Date of Commencement : Feb 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
42. **PIP Monitoring in 12 Districts of Karnataka and Jharkhand** (K S James and All PRC Staff)  
Date of Commencement : July 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
43. **Bangalore City Surveys-2** (Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement : July 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
44. **Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor: A Study of Bangalore City** (Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement : Sept 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
45. **A Study on Female Street Vendors in Bangalore City** (Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr K C Channamma)  
Date of Commencement : Aug 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
46. **Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs)** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : March 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : Sept 2016 (18 months)
47. **Status Paper on Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : March 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
48. **Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : April 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2016
49. **Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)  
Date of Commencement : April 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2018
50. **Prioritizing Climate Smart Technologies in Madhya Pradesh** (Dr Barun Deb Pal)  
Date of Commencement : March 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
51. **Status of Transgenders in Karnataka** (Dr Anand Inbanathan, Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement : March 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
52. **Gender and Life Vulnerability: Study of Women Health from Gender Perspective** (Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr K C Channamma)  
Date of Commencement : Jan 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : Jan 2016
53. **WHO-Sage India Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health in India – Wave 2 2015 for the State of Karnataka** (Dr C M Lakshmana)  
Date of Commencement : Feb 2015  
Expected Date of Completion : July 2015

## 5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

#### 1. Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research

The Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) is an inter-disciplinary social science research approach, being offered by ISEC. This course is partially supported by the SRTT fund of ISEC for capacity building and the remaining financial requirement is met by charging a nominal fee to the participants. This year, 22 participants took part in the course conducted during May 12-23, 2014, at ISEC campus. They hailed from India and abroad and belonged to different disciplines, like Geography, Social Work, Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Literature and Statistics. Resource persons from ISEC, Indian Institute of Science, Karnataka State Planning Board, and Christ University, Bangalore, delivered lectures on practical and theoretical approaches of social science research. The training classes included topics on various approaches to social science research, qualitative and quantitative methods and hands-on experience of SPSS and Stata software. The training course was coordinated by Dr Sobin George with support from Mr Khalil Musa Shah.

#### 2. Orientation to IAS Probationers

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) of ISEC organized a two-day training programme on May 23-24, 2014 for the IAS Probationers of the Karnataka Cadre. The theme of the training programme was, 'Karnataka: Society, Economy and Polity'. The programme aims to orient the fresh recruits to the Indian Administrative Services to development concerns

of Karnataka. As a part of the training programme, eminent resource persons – both academics and former civil servants – were invited to deliver lectures. In all there were eight technical sessions discussing various important aspects of Karnataka's economy, society and polity in addition to the inaugural and concluding sessions. This programme was sponsored by the Department of Personnel Administration and Reforms (DP & AR), Government of Karnataka, and was coordinated by Dr K Gayithri of CESP.

#### 3. 12<sup>th</sup> Prof L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture

The 12<sup>th</sup> Prof Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof Ramesh Chand, Director, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) of ICAR, on the topic, 'Agricultural Growth, Farmers' Income and Nutrition Security: Linkages and Challenges', at ISEC on July 1, 2014.

Prof Chand stated that since the mid-1990s, Indian agriculture had moved through two distinct phases: the period from mid-1990s to mid-2000s witnessed slowdown of agriculture growth from above 3.5 per cent to below 2 per cent; that trend was followed by a sharp turnaround in 2005-06 which took agriculture back to above 3.5% growth. He emphasized the fact that the most important factor for the improved performance of agriculture post-2004-05, had been the increase in the prices received by farmers. This was a result of hike given to MSP, increase in foodgrain procurement, increase in global agricultural prices and strong domestic demand for food. The favourable prices



induced farmers to use better seed, apply higher doses of inputs, take better care of crops and livestock, and adopt improved technology and methods of production. This process was further aided by liberal supply of institutional credit and irrigation expansion. Slowdown of agriculture growth and its recovery in response to changes in price and non-price factors clearly established that Indian farmers responded rather strongly to various types of incentives. This recovery refuted to some extent the argument that the interest in farming was diminishing. He observed that the interest of farmers in agriculture depended on profitability from farming.

Prof Chand also pointed out that in spite of having the same set of national policies and macro environment, some states achieved more than 5 per cent growth while some could not grow even at 3 per cent. Low growth states, particularly Uttar Pradesh and Odisha, could learn a lot from the experience of states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. He emphasized that to maintain the high growth tempo, ways and means had to be devised to sustain profitability incentive. He pointed out that agricultural marketing had not moved to the next stage of development. Agricultural development strategy should be expanded to bring marketing in its fold to improve competition, reduce inefficiency and harness market innovations. This should enable farmers to get better prices and higher share in prices paid by end users without adding to inflation. Without this, it would be very difficult to sustain the agricultural achievements of the last decade in the coming years. He also expressed concern that growth in food production was not being reflected in improvement in nutrition measured by dietary energy intake. He emphasized that to ensure adequate nutrition consistent with preference of Indian consumers, the intake of livestock products like dairy products, eggs and meat should be increased and this may require change in strategy of agricultural production and distribution being followed in the country.

#### **4. ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface'**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) and the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) of ISEC in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' during July 6-August 2, 2014, for post-graduate students from Nordic countries – Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland.

This year, 10 students participated in the course, which ISEC has been organizing since 2006. They were introduced to issues related to environment, environment-nature-economy interface, human well-being, sustainable development, natural resource management, environmental movements, environmental law, urban environment and cultural perspective of environmental conservation etc. Field trips were organized to Biligiriranga Hills in the Western Ghats, Jadigenahalli Grama Panchayat and Ward 128 of Bangalore city for practical field experience and exposure to various environmental concerns.

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

Dr S Manasi of CRUA and Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR coordinated the course.

#### **5. Training Programme for ISS Probationary Officers**

A two-week training programme in Applied Econometrics for the ISS probationers was organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) of ISEC during August 4-14, 2014 at



the Institute. The programme was sponsored by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation through National Statistical Systems Training Academy, Delhi. It was inaugurated by the then Director of ISEC, Prof B K Pattnaik, who also delivered the welcome address. Prof S Madheswaran addressed the gathering and talked about the role of Applied Econometrics in policy making.

A number of well-known econometricians from various parts of India attended the programme. The Valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Nityananda Sarkar of Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. The training programme was organised by Ms B P Vani and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev of CESP.

#### **6. Training Programme for Members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka**

By paving the way for the third level political structure in rural India, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act bestowed various development and non development responsibilities to rural local political institutions at the district, taluk and village level. Although seats have been reserved for those belonging to SC/ST community, many are not aware of their governance and administrative roles. A two-day training programme was, therefore, organized at ISEC for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats of Karnataka during August 20-21, 2014. The topics covered include the need for decentralization, leadership qualities, governance, roles and responsibilities, management of finances, planning and implementation of programmes/schemes. Participants have informed that they were able to understand issues relating to development and empowerment, and the need for active individual participation in various meetings and platforms. They felt that training should be organized soon after the elections, and on continuous basis. This programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu of CDD.

#### **7. Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme for SSTSS Students**

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) is an on-going programme of ISEC since January 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and the Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the programme receives financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The Programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity in social science subjects opted for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls studying at second-year PUC level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks, qualifies the top 35 students every year (25 and 10 students belong to both Bangalore University and Christ University) to avail Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship Distribution to these selected meritorious students of every batch two times a year-August and January. Altogether there are 105 students are benefiting by this novel programme.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, half-yearly scholarship distribution ceremony was organized at ISEC during August 23-24, 2014. Nodal officers from the colleges, parents of the students, visiting professors, faculty and members of ISEC attended the event. This programme was coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the CHRD.

#### **8. Dissemination Seminar of the Report on 'The Status of Elderly in Odisha'**

A one-day Dissemination Seminar of the Report on 'The Status of Elderly in Odisha' was held in collaboration with UNFPA state office, Bhubaneswar, on September 2, 2014. The seminar was inaugurated by Minister for Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha. There were three technical sessions in the final dissemination on the various aspects of the report. Around 150





representatives of the government, NGOs, civil society organizations and academic staff participated in the seminar. The seminar was coordinated by Dr T N Bhat of PRC.

#### **9. Workshop on Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka**

The project inception workshop on 'Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka' was organised at ISEC on September 17, 2014. The inception workshop was organised with the purpose of seeking suggestions from various stakeholders, subject experts and funding agency on the proposed project activities. More specifically, it was expected to get useful feedback on conceptualisation of Bhoochetana technology components, sampling method, study area, reference crops and impact indicators. The workshop was attended by 52 participants comprising eminent scientists from the University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad, Raichur), University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga, College of Horticulture, Kolar, senior officers from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, ICRISAT scientists and socio-economists from ISEC.

The discussion in the inception workshop was organised in two technical sessions. In the inaugural session, a presentation about the strategies and progress of the Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka was made by the Department of Agriculture. The first technical session focused on the overview of the proposed study including the Terms of Reference and conceptualisation of the programme. The second technical session focused on the sampling method, study area and selection of crops, and impact indicators. Suggestions on these aspects were sought from the participants while making presentation by the project team. This project is funded by the ICRISAT, Hyderabad, and is carried out by Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr Ramappa K B of the ADRTC.

#### **10. Workshop on District Human Development Report of Chikkaballapura Zilla Panchayat**

The Karnataka Government has initiated preparation of District Human Development Report (DHDR) for all the districts of the state. The main objective of this exercise is to measure human development at the sub-district level. This initiative at the taluk level is first of its kind in the entire country. In the light of this, the Zilla Panchayat of Chikkaballapur District earnestly started preparation of DHDR by co-opting ISEC as lead Agency. Of the various processes in the preparation of DHDR conducting workshops at various levels is one. The Workshop on District Human Development Report - Chikkaballapur was organised on September 20, 2014 at Zilla Panchayat, Chikkaballapur. The main objective of the workshop was to disseminate the information on the importance of measuring human development. Deliberations in the workshop centred on various parameters, indicators adopted for measuring human development, the regional variations/problems in the human development issues, the selection of four small area studies etc. The participants included the President and members of Zilla Panchayat, district level officials, the citizens, media persons, members of non-governmental organisations and the students of Degree Colleges. Dr M Devendra Babu of CDD coordinated the workshop.

#### **11. National Seminar on 'Women Empowerment - A Strategy for Development'**

Centre for Women's and Gender Studies of the Institute for Social and Economic Change has organized a two-day National Seminar on 'Women Empowerment- A Strategy for Development' at ISEC in collaboration with ICSSR, New Delhi. The seminar was conducted on October 13-14, 2014. For the seminar 33 research papers were selected for presentation, of which 26 papers were presented in five technical sessions. In addition, a plenary session was also organized on October 13 when

well-known gender experts in the country presented their views on the subject. The seminar was coordinated by Prof. R Mutharayappa and Dr. K C Channamma of the CWGS.

## **12. International Seminar on Global Issues of Population, Development and Environment**

The main objective of the seminar held during October 27-28, 2014 was to bring together international scholars on a platform to discuss the complex issues of population, development and environment and offer solutions to the present-day challenges. Out of the 120 papers received, about 40 papers were considered for presentation in the seminar. The seminar comprised two plenary sessions and 9 technical sessions. The sub-themes of the seminar included: (i) Development versus Environment, (ii) Economic growth, Energy use and Environment (iii) Urbanisation, Migration and Environment (iv) Environment and Health (v) Population, Poverty and Environment and (vi) Environment Policy and Programmes. Dr Vinod Mishra, Chief, Policy, UN Population Division, New York, Dr Ranjan Piyadas from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, were the key speakers at the seminar. Papers were presented by scholars from International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Tata Institute for Social Sciences, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, Gujarat Institute of Development (GID), Ahmedabad, the University of Hyderabad, the Institute of Technology, Madras, and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

Dr Vinod Mishra from UN Population Division, New York; Prof. Bhangat, IIPS Mumbai; Dr T V Ramachandra, IISc, Bangalore; Dr Aparajita, Co-ordinator for Population and Environment, Ministry of Environment; Dr. Nellajan Pandey from Population Council, New Delhi; and Prof. Suman Kapur from Hyderabad delivered lectures in the plenary session. The seminar was coordinated by Dr C M Lakshmana of the PRC.

## **13. Workshop on National Innovation Survey Report 2014**

A brain-storming workshop on National Innovation Survey Report 2014 was organized by the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy on November 5, 2014. The workshop was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi. The objective of the workshop was to disseminate the methodology and findings of the National Innovation Survey Report and obtain feedback of key stake-holders. Industry representatives, academicians from reputed institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Management and Central Food Technological Research Institute, representatives from industry/ trade associations, research scholars and government representatives were invited to participate. The report presentation by Dr Praveen Arora, Head, NSTMIS, Department of Science and Technology, was followed by informed discussion. The workshop was coordinated by Prof K Gayithri of CESP.

## **14. International Seminar on Green Economy and Sustainable Development**

An International Seminar on 'Green Economy and Sustainable Development' was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, during November 6-7, 2014 in collaboration with the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The two-day seminar broadly focused on issues related to inclusive green growth, institutional innovations, environmental policy and implications for employment generation and poverty reduction in India and China. Many academicians, government officials, international policy advisors, strategic analysts and research scholars attended the seminar.

The discussion in the seminar was organised under six technical sessions: institutional aspects of sustainable development; trade, environment and sustainable development; employment,



poverty and sustainable development; political economy and environmental governance; ecosystem services; and environmental degradation. A noted political scientist and China specialist Professor Manoranjan Mohanty delivered the inaugural address, while a well-known energy specialist Dr. Sudha Mahalingam presented the keynote address. Former Ambassador Saurabh Kumar delivered the valedictory address. Nineteen papers were presented in the technical sessions, which were chaired by eminent researchers and policy advisors. Chinese participants from SASS included Prof Yang Gang, Mr Chai Jianfeng, Mr Wu Jianqiang, Ms Ji Mengxue, Ms Jing Guangyi, Ms Zhang Ting, Ms Xing Xiaofeng and Ms Gan Tingyu.

### **15. Census Data Dissemination Workshop**

A workshop to disseminate the data released from the Census of India from time to time was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, on December 1, 2014. This was a collaborative workshop between Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, and ISEC on the advice of the Office of the Registrar-General of India and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, with funding from UNDP, Delhi. The workshop aimed at encouraging use of census data among young scholars and researchers.

The inaugural session was chaired by Prof. G Thimmaiah, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, and Prof G Giridhar, formerly with UNFPA, delivered the keynote address. Mr A K Samal from the Office of the Registrar-General of India and Census Commissioner, explained the purpose of the seminar and shared the information on the census data released so far. Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik, the then Director of ISEC, welcomed the delegates. Sri N Manjini, Joint Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, delivered the vote of thanks. Altogether, there were 200 participants from various walks of life, including researchers, senior bureaucrats, government officials and young scholars and students. The

media also actively participated in the workshop.

The papers presented by young scholars and researchers were evaluated by a team consisting of Prof. G Giridhar, Prof Padma Sarangapani and Prof K N M Raju. Three best papers were selected for awards of ' 50,000, ' 40,000 and ' 30,000 each. The first prize was given to Nidhi Menon, Nisha Joseph and Reshma K for the paper, 'Association of Literacy and Work Participation among Women on Total Fertility in India: a Census Dissemination Study'. The second prize was given to Angan Sengupta for the paper, 'Higher Educational Attainment is going to Hold the Key for a Better Realization of Demographic Dividend of India'. The third prize went to Medha Bhattacharjee for her paper, 'The Contradictory Nature of Prenatal Ultrasound Technology and its Effects on Indian Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) in Rural and Urban Areas'.

The valedictory session was chaired by Dr H Sashidhar.

### **16. International Training Workshop on Demographic Computation Series -2: Multistate Population Projection in Excel and R**

An eight-day International Training Workshop on 'Demographic Computation Series-2: Multistate Population Projection in Excel and R' was organised by PRC, ISEC, during November 24-December 2, 2014. This was a collaborative workshop between International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria, and Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi. The purpose of the workshop was to enhance the demographic computation skills among the PhD scholars and young researchers working in the area of population studies. Around 20 participants were selected for the workshop. The training workshop included both theoretical and practical sessions. Dr Samir K C, Mr Erich Striessnig of the World Population Program at IIASA and Prof. K S James of the PRC coordinated the workshop. Certificates were distributed to all the participants.



## 17. Workshop on Socio-economic Assessment of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)

As a part of the project on 'Socio Economic Assessment of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) in India' undertaken by the ADRT Centre, ISEC, a two-day workshop was organized in collaboration with the Research and Information System (RIS) who are executing the project on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, during December 11-12, 2014. Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) relates to taking into account the socio-economic considerations arising from the trans-boundary movement and the impact of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This component will also allow the biosafety regulatory system to address concerns raised from time-to-time by various stakeholders on socio-economic impact of LMOs for agriculture

In India, the guidelines and methodologies for socio-economic evaluation of LMOs for release for cultivation and entry into the food chain of animals / humans have not been developed and tested so far. Many countries have implemented incorporating socio-economic aspects in different ways for evaluation of LMO products from modern scientific research and development. In this backdrop, the main objective of the workshop was to develop a framework for socio-economic assessment of LMOs in the country. As such, the socio-economic issues and methodologies for assessment of LMOs were deliberated at the workshop.

Representatives from RIS, five partner institutions, including the ISEC project team (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Elumalai Kannan) and other experts participated in the workshop.

## 18. International Training Programme on 'Inclusive Banking for Rural and Agricultural Development'

Inclusive growth as a development strategy has gained prominence as it allows all members of

a society to participate in and contribute to the growth process on an equal basis regardless of their individual circumstances. Banks and others financial institutions are expected to mitigate the supply-side factors that prevent poor and disadvantaged social groups from gaining access to the financial system. These factors include lack of awareness, unaffordable products, high transaction costs, and inconvenient, inflexible, non-customized and of low-quality financial products. This training programme, jointly organized with CICTAB and NIBM during January 5-8, 2015, aimed to discuss factors that come in the way of financial inclusion and equip the participants from SAARC countries to address these issues in their banking operations. The objectives of the programme are to: i) discuss the need for inclusive banking in rural and agricultural development; ii) build awareness about the business potential and banking innovations at the bottom of the pyramid; iii) appreciate and evaluate the need and use of technology in inclusive banking and development; and iv) provide the inputs for innovative lending strategies for rural and agricultural lending for inclusive banking. The training programme was organized by Prof D Rajasekhar of the CDD and Dr Veerashekarappa of the CESP.

## 19. Founders' Day

The Founders' Day of ISEC was celebrated on January 20, 2015. Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairperson, BoG, ISEC, and Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik, the then Director of ISEC, garlanded the Dr V K R V Rao statue. Prof Pattnaik and Mr S Rajanna, the seniormost staff member working since inception of the Institute, jointly cut the Anniversary cake. The participants included, among others, distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, staff and students of the Institute.

The following activities were held on the occasion:

a) Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes





were given away to : (i) Mr Dhananjaya K (Economics), (ii) Mr Vikas Maniar (Non-Economics [Education]); (b) As many as **11 books** authored / co-authored by the faculty of ISEC were released; (c) Prizes were given away to the winners / runners-up in various **sports events** held to mark the occasion; (d) Some of the PhD students, the staff of ISEC and their families performed various **cultural programmes** during the day.

## **20. International Seminar on 'Natural Resource and National Accounts in South Asia'**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) organised a two-day international seminar on 'Natural Resource and National Accounts in South Asia' on February 5-6, 2015, funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka. Delegates from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India representing the national and state governments, NGOs, universities and research institutions attended the seminar. In all, 35 papers were presented in the seminar. The seminar intended to share knowledge on green accounting in the context of natural resource and national well-being, and effective development delivery and results.

After welcome remarks by the organisers and a government representative, a technical presentation was made by Prof M N Murty, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, which covered the theories of economic growth, environment and well-being. There were parallel presentations in the first theme of the seminar, which focused on 'green accounting initiative in South Asia'. The paper by Dr Mahfuz Kabir tried to undertake green accounting of three subsoil resources for Bangladesh. Another paper by Athula Senaratne tried to review the experience gained through the efforts put in by Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MERE) of Sri Lanka for initiating a green accounting system. Dr Sharachchandra Lele brought out the challenges in assessment of full value or contribution of

ecosystems to societal well-being; specifically maintaining what can be monetised and what not. This paper illustrates these issues with the help of empirical work from BR Hills of Karnataka and three forest regimes in Odisha. An analysis was attempted as to how monetization crept into and security and well-being took a backseat in ecosystem service evaluation.

The second theme of the seminar was 'economics of climate change', having three parallel sessions where 10 papers were presented. The first sub-theme was the impact of ground water irrigation in the light of climate change. The third theme of the seminar was 'economic value of ecosystem and biodiversity'. Three important papers were presented in this session. The first paper has presented about recent 'Inclusive Wealth Report' which highlights the importance of forests as a major component of a nations' total wealth by chapter contributors. The fourth theme of the seminar was 'non-market valuation'. Three papers were presented that dealt with the role of Environmental Fiscal Instruments (EFIs) in internalising externalities and economic valuation of non-market eco-services, such as canal water irrigation and wastewater treatment and its reuse and willingness to pay (WTP) for them. The fifth theme of the seminar was 'forest management, minerals, water and other resources service'. A parallel session was chaired by Dr Mahfuz Kabir. The paper titled 'Mangrove Forests – A Theoretical Approach' was an attempt to provide a theoretical background to the economy-ecology linkages in the mangrove forest area and tries to capture the role of these forests in terms of economic linkages and the protection services they offer.

The Valedictory session was semi-technical where concluding remarks were made by Prof G Thimmaiah, BOG, ISEC; Prof M R Narayana, Director in Charge, ISEC; Prof S Madheswaran, Smt. Bidisha Choudhary, Member-Secretary, State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, and Dr Balasubramanian. Two technical presentations were made. The first was by Smt Ritu Kakkar,

Director of EMPRI, on valuation of environmental and ecosystem services in Karnataka. However, the results shown in the presentation were contested by many on technical ground. The other presentation was made by Prof Gopal Kadekodi on the environmentally adjusted national accounting and well-being.

The collected papers shall soon be published in a book form. Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor of the CEENR, organised the seminar.

## **21. International Seminar on 'Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts'**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of ISEC, in association with School of Geosciences, the University of Sydney, organized an international seminar on 'Climate Change and Food Security – the Global and Indian Contexts' at ISEC, Bangalore, on February 18, 2015. Climate change is the largest environmental threat facing the world today. There is incontrovertible evidence that global temperatures have increased during the past century, and that the role of humans (anthropogenic forcing) is centrally implicated in this. The impacts of climate change are many, including rises in average sea levels, localised variations in temperature and rainfall, and potentially increased propensity for weather-related disasters like hurricanes, droughts and floods. The study of climate change is extensive in nature, looking at each component individually and then as a complete unit. It involves specialists from across the natural and social sciences. In recent years, considerable attention has been given to the implications of climate change for global food security. The 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), released in 2014, concluded that global food security would be dramatically affected by climate change. In accordance with FAO definitions, the IPCC considers food security to include four dimensions - food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food systems stability. Also, it needs to be taken into account that the food

system by itself is a major contributor of Green House Gases, and hence, reforming the global food system needs to be a major plank of climate change mitigation. The impact of climate change on food security will be felt at global, national and local scales. Vulnerable people and communities are at the frontline of these threats, and India faces major impacts including potential changes to the timing and strength of monsoons, retreat of Himalayan glaciers and sea-level rise. India is also vulnerable to the way climate change may affect neighbouring countries. Bangladesh is widely recognised as one of the world's most vulnerable nations to climate change, and climate migrants/refugees may seek to relocate to India, which may aggravate geopolitical tensions. The aim of the international seminar was to enhance our information base about the threats India is facing and its adaptive potential. The seminar especially focused on encouraging presentations from researchers engaged with vulnerable populations and how they assess and respond to their rapidly changing climate contexts. Prof Bill Pritchard from the University of Sydney, Australia, delivered the keynote address on 'Global Context of Climate Change and Food Security'.

During the seminar, 40 research papers were presented in 6 technical sessions under various themes *viz.*, Agriculture, food security and climate change; Integrated approaches to food security; Impact of climate change on food security; Urban food security and climate change; Traditional crops: A solution to sustainable agriculture; Food security, Risk Management and Climate change; Building resilience in farmers to increase agricultural productivity; Adaptive measures and strategies to ensure food security; Land use change and flow of ecosystem services; RS GIS in understanding landscape dynamics. Eminent researchers from Australia, Germany, United Kingdom (UK) and India presented their research findings from micro and macro levels in the perspective of developing and developed countries. There were researchers from international and national organizations and



diplomats from government agencies working on climate change related issues who took part in the conference. In the long term, we expect to exchange the scientific and technical know-how between countries through the researchers to facilitate advance studies on Climate Change and food security. The financial support from the University of Sydney in organizing the international seminar is thankfully acknowledged. Professor Sunil Nautial of the CEENR coordinated the Conference.

## **22. Two-Day Meeting of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of Population Research Centres (PRCs)**

The meeting of the Annual Action Plan of the 18 Population Research Centres from all over the country for 2015-2016 was held on March 16-17, 2015 at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The meeting was jointly conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, and the Population Research Centre (PRC) of ISEC. Two delegates from each of the 18 PRCs; the MoHFW dignitaries Mr C R K Nair (Additional Director-General), Mr P C Cyriac (Deputy Director-General) Ms Navanita Gogoi (Director); and Prof M R Narayana, Director in Charge of ISEC, participated in the meeting. The main objective of the meeting was to review the progress of the approved research studies of each PRC during 2014-2015 and to discuss their annual action plans for 2015-2016.

On the first day of the meeting, Prof Narayana delivered the welcome address. In the context of the meeting, he emphasized on the national and global reputation of ISEC and its widespread engagement in data, policy and professional research and training in social sciences. The doctoral programme of ISEC currently enlists about 100 scholars in 10 different Centres of the institute. He whole-heartedly appreciated the ministry's constant encouragement. Mr Nair in his address expressed concern about the performance of the PRCs saying "planning alone is not sufficient... we should also ensure implementation of those plans".

In his presentation, Mr Cyriac pointed out that in 2014-2015, as many as 118 district reports for PIP monitoring (out of 213 allocated districts) were completed and 32 out of 114 outside studies were completed but 13 studies were not even initiated. He also explained the details of norms for man-months. Later, Ms Navanita Gogoi gave her presentation.

The meeting discussed the problems being faced and errors being committed by the PRCs while submitting the final reports. The issues of gratuity, release of the annual grants, issuing ID cards to PRC employees and development and updating of PRC websites also figured in the discussions. Dr C M Lakshmana of PRC was the local organizer of the meeting.



## Panel Discussions

**Economic Challenges before the New NDA Government** — The panelists were Dr Barun Deb Pal, Assistant Professor, CESP; Dr Malini L Tantri, Assistant Professor, CESP; Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, CHRD; and Dr Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC (July 25, 2014).

**Inflation, Monetary Policy and Financial Sector: The Challenges Ahead** — The panelists were Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP, ISEC, on 'Banking Sector and Financial Exclusion: The Challenges Ahead'; Prof T N Prakash Kammaradi, Chairman, Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission on 'Food Price Inflation and State Interventions'; and Prof Charan Singh, RBI Chair Professor, IIM, Bangalore, on 'Monetary Policy in

India – Some Contemporary Issues and Challenges' (August 25, 2014).

**Understanding the Indian Political System: A Tribute to Rajni Kothari (1928-2015)** — Panelists were Prof Sandeep Shastri, National Convenor, Lokniti Network and Pro Vice-Chancellor, Jain University, on 'Understanding the Political Experiment in New Democracies: Rajni Kothari's Contribution to the Narrative'; Prof Aparna Sundar, Faculty, Azim Premji University, on 'The Non-party Political Process and Emancipatory Democracy in India Today: Some reflections'; and Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, CPIGD, ISEC, on 'When Does a Text become a Classic?' (February 19, 2015).

## Lectures

### Fifth Raj Bhavan VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture

Professor Pratap Bhanu Mehta, President and Chief Executive, Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, delivered the Fifth Raj Bhavan VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Two Ideas of India' on May 29, 2014, at the Raj Bhavan, Bangalore. Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, the then Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society, presided.

### Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Shri Chiranjiv Singh, IAS (Retd), former Additional Chief Secretary and former Development Commissioner of Karnataka, Government of Karnataka, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on 'Cultural Significance of the Rajyotsava and Its Growth over the Years' on December 10, 2014, at the Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium of the Institute. Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided.

### Prof V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture -11

Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, delivered the Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture, 'On Inclusive Growth-Inequalities-Poverty Inter-Linkages' in commemoration of the 44<sup>th</sup> Founders' Day of the Institute on February 09, 2015, at Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium of ISEC.

Prof Thorat also distributed the Best Theses Awards on the occasion: Economics (Shri T R Satish Chandran Memorial Prize – Dr Sabyasachi Tripathi; Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Prize – Dr Amrita Ghatak), Sociology (Prof M N Srinivas Memorial Prize – Dr Santhosh R) and Political Science (Justice E S Venkataramaiah Memorial Prize in Public Administration – Dr K C Smitha).





## Seminars Presented by Visitors

**Two Examples from Classical General Equilibrium Analysis and their Implication** — Professor Anjan Mukherji, Professor Emeritus, JNU; Honorary Visiting Professor, NIPFP, New Delhi; and Country Director, IGC India-Bihar, Patna (June 25, 2014).

**Effects of Advertising on Consumer Buying Behaviour** — Mr Akwasi Ampofo, MA (Econometrics) student from the University of Madras, Chennai; Undergraduate in Economics from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana; currently an intern at the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC (June 30, 2014).

**Government Brahmin: Caste, the Educated Unemployed and the Reproduction of Inequalities** — Prof A R Vasavi, Social Anthropologist based in Bangalore, currently a Senior Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi (July 11, 2014).

**Global Flows in a Digital Age (Putting India into Context)** — Dr Susan Lund, Partner, McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), McKinsey's Business and Economics Research Arm, Washington, DC; Leads Research on Global Financial Markets, Labour Markets and the Macroeconomic Outlook (July 22, 2014).

**Informality: Comparing Chinese and Indian Labour Markets** — Professor Jeemol Unni, Professor and Director, Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand (August 4, 2014).

**Demand for Alcohol and Giffen Behaviour** — Dr Arjunan Subramanian, Reader in Economics, Business School, Glasgow; and Prof Parmod Kumar, Professor and Head, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (August 12, 2014).

**Why Behavioral Economics?** — Dr L Venkatachalam, Associate Professor of Economics, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai (October 10, 2014).

**A Quality of Growth Index: Evidence from Indian States** — Dr Saibal Ghosh, Assistant Advisor, Department of Economic Policy Research, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai (December 26, 2014).

**Strategic Network Formation involving Social Relations: Enmity and Friendship** — Dr Mainak Mazumder, Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur (January 9, 2015).

**Team Work as an Approach to Reduce Groundwater Extraction** — Professor Ernst-August Nuppenau, Chair of Agricultural and Environmental Policy, Justus Liebig University, Giessen, Germany (January 9, 2015).

**Planning for Smart Cities** — Dr Sudhir Krishna, IAS, former Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (February 11, 2015).

**Critical Health Literacy of Older Adults in Europe** — Dr Louise Meijering, Assistant Professor, Department of Demography, Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands (March 11, 2015).

**Distance of Technology Frontier, Human Capital & Economic Growth: A Theoretical & Cross-country Empirical Analysis** — Ms Sujata Basu, PhD Scholar, Centre for International Trade & Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University (March 19, 2015).

**Stress and Our Brain** — Dr R S Patil, MS (Surgery), SK Hospital, Bangalore (March 24, 2015).

## Seminars Presented by Faculty

**Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes** — Prof Satyanarayana Sangita, Professor and Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (October 9, 2014).

**Democratic Decentralisation: Gandhi's Vision and Indian Reality** — Prof M V Nadkarni, Honorary Visiting Professor; Prof N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, R K Hegde Chair; and Ms Lavanya Suresh, Doctoral Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (November 13, 2014).

**Reservation Wages & Benefits from Jobs: The Case of India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** — Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC, Bangalore (December 8, 2014).

**Challenging Modernity: On Not Being Europe's Other** — Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (December 26, 2014).

## Seminars by Students

**Urban Air Pollution and Environmental Burden of Disease with Special Reference to Bangalore City** — Mr D R Ravi, PhD scholar, CESP, ISEC (January 2, 2014).

**Capital Structure of Indian Manufacturing Sector: Nature, Determinants and Regulatory Changes** — Mr Kaushik Basu, CESP (June 9, 2014).

**Healthcare Utilisation and Financial Protection: The Role of Health Insurance** — Mr Amit Kumar Sahoo, CESP (June 11, 2014).

**Double Burden of Malnutrition in India: The Macro and Micro Perspectives** — Mr Angan Sengupta, PRC (June 17, 2014).

**Women's Life and Experience in Tea Plantations: A Study in West Bengal** — Ms

Priyanka Dutta, CSSCD (September 11, 2014).

**An Empirical Study on Measurement of Efficiency, Productivity and Competitiveness of Small-Scale Industries in India** — Mr Avishek Chanda, CESP (September 17, 2014).

**Epidemiological Transition and State Health Expenditure: A Study in Kerala, India** — Mr Benson Thomas, PRC (September 23, 2014).

**Decentralisation, Governance and Forest Resource Management: A Study in the State of Tamil Nadu, India** — Ms Lavanya Suresh, CPIGD (December 11, 2014).

**Sustainability of India's Fiscal Policy: An Empirical Study** — Mr Krishanu Pradhan, CESP (December 11, 2014).

## Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 30<sup>th</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during June 9-18, 2014. In all, there were 62 presentations comprising 3 pre-submission seminars, 22 theme presentations and 37 progress seminars. Prof Jeevan Kumar, Prof R G Desai, Prof Somashekhar, Prof Bhargava, Prof M V Nadkarni and Prof M G Chandrakanth participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

The 31<sup>st</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during December 11-19, 2014. In all, there were 47 presentations comprising 2 pre-submission seminars, 29 progress seminars and 16 proposal seminars. Professors Abdul Aziz, M K Ramesh, M V Nadkarni and B S Bhargava participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.



## PhD Programme

About 270 applications were received for the 2014-15 PhD Programme, out of which 218 were called for the admission test. Of these, 125 appeared for the test; among them, 92 qualified for the Centre-level Interviews. Finally, 32 candidates were selected for the PhD Programme 2014-15 by the Selection Committee. The Inaugural ceremony

of the 2014-15 batch PhD Programme course work was organized on August 14, 2014 in which the Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, was the chief guest. He distributed the Pre-PhD Course Certificates to the successful students of the 2013-14 batch. The Course work for the 2014-15 batch students commenced from August 18, 2014.

## PhD Awarded

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

**Ms Kanchan Bharati:** Sociology – '*Surviving Spouses: A Sociological Study of Old Widows in Rural Haryana*'. (Dr K G Gayathri Devi)

**Ms S Yogeshwari:** Economics – '*Agrarian Change and Credit Market Functioning in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka*'. (Prof R S Deshpande)

**Mr Ravi D R:** Development Studies – '*Environmental Burden of Disease due to Urban Air Pollution with Special reference to Bangalore City*'. (Dr Krishna Raj)

**Ms Baishali Goswami:** Development Studies – '*Marriage Patterns in India: A Demographic Inquiry*'. (Prof K S James)

**Mr Avishek Chanda:** Economics – '*An Empirical Study on Measurement of Efficiency, Productivity and Competitiveness of Small-Scale Industries in India*'. (Prof M R Narayana)

## Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Mr Dhananjaya K (in Economics) and Mr Vikas Manir (in Education) for scoring

highest marks in the PhD course work during 2013-14.

## Academic Networks

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

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

## SRTT Support Activities

### Faculty/PhD students who participated in academic activities with Financial Assistance

1. Ms Subhashree Banerjee, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Ecosystem Services and Livelihood Systems: A Case Study from Odisha', in the Training Programme on Human Security and Humanitarian Response: Increasing Effectiveness and Accountability in the Age of Complex Emergence held at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, USA during June 7-21, 2014.
2. Ms Sumedha Bajar, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Infrastructure-Output Nexus: Regional Experience from India', in the Warwick Economic Growth Summer Workshop held at the University of Warwick Coventry, UK, during July 6-12, 2014.
3. Ms Pooja Thapa, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Tribal Development in Sikkim: A Sociological Study in Two Villages of the Lepchas and the Bhutias', in the Summer School on 'Transformation of Religion and Culture in Contemporary India' held at Groningen University, The Netherlands, during August 18-24, 2014.
4. Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, participated in the 5<sup>th</sup> Lindau meeting of the Winners of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economics Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel at Lindau, Germany, during August 19-23, 2014.
5. Mr Nagesha G, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Performance Analysis of National Highway Public-Private Partnership (PPP)', in the International Conference on Frontiers and Infrastructure Finance (ICFIF 2014) held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, during November 13-15, 2014.
6. Dr Barun Deb Pal, Assistant Professor, participated in the Science Tour about 'Modelling the Future – Understanding Global Challenges through Computer-Based Modelling and Simulations', in Germany from November 30 to December 6, 2014.

### SRTT Final Project Reports

- Ms Moumita Mukherjee: 'Exploring the Contextual Determinants of Under-nutrition under Climatic, Geographic and Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities: A Case Study of the Sundarbans'.
- Dr Vighneswara Swamy: 'Gender Dimension in Financial Inclusion: A Study on the Impact of Women Participation on the Economic Upliftment of Poor Households'.

### Collaboration Programmes

1. 'Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' was held during May 12- 23, 2014. Dr Sobin George, Assistant Professor, CSSCD, ISEC, conducted the course.
2. Social Science Talent Search Scheme: A Collaborative Programme of ISEC, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bangalore, was held during August 23-24, 2014. The ongoing SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, Assistant Professor, CHRD, ISEC.

### PhD Degree Award

1. Mr Avinandan Taron (Economics, 2006) worked on the thesis, 'Economic Valuation and Efficiency of Canal Water Use for Boro Cultivation: A Case Study of West Bengal'. He was awarded PhD degree in Economics by the University of Mysore (*vide* Notification No. Ex 9.5/PhD/AT/2008-09 dated: 11.03.2014). Prof K V Raju was his supervisor.





### **Publications - Monograph Series**

**Monograph 32:** *'Managing India's Forests: Village Communities, Panchayati Raj Institutions and the State'* by Dilip Kumar P J.

**Monograph 33:** *'Evaluation of Western Ghats Development Programmes (WGDP) and Policy*

*Recommendations: A Case Study from Karnataka'* by Sunil Nautiyal, S Manasi and M S Umesh Babu.

**Monograph 34:** *'Government Subsidies in Karnataka'* by K Gayithri (ed).

**Monograph 35:** *'Green Business for Greening Karnataka: A Study of Coir Industry'* by Krishna Raj.

## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### Books Published/Edited

*'Emerging Issues in Economic Development: A Contemporary Theoretical Perspective'*. Oxford University Press, ISBN: 0198099061, 9780198099062, June 2014, by Meenakshi Rajeev and Sugata Marjit.

*'Population Ageing in India'*. Cambridge University Press, ISBN-13: 978-1107073326, July 2014 by James K S, G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar and Moneer Alam.

*'Liberalization and Economic Performance of the Informal Sector: A Study of Indian Economy'*. London and New York: Routledge- Taylor & Francis Group, ISBN-10: 0415736277 | ISBN-13: 978-0415736275, October 2014, by Indrajit Bairagya.

*'Women Empowerment – Then and Now: A Social, Historical, Economic and Political Perspective'* (National Seminar Proceedings). Ramanagara: Ankanahalli Prakashana, October, 2014, by Mohan Das, M Lingaraju and R Nagesh.

*'GHG Emission and Economic Growth: A Computable General Equilibrium Model Based Analysis for India'*. New Delhi: Springer, India, ISBN-13: 978-81-322-1942-2, November 2014, by Barun Deb Pal, Vijay P Ojha, Sanjib Pohit and Joyashree Roy.

*'Reforming Cooperative Credit Structure in India for Financial Inclusion'*. Germany: University of Kassel, Germany in collaboration with Reiner Hampp Verlag, ISBN 978-3-86618-397-

1, December 2014, by Veerashekharappa, Meenakshi Rajeev and Soumitra Pramanik.

*'Women Empowerment: Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'*. Varanasi (UP): Nootan Publications, January 2015, by M Lingaraju, Mohan Das and Nagesh R.

*'Sabaleekaranada Haadiyalli Mahile'*. Varanasi (UP): Nootan Publications, January 2015, by M Lingaraju, Mohan Das and Sudhakara H. (Kannada).

*'Globalization and Sericulture in India'*. Mangalore: Mangalam Publications, January 2015, by Maruthi, I.

*'Socio-economic and Environmental Implications of Agricultural Residue Burning: A Case Study of Punjab, India'*. Springer, ISBN 978-81-322-2146-3, 2015, by Parmod Kumar, Surender Kumar and Laxmi Joshi.

*'Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty: A Comparative Analysis of India and China'*. Konark Publishers, ISBN: 9789322008413, 2015, by Elumalai Kannan, R S Deshpande, Guo Xiaoming and Yue Zhaomin.

*'Women's Empowerment - A Strategy for Development'*. New Delhi: Bookwell Publishers, ISBN: 978-93-80574-75-2, 2015, by Binay Kumar Pattnaik, R Mutharayappa and K C Channamma.



## ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is published by ISEC biannually, normally 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 2014-March 2015), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 15 No. 2 (July-December 2013) and Vo.16 No. 1 (January-June 2014). The issues together carried 8 articles, one Research Note, one Review Article, 10 book reviews and the 'Books at a Glance' feature (comprising 6 short reviews of books).

## ISEC Monographs Series

Dilip Kumar P J (April 2014). *Managing India's Forests: Village Communities, Panchayati Raj Institutions and the State*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 32**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change

Sunil Nautiyal, S Manasi and M S Umesh Babu (May 2014). *Evaluation of Western Ghats Development Programmes (WGDP) and Policy Recommendations: A Case Study from Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 33**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change

K Gayithri (October 2014). *Government Subsidies in Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 34**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change

Krishna Raj (November 2014). *Green Business for Greening Karnataka: A Study of Coir Industry*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 35**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change

## ISEC Working Papers

**Title : Healthcare Utilisation Behaviour in India: Socio-Economic Disparities and the Effect of Health Insurance**

**Author : Amit Kumar Sahoo and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 317**

The Working Paper examines issues such as inequality in healthcare utilisation, impoverishment due to increasing out-of-pocket (OOP) health expenditure, growing dependence on informal sources of healthcare and strengthening the role of insurance in India. Using the Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) 2004-05 and

employing Logit, Tobit and Multinomial Logit Models, the paper argues that insurance increases the probability of healthcare seeking behaviour. It is also found that insurance increases the probability of healthcare either in the private or in the public sector. However, people tend to use the private sector more than the public sector. However, in India the private sector is largely unregulated and very often it leads to unnecessary care and cost escalation. This calls for bringing in adequate regulatory mechanism to control the private sector to ensure the efficient functioning of the health insurance sector for the benefit of the insured people

**Title : Integrated Child Development Services in India – A Sub-National Review**

**Author : Jonathan Gangbar, Pavithra Rajan and K Gayithri**

**No. : 318**

The paper reveals that the financial provision for the ICDS programme by both Central and State authorities is disproportionate to the norms of the policy. Poorer regions with higher levels of malnutrition have received less funding as compared to the wealthier regions with better nutrition status over time. Although there have been marginal improvements in the nutritional status of ICDS beneficiaries over time, there seems to be an increasing gap in the nutrition status between wealthier and less affluent regions of the country. There is a need to further examine how well Central and State authorities are using their resources to achieve intended programme outputs and outcomes

**Title : The Infrastructure-Output Nexus: Regional Experience from India**

**Author : Sumedha Bajar**

**No. : 319**

Sumedha Bajar in her paper highlights the disparities in infrastructure availability existing in India in terms of per capita net State domestic product (PCNSDP) from 1981 to 2010. The paper argues that these disparities have increased over the years even though the initially poorer States have been growing at faster rate. Even though the poor States had poorly developed infrastructure as compared to the rich states there is evidence of increase in infrastructure growth in these states after the economic reforms of 1991. The panel data estimation reveals that physical infrastructure variables did not have a uniform influence on output. The relationship did not just differ for aggregate output and, secondary and tertiary sector outputs; there was a distinct difference in the impact infrastructure on the same sector for different time periods.

**Title : Uncertainty, Risk and Risk Mitigation: Field Experiences from Farm Sector in Karnataka**

**Author : Meenakshi Rajeev and B P Vani**

**No. : 320**

This paper examines the risks related to production, input and price drawing from a field survey conducted in Mandya, Chamaraajanagar and Haveri districts of Karnataka and the Situation Assessment Survey of farmers as part of the 59<sup>th</sup> round of NSSO. The paper highlights that the farmers of Karnataka in its entire agricultural regions face all the three major risks and this is a scenario that holds for the country as well. Availability of irrigation facilities however is a critical element that determines the outcome of a weather related crisis; however providence of this facility is rather poor in the state in spite of it being a dry region. Though risks are all pervasive mitigation strategies are rather weak for the agrarian community across the nation. Furthermore, risk mitigation strategies in terms of crop insurance are highly under developed across the country in general and also in the state.

**Title : Socio-Economic Disparities in Health-Seeking Behaviour, Health Expenditure and Sources of Finance in Orissa: Evidence from NSSO 2004-05**

**Author : Amit Kumar Sahoo and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 321**

The paper notes that even though various healthcare plans and programmes have been formulated and implemented by the Government of Orissa, the State's health indicators have not improved substantially. Using the NSSO data, the paper examines issues such as healthcare-seeking behaviour, healthcare burden and, most importantly, the sources of finance for healthcare expenditure across socio-economic groups in Orissa. It shows that the health-seeking behaviour of the people has been affected due to the





increasing cost of healthcare. Healthcare is not free any more due to the introduction of user fees, increasing privatisation of healthcare delivery and technological innovations in the diagnosis and treatment of ailments. As a result, out-of-pocket expenditure has increased enormously. It has affected the socially and economically disadvantaged groups the most. They have to borrow money, liquidate savings, sell valuable assets and even curtail expenditure on the education of their children in order to pay for expensive medical treatment.

**Title : Does Living Longer Mean Living Healthier? Exploring Disability-Free Life Expectancy in India**

**Author : M Benson Thomas, K S James and S Sulaja**

**No. : 322**

The Working Paper examines the quality of life of the elderly population in India, based on Disability-Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) rates. Drawing from the SRS mortality data and morbidity data given by NSSO, the paper highlights the higher rates of decline in DFLE in developed states of India with high life expectancy, indicating a considerable decline in the quality of life with improvement in life expectancy. Such reduction is much higher in the older ages. Females and urbanites experienced considerable decline in the quality of life as compared to males and rural people respectively, which leads to more years in morbidity in old age. The paper also highlights that chronic/degenerative diseases cause major losses in DFLE. Based on these findings the paper argues that mere increase in longevity does not mean a better life, especially in the older ages.

**Title : Child and Maternal Health and Nutrition in South Asia - Lesson for India**

**Author : Pavithra Rajan, Jonathan Gangbar and K Gayithri**

**No. : 323**

This paper highlights that South Asia has been characterized by its minimal progress in the areas of child and maternal health and nutrition in comparison to other regions in the world. The case of India is especially enigmatic as there has been a lack of improvement in its performance in this area since the 1990s. Furthermore, compared to other countries in South Asia such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal, India's progress towards the achievement of its Millennium Development Goals (1, 4 and 5 specifically) is quite concerning. Despite having their own "local" problems, Bangladesh and Nepal have achieved or nearly achieved many of their MDG targets of optimal maternal and child health and nutrition and Sri Lanka is already in its post-MDG phase. However, as far as India is concerned, the achievement of MDGs seems way off target. A major reason for the lack of progress in India could be attributed to issues of poor governance – lack of political will, divergence of effort, and the lack of a transparent dedicated health system that is pro-child and maternal health and nutrition.

**Title : Reflecting on the Role of Institutions in the Everyday Lives of Displaced Women: The Case of Ganga-Erosion in Malda, West Bengal**

**Author : Priyanka Dutta**

**No. : 324**

The paper by Priyanka Dutta offers a discussion on the role that local institutions can play to accommodate the gender concerns in processes like rehabilitation. Based on an ethnographic study of the women displaced by Ganga erosion in Malda district of West Bengal, the paper examines the role of local institutions in the everyday lives of these women. The main finding is that the degree of vulnerability of displaced women depends upon their institutional affiliations and hence any rehabilitation and resettlement policy should take into consideration the vitality of these institutions in its policy formulation. The paper highlights that the

importance given to various local institutions in the rehabilitation policies at present is inadequate.

**Title : Access of Bank Credit to Vulnerable Sections: A Case Study of Karnataka**

**Author : Veerashekharappa**

**No. : 325**

The paper maintains that during the last couple of decades, the credit from formal banking institutions has shown tremendous growth in volume and complexity, yet, a large segment of the population, especially the poor, is still excluded from the formal banking services, which led to income inequity. In India, in spite of the expansion of formal credit, large segments of the population, especially the poor, are excluded from the formal banking services. The performance of the entities created to support the excluded segments also not impressive, though many people have different opinions on this. Therefore, there is need to establish the relationship empirically and examine whether such institutions indeed provide credit support for improving household economy of excluded group as well as poor households of other groups.

**Title : Neighbourhood Development and Caste Distribution in Rural India**

**Author : Rajesh Raushan and R Mutharayappa**

**No. : 326**

This paper examines the level of neighbourhood development and their linkages with caste group disparity in rural India using IHDS: 2004-05 data. Employing factor analysis techniques, composite index of neighbourhood development, the paper shows that 27 per cent villages or neighbourhoods are highly developed, 52 per cent moderately and rest are poorly developed. Considering different components, respectively 27 percent, 19 per cent and 31 per cent villages have been found highly developed on communication & services, education and health

institutions. Caste group domination shows that a higher proportion of ST followed by SC people live in poorly developed neighbourhoods as against a higher proportion of other caste group people who live in highly developed neighbourhoods; and same has been the case for educational institutions but not so for health institutions. The Study supports the view that poor infrastructural development and lack of opportunity lead to inequality of outcomes in terms of human development. Hence, the prime focus of micro level planning and policy formulation centred on rural India should be concerned with neighbourhoods where concentration of poor people is more.

**Title : Assessment of India's Fiscal and External Sector Vulnerability: A Balance Sheet Approach**

**Author : Krishanu Pradhan**

**No. : 327**

The paper assesses India's fiscal and external sector vulnerability in the context of deterioration of major macroeconomic indicators in recent years. The analysis is based on the Balance Sheet Approach developed mainly by the IMF studies in analyzing the episodes of major fiscal, financial and external payment crisis in developing countries since late 1990s to early 2000. The present work assesses the vulnerability in India's fiscal and external sector by descriptive and comparative analyses of relevant indicators, and developing a composite vulnerability index consisting of the indicators under study. If the inability to smooth financeability of public debts, budgetary deficits and external sector financing needs as the indicators of fiscal and external sector vulnerability, India does not face risk of such threat at present and hence signify an absence of overall macroeconomic vulnerability than generally perceived.



**Title : Public-Private Partnership's Growth Empirics in India's Infrastructure Development**

**Author : Nagesha G and K Gayithri**

**No. : 328**

The paper analyses the trends and patterns of various infrastructure sectors and regional distribution of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) at global, national and sub-national levels to identify to what extent PPPs have been able to curb infrastructure deficit. The growth data reveals that there has been a sharp increase in the number of PPP projects, and that these have contributed immensely to enhance regional and sectoral infrastructure availability. The paper observes that the PPP projects under the national highway category are way ahead in time and cost-efficiency as compared to the non-PPP projects. However, these projects have tended to concentrate in certain sectors and regions. The reasons for this uneven growth of projects based on PPP in India relate largely to factors like differences in political will across national and sub-national governments in promotion of infrastructure PPP policies and lack of effective functioning of governments' various infrastructure executive departments including PPP nodal agencies for identifying, executing, coordinating various departments and in promotion of policies for hassle free and quick implementation and to redress the various differences.

**Title : Identifying the High-Linked Sectors for India: An Application of Import Adjusted Domestic Input-Output Matrix**

**Author : Tulika Bhattacharya and Meenakshi Rajeev**

**No. : 329**

In their paper, Tulika Bhattacharya and Meenakshi Rajeev attempt to identify the key high-linkage sectors in India through measuring the linkage effect (both backward and forward linkages) of each sector separately for the entire

economy in a comprehensive manner. The paper constructs an input-output matrix that takes into account import of inputs for each sector. By using this (import-adjusted) domestically produced input based matrix for the latest year 2007-08, the exercise next identifies the high linked sectors — development of which can generate substantial impact within the domestic economy through their forward and backward linkage effects without creating a strain on foreign exchange reserves. Policy emphasis should, therefore, be more on the development of such sectors so as to ensure rapid growth of the overall economy.

**Title : Out-Of-Pocket (OOP) Financial Risk Protection: The Role of Health Insurance**

**Author : Amit Kumar Sahoo and S Madheswaran**

**No. : 330**

The paper attempts to estimate the effect of insurance on out-of-pocket health expenditures, using Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS, 2004-05) and appropriate econometric techniques like, two-part and logit model. The results show that health insurance reduces the degree of OOP health expenditure, probability of catastrophic expenditure and impoverishment. The paper argues that health insurance should be universalised rather than targeted to the BPL families alone since catastrophic expenditure is faced not only by poor households but also by higher percentage of HHs from rich income quintiles. The logic behind targeting of BPL families and their selection is evidently flawed as it excludes the genuinely needy beneficiaries from the ambit of insurance cover. The paper also found that the probability of incurring catastrophic expenditure and impoverishment increases almost equally on account of both outpatient and inpatient expenditure. Hence, there is need of rethinking on the design of health insurance, which covers only inpatient treatment at present.



**Title : Promises and Paradoxes of SEZs Expansion in India**

**Author : Malini L Tantri**

**No. : 331**

The paper attempts to evaluate the trajectories of Indian Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy and its performance. The results of the study reveal that, Indian SEZs have failed not only in the idea behind its formulation but also with regard to execution of the policy. Performance analysis of these enclaves reveals a very ambiguous picture. Although in absolute terms, its performance seems quite promising, it is found quite ineffective in diversifying exports basket and also in promoting a strong industrial base.

**Title : Fiscal Sustainability of National Food Security Act, 2013 in India**

**Author : Krishanu Pradhan**

**No. : 332**

The paper attempts to assess the future fiscal implication of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in India. The results, under baseline scenario based on projected debt/GDP ratio shows modest increase in it till 2021-22, and then declines towards the current level of 70% in 2012-13 and hence signify fiscal sustainability. The dynamics of projected baseline debt/GDP ratio is largely shaped by the provisions in the Act and underlying demographic factors to be experienced by India during the projection horizon. The sensitivity analysis under different assumptions about productivity growth, interest rate on government borrowing and primary deficits/GDP ratio show mixed results and hence provide necessary policy implication to restore fiscal sustainability under the Act. Keeping the primary deficits/GDP ratio below 1.5% by way of periodic upward revision of issue price of food grains, as envisaged in the Act, coupled with higher productivity growth and lower interest on government debt would ensure long-term fiscal sustainability of the Act.

**Title : Integrated Child Development Services in Karnataka**

**Author : Pavithra Rajan, Jonathan Gangbar and K Gayithri**

**No. : 333**

This paper investigates the funding patterns, physical infrastructure and human capital components of the ICDS programme and analyzes them in relation to malnutrition levels. Using the Data Envelopment Analyses, it finds that certain districts in the State are better performing than the others over a period of time. In 2007-08, the technically efficient districts were Chickmagalur, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Kodagu, Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur; while in 2012-13, Bagalkot, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Gadag, Haveri, Kodagu, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur and Udupi were the most technically efficient districts. The paper suggests that further research needs to be undertaken to examine the technical efficiency of SNP component of ICDS at the sub-district level and the implications of the WHO Child Growth Monitoring Standards on the technical efficiency of the districts.

**Title : Performance-Based Budgeting Subnational Initiatives in India and China**

**Author : K Gayithri**

**No. : 334**

The paper discusses the challenges involved in performance-based budgeting of sub-national governments in India and China, which have extensive responsibilities in delivering public services and are also closer to the grassroots. The paper tries to understand the performance-budgeting initiatives, processes and the achievements in a comparative perspective and identifies some of the common challenges that these bodies in the two countries face. These include the need to strengthen expenditure planning and management through use of performance information, the need to establish a sound performance measurement system and the





need for a programmatic approach and performance evaluation system among others.

**Title : Ricardian Approach to Fiscal Sustainability in India**

**Author : Krishanu Pradhan**

**No. : 335**

This paper is an attempt to discuss and analyze the fiscal sustainability of India in the context of Ricardian Equivalence (RE). The paper derives different forms of empirically testable equations for testing RE based on studies by Buiter and Tobin (1978), Kormendi (1983) and Kormendi and Meguire (1990). Based on availability of data, the empirical evidences are against the RE hypothesis, and hence the fiscal policy pursued during the study period (1974-2011) had been detrimental to generational welfare neutrality. The paper notes that one of the key aspects of fiscal sustainability is to ensure generational equity as reflected in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 in India. However, the empirical findings convey that fiscal policy had been unsustainable in terms of generational equity in India.

**Title : Performance Analysis of National Highway Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in India**

**Author : Nagesha G and K Gayithri**

**No. : 336**

The authors of this paper attempt to assess the performance of four National Highway (NH) PPP projects in the State of Karnataka. The framework for evaluation of the projects under review includes, time overrun analysis, risk responsibility matrix, and estimation of both quantitative and qualitative accrual of value for money (VfM); i.e. the financial savings to the government and road users. The paper notes that in three out of four projects under review, the positive VfM to government (financial savings) is in the tune of Rs 1,040 crore. VfM has also been observed to be positive to the road users in terms of average reduction in travel time, saving of fuel, constancy in reaching the destination on time, etc. Further the paper finds that average time overrun in PPPs is less as compared to non-PPP projects. The paper also provides suggestions to tone up the PPP policy of India.

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'A Transition from Wood Fuel to LPG and Its Impact on Energy Conservation and Health in the

Central Himalayas, India'. *Journal of Mountain Science*, 10 (5): 898-912, 2013 - **Sunil Nautiyal**.

'Potential of Manure Based Biogas to Replace Conventional and Non-Conventional Fuels in India: Environmental Assessment for Emission Reduction'. *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, 26 (1): 3-2, 2015 – **Sunil Nautiyal, Goswami, M, Manasi, S, Bhaskar K and Khan Y D**.

'Cross-Cultural Ecological Knowledge Related to the Use of Plant Biodiversity in the Traditional Health Care Systems in Biligiriranga-Swamy Temple Tiger Reserve, Karnataka Medicinal Plants'. *International Journal of Phytomedicines and Related Industries*, 6 (4): 254-271, 2014 – **Sunil Nautiyal, Rajasekaran, C, Varsha, N P**.

'Replacing Conventional Fuels through Biogas for Mitigating the Threats related to Climate Change in India: A State-wise Assessment for Emission Reduction'. In N J Raju et al, *Management of Water, Energy and Bio-resources in the Era of Climate Change: Emerging Issues and Challenges*. The Netherlands: Springer, 2015 – **Sunil Nautiyal, Goswami M, Manasi S, Bez P, Bhaskar K and Khan Y D**.

'Bringing Class Back In: Informality in Bangalore'. *Socialist Register*, 51, 2015 – **Supriya RoyChowdhury**.

'State-wise Dynamics of the Double Burden of Malnutrition among 15-49 year-old Women in India: How Much Does the Scenario Change Considering Asian Population-specific BMI Cut-off Values?'. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 53 (6): 618-38, November 2014 – **Syamala T S, Angan Sengupta, Federica Angeli, Thelakkat Sankaranarayanan Syamala, C P Van Schayck and Pieter Dagnelie**.

'Access of Bank Credit to Scheduled Castes: A Case Study of Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Inclusive Growth*, 2 (Special Issue), 2014 - **Veerashekhharappa**.

## Working Papers Published outside ISEC

'Farmers' Preference for Climate Smart Technologies – An Assessment in Indo-Gangetic Plain', 2014 - *Barun Deb Pal, Garima Taneja, Pramod K Joshi, Pramod K Aggarawal and N K Tyagi.*

'Health Status, Care Giving and Receiving among Elderly with Migrant Children'. Series II, Working Paper 4, Building Knowledge Base on

Population Ageing in India, December 2014 – *James K S, Ajay Bailey and Jyoti S Hallard.*

'Identifying the High Linked Sectors for India: An Application of Import-adjusted Domestic C111Input-Output Matrix'. *The International Centre for Development and Decent Work, Working papers No. 12, Kassel University, Germany, May 2014 – Meenakshi Rajeev*



## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

### Seminars Presented outside ISEC

#### **Kumar, Parmod**

'Demand for Alcohol and Giffen Behaviour', at Institute for Social and Economic Change, August 12, 2014.

'Agricultural Scenario in India: Policy Challenges', at Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies, Jawar Bhawan, New Delhi, December 10, 2014.

'Food Security in India: Past, Present and Future', at World Trade Centre, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi, December 11-12, 2014.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Effectiveness of Interest Subvention Policy', at RBI, September 17, 2014.

Product Patent and Availability of Drugs: A Theoretical Modelling, at RBI, Mumbai, December 2014.

#### **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

New Paradigms of Labour Relations: How Much Do They Explain?, at IGIDR, Mumbai, November, 2014.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

#### **Babu, M Devendra**

Inclusive Human Development: Issues concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; at the Seminar on Human Development: Issues and Challenges in Inclusive Growth, organized by School of Social Sciences, Solapur University, December 1-2, 2014, at Solapur, Maharashtra.

Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development: A Review of HKADB's Role; at the Seminar on Strategies for the Development of Hyderabad Karnataka Backward Region, organized by Department of Economics, R K Government First Grade College, March 13-14, 2015, at Chittapur, Kalaburagi District, Karnataka.

Inclusive Human Development: The Case of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Tribal Development in Karnataka: Issues and Challenges, organized by CMDR, March 26-27, 2015, at Dharwad, Karnataka.

#### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

(with Radhika Saraf) Elementary Education in India: A Study of Accessibility and Quality; at the Workshop on Policies for Sustaining High Growth Rates in India, organized by Institute of Economic Growth, August 19-20, 2014, at Delhi.

Data Challenges for Indian Economy; at the National Seminar on Official Statistical Systems Identifying Research Gaps, Bridging them through Primary Investigation and Untapped Secondary Sources Data to Improve the Official Statistics, organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), November 15, 2014, at GIPE, Pune.

Determinants of Educated Unemployment in India; at the National Seminar on Youth Employment in India: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses, organized by School of Development Practice (SDP) of RGNIYD, January 30-31, 2015, at RGNIYD, Tamil Nadu.

## **Balasubramanian, M**

Concept Note on Payment for Ecosystem Services in Protected Areas; at the Summer School on Environment and Resource Economics, organized by South Asian Development and Environmental Economics, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, May 6-22, 2014.

Climate Change Mitigation and Green Growth in India; at the National Seminar on Economics of Climate Change: Understanding the Linkage between Economy and Ecology, organized by Department of Economics Nehru Arts and Science College, Kerala, September 23-24, 2014.

The Value of Natural Capital; at the International Seminar on Green Economy and Sustainable Development, organized by Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) ISEC, Bangalore, November 6-7, 2014.

Urbanization, Poverty and Climate Change: Empirical Evidence from India; at the Workshop on Internal Migration, Urbanization, Poverty and Inequality in Asia, November 7-8, 2014, at Philippines.

## **Bhat, T N**

Poverty and Ageing: Evidence from BKBAI Survey in Odisha; at the 12<sup>th</sup> IFA Global Conference on Ageing, organized by International Federation on Ageing, June 11-13, 2014, at Hyderabad.

## **Chengappa, P G**

Technology Evaluations, Targeting and Policy Options for Enhanced Impact of Rice; at the 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Rice Research Group Meeting, organized by the Directorate of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, April 6-8, 2014, at Hyderabad.

(with A V Manjunath) Competitiveness of Onion Markets in India; at the Workshop on Medium Term Outlook for India's Food Sector, organized by National Council of Applied Economics Research, June 26, 2014, at Delhi.

(with Devika M) Indian Agriculture in the Face of Climate Change - The Way forward; at the National Seminar on Climate change and Agrarian Economy: an Indian perspective, organized by UAS, Dharwad, January 22-23, 2015, at Dharwad.

Trimester System of Education-Past Experience in Farm Universities; at the Seminar on Trimester system of Education in Farm Universities, organized by UAS, January 29, 2015, at Dharwad.

(with A V Manjunath, N C Mamatha, M Devika) Valuation of Ecotourism in Kodagu district of Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Natural Resource and National Accounts in South Asia, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, February 6, 2015, at Bangalore.

## **Channamma, K C**

FDI in Retail: Plight of Vegetable Vendors; at the 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Ranchi, organized by BIT, Mesra, December 18-20, 2014, at Mesra, Ranchi.

## **Deb Pal, Barun**

Technology Transfer, Economic Development and Carbon Emissions – An Input-Output Analysis for India; at the International IO Conference, organised by the University of Lisbon, Portugal, July 14-18, 2014, at Portugal.

Identifying Key Sector for Green Growth in India - An ESAM Multiplier; at the International IO Conference, organised by the University of Lisbon, Portugal, July 14-18, 2014, at Portugal.

## **Gayithri, K**

(with Jonathan Gangbar and Pavithra Rajan) Financing Integrated Child Development Services - A Sub-National Review; at the International Conference on Health systems strengthening: Country experiences; organized by Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, November 12-14, 2014, at Hyderabad.





(with Nagesha, G) Value for Money Analysis of National Highway Public-Private Partnerships; at the International conference on Frontiers of Infrastructure Finance-2014, organized by Indian Institute of Technology, November 13-15, 2014, at Kharagpur.

Impact of Industrial Incentives and Concessions: Some Insights from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on New Industrial Policy of Telangana State: A Critical Look, organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies and the Government of Telangana, Hyderabad, January 30-31, 2015, at Hyderabad.

Women and Child Development: Budget Allocations and Impacts; at the Seminar, organized by the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law school of India University, Bangalore, March 3, 2015, at Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.

#### **George, Sobin**

Does Social Profile of Healthcare Providers Matter? Continuing Challenges of Inclusion in the Health Delivery System in India; at the International Seminar on Health System Strengthening: Experience from some Countries, organized by Institute for Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad, November 7, 2014, Hyderabad.

#### **James, K S**

India's Support System for Elderly, Myths and Realities; at the Faculty Seminar at the School of Spatial Sciences, organized by University of Groningen, May 22, 2014, at The Netherlands.

The Economic Support System for Senior Citizens in India: Restating the Obvious; at the International Federation of Ageing Global Conference on Ageing, organized by International Federation of Ageing, June 11-13, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Highlights of the Survey Findings on Status of Elderly in India; at the Seminar on Status of Elderly in Tamil Nadu, organized by PRC Gandhigram, June 30, 2014, at Chennai.

Work, Income and Living Arrangement of the Elderly in Odisha; at the Dissemination Seminar on the Status of Elderly in Odisha, organized by UNFPA, Odisha, September 2, 2014, at Bhubaneswar.

Health Status and Health Care Utilisation among Indian Elders; at the Workshop on National Health Mission: Achievement and Challenges, organized by Institute of Economic Growth, September 9-10, 2014, at Delhi.

An Assessment of the Quality of Birth Data in CRS; at the One-Day Dissemination Seminar on the Quality of CRS in Odisha, organized by UNFPA, Bhubaneswar and ISEC, Bangalore, October 21, 2014, at Bhubaneswar.

Effective Monitoring of Maternal and Child Health Programmes in India: The Role of Health Management Information System; at the Indian Association for the Study of Population Annual Conference, organized by Department of Demography, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, November 7-9, 2014, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Disability and Use of Aids in India: Evidence from Census and Surveys; at the Workshop on Affordable Assisted Living Technologies for the Elderly, organized by British Council, November 19, 2014, at IISc, Bangalore.

Women and Ageing in India: Pathways of Vulnerability; at the Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health Annual Conference, organised by GL Gupta Institute of Public Health, University of Lucknow, November 21-23, 2014, at Lucknow.

National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly and its Role in Addressing NCD Burden in India; at the Conference on India's Elderly: Dignity, Health and Security, organized by UNFPA, India, December 4-5, 2014, at New Delhi.

(with Ajay Bailey, Jyoti Hallad, Sandhya Mahapatro and Inge Hutter) They had to do':

Indian older adult's experiences of living away from their migrant children; at the WOTRO Closing Conference on Migration, Development and Conflict, organized by University of the Witwatersrand, March 22-26, 2015, at Johannesburg, South Africa.

#### **Kannan, Elumalai**

Assessment of Pre and Post Harvest Losses of Important Crops in India; at the National Workshop on Improvement of Agricultural Statistics, organized by DES, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, September 30-October 1, 2014, at New Delhi.

Farm Input Subsidies in India: Access, Efficiency and Equity; at the Inter-Conference Symposium of International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) on Re-visiting Agriculture Policies in the Light of Globalisation Experience: The Indian Context, organized by MANAGE, October 12-13, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Agrarian Changes in India: Some Reflections of Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts; at the National Seminar on Perspectives and Relevance of Dr. Ambedkar's Economic Philosophy in the Current Global Scenario, organized by Dr. Ambedkar Studies Centre, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women University, Coimbatore, January 21-22, 2015, at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

(with Ramappa K B) Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Program in Karnataka: Some Observations from the Field; at the GoK-ICRISAT Initiatives Annual Review and Planning Workshop on Bhoochetana and Bhoochetana Plus, organized by ICRISAT, Hyderabad, February 23-26, 2015, at Hyderabad.

#### **Kumar, Parmod**

Agriculture Outlook in Medium Term Future; at the One Day Workshop on Medium Term Outlook for India's Food Sector, organised by NCAER New

Delhi under the Project Incorporating International Best Practices in the Preparation of Agricultural Outlook and Situation Analysis Reports for India, Supported by FAO, June 26, 2014, at New Delhi.

Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; at the Senior Officers Meeting headed by Secretary, MoA, GOI, organized by Director RKVY, January 5, 2015, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Food Security and Right to Food: Ending Hunger Within a Generation - Challenges and Priorities; at the Seminar, organized by Priorities' Jyoti Niwas College (Autonomous) Bangalore, January 20, 2015, at Bangalore.

Production and Consumption Trends in Agricultural Commodities; at the International Seminar on Development and Modernization: Inclusion and Exclusion, organized by DAV College for Girls, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra University, February 7-8, 2015, at Yamunanagar, Haryana.

Food Security in India: Past, Present and Future; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by CEENR, Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 15, 2015, at Bangalore.

Employment Generation under MGNAREGA: A Spatial and Temporal Analysis; at the International Seminar on Poverty and Deprivation in South Asia, organized by Department of Economics and Centre for Study of Nepal, March 9-11, 2015, at Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi.

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

Can Indian State Ensure Social Cohesion?, at the Seminar on Social Dynamics: Indian and Swiss approaches, jointly organized by ICSSR-UNIL-ISEC (International Relations of the University of Lausanne), Switzerland, Bangalore, September 9-10, 2014.

**Lakshmana, C M**

Urbanisation, Migration and Sustainable Environment; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Context, organized by CEENR, ISEC and Natural Resources and School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

**Lingaraju, M**

21st Shatamanada Mahile Abaleya Sabale Mattu Prabale; at the Two Days National Seminar on Women Empowerment – Then and Now: A Social, Historical, Economic and Political Perspective, Technical Session – VI A under the Sub Theme of Working Women and Challenges, organized by Govt. First Grade College, Ramanagara, October 14–15, 2014, at Ramanagara.

Health, Food System and Beliefs among Iruliga Tribal Community (in Kannada); at the Technical Session – I under the Sub Theme of Food System and Beliefs” in a Two Days National Seminar on “Indian Traditional Food Systems, organized by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi in Collaboration with Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, December 22–23, 2014.

**Manjunatha, A V**

(with H S Sadhana, V Karthick and M G Chandrakanth) Estimation of farm profitability and marginal productivity of groundwater in Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Natural Resource and National Accounts in South Asia, organized by ISEC and Planning Department, GoK, February 5-6, 2015, at Bangalore.

**Mutharayappa, R**

Women’s Education and Empowerment; at the Symposium on Gender, ICT and Education, organised by the Learning Links Foundation, Bangalore and US Consulate General, Chennai, October 17, 2014, Bangalore.

Gender Differentials of Morbidity and Disease Pattern; at the International Conference on Health System Strengthening: Country Experience, organized by the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, November 12-14, 2014, at Hyderabad.

**Narayana, M R**

Application of IHDS Data for Construction and Analysis of India’s National Transfer Accounts; at the Conference on Human Development in India: Evidence from IHDS, organized by National Council of Applied Economic Research and University of Maryland, India International Centre, New Delhi, July 18-19, 2014.

India’s Proposed Universal Health Coverage Policy: Evidence and Implications for Age Structure Transition Effects and Fiscal Sustainability; at the International Conference on Demographic Change and Policy Response, organized by Peking University and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China, November 13-14, 2014.

Universal Old Age Pension for India: Estimates of Public Cost and Fiscal Sustainability, at the UNFPA Conference on India’s Elderly: Dignity, Health and Security, New Delhi, December 4-5, 2014.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

(with Umesh Babu M S) Theoretical and Practical Approaches for Resource Conservation and Management in Ancient India: A Historical Perspective; at the International Interdisciplinary Research Workshop on South Asia: Culture, Technology and Development, Organized by Swedish South Asian Studies Network (SASNET) and Lund University, Lund, Sweden, June 13-15, 2014, at Falsterbo, Sweden.

(with Umesh Babu M S) Variations in Meteorological Measures Leading to Climate Change Vulnerability: A Case Study from South India; at the International Conference on Our



Climate – Our Future; Regional Perspectives on a Global Challenge, organized by Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany, October 6-9, 2014, at Berlin, Germany.

(with Umesh Babu M S) Eco-Energy Analysis of Land Use Systems in the Tropical Region: A Case Study from Karnataka; at the International Conference on Tropical Ecosystem in Changing World, organized by International Society for Tropical Ecology, December 2014.

(with Y D Imran Khan and M G Venkatesha) Status of House-Sparrow (*Passer Domesticus*) in Developing Rural and Urban Areas in View of Changing Climate: A Study from Chitradurga District, Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Indian Biodiversity Congress, organized by SRM University, December 18-20, 2014, at Chennai.

(with K Bhaskar and L Rajanna) Weed Biodiversity in Crop Fields of South Coastal Andhra Pradesh, India; at the National Seminar on Indian Biodiversity Congress, organized by SRM University, December 18-20, 2014, at Chennai.

(with Chaya Ravishankar and S Manasi) Food Security and Climate Change in Protected Areas: Complexities and Challenges for Integrated Modeling; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by ISEC in association with University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

(with Mrinalini Goswami and S Manasi) Integrated Development of Peri-Urban Areas in North-East India: Issues and Strategies for Landscape Planning; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by ISEC in association with University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

(with K Bhaskar and Y D Imran Khan) Plant-Biodiversity of Central Semi Arid Zone of Karnataka, India; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by ISEC in association with University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

(with Umesh Babu M S) Changing Change and Vulnerability Assessment: A Case Study from Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by ISEC in association with University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

(with Mahima Upadhyay) Decentralisation and People's Participation in Educational Governance: A Review of Some Experiences; at the National Policy Seminar on People's Participation and Decentralised Educational Governance: Policy Reforms and Programme Practices, organized by NUEPA, February 16-17, 2015, at New Delhi.

(with Manjula R) NREGS, Grama Panchayats and Inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture: Evidence from Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Context, organized by University of Sydney and ISEC, February 18, 2015 at ISEC, Bangalore.

#### **Raj, Krishna**

Where All the Water Has Gone? An Analysis of Urban Water Supply in Bangalore City; at the Annual Conference and Exhibition of American Water Works Association, organized by American Water Works Association, June 8-12, 2014, at Boston.

Climate Change, Efficiency of Water Supply and Demand Management in New York and Bangalore Cities; at the Colloquium on Urban Resilience, organized by Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, September 27, 2014, at Bangalore.





FDI and Indian Economy: Prosperity or Inequality; at the Seminar on Focus Discussion on New Dawn of FDI in India, organized by PES University, Bangalore, October 28, 2014, at Bangalore.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Financial Exclusion in India; at the 9<sup>th</sup> Global Labour University Conference on Inequality within and among Nations: Causes, Effects, and Responses, organized by The Global Labour University, Berlin, Germany, May 15-17, 2014, at Berlin School of Economics and Law, Berlin, Germany.

Agrarian Distress and Role of Non Farm Sector; at the Conference on Agrarian Distress in India, organized by Centre for Social Development, November 11-12, 2014, at New Delhi.

Change in Patent Regime in Pharmaceutical Industry: A Theoretical Analysis, at the International Conference on Public Finance, Public Economics and Public Policy, December 10-11, 2014, at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Kolkata.

#### **Reimeingam, Marchang**

Gender Gap in Labour Participation in India; at the National Seminar on Women Empowerment-A Strategy for Development, organized by Centre for Women and Gender Studies, ISEC, October 13-14, 2014, at Bangalore.

Level and Trend of Migration from North Eastern Region to Bangalore; at the International Seminar on Global Issues of Population, Development and Environment, organized by PRC, ISEC, October 27-28, 2014, at Bangalore.

BCIM: India's Perspective; at the 2014 Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (Chengdu) Development Forum, organized by Chengdu Municipal People's Government/ Chengdu Municipal Bureau of Commerce, October 30-November 1, 2014, at Chengdu, China.

MGNREGA Employment, Sustainability and Poverty in Sikkim; at the International Seminar on Green Economy and Sustainable Development, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, India and SASS, Chengdu, China, November 6-7, 2014, at Bangalore.

Social and Age Specific Worker Status in India; at the Workshop on Census Data Dissemination – 2014, organized by Directorate of Census Operation, Karnataka and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 1, 2014, Bangalore.

Shifting Cultivation, Labour and Environmental Issues in the Hills of Manipur; at the International Seminar on Natural Resource and National Accounts in South Asia, organized by CEENR, ISEC, February 5-6, 2015, at Bangalore.

#### **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Self-Employment: Domain of Exclusion or Inclusion; at the Conference on Right to Work, organized by Centre for Legal Philosophy and Justice Education, NALSAR, Hyderabad, August 16, 2014.

State, Capital and Labour in the Garments Sector in India; at the International Workshop on The Garment and Construction Industries in India and China: Aspects of Labour, Employment and Structural Change, organized by Centre for Regional Development Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, September 12-13, 2014, at the ICSSR, New Delhi.

New Paradigms in Labour Studies: How Much Do They Explain?; at the International Conference on Political Economy of India, Mumbai, jointly organised by IGIDR, Mumbai, and the University of California, Berkeley, November 24, 2014.

When Does a Text Become a Classic?; at the Panel Discussion on Understanding the Indian Political System: Rajni Kothari (1928-2015), organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 19, 2015, at Bangalore.

(with Suhasini Singh) Study on Labour Shortage and Labour Turnover in Garment Industry; at the Final Report Workshop on Joint Fact Finding Initiation of the Garment Sector Roundtable, organized by ILO and Meta-Culture, March 10, 2015, at Bangalore.

#### **Sivanna, N**

Preparation of District Human Development Report: Process and Implications; at the National Seminar on Human Development: Issues and Challenges in Inclusive Growth, organised by UNDP, Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Eyeshade, Pane and School of Social Sciences, Sholapur University, Solapur, December 1-2, 2014.

Self-Governance Under PESA: A Critique; at the Seminar on Tribal Development in Karnataka: Issues and Challenges, organized by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), March 26 - 27, 2015, at Dharwad.

#### **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

India's MGNREGS: Has It Impacted Poverty?; at the Workshop on Interrogating Rural-Urban Transitions: Dominant and Alternative Conceptualizations, organized by Centre for Rural Urban Dynamics (CRUD), IRMA, and Centre for Urban Policy and Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), IRMA, Anand, August 28, 2014.

Indian Urbanization: Benefits and Costs; at the ADB Workshop on Comparative Study on Urbanization in PRC and India, organized by Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, Wuhan, People's Republic of China, September 20, 2014.

Urban Governance in India: The State of Public Services and Fiscal Health; at the Cities for All: 11<sup>th</sup> Metropolis World Congress, organised by Session on Urban Governance, Centre for Good Governance, and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, October 9, 2014.

Achieving Inclusive Urban Prosperity: Policy Perspectives; at the Sustainable Chennai Forum on Inclusive Urban Prosperity, organised by Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Chennai, November 10, 2014, at Chennai.

Use of Census Data on Work Status in Urban and Regional Research; at the Census Data Dissemination Seminar, organized by Registrar General of India, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 1, 2014, at Bangalore.

Reservation Wages and Net Benefits from Jobs: The Case of India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); at the Seminar, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 8, 2014, at Bangalore.

Regional Policies and Inclusive Growth; at the ICSSR National Seminar on Sustainable Regional Development in India-Challenges and Opportunities, organized by R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, January 10, 2015, at Mumbai.

Economic Impacts of Climate Change in India's Cities; at the International Seminar on Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, organized by ISEC and the University of Sydney, February 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

#### **Subaiya, Lekha**

(with G Giridhar and Supriya Verma) Aging and Women: The Current Knowledge Base; at the International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development, organized by Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, September 17-19, 2014, Thiruvananthapuram.

(with G Giridhar) Women and Aging: A Baseline Presentation; at the National Conference on India's Elderly: Dignity, Health and Security, organized by Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi and



TISS, Mumbai and UNFPA, December 4-5, 2014, at New Delhi.

**Syamala, T S**

Older Workers in India, Myths and Realities; at the IFA 12<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Ageing, organised by International Federation on Ageing, June 11-13, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Health and Wellbeing of the Elderly in Tamil Nadu; at the Dissemination Seminar of the Report on the Status of Elderly in Tamil Nadu, organized by Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, June 30, 2014, at Gandhigram.

Economic Progress and Mental Health: An Analysis among Indian Elderly; at the XXXVI Annual Conference of Indian Associate for the Study of Population, organized by Indian Associate for the Study of Population, November 7-9, 2014, at University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

**Tantri, Malini L**

(with C Nalin Kumar) Looking Beyond Conventional Parameters in Bilateral Trade Partnership – A Case of India and Canada; at the Conference on Engaging Canada: Emerging Priorities for Sustainable Partnerships, organized by SICI, May 30, 2014, at New Delhi.

**Yadav, Manohar**

Karnatakaddalliya Talasamudayagalu: Baduku Mattu Bhavishya; at the Workshop, organized by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, April 10, 2014, at Bangalore.

Atrophy in Dalit Movement in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Dalit Movement in Karnataka: Past, Present & Future, organized by Karnataka Dalit Activists and Writers Forum, May 3, 2014, at Yavanika.

Methods and Approaches in Social Survey: Micro and Macro Perspectives; at the State Level Seminar on Survey of Backward Classes in Karnataka: Methods and Approaches, organized by Backward Classes Commission, Government of Karnataka,

Devraj Urs Bhavan, Bangalore, July 22, 2014, at Bangalore.

Persisting Bonded Labour and Policy Concerns in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Bonded Labour in Karnataka, jointly organized by Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar Study and Research Centre, Bangalore University Bangalore and Jeeta Vimukti Karnataka, (JEEVIKA) Bangalore at Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 12, 2014, at Bangalore.

Instrumental Education for Tribal Empowerment in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Tribal Education in India: A Special Focus on Fifty Tribal Communities in Karnataka, organized by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, November 28-29, 2014.

Two Years of Siddarammaiah Government and the Scheduled Castes in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Two Years of Siddarammaiah Government and Marginalized Groups in Karnataka, organized by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, NLSIU, January 21, 2015, at NLSIU, Bangalore.

The Policy of Reservation: A View from Perspective of Social Change; at the Seminar on The Policy of Reservation and Its Achievements Since its Inception, jointly organized by Platform for Ambedkar Thoughts and Actions and Ambedkar Yuva Sene, Karnataka, February 28, 2015, at Senate Hall, Central College, Bangalore.

Budgetary Allocations, Expenditures and Implications for Scheduled Castes in Karnataka: A Critical Reflection; at the Seminar on Budgets and Marginalized Groups: Some Reflections on the Last Two Budgets of Karnataka, organized by Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka and Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University, March 3, 2015, at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.



## **Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson/Discussant/Rapporteur**

### **Chengappa, P G**

Participated as a Chairman Peer Review Team Accreditation of Acharya NG Ranga University, Hyderabad, organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, May 12-14, 2014.

### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Participated as a Panel Expert in the conference on The Role of Consumption – based Emissions in Climate Policy, organized by Cambridge University, October 7-9, 2014, at London, UK.

### **Gayithri, K**

Participated as a Discussant for five papers, in the Seminar on Women Empowerment - A Strategy for Development, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, October 13-14, 2014, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Panelist in the discussion on Relevance of Planning Commission, organized by Centre for Socialist Studies, October 19, 2014, at Gandhi Bhawan, Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant in the Round Table Discussion on Making Sense of Budget Data, organized by Omidyar Network, November 10, 2014, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Participated as a Discussant in the Brain Storming Session on Two years of Siddaramaiah Government on Marginalized Groups in Karnataka, organised by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University, January 22, 2015.

Chaired a session in the National Seminar on The Informal Economy in India: Trends and Perspectives in Growth, Inclusion and Social Protection, organized by Christ University, March 7, 2015.

### **George, Sobin**

Participated as a Discussant in the National Seminar on Women Empowerment - A Strategy for Development, organized by Centre for Women and Gender Studies, ISEC, Bangalore, October 14, 2014.

Participated as a Resource Person in the Workshop on Organising ICT workers to expand south-south partnership in ICTS sector, organized by UNI Nepal Liaison Council at Kathmandu, February 16-19, 2015, at Kathmandu, Nepal.

### **James, K S**

Participated as a Panel Member in the Human Development in Global South: Emerging Perspectives in the Era of Post-Millennium Development Goals, organized by Institute of Human Development, April 28-29, 201, at New Delhi.

### **Kannan, Elumalai**

Participated as a Chairman in the Brainstorming Session (BSS) on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Research, Education and Extension for Development (AREED), organized by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) and ISEC, June 28, 2014, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Panelist in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual AERA Conference on Leveraging Institutional Innovations for Agricultural Development, organized by University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Raichur, November 18-20, 2014, at Raichur.

Participated as a Rapporteur in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual AERA Conference on Leveraging Institutional Innovations for Agricultural Development, organized by University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Raichur, November 18-20, 2014, at Raichur.



**Kumar, Parmod**

Participated as a Discussant in the One Day Workshop on Medium Term Outlook for India's Food Sector, organised by NCAER New Delhi under the Project Incorporating International Best Practices in the Preparation of Agricultural Outlook and Situation Analysis Reports for India, Supported by FAO, June 26, 2014.

**Lingaraju, M**

Participated as a Chairperson in Technical Session – VI (B) under the sub theme of Working Women and Challenges, in the Two Days National Seminar on Women Empowerment – Then and Now: A Social, Historical, Economic and Political Perspective, organised by Govt. First Grade College, Ramanagara, October 14-15, 2014.

Participated as a Chairperson in Technical Session – VII (B) under the sub theme of Food System and Health Protection, in the Two-Day National Seminar on Indian Traditional Food Systems, organised by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi in Collaboration with Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, December 22-23, 2014.

**Madheswaran, S**

Participated as a Panelist in the Round Table Discussion on MGNREGA, organized by NCAER, December 8, 2014.

**Narayana, M R**

Chaired the Workshop on NTBs in Trade Supply Chain between India and Sri Lanka, organised by the Asian Foundation (TAP), New Delhi, April 30, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Co-chaired a session in the International Workshop on Bridging BRIDGES 2015 Bridging Development Divide for Inclusive Growth through Science, Technology and Innovation, organized by BBAU Lucknow and DST Govt. of India, January 16-17, 2015.

**Raj, Krishna**

Participates as Expert in One Workshop on Public-Private Partnership in Urban Water Supply Projects, organized by Fiscal Policy Institute, Bangalore, September 1, 2014.

Participated as Expert in the Workshop on Low Carbon Policies: Formulation and Implementation Issues, organised by World Resources Institute [WRI] and STEM, August 23, 2014, at Bangalore.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Participated as a Session Discussant National Seminar on Women Empowerment - A Strategy for Development, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, October 13-14, 2014, at Bangalore.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Participated as a Discussant in the Workshop on Higher Education and Employability, organized by NUEPA, March 12-14, 2015, at Delhi.

**RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Participated as a Discussant for the session on Skill Development and Employment Policy Perspective, in the National Level Consultation on Skill Development, Employment and Mobility in India, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, December 22, 2014.

**Sivanna, N**

Participated as a Discussant for Technical Session-1, in the Seminar on Karnataka Panchayat Raj Review Committee Report, organised by ISS, New Delhi and Department of RDPR, Government of Karnataka, November 12, 2014.

Participated as a Discussant for a Technical Sessions on Population, Poverty and Unemployment, in the Two-Day International Seminar on Global Issues of Population, Development and Environment, organised by PRC, ISEC, October 27-28, 2014.

Participated as a Discussant for a Technical Sessions of the National Seminar on Women Empowerment: A Strategy for Development, organised by CWGS, ISEC, October 13-14, 2014.

Participated as a Chairperson in the National Conference on Issues and Challenges for Sustainable Rural Development, organized by Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology, February 14, 2015, at Moodabhidri, Karnataka.

## **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Invited Expert Speaker in the 11<sup>th</sup> Metropolis World Congress 2014, organized by Centre for Good Governance and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, October 9, 2014.

Participated as a Discussant of session on Urbanization, Migration and the Environment, in the International Seminar on Global Issues of Population, Development and Environment, organised by Indian Council for Social Science Research, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, October 28, 2014.

Invited speaker, in the Sustainable Chennai Forum on Inclusive Urban Prosperity, organised by Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Chennai, November 10, 2014.

Participated as Chairperson in the National Seminar on Flagship Programs: Impacts, Problems

and Challenges Ahead, organised by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, November 20, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Resource Person in the Workshop on Urban Governance, State Institute of Urban Development, Administrative Training Institute, Government of Karnataka, Mysore, November 22, 2014.

Invited Speaker in the ADB Workshop on Comparative Study on Urbanization in PRC and India, organised by Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, Wuhan, People's Republic of China, September 20-21, 2014.

Participated as Invited Subject Expert, in the Infrastructure Assessment of Gulbarga City, organized by Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, February 19, 2015.

## **Syamala, T S**

Participated as a Discussant in the XXXVI Annual Conference of Indian Associate for the Study of Population, organised by Indian Associate for the Study of Population and Department of Demography and University of Kerala, Trivandrum, November 7-9, 2014.

## **Yadav, Manohar**

Chairperson for a session in the Seminar on Challenges of Tribal Education, organised by Tribal Education in India: A Special Focus on Fifty Tribal Communities in Karnataka.

## **Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated**

### **Babu, M Devendra**

Workshop on 'District Human Development Report of Chikballapura Zilla Panchayat', September 20, 2014.

### **Bhat, T N**

A one-day Dissemination Seminar of the Report on 'The Status of Elderly in Odisha', in collaboration

with UNFPA state office, Bhubaneswar, September 2, 2014.

### **Chengappa, PG**

Conducted a Policy Dialogue on Future of Coffee based Economy of Kodagu jointly with the National Research Program on Plantation Development at Centre for Development Studies,



Agricultural Scientists Forum of Kodagu (ASFK) and Coorg Planters' Association, sponsored by ISEC and CDS Trivandrum, June 7, 2014.

Brainstorming Session jointly with National Academy of Agricultural Sciences New Delhi on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Research, Education and Extension for Development (AREE4D), Sponsored by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, June 28, 2014.

#### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Workshop on 'Stakeholder Consultation on Non Tariff Barriers between India and Sri Lanka' (Sri Lankan perspective), sponsored by The Asia Foundation, November 17, 2014.

Dissemination Workshop on 'Non Tariff Barrier Between India and Sri Lanka', sponsored by The Asia Foundation, February 20, 2015, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

#### **Gayithri, K**

'Orientation to IAS Probationers', sponsored by Department of Personnel Administration and Reforms (DP & AR), Govt. of Karnataka, May 23-24, 2014.

Workshop on 'National Innovation Survey Report 2014', sponsored by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, November 5, 2014.

#### **George, Sobin**

Organised a 'Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR)', May 12-23, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

'ISEC Internship Programme', sponsored by ISEC SRTT Fund, July-September 2014.

Co-convenor, Seminar on 'Health System Strengthening: Experience from some countries', sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, November 6-7, 2014.

#### **James, K S**

'Use of Mixed Methods in Ageing Research', sponsored by Indo-European Research Project & ICSSR, New Delhi, June 2-6, 2014.

'Demographic Computation Series-2: Multistate Population Projection', sponsored by IIASA, Austria and TIFAC, New Delhi, November 24-December 2, 2014.

'Census Dissemination Seminar', sponsored by Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka and UNDP, New Delhi, December 1, 2014.

#### **Kannan, Elumalai**

(with Ramappa K B) Inception Workshop on 'Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Program in Karnataka', sponsored by ICRISAT, Hyderabad, September 17, 2014.

International Seminar on 'Green Economy and Sustainable Development', sponsored by ICSSR and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, China, November 6-7, 2014.

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

Organised International Seminar on 'Global Issues of Population, Development and Environment' during October 27-28, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Annual Action Plan Meeting of Population Research Centres (PRCs), sponsored by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, March 16-17, 2015.

#### **Lingaraju, M**

Two-day Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme to the Selected Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), a joint venture programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bangalore, August 23-24, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Organized two-day Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme to the Selected Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme



(SSTSS), a joint venture programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University Bangalore at ISEC, Bangalore, January 10-11, 2015.

Organized and conducted the SSTSS Examination in 20 Centres of Bangalore Division as a joint undertaking of ISEC, Bangalore University and Christ University, on February 1, 2015.

#### **Mutharayappa, R**

(with K C Channamma) Two days National Seminar on 'Women Empowerment - A Strategy for Development', October 13-14, 2014.

#### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

(with S Manasi) ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface', in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, July 6-August 2, 2014.

Field school programme for the researchers of University of Sydney, sponsored by ISEC in Association with University of Sydney, Australia and Karnataka Forest Department, Madikeri, February 12-17, 2015.

International Seminar on "Climate Change and Food Security: The Global and Indian Contexts, sponsored by ISEC in Association with University of Sydney, Australia, February 18, 2015.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Training programme for the elected representatives of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, August 20-21, 2014.

International Training Programme on 'Inclusive Banking for Rural and Agricultural Development', sponsored by Centre for International Cooperation and Training in Agricultural Banking (CICTAB), Pune, January 5-8, 2015.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

(with B P Vani) Training Programme for ISS Probationary Officers, August 4-14, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Organized Panel discussion on 'Inflation, Monetary Policy and Financial Sector: The Challenges Ahead', sponsored by RBI, August 25, 2014.

## **Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended**

#### **Chengappa, P G**

Attended DPC Meeting of a Senior Scientist in the Discipline of Agricultural Economics, February 23, 2015, at ICAR – Directorate of Seed Research, Mau.

Attended Selection Committee Meeting for considering the cases of promotion of Scientist at ICAR – National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NIAP), March 23, 2015.

#### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Training Programme on Computer based modeling for future simulations, organised by

DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service), November 30 – December 6, 2014.

#### **Gayithri, K**

RFD Meeting of Commercial Taxes and Excise Departments, organized by Commercial Taxes and Excise Departments, April 26, 2014, at Bangalore.

RFD Meeting of Treasury and State Accounts, April 30, 2014, at Bangalore.

Indian Member Council Meeting of the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, New Delhi, May 31 – June 1, 2014, at New Delhi.



RFD Meetings of Finance Department, organised by Finance Department, Govt. of Karnataka, on June 18-19, 2014; February 28, 2015 and March 2, 2015, at Bangalore.

Examination Scrutiny Board Meetings, organised by Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam, September 17, 2014, and February 24, 2015, at Prashanthinilayam, Andhra Pradesh.

Round-Table Meeting on Status of Social Science Research in India, organized by ICSSR and IDRC, February 27, 2015, at New Delhi.

RFD Meeting of the Planning Department, organised by Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, March 10, 2015, at Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.

#### **George, Sobin**

International Seminar on Social Dynamics and Well Being: Indian and Swiss Approaches, organised by ICSSR- UNIL (International Relations of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland), September 9, 2014, at Bangalore.

#### **James, K S**

Seminar on Migration, Ageing and Care Economy, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, September 17-19, 2014.

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

Dissemination Seminar 'DLHS-4 findings for five states Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Goa and Maharashtra', organized by IIPS, Mumbai, February 26, 2015, at Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad.

Training of Trainers (ToT), organized by IIPS, Mumbai, February 2-14, 2015, at Mumbai.

#### **Manjunatha, A V**

Exit Conference of RKVY Performing Audit for the State of Karnataka, organised by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka at Bangalore, May 8, 2014.

#### **Mutharayappa, R**

Attended Steering committee meeting on "Manava Vishwakhosa", organised by the Kannada University at Mysore, September 26, 2014.

Attended Board of Studies Meeting as Member, Department of Studies in Anthropology, in the Karnataka State Open University, June 30-July 1, 2014.

#### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Participated in National Children's Science Congress, December 27-31, 2014.

Attended Research Advisory Committee Meeting at IPIRTI, Bangalore April 2014.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Workshop on Operational Plan and Result-Based Monitoring of IGSSP (K), organised by GiZ, November 18-21, 2014, at Bangalore.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

State Credit Seminar, organized by NABARD, 2014, at Vidhana Soudha.

#### **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

International Conference Cities of Migration 2014, organised by The Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin, Germany, June 4-6, 2014, at Germany.

International Consultation on Transport Governance Initiative, organised by Parisar, World Resources Institute (WRI) and Embarq India, New Delhi, July 12, 2014.

Workshop on Interrogating Rural-Urban Transitions: Dominant and Alternative Conceptualizations, organised by Centre for Rural Urban Dynamics (CRUD), IRMA, and Centre for Urban Policy and Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, IRMA, Anand, August 27-28, 2014.

National Stakeholders' Consultation to Finalize Vision and Mission of the National Centre for Good Governance, organised by Department of

Personnel and Training, Government of India, New Delhi, December 20, 2014.

**Subaiya, Lekha**

Roundtable Discussion Caring for the Elderly in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition, organised by NCAER, New Delhi, April 2, 2014, at New Delhi.

Workshop on Approaching Data Sources: A Gender Lens, organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies, Delhi April 3, 2014, at Delhi.

Seminar on Status of Elderly in Tamil Nadu, organised by PRC, ISEC and PRC, Gandhigram, June 30, 2014, at Chennai.

Dissemination Workshop on Approaching Data Sources: A Gender Lens, organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, December 9, 2014, at New Delhi.

**Umamani, K S**

Attended State Level meeting of on review Committee of MDM, at Vidhanasoudha, Bangalore, November 11, 2014.

## Keynote/Presidential Addresses

**Chengappa, P G**

'Technology evaluations, targeting and policy options for enhanced impact in rice in India', in the Workshop on Annual Rice Research Group Meeting, organized by Directorate of Rice Research, April 6, 2014, at Hyderabad.

'Linking farmers to Markets', Brainstorming session on Marketing of Agricultural Commodities, organized by University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, May 24, 2014, at GKVK, Bangalore.

'Food Security and Right to Food Ending Hunger within a Generation-Challenges and Priorities', in the One-day Convention, organized by Jyothi Nivas College Autonomous, January 20, 2015, at Bangalore.

'Food Security: Experiences in India', in the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Rural Development (ICRD 2015), organized by Mashhad International Exhibition, February 18-19, 2015, at Iran.

**Gayithri, K**

'Union Budget 2014-15', in the Seminar, organized by Government First Grade College, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, August 6, 2014.

**Kannan, Elumalai**

'Agricultural Development in India: Role of Planning Commission', in the State Level Seminar on Relevance of Planning Commission in the Present Scenario, organized by Department of Economics, Government Arts College, October 29, 2014, at Chitradurga.

**Lakshmana, C M**

'Emerging Issues of Population, Development and Environment in India', in the UGC-sponsored two-day National Seminar on 'Population, Environment and Sustainable Development; Issues and Challenges,' organized by South Konkan Education Society's Rani Parvati Devi College of Arts and Commerce, Belgaum, Karnataka, September 12-13, 2014.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Financial Inclusion – From Obligation to Opportunity', in the International conference, organised by Department of Management Program CMR Institute of Management Studies (Autonomous), CMR University, Bangalore, April 30, 2014, at CMR University, Bangalore.





'Issues on Financial Exclusion and Non Performing Assets', in the Conference on Issues on Financial Exclusion and Non Performing Assets, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, August 2014.

'Banking Sector and Financial Exclusion: The Challenges Ahead', in the Panel Discussion on Inflation, Monetary Policy and Financial Sector: The Challenges Ahead, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, August 25, 2014.

'All-India Seminar on Statistical Databases in Gram Panchayats', in the Panel Discussion on Statistical Databases in Gram Panchayats, organized by Economic Analysis Unit Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre, 2014.

'Fiscal Issues and Monetary Policy interventions, Budgetary Suggestions for the next Finance Minister, workshop organized by the Bangalore International Centre', in the Workshop on Fiscal Issues and Monetary Policy interventions,

Budgetary Suggestions for the next Finance Minister, organized by Bangalore International Centre, 2014.

#### **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Key-note address on 'Urban Development', in the International Conference on Globalization, organized by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, August 12, 2014.

#### **Yadav, Manohar**

'Doing Field Research: Challenges of Capturing Subtle Realities', organised by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 21, 2014.

'Contextualizing Dalit Art Forms in a Social Movement', in the state-level Seminar on Dalit Musical Arts and Dalit Movements in Karnataka, jointly organized by Vimukti Trust and Jeeta Vimukti Karnataka at Pre-University College, Chintamani, December 12, 2014.

## **Lectures, Talks and Media**

#### **Balasubramanian, M**

Delivered a lecture on 'Natural Resources Accounting in India – Current Status and Concerns', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 14, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'FDI in Services Sector: Implication for Sustainable Development in India', in the National Seminar on FDI in Service Sector, organised by the Department of Economics, Centre for Research in Economics, Madura College, Madurai Kamaraj University Madurai, Tamil Nadu, September 1, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainable Development Practices in India', at Kristujayanti College, Bangalore, September 22, 2014.

#### **Chengappa, P G**

Delivered a talk on 'Theme technology evaluations, targeting and policy options for enhanced impact in rice in India', at Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad, April 8, 2014.

#### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Delivered a lecture on 'Fiscal Policy Reforms', in the Environmental Conservation, organised by JUGCP and MAC, at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, November 1, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on 'CGE Modeling', in the International Training Workshop, at GIDR, AHMEDABAD, November 5-6, 2014.

#### **Gayithri, K**

Delivered a lecture on 'Secondary Data from Government Sources: Issues and Concerns', in the Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in

Social Science Research, organized by ISEC, May 21, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Approach to Results of Government Programmes', in the Orientation on Karnataka Society, Economy and Polity to IAS Probationers, organized by the DP & AR, Government of Karnataka, May 24, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Budget Processes and Reforms', at Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, September 9, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on 'Public Expenditure in India: Recent Issues and Concerns', at Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, September 9, 2014.

Delivered special talk on 'Union Budget of India', at Bangalore Social Science Forum, National College, August 18, 2014.

Discussion on 'Karnataka Budget 2015-16', *Chandana Doordarshan*, March 12, 2015.

## **George, Sobin**

Delivered two lecture on 'Changing Karnataka Villages: Caste, Religion and its Re-organisations', at Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, August 20, 2014.

## **Inbanathan, Anand**

Delivered a lecture on 'Approaches to Social Science Research', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 13, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research Methods: Participant Observation', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 16, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Case study Method in Social Science Research', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 19, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayats in Karnataka', for a Course organised by Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, July 11, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research Methods', at Mount Carmel College, August 04, 2014.

## **James, K S**

Delivered two lectures on 'Population Policy and Demographic Dividend in India', at Academic Staff College, University of Mysore, June 19, 2014.

## **Kannan, Elumalai**

Delivered Invited lecture on 'Restructuring Economics Curriculum in the Context of Changing Business Scenario', in the Faculty Development Programme on Teaching and Research in Economics in the Context of Changing Business Scenario, PG Department of Economics, Vivekananda Degree College, Bangalore, April 24, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Methods of Impact Assessment', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, ISEC, Bangalore, May 19, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainability Issues in Indian Agriculture', at SWISSNEX, Consulate of Switzerland, Bangalore, August 18, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Importance of Agriculture in Economic Development of India', at Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 2, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research Sampling: Probability and Non-probability Sampling', at Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad, November 10, 2014.

**Madheswaran, S**

Delivered five lectures on 'Application of Econometrics to Labour Economics', in the SARNET Training Programme for Young Labour Economists, ILO, New Delhi, December 4-6, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on 'Results based M & E', to the ISS probationary officers, ASCI, Hyderabad, December 17, 2014.

**Manjunatha, A V**

Delivered invited lecture on 'Application of Qualitative Response Models using STATA', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, ISEC, Bangalore, May 23, 2014.

**Mutharayappa, R**

Delivered a lecture on 'Introduction to Non-probability Sampling', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organized by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 22, 2014.

Delivered four lectures on 'Sampling Methods and Qualitative and Quantitative Research', in the Research Methodology Course, organised by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, January 2-3, 2015, at Hampi.

**Narayana, M R**

Delivered special lecture on 'Karnataka Economic Policies in Global Context', for Orientation on Karnataka Society, Economy and Polity for the IAS Probationers sponsored by the DP & AR, Government of Karnataka, May 23, 2014, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Delivered a lecture on 'Approaches to Environmental Management – India's Experiences', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 14, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on (1) 'Semi-Arid Regions of India and Biodiversity Conservation' and (2) 'Natural Disasters – Uttarakhand Case Study', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 15, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on (1) 'Governing Climate Change Debates and Policies in Indian Context' and (2) 'Community and Climate Change Governance – Case Study from Himalayan Region', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 25, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Eco-diversity of Semi arid landscape: Conservation and management perspective under changing scenario', at BARC Mysore, December 3, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Eco-Energy analysis of land use systems in the tropical region: A case study from Karnataka', at International Tropical Ecology Congress 2014 coordinated by Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi with ISTE (International Society for Tropical Ecology) focusing on Tropical Ecology in the face of global change, December 10-12, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Micro level Impact of Climate Change and Assessment of vulnerability: A case study from Biligiriranga Swamy Temple Tiger Reserve (BRTTR)', at the International workshop on Bridging BRIDGES 2015 Bridging Development Divide for Inclusive Growth through Science, Technology and Innovation, January 16-17, 2015.

**Raj, Krishna**

Delivered two Special lectures on 'Economics of Globalization and Green GDP', at UGC sponsored Refresh Course in Economics, organised by the



Department of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 8, 2014.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Delivered a lecture on 'Single Window Service Centres and Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers: Evidence from Karnataka', at Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, August 8, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India', at Bangalore University, August 27, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Micro-Finance in India', at Christ University, March 16, 2015.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Delivered a lecture on 'Quantitative data for research', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme), organized by ISEC, Bangalore, May15, 2014.

Delivered a special lectures on 'Banking and issues of Financial Inclusion', at the Faculty Development Program, organized by FLAIR, the Government of Kerala.

Delivered ten lectures on 'Macroeconomic Issues', at National Law School, January 2015.

Delivered three lectures on 'Game Theory', at Christ University, March 2015.

Delivered three lectures on 'Game Theory', at Mount Carmel College, March 2015.

#### **Raju, K V**

Delivered a lecture on 'State of India's Environment: Problems and Impacts', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 08, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Integrated Water Resources Management: Case Study – Karnataka', in the

ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 14, 2014.

Delivered two lectures: (1) 'Science-based Large-scale initiative for Rural Livelihoods – A Case Study of Bhuchetana Project' and (2) 'Environmental Governance in Bangalore – Case Studies', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 24, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Financing Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 25, 2014.

#### **Reimeingam, Marchang**

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Methods', for the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (A Multi-Disciplinary Training Programme), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May15, 2014.

#### **Sangita, S N**

Delivered two lectures on 1) 'Governance Issues and Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Case Studies of Telecom & Railways' and 2) 'Political Regimes, Governance and Provisioning of Social Security – Experiences from South Indian States' to the Senior Officers of Sri Lanka Administrative Service, at Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, June 16, 2014.

#### **Sivanna, N**

Delivered two special lectures on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structural and Functional Aspects', to the IAS trainees, organised by the Government of Karnataka, April 9, 2014.



Delivered two lectures on 'Seventy Third Amendment Constitutional Amendment and Karnataka Panchayat Raj System', to the IAS trainees, organised by Time Line, Bangalore, May 11 and 25, 2014.

Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Participatory Planning in Local Governance: Experience from Karnataka', to the participants of Technical Discussion on Participatory Planning and Capacity Building Initiatives in Local Governance, organised by ISS, New Delhi, December 4, 2014

Delivered a lecture on 'Results Analysis and Discussions', to the participants of Research Methodology Course, organised by the Krishna-devaraya University, Bellary, December 5, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on '73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment and Karnataka Panchayat Raj System' for members of Grama Panchayats, at Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, February 26, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Panchayat Raj System in India and Karnataka' to college lecturers, at Bangalore University, Bangalore, March 10, 2015.

#### **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Delivered a lecture on 'Land Use, Building Regulations and Their Impacts: Local, National and International Evidence', in the Workshop on Urban governance, organised by State Institute of Urban Development, Administrative Training Institute, Government of Karnataka, Mysore, November 22, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'India's Urban Environmental Challenges', in the ISEC-Nordic Course in India (NCI) Course on Approaching the environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 21, 2014.

#### **Subaiya, Lekha**

Delivered a lecture on 'Principles of Monitoring and Evaluation', at ROHFW, Bangalore, August 26, 2014.

#### **Veerashekharappa**

Delivered a lecture on 'FDI – Retail Rates', at Basaveshwara College, Bagalkot, September 26, 2014.

#### **Yadav, Manohar**

Delivered a special talk on 'Navayana Buddhism: Philosophy & Pragmatism', at Ambedkar Research Centre, Bangalore University, Bangalore, May 14, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Understanding Gender in Indian Context', in the Methodology Course organised by Department of Sociology, Bangalore University Bangalore, July 12, 2014

Delivered a lecture on 'The Politics of Dalit Leadership in Panchayats in Karnataka', in the Training Programme for SC/ST Zilla Panchayat Members, organised by Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD), ISEC, August 21, 2014.

## Newspaper Articles

### Gayithri, K

'Another Lost Opportunity to Address Regional Disparities, Infrastructure Inadequacies', *The New Indian Express*, March 15, 2015

'State Stays the Fiscal Course: Lags Behind in HDI', *The New Indian Express*, March 12, 2015.

### Reimeingam, Marchang

'Nuisance of Educated Unemployment in Manipur', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, February 21, 2015

'Excerpt of Shifting Cultivation in Manipur: Labour and Environment', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, February 23, 2015

'Water Scarcity in Manipur: Choice or Chance', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, March 28 and 30, 2015

### Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

'Creating a More Equal India', *The Financial Express*, July 18, 2014.

'How Free is Your City?' *The Economic Times*, August 14, 2014.

'How to Make Our Cities More Productive?' *The Financial Express*, September 10, 2014.

(with Sridhar, V) 'This Nobel Laureate Can Help Telecom', *The Economic Times*, October 22, 2014.

'The Hudhud Lessons: Ensuring a Healthy Insurance Business', *The Financial Express*, October 31, 2014.

'Make in India: What to Make and Where?' *The Financial Express*, December 11, 2014.

'NITI Aayog Reflects Modi's Transformative Thinking', *The Financial Express*, January 8, 2015.

'Smart Cities: Is the Policy Smart Enough?' *The Financial Express*, January 20, 2015.

'Walk (and pedal) the Talk', *The Economic Times*, March 31, 2015.

### Umamani, K S

(with Manasi S) 'Benefits of RWH Lost on the Old', *Bangalore Mirror*, May 4, 2014.





## 8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Fellowships and Awards

#### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

Participated as Young Economist in the 5<sup>th</sup> Lindau Meeting of the Winners of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, August 19-23, 2014, in Lindau, Germany.

#### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Visiting Researcher, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, June 12-23, 2014.

#### **George, Sobin**

Visiting Faculty at Summer School on Indian Cultural Transformation, Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies, University of Groningen, The Netherlands.

#### **James, K S**

Visiting Fellow, University of Southampton, UK, May 8-17, 2014.

Visiting Fellow, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, May 18-23, 2014.

#### **Madheswaran, S**

Received Kempe Gowda Award in Contributing to State's Policy through Economics and Statistics Knowledge, July 27, 2014.

#### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Awarded as Best Reviewer for Biomass and Bioenergy (Elsevier)

Honoured as ZALF Fellow, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research for three years (2014-2017).

#### **Raj, Krishna**

Visited University of San Francisco on Invitation from the Department of Environmental Studies and Sustainability Director, USF, USA May-June 2014.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Abdul Nazir Sab Chair Professor, CMDR, Dharwad, 2014.

#### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Visiting Fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, December 2014-January 2015.

Acted as a Jury on paper selection for the topic "Financial Inclusion" at CMR institute of Management Studies, Bangalore.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

#### **Babu, M Devendra**

Member, Board of Studies, Post-Graduate Studies in Economics, for three years from 10-1-2014, Kuvempu University, Karnataka

#### **Chengappa, P G**

Served as Chairman, Peer Review Team of Accreditation of Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Member of Judging Committee, for Lal Bahadur Shastri Outstanding Young Scientists Award 2013 of ICAR, Pusa, New Delhi, June 9, 2014.

Member, Academic Council, Prof Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, and attended the first meeting on February 28, 2015.

**Gayithri, K**

Chairperson, Women's Cell, ISEC

**George, Sobin**

Editor, ISEC Newsletter.

Coordinator, ISEC Internship programme 2014.

Coordinator, Certificate Course on Methods and Application in Social Science Research, 2014

Member Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore.

Member, General Body, Centre of Education and Communication, New Delhi.

**Inbanathan, Anand**

Member, Board of Studies at Department of Sociology, Christ University.

Series Editor, Social and Economic Change Monograph Series, ISEC, Bangalore.

**James, K S**

Member, Technical Advisory Committee, District Human Development Report, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Board of Studies, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore.

**Kumar, Parmod**

Member, Selection Committee for the Post of Assistant Professor in the Agriculture Economic Unit in the Institute of Economic Growth Delhi, January 23, 2014.

Member, Selection Committee (Subject Expert) for the Selection of Faculty under CAS for the Rural Development Division in the National Institute of Teachers Training and Research, Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India, Chandigarh, June 20, 2014.

**Kumar, V Anil**

Seminar Coordinator, ISEC, from June 6, 2014.

Member of International Political Science Association (IPSA) 2012-14.

**Manjunatha, A V**

Member, Research and Extension Cell of Karnataka Sujala Watershed - III, a World Bank-sponsored Project (2014-2016).

Member of committee constituted by Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission for standardizing methodology on cost of cultivation.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Member, Editorial Board, *Wudpecker Journal of Agricultural Research*, June 2014

Lead Guest Editor for Special Issue of the *International Journal of Forestry Research*

Member, Expert committee for UGC SET Exam, February 1-3, 2015

**Raj, Krishna**

Member, American Water Works Association, USA

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Member, IGIDR Mumbai

Nominee of Governor of West Bengal for the selection of Professor in the West Bengal State University

Member, Board of Studies, St Josephs College PG Programme

Selection committee member for faculty selection, Burdhan University, West Bengal

Member of Academic Senate, Apex University (Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka)

Nominee of Governor of West Bengal for the selection of Professor in the West Bengal State University.

Advisor to the project Non-Tariff Barriers between India and Sri Lanka, directed by Barun Deb Pal and funded by The Asia Foundation



Member, Board of Studies, Mount Carmel College  
Resource person for Industries Department, Udyog Mitra, GoK

Resource person for RBI for their Occasional Paper series

Resource person for Burdhan University

Resource person for Kolkata University

Resource person for West Bengal State University

Resource person for National Law School of India University

#### **Raju, K V**

Chairman, Perspective Plan for Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust, Government of Karnataka, from March 2014.

#### **Reimeingam, Marchang**

Member, RPC, ISEC, Bangalore.

Library Committee Member, ISEC, Bangalore.

#### **RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

Member, Board of Studies, Political Science Department, St. Josephs College, Bangalore.

#### **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

India Expert and Country Economist, The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank.

India Expert and Country Economist, Project on Addressing Knowledge and Statistical Gaps in Relation to Poverty Reduction, Inequality and Inclusive Growth, Asian Development Bank.

Resource Person, Knowledge Product on Inclusive Urban Development for South Asia, Asian Development Bank.

Reviewer for *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development* (Taylor & Francis), January 2015.

#### **Yadav, Manohar**

Member, Board of Studies, Dr B R Ambedkar Research Institute, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Anthropology, Karnataka Open University, Mysore.

## **Miscellaneous**

#### **Babu M Devendra**

Attended Quality Enhancement Review Meeting for India 'Strengthening Governance and Inclusiveness in Karnataka Panchayats', World Bank, India, New Delhi, March 20, 2015.

#### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

Reviewed the manuscripts for International Review of Applied Economics, Routledge-Taylor & Francis.

Participated as a speaker in the Panel Discussion on Economic Challenges before the New NDA Government, at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, July 25, 2014.

Trained Field Investigators for SSA project at ISEC, December 2-4, 2014 (with M Lingaraju and K S Umamani)

#### **Balasubramanian, M**

Participated in Summer School 'Environment and Resource Economics', organized by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with SANDEE, May 6-22, 2014, at Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand.

Submitted a book chapter on 'Measurement of Sustainable Development in India' to the *Rebalancing the Economy*, Green Economics Institute, London.



Evaluated three MPhil Economics Dissertations of Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Madurai Kamaraj Univeristy, July 8, 2014.

## **Bhende, M J**

Nominated by ICCR, New Delhi, as India Chair Professor at Jinan University, Guangzhou, China, on deputation for a period of 60 days from May 8, 2014.

## **Chengappa, P G**

Evaluated the thesis, 'Managing Buyer-Seller Relationships in Contract Farming' submitted by Mr Sudarshan Naidu, in partial fulfillment of Fellow of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, and conducted the *viva voce* on April 14, 2014, at IRMA.

Attended meeting of Selection Committee meeting to interview the candidates for the post of Associate Professor on Direct Recruitment at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, June 20 and 21, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Acted as a Panelist in the brainstorming session on Food Safety Regulations, organized by Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar, February 10, 2015, at Bangalore.

## **Deb Pal, Barun**

Name was cited for his work on 'Non Tariff Barrier barriers between India and Sri Lanka', *Businnes Line*, February 25, 2015.

Name was cited for his work on 'Non Tariff Barrier barriers between India and Sri Lanka', in *Ceylon Today*, February 25, 2015.

## **Gayithri, K**

'Financing India's Development: Challenges before the Narendra Modi Government'. *Daunting Challenges and High Opportunities: India after the Elections* (FES News Letter), 2014.

Attended a meeting as Member, Examination Scrutiny Board, Department of Economics, Sri

Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam, September 17, 2014.

Attended meetings as Member, Action Task Force, Results Framework Document, Government of Karnataka.

PhD Evaluation, University of Mumbai.

## **George, Sobin**

Co-convener of the International Seminar on "Health System Strengthening: Experience from Some Countries", at Institute for Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, November 6-7, 2014.

## **Inbanathan, Anand**

Co-ordinated course in Sociology - "Debates on Sociology of India".

Attended 9 Doctoral Committee meetings.

Supervised one intern student.

Coordinating two courses: a) Methodology (along with Dr Sobin George); and b) Sociological Theories.

Attended 3 Doctoral Colloquiums prior to registration in the University of Mysore.

## **Kannan, Elumalai**

Participated as an expert in the Minister-level meeting organised on 'Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission' held at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore, February 27 and March 2, 2015.

## **Kumar, Parmod**

(with OECD\_FAO Team) 'Feeding India: Prospects and Challenges in the Next Decade'. In OECD FAO Outlook 2014-2023, 2014.

## **Kumar, V Anil**

Peasantry, Capitalism and State (reviewed by Professor B B Mohanty), *Sociological Bulletin*, 2014.

Teaching the Pre-PhD course on Perspectives in Social and Economic Change, Modern Political Theory.

**Madheswaran, S**

Affirmative Action in India, Indo-Swiss Collaborative Seminar, ICSSR, Bangalore, September 2014.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Participated as National Evaluator in Second National Children's Science Congress, organized by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, December 27-31, 2014, at SJPIIT, Bangalore.

Presentation at interaction meeting, MoEF, New Delhi with regard to new research proposal, January 3, 2015.

Interaction meeting at DST with regard to new research proposal, January 4, 2015.

Meeting at TIFAC New Delhi regarding ongoing research project, January 5, 2015.

Reviewed ten papers and submitted to various international journals

Conducted final Viva-Voice of a PhD Student of VIT University May 2014

Member Academic and Research Collaboration Committee (ARCC), ISEC. Initiated signing MoU between AUS and ISEC (in final stage) and the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

National evaluator at 22<sup>nd</sup> National Children's Science Congress (NCSC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India.

Participated in the launching of the UNEP GEF MoEF ABS Project Strengthening the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with focus on its Access and Benefit Sharing Provisions by Hon'ble Minister for Forest, Ecology and Environment, Govt. of Karnataka, Organized by Biodiversity Board, Bangalore, March 12, 2015.

Supervision of Intern Students: 1) Ms. Ayushi Chaturvedi, IP University Delhi for her MSc dissertation titled "*Urbanisation and its Impact on*

*Socio-ecology of Peri-urban and Rural Landscapes: A Case Study*" (Dissertation Submitted June 2014); 2) Ms. Varsha N P, M.Tech student from VIT University, Vellore for her M.Tech thesis titled "*Identification, Cultivation and Conservation of Indigenous Traditional Medicinal Plant Species through Scientific and Technological Interventions at BR Hills, Western Ghats*" (Submitted August 2014); 3) Ms Geetanjali Vashistha, worked on "*Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability in Developing Country Perspective: A Review*" (June 2014-August 2014 from IP University, Delhi.); and 4) Ms Nidhi Rawat, worked on "*Climate Change and Sea Level Rise: An Assessment*" (June 2014-August 2014 from IP University, Delhi)

**Rajasekhar, D**

Visits to Cambodia to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia in initiating a research study on Decentralisation and Social Protection.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Organised a panel discussion on 'Inflation, Monetary Policy and Financial Sector: The Challenges Ahead', August 25, 2014, also participated as a panelist and discussed the topic 'Banking Sector and Financial Exclusion: The Challenges Ahead' along with Prof. T N Prakash Kammaradi, Chairman of Agriculture Prices Commission, on 'Food Price Inflation and State Interventions' and Prof. Charan Singh, RBI Chair Professor, IIM, Bangalore, on 'Monetary Policy in India - Some Contemporary Issues and Challenges'.

**Sivanna, N**

Co-coordinating Pre-PhD Part -A Paper on 'Institutions and Development'

Delivered Inaugural address, at the National Seminar on Strategies for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Backward Region, organized by R K Government First Grade College, March 13, 2015, at Chittapur, Gulbarga.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Urbanization and Human Development, Presentation to the Government of Karnataka's Planning Department, Meeting to review the progress of the State Human Development Report, Bangalore, July 19, 2014.

(with Paul, Samuel, A Venugopala Reddy and Pavan Srinath) *'The State of Cities: Evidence from Karnataka'* (Review), New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012.

**Syamala, T S**

Attended the Dissemination Seminar of the project "Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services: Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India", New Delhi, December 4-5, 2014.

Attended Management Committee Meeting and Board Meeting of Praxis India at Bangalore, September 9, 2014.

**Umamani, K S**

Presented a proposal for funding Population and Health Status around Kaiga Nuclear Plant at Karwar, Karnataka, to BARC Mumbai, July 3, 2014.

Review of Book Proposal on Family Planning in India, by Dr Aruna Bhattacharya of Indian Institute of Public Health, Delhi, for Springer International Publishing, Switzerland.

Trained Field Investigators for SSA project at Mysore, July 24-26, 2014.

Monitoring SSA Field Work, Mysore and Hassan, July-August 2014.

Presented findings of the project "Demography and Health Study around the Proposed Site for

Special Materials Facility at Challakere, Chitradurga, Karnataka", at RMP, BARC Mysore, on September 26, 2014.

(with M Lingaraju and Indrajit Bairagya) Presented the draft report of SSA and MDM for 8 districts-Mandya, Raichur, Kodagu, Udupi, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur and Chikballapur, in the state office at Nrupatunga Road, Bangalore (DDPI, Diet Principal and DYPCs and MDM officials of the concerned district and state officials attended), on November 17, 2014.

Attended a meeting with DDPI and DYPCs of Davangere, Bidar, Gadag, Shimoga and Dharwad to plan field visit to the districts in connection with the third and final round of SSA and MDM field work, November 18, 2014.

Attended 40<sup>th</sup> EC meeting of SSA on November 22, 2014, at Vidhana Soudha.

**Yadav, Manohar**

Attended the Board of Studies meeting as a member at Department of Studies in Anthropology in Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, from June 30 to July 1, 2014.

Supervised one intern student.

Coordinating a PhD course on 'Cultural Contradictions and Development Dilemmas'.

Attended Board of Studies Meeting at IDS, Mysore University, Mysore, November 26, 2014.

Attended PhD Viva-voce Meeting at the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi.



## 9. MEETINGS

### **Academic Programme Committee**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 25, 2014 and January 29, 2015.

### **Research Programme Committee**

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 27, September 26, 2014, January 5 and March 27, 2015.

### **Annual General Body**

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on January 8, 2015.

### **Board of Governors**

The Board of Governors (2013-2015) of ISEC Society met on:

August 20, 2014,  
November 25, 2014,  
January 8, 2015 and  
February 14, 2015.

### **Finance Committee**

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on August 12 and December 23, 2014.

### **Gratuity Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on October 17, 2014.

### **Provident Fund Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on October 16, 2014.

### **Investment Committee**

The Investment Committee of ISEC met on May 30, 2014.

### **Building Committee**

The Building Committee of ISEC met on July 8, 2014 and April 16, 2015.



## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

### Appointments

1. Ms Shobha T	Messenger	09.05.2014
2. Mr Sudhakara P R	Messenger	09.05.2014
3. Dr Sunil Nautiyal	Professor	15.05.2014
4. Dr Kala S Sridhar	Professor	11.06.2014
5. Ms. Jyothi H R	Senior Assistant	31.07.2014
6. Gp.Capt. (Retd.) B K Das	Registrar	01.08.2014
7. Ms. Meghana B Kesari	Senior Assistant	01.08.2014
8. Ms. Ramya R	Senior Assistant	18.08.2014
9. Ms. C G Chethana	Senior Assistant	21.08.2014
10. Ms. Archana Y	Senior Assistant	25.08.2014
11. Ms. Sharadha Kannan	Accounts Officer	20.01.2015

### Retirements

1. Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha	Associate Professor	31.05.2014
2. Mr S A Prakash	Attender	30.06.2014
3. Dr S N Sangita	Professor	30.11.2014
4. Dr M J Bhende	Adjunct Professor	28.02.2015

### Resignations

1. Dr Qudsia Contractor	Assistant Professor	17.06.2014
2. Prof Siddharth Swaminathan	RK Hegde Chair Professor	23.06.2014
3. Dr Padma Sarangapani	Associate Professor	18.07.2014
4. Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik	Director	03.02.2015

### Obituaries

1. Dr Anantha Murthy U R	Life Member	22.08.2014
2. Shri Harendra Kumar Majumdar	Life Member	28.08.2014
3. Dr V M Rao	Life Member and Hon. Visiting Professor	30.04.2015



## 11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institutes faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants, students from all over the country. Library is fully automated using "LIBSYS" software. Library database is accessible online through the institute website. A notable treasure of the library is the collection of valuable books as a bequest from Sir M Visveswaraya and Dr V K R V Rao Collections.

### Library Collection

The Library collection has grown to 1,33,795 with addition of 1870 documents during the year. 602 books 653 reports and 585 other documents were added to the library collection. Besides this the library receives 293 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. Library also subscribes to 10 daily newspapers.

### Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to the faculties, visiting faculties, Board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff. Institutional membership and special membership are also facilitated to extend the library services to interested members. Reading room and photocopy services are provided to the visiting research scholars.

**Reference Service:** The library provides personalized reference services for its users along with normal reference services. The library has good collection of reference sources to provide timely and accurate reference service.

**Current Awareness Services:** Library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal list, current contents and monthly index of articles every month.

**Article Index:** The Library maintains an article index database containing about 77000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

**Press Clippings Index:** This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community is interested.

**Inter-Library Loan and Document Delivery Services:** The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the users, with the cooperation of well-established libraries in Bangalore such as Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is also member of DELNET, JCCC@UGC-INFONET so as to facilitate wider access to resources.

### Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. For providing efficient service, extensive users assistance is facilitated.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. **EconLit** is an American Economic Association's electronic database, which is the world's foremost source of references to

- economic literature. The database contains more than a million records covering 1969-present. Updated monthly. Includes subject indexing and abstracts to over 1000 journals in economics and allied areas.
2. **IMF E-library and Data** offers the entire catalogue of over 10,400 publications in several digital formats in one integrated environment. All text is fully searchable, making it easier to find information.
  3. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
  4. **India Time Series-EPWRFITS** is distinctive online database that provides downloadable access to time series data covering around 25,000 variables across 13 sectors of the economy relating to a wide range of macroeconomic variables from the real and financial sectors in a convenient and user-friendly manner for analytical and empirical research.
  5. **J-Gate** is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature. Launched in 2001 by Informatics India Limited, J-Gate provides seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 12,356 Publishers. It presently has a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 41,125 e-journals with links to full text at publisher sites.
  6. **JSTOR** is an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences. Collections on JSTOR include the complete archival record of each journal. Coverage begins at the first volume and issue of the journal ever published, and extends up to a publication date usually set in the past three to five years.
  7. **Political Science Complete (PSC)** provides full text for more than 520 journals, and indexing and abstracts for over 2,900 titles, (including top-ranked scholarly journals), many of which are unique to the product. PSC has a worldwide focus, reflecting the globalization of contemporary political discourse. The database also features over 340 full-text reference books and monographs, and over 36,000 full-text conference papers, including those of the International Political Science Association.
  8. **Prowess** from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 20,000 firms. Prowess provides detailed financial information on each company along with production, sales, consumption of raw material and energy etc. over a period of time. The database is available in the Library on single user license and it is available for access in the reference section.

### Digitization Programme

The digital library software and resources were upgraded during the year to provide easier access and better discovery. The digital library currently has more than 9000 documents in its collection. Digitization of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnataka University, UAS-Dharwad is in over. Discussion with institutions such as Gokhle Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and State Central Library, Bangalore, are on for partnership for digitization of rare and valuable collections especially in the social sciences.



## 12. DATA BANK

A Data Bank in simple terms is the database. It involves three major activities- collection of information, its organization and classification according to types of content. The content could be bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is to organize information in a way that can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

ISEC produces a significant amount of publications in the form of projects, articles, research papers, monographs and working papers every year. During these activities, large amount of statistical information both on primary (like individual, household surveys etc) and secondary sources (governmental and non-governmental databases) are collected. But, very small proportion of the collected information is used. In addition, it also appeared to us a good number of scholars find difficulty in discovering the data sources required for their research/project endeavors. In other cases, scholars who have already collected the database during their previous research/project assignments hardly keep the track in terms of proper compilation, organization and update of information. In this process, they spend significant amount of time on searching and retrieving the data already with them. Similarly, research at ISEC conducts good number of studies regularly on assessment of progress or impact evaluation of developmental schemes, status of developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. During the projects, a huge amount of household level information is collected but finally very little comes up in project reports after the treatment of statistical tools. Moreover, once projects are finalized and reports are submitted to the concerned agencies, nothing is done to preserve and use the household

information for other/new studies concerning further development in the same/new issues. To avoid or reduce such loss of information and search time, ISEC has taken an initiative for maintaining such data in its Data Bank.

### The Vision

- ❑ The Data Bank will establish itself as a facilitating centre for the researchers in ISEC.
- ❑ It will assemble and collate the useful data from researches carried out in Institute from various sources wherever possible.
- ❑ It will regularly collect primary field survey data of completed projects both in soft and hard copies from faculty and students of ISEC. Such information, however, will be made accessible to the potential users on consent of the project director or the Director of ISEC.
- ❑ It will regularly collect secondary data in soft copies from the Centres and if necessary update them.
- ❑ It will share available data and information with the faculty and students.
- ❑ It will also offer information regarding availability of statistical data and their sources and if information available will provide to its members through email.

Data Bank provides access to the available data to the researchers, preferably to those working in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, Members of the Board of Governors and the Founder-Members of the Institute. Researchers other than these, if interested in obtaining the data, are asked to seek permission from the Registrar, ISEC, for use of such data, which is provided keeping in view the



prevailing copy right etc. We do not charge for the supply of data. However, the data provided by us is limited to the soft-copy form. The Data Bank is made to create an access to the data and users are requested not to treat it as centre for research assistance as it will require a lot of efforts on the part of the staff of the Data Bank. We expect an acknowledgement on the use of data.

### **Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules)**

The following Centre-wise printed data is available in databank and is arranged in a systematic order:

#### **ADRTC**

- ❑ Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka
- ❑ Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme in Karnataka
- ❑ Likely Impact of Liberalized Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country
- ❑ The Evaluation of Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana in the State of Karnataka
- ❑ An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments
- ❑ Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project
- ❑ Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka
- ❑ Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/UAS/ISEC Study)
- ❑ Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project)
- ❑ Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project
- ❑ Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?

- ❑ Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka
- ❑ Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka
- ❑ Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka
- ❑ Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka
- ❑ Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka

#### **CEENR**

- ❑ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project

#### **CESP**

- ❑ The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Pattern in India

#### **CDD**

- ❑ Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes
- ❑ Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka
- ❑ Assistant Line Women in the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporations Limited
- ❑ IMS Project information related to Revenue and Expenditure of all the Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (1999-00 to 2002-03; 27 districts)

#### **CSSCD**

- ❑ Evaluation of National Child Labour Project (2007)
- ❑ Kaniyan kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study
- ❑ District Information System for Education Special DCF for 5% Post-Enumerative Survey
- ❑ Evaluation of Devadasi Rehabilitation Study



### **CHRD**

- ❑ MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project
- ❑ Teachers College Survey: Students teachers Profile
- ❑ Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, and Udupi Districts (School Report Cards Project)
- ❑ SSA/MHRD/Government of India Monitoring in Karnataka Projects [SSA & MDM] Phase I, II, III and IV.
- ❑ Akshaya Patra Foundation School Meal Programme
- ❑ Migration from the North Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi
- ❑ Management Development Programme (MDP Project)

**Demography and Health Survey around the Proposed Site for Special Materials Facility at Challakere, Chitradurga, Karnataka (BARC Funded)**

### **CPIGD**

- Child Labour Survey in Haveri District in Karnataka

**Data Available on Online/Computer System** (for internal access only):

- [www.indiastat.com](http://www.indiastat.com)

**Data on CD-ROMs:**

- **National Sample Survey (NSS)**
  - The NSS Data CDs are available but only to tables prepared by ISEC researchers could be made available.

- **Census Dataset**

- The Census Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Dataset**

- The NFHS Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

- **Socio-economic Dataset**

- The Socio-economic Data CDs are available but only for internal use.

**Data Available in Digital Form**

- Data is available on daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to till date.

**Foreign Trade Statistics of India**

- Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade Statistics of India - Principal commodities & Countries 2003- 2008

**Journal of Economic Literature**

**Data Available in Microfiche Form:**

- Census of India data from 1871-1951 is available in microfiche form.

**Other Documents in Microfiche Form:**

- India Gazetteers

**Links to Major Database Websites:**

- ISEC website homepage Karnataka Development
- For more information please visit databank at our website.

## 13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Our grateful thanks to:

- The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC).
- Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).
- Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.
- University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.
- Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, UNFPA, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and the Ministry of Industry.
- Sponsors of Training Courses.
- Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Annual Report 2014 - 2015: At a Glance

Annual Report 2014-15: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/T/P&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published in JIEBs	seminars presented	Papers presented in SICAW	Participation in SICAW as CDIR	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
<b>ADRTC</b>														
Parnod Kumar (PK)	2** (KS+EK)	4*** (ADRTC Team+AVIM+RKB)	1	1		2	3	6	1				2	
M J Bherde (MJB)	2* (NS+MDB)	1*(AVM)												
I Maruthi (M)		3		1										
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	1* (PK)	4*** (RKB+AVM)	3*** (KBR+AVM+M LT)	1		3		4	3		1	5		
Ramappa K B (RKB)		3*** (EK+PK)	1* (EK)			1								
Komol Singha (KS)	3* (PK)	3*** (MJB+PK+EK)	1* (EK)			1		1		1		1	2	
A V Manjunath (AVM)														
<b>CDD</b>														
	6	12	4	3	0	7	3	11	4	1	1	6	4	0
D Rajasekhar (DR)	2	3* (MDB)	2** (MDB+VS)			1		2		1		3		1
M Devendra Babu (MDB)	2** (KG+MR+ BDP+MJB)	3* (DR)	2* (DR)			1		3					1	
<b>CEENR</b>														
K V Raju (KVR)	3** (MS)	1*(SN)				1* (MS)						5	1	
S A Pasha (SAP)	1													
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	3* (MR)	3** (KVR+SM)	3* (MS)		1* (MS)	5*** (MS)		9	1	2		8	5	3
M Balasubramanian (MB)		1						4				3		
<b>CESP</b>														
	6	3	3	0	1	4	0	13	1	2	0	16	6	3
M R Narayana (MRN)	1	1				7		3	1			1		
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	2** (SN+KG+MD B+BDP)	5*** (BPV)	2* (BPV)	2* (VS)	3* (BPV)	6** (VS+BPV)	2	3	1	1	5	19	14	2
S Madheswaran (SM)	1*	1* (BPV)			3	3			1			7		1
K Gayathri (KG)	(MR+MDB+B DP)		2		7	6		4	5	10	1	6	1	
Veerasakharappa (VS)	1* (BPV)	1	1* (DR)	1* (MR)	1	2* (MR)						1		
Krishna Raj (KR)		1			1			3	2			2	1	1
B P Van (BPV)	1* (VS)	6***** (BDP+MR+SR+SM)	1* (MR)		1* (MR)	1* (MR)								
Malini L Tattir (MLT)		1	1* (EK)		1	1		1						
Barun Deb Pal (BDP)	2*		2* (BPV)	1	1	1		2	1	1		3		1
Aditya Chavali (AC)	3													
<b>CHRD</b>														
	8	12	6	3	17	25	2	16	11	12	6	38	16	5
K S Umamati (KSU)	2* (ML+IB)	2* (ML+IB)												
M Lingaraj (ML)	1* (KSU+IB)	1* (KSU+IB)	3	3				2	2	1				
Indrajit Baraaya (IB)	1* (KSU+ML)	2* (KSU+ML)		1				3						1
	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	1





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<b>CPGD</b>													
S N Sangita (SNS)		2				2* (VAK)	1				2		
Supriya Roy Chowdhury (SR)		1* (BPV)				1	1	5	1	1		1	
N Sivanna (NS)	2** (MS+PGC+M JIB-MDB)	1				2	1	2	4		10		
V Anil Kumar (VAK)		3				5* (SNS)	1	1				2	
	0	7	0	0	0	9	4	8	5	1	12	3	0
<b>CSSCD</b>													
Manohar Yadav (MY)	1							8	1	2	3	2	
Anand Inbanathan (AI)		2* (SG)									5	2	
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)	1	1				4		6	1		1	2	
Sobin George (SG)		2* (AI)	2			3	1	1	2	1	2	5	1
	2	4	2	0	0	7	0	15	4	1	11	11	1
<b>PRC</b>													
K S James (KSJ)		5** (TSS+LS+TNB)	3	1	2	6		11	1		2	2	2
T S Yamala (TSS)		2** (KSJ+LS+TNB)				1		3	1				
C M Lakshmana (CML)	1* (PRC Team)	2	2			2		1	2	1			
T N Bhat (TNB)		2* (KSJ+TSS+LS)	1					1					
Lekha Subaiya (LS)		2** (KSJ+TSS+TNB)				1		2	4		1		
<b>GRUA</b>	1	8	6	1	2	10	0	18	2	1	3	2	2
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)		1* (MS)				1	1	8	7	4	2	4	
Manasi S (MS)	3*** (PGC+NS+ KVR)	3** (SN+KSS)	1* (SN)		1* (SN)	5*** (K/R+SN)							
	1	3	1	0	0	4	1	8	7	4	2	4	0
<b>CWGS</b>													
R Muharappa (RM)	1	2** (KCC)	1* (KCC)	1* (KCC)	1	3		2	2		5		
K C Channamma (KCC)		2** (RM)	1* (RM)	1* (RM)				1					
	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	2	5	0	0
<b>R K Hegde Chair</b>													
Siddharth Swaminathan (SS)		1											
<b>ICAR National Professor</b>													
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P G Chengappa (PGC)	1* (MSNS)	2	2			2		5	1	2	1	3	
	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	5	1	2	1	3	0
<b>Total ISEC</b>	28	62	31	12	21	73	10	107	37	15	97	50	13

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/DR 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/as as a project director in given department

8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties

9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC 10) The total ISEC number for SW/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and other than centres at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)





*Shri Chiranjiv Singh, IAS (Retd), former Additional Chief Secretary and former Development Commissioner of Karnataka, delivering the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on 'Cultural Significance of the Rajyotsava and Its Growth over the Years' on December 10, 2014, at ISEC.*

Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, delivered Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture, 'On Inclusive Growth – Inequality-Poverty Inter-Linkages' in commemoration of the 44th Founders' Day of ISEC on February 09, 2015.









# KARNATAKA

THE NEW SUNDAY EXPRESS  
BENGALURU 15 MARCH 2015

## Another Lost Opportunity to Address Regional Disparities, Infrastructure Inadequacies

The budget presented by Siddaramaiah continues the tradition of fiscal discipline by adhering to the fiscal and revenue deficit targets irrespective of the revenue shortfall as per the revised estimates of 2014-15.

Fiscal deficit, indicating the net liability of the Karnataka government, was 2.92 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2013-14 and budgeted at 2.75 per cent for 2015-16. The revenue surplus representing the difference between the revenue receipts and expenditure, which has had a decline in the last two years, has been pegged at a healthy ₹910.64 crore.

Revenue surplus enables government to increase its capital expenditure, hence a welcome development. Achievements for 2014-15 in the budget speak of allocations have been made for various sectors.



**OPINION**

new schemes announced for many sectors. However, sectors like education and energy have reduced allocation. If budgets have to be judged merely based on the amounts allocated, (with no due as to what it means to the sector's development) and announcement of new schemes to appease various sections, albeit a wrong approach to assess budget, the enhanced allocation and new schemes are welcome features of Budget 2015-16. In the event of an under-vision supporting the increased/decreased allocations? Will this suffice to brand it a good/bad budget? Another budget perspective realistic? What aspects of state finances, be it planning, execution or monitoring, need to be addressed by the government to achieve the optimal results of state's fiscal operation?

to December in 2014. Most importantly, it is disappointing that the state with good fiscal performance is hesitant to enhance capital spending which is badly needed for the infrastructure development of the state. In the first place, the state has budgeted for only 2.75 per cent of fiscal deficit as opposed to the 2.92 per cent in 2014-15.

The 2015-16 allocations are likely to meet with similar fate in the event expected revenue cannot be generated. The increase effected to budget allocations in the past, often remained on paper, even as recent as 2013-14 budget, with large disconnect between the allocations, releases and expenditure. Yet another major flaw that impedes development effort is rush of expenditure in the last quarter. For instance, Bhogayyalakshmi, a flagship programme of the state government, has only 37 per cent of money spent up

## ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ. ಇವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಂತೆ, ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಆಯೋಗದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಆಯೋಗದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**CITY**

## Benefits of RWH lost on the old

Study conducted by the Institute of Social and Economic Change finds that more than half of the 225 respondents claimed they were too old, kept poor health and had no one to oversee rainwater harvesting installation work

Dr. S. S. Srinivasan, a senior researcher at the Institute of Social and Economic Change, has conducted a study on the benefits of rainwater harvesting (RWH) for the elderly. The study found that more than half of the 225 respondents claimed they were too old, kept poor health and had no one to oversee rainwater harvesting installation work.

The study also found that the elderly were not aware of the benefits of RWH and were not motivated to install it. The researchers suggest that the government should provide incentives and subsidies to encourage the elderly to install RWH systems.

## Graduates from rural areas prefer jobs in small towns

MEENAKSHI RAJ & P. V. N. RAO

Small towns are becoming a preferred destination for graduates from rural areas. This is due to the increasing number of educational institutions in small towns and the availability of jobs in various sectors.

The graduates from rural areas are attracted to small towns because of the better infrastructure, quality of life, and the availability of jobs. They also prefer to stay close to their families and friends.

## A neglected concern

Access to banking services is seen to be lower for the urban poor than their rural counterparts

The study conducted by the Institute of Social and Economic Change found that access to banking services is lower for the urban poor compared to their rural counterparts. This is due to the lack of banking infrastructure in urban areas and the high cost of banking services.

The researchers suggest that the government should provide incentives and subsidies to encourage banks to set up branches in urban areas. They also suggest that the government should provide financial literacy training to the urban poor.

## Urban Financial Exclusion

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## NTI Aayog reflects Modi's transformative thinking

Nehru and Modi, and the contexts they were faced with, are starkly different. Nehru had to develop a post-colonial poor country while Modi must manage economic growth, poverty and inequality in one of the fastest-growing economies of the world today.

The NTI Aayog reflects Modi's transformative thinking. It is a platform for the government to discuss and implement policies that will transform India into a developed country.

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## More women from South on board

Glass Ceiling is Still a Deterrent in Indian Firms

The study conducted by the Institute of Social and Economic Change found that the glass ceiling is still a deterrent for women in Indian firms. This is due to the lack of opportunities for women to advance in their careers.

The researchers suggest that the government should provide incentives and subsidies to encourage firms to hire and promote women. They also suggest that the government should provide training and development programs for women.

## The Telegraph

Abuse of elders in focus

The study conducted by the Institute of Social and Economic Change found that the abuse of elders is a major concern in India. This is due to the lack of support and care for the elderly.

The researchers suggest that the government should provide incentives and subsidies to encourage families to care for their elderly. They also suggest that the government should provide training and development programs for the elderly.

## KALA SEETHARAM SRIDHAR

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, which replaces the Planning Commission, has been an objective policy-making body.

The NITI Aayog is a platform for the government to discuss and implement policies that will transform India into a developed country. It is a platform for the government to discuss and implement policies that will transform India into a developed country.

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## The replacement of the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog demonstrates that the PM does not want Delhi-driven policies or resource allocations for states but state-specific solution

The replacement of the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog demonstrates that the PM does not want Delhi-driven policies or resource allocations for states but state-specific solution. This is a significant shift in the government's approach to development.

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## TOP COPY

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The author is professor, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, Institute for Social and Economic Change. Views are personal.







*FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS*

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*2014 - 2015*

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### AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, Bangalore** as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material mis-statement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by managements, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
  - a. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit;
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the institute so far as appears from our examination of those books;
  - c. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Accounts dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the statement of accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
    - i. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015; and
    - ii. In the case of Income and Expenditure Accounts, the income for the year ended on that date.

For M/s P.CHANDRASEKAR  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
Firm Regn No 000580S

S.Rajgopalan  
Partner  
M M No: 25349



Place: Bangalore  
Date: 11.09.2015



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Consolidated Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
15,62,20,877	Establishment Expenses	4	15,89,60,753	22,66,75,838	Grant receipts	1	23,10,52,965
5,84,77,344	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	8,29,41,673	4,22,09,946	Interest income	2	4,75,16,306
4,03,10,921	Unspent grant		4,04,86,433	1,23,32,335	Other receipts	3	69,63,930
2,62,08,977	Excess of Income over expenditure		31,44,342				
28,12,18,119	Total		28,55,33,201	28,12,18,119	Total		28,55,33,201

### Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
48,74,28,307	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	53,29,73,740	46,98,61,710	Investments	6	51,08,64,203
10,93,38,919	Current Liabilities	9	11,99,24,245	12,69,05,516	Current Assets	7	14,20,33,782
44,63,204	Capital work-in-progress	10	30,94,891	44,63,204	Capital work-in-progress	10	30,94,891
12,17,12,245	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	12,26,71,208	12,17,12,245	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	12,26,71,208
72,29,42,675	Total		77,86,64,084	72,29,42,675	Total		77,86,64,084

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2014 - 15

Schedule - 1				
Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
2,04,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,40,00,000
9,95,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		2,00,000
6,94,41,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		8,24,30,000
9,08,36,000				10,66,30,000
2,50,00,000	d	ADRT Grants( Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,25,00,000
1,30,47,983	e	PRC Grants ( Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI )		1,45,88,500
7,96,56,829	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		5,20,81,478
20,85,40,812		Gross grant		19,57,99,978
3,03,58,424		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		4,46,79,662
23,88,99,236				24,04,79,640
84,74,394		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	44,96,196	
37,49,004		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	49,30,479	94,26,675
22,66,75,838		Net Grant		23,10,52,965
Schedule - 2				
Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
3,12,21,202	a	Interest on F.D's	3,33,46,394	
80,82,079		Add: Accrued interest on FD	1,13,04,344	4,46,50,738
29,06,665	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		28,65,568
4,22,09,946		Total		4,75,16,306
Schedule - 3				
Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
1,23,65,735	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	51,31,395	
97,61,069		Overhead charges spent from various projects	50,23,460	1,07,935
26,04,666				
74,22,884	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		5,22,006
23,04,785	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		63,33,989
1,23,32,335		Total		69,63,930
Schedule - 4				
Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
13,38,54,772	a	Salary ( incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		13,70,44,708
38,72,907	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		45,70,698
36,03,855	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		24,11,870
1,48,89,343	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		1,49,33,477
15,62,20,877		Total		15,89,60,753

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement 2014 - 15

### Schedule - 5

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
32,94,210	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	67,62,273
58,62,167	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	37,04,114
5,86,531	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	7,00,438
51,44,413	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	47,17,658
1,63,59,829	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	2,27,01,486
5,05,570	f	Vehicle maintenance	2,59,553
6,95,077	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	15,85,463
52,90,042	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	73,70,368
54,60,933	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	58,85,556
34,53,102	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	23,80,658
6,92,998	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	6,85,417
0	l	Admn / Project exp / Royalty pymts / Meeting exp / VKRV Rao Prize/ Endowment fund expenses	14,15,450
61,91,783	m	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	2,16,79,384
16,42,106	n	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	4,77,833
32,98,583	o	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	26,16,022
5,84,77,344		Total	8,29,41,673

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Investments as on 31-03-2015 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

**Shedule - 6**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2014			Balance as on 31.03.2015		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	3,32,00,000	33,200,000	-	2,62,00,000	26,200,000
2	ISEC Development Fund	-	6,81,13,000	68,113,000	-	8,93,39,384	89,339,384
3	Corpus fund	1,00,00,000	3,22,48,000	42,248,000	1,00,00,000	3,41,50,000	44,150,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development		4,03,39,000	40,339,000		5,28,69,496	52,869,496
5	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund	-	2,00,00,000	20,000,000	-	2,12,50,000	21,250,000
6	ISEC Plan ( Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	15,000,000	-	1,50,00,000	15,000,000
7	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	1,04,20,000	10,420,000	-	1,69,20,000	16,920,000
8	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	1,00,00,000	10,000,000	-	1,00,00,000	10,000,000
9	Endowment fund ( Founder Member A/c)	-	68,48,000	6,848,000	-	70,48,000	7,048,000
13	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	977,000	977,000	-	1,067,000	1,067,000
15	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	115,000	115,000	-	115,000	115,000
16	GVK Rao Travel Grant	-	2,00,000	200,000	-	2,00,000	200,000
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	1,00,000	100,000	-	1,00,000	100,000
18	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	12,00,000	1,200,000	-	12,00,000	1,200,000
19	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	1,50,000	150,000	-	1,50,000	150,000
20	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000	425,000	-	4,25,000	425,000
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>23,93,35,000</b>	<b>24,93,35,000</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>27,60,33,880</b>	<b>28,60,33,880</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	1,00,45,000	3,10,78,000	4,11,23,000	3,10,00,000	97,23,000	4,07,23,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,02,00,000	4,02,00,000	-	4,23,00,000	4,23,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	4,32,00,000	4,32,00,000	-	4,75,00,000	4,75,00,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	2,95,00,000	2,95,00,000	-	3,20,00,000	3,20,00,000
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	3,54,00,000	3,54,00,000	-	4,50,20,599	4,50,20,599
6	Population Research Centre	-	0	0	-	1,08,000	1,08,000
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>1,00,45,000</b>	<b>17,93,78,000</b>	<b>18,94,23,000</b>	<b>3,10,00,000</b>	<b>17,66,51,599</b>	<b>20,76,51,599</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Projects:</b>						
1	Oxford LSE	-	90,00,000	90,00,000	-	93,00,000	93,00,000
2	Changing food patterns - Opportunities for Diversification	-	25,00,000	25,00,000	-	26,31,601	26,31,601
3	ADRTC - Impact assesment study of RKVY	-	12,50,000	1,25,00,000	-	5,247,123	52,47,123
	<b>Total ( C )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,00,000</b>	<b>24,00,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,178,724</b>	<b>17,178,724</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B+C)</b>	<b>2,00,45,000</b>	<b>44,27,13,000</b>	<b>46,27,58,000</b>	<b>4,10,00,000</b>	<b>46,98,64,203</b>	<b>51,08,64,203</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2014 - 15

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
26,464	a	Cash on Hand		67,576
8,61,24,743	b	Cash at Bank		8,85,19,496
17,06,101	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		31,82,020
2,87,20,455	d	Advance to other units		3,71,41,441
0	e	Grant receivable		1,00,000
97,64,742	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest )		1,25,31,620
5,63,011	g	Prepaid expenses		4,91,629
12,69,05,516		Total		14,20,33,782

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
4,03,10,921	a	Unspent grant		4,04,86,433
3,83,49,884	b	Advance from other units / project / others		5,18,17,148
3,00,78,167	c	Sundry liabilities ( Payables)		2,70,87,982
5,99,947	d	Overhead charges payable		5,32,682
10,93,38,919		Total		11,99,24,245

Schedule - 10

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Capital work-in-progress		Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
9,56,184		Optical cable		0
6,70,320		Installation of Mesh		0
3,17,500		Arch Gate		8,94,891
25,19,200		Facility Centre		22,00,000
16,26,504		Total		30,94,891

Schedule-11

Previous year 2013 - 14 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2014 - 15 Rs.
9,34,98,735	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	12,38,65,498	
3,49,87,154	b	Add: Additions during the year	49,51,258	12,88,16,756
12,84,85,889				
0	c	Less: Deletions during the year	13,668	
67,73,644	d	Depreciation	61,31,880	61,45,548
12,17,12,245		F.A as in balance sheet		12,26,71,208

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S

**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



**Capital fund as on 31.03.2015 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet**

**Shedule - 8**

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2014	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2015
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	34463013	49,45,873	72,91,366	-	-	3,21,17,520
2	Centre for urban planning and development	5,78,39,957	15,64,376	-	-	-	5,94,04,333
3	Virtual Centre Fund	20815723	6,59,874	-	-	-	2,14,75,597
4	Direct Receipts	14085	5,133	-	-	-	19,218
5	FCRA Main account	1000	-	-	-	-	1,000
6	Corpus fund	44580345	15,02,020	-	-	-	4,60,82,365
7	Centre for Women and Gender studies	10299474	-	1,35,053	-	-	1,01,64,421
8	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	7315645	7,12,076	-	-	-	80,27,721
9	ISEC Endowments Fund	1111048	3,13,589	3,438	-	-	14,21,199
10	Prof.M N Srinivasa Endowment fund	21764	794	22,558	-	-	-
11	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	57999	-	57,999	-	-	-
12	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	19505	296	19,801	-	-	-
13	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	1273952	-	-	-	-	12,73,952
14	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	139376	3,318	-	-	-	1,42,694
15	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	18199933	65,40,965	-	-	-	2,47,40,898
16	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	41418	1,500	42,918	-	-	-
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	140648	-	2,003	-	-	1,38,645
18	ISEC Development Fund	74032273	1,17,48,166	-	-	-	8,57,80,439
19	GVK Rao Travel Grant	308799	22,584	-	-	-	3,31,383
20	Social Science Talent Search	1010632	5,00,000	-	-	3,75,283	11,35,349
22	ISEC Staff incentive fund	414585	2,48,009	1,79,293	-	-	4,83,301
23	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	10000	-	-	-	-	10,000
24	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	16991594	12,84,709	1,67,046	-	-	1,81,09,257
25	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	259507	-	-	-	25,268	2,34,239
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>289362275</b>	<b>3,00,53,282</b>	<b>79,21,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,00,551</b>	<b>31,10,93,531</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	42577915	11,94,279	-	-	-	4,37,72,194
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	42372239	15,51,530	-	-	-	4,39,23,769
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	45182950	57,99,689	-	-	-	5,09,82,639
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	30775507	-	-	26,02,167	-	3,33,77,674
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	37157422	85,70,000	-	40,96,511	-	4,98,23,933
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>198066033</b>	<b>1,71,15,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,98,678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,18,80,209</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B)</b>	<b>487428308</b>	<b>4,71,68,780</b>	<b>79,21,475</b>	<b>66,98,678</b>	<b>4,00,551</b>	<b>53,29,73,740</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statements as on 31-03-2015- Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet**

**Schedule - 11 (a to d)**

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2014	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2015
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,71,62,638	-	-	9,71,62,638	17,79,213	9,53,83,425
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	22,63,585	3,35,755	-	25,99,340	6,18,670	19,80,670
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	57,50,105	15,25,601	-	72,75,706	6,72,043	66,03,663
4	Computers and peripherals *	16.21%	<b>66,26,801</b>	20,21,601	-	86,48,402	20,70,104	65,78,298
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,04,52,195	9,48,801	-	1,14,00,996	8,01,430	1,05,99,566
6	Other Assets (Utensils )	4.75%	2,96,426	119,500	13,668	4,02,258	20,241	3,82,017
7	Vehicles	9.50%	13,13,748	-	-	13,13,748	1,70,179	11,43,569
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12,38,65,498</b>	<b>49,51,258</b>	<b>13,668</b>	<b>12,88,03,088</b>	<b>61,31,880</b>	<b>12,26,71,208</b>

*\* Note: The Closing balance of "Computer and peripherals( at Sl.No.3) as on 31st March 2014, was wrongly reflected, amounting to Rs.21,53,253/-, which has been recalculated and reflected in the Opening balance as on 01.04.2014.*

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer  
Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

Sd/-  
S Madheswam  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.0005805





## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention and generally accepted accounting policies and practices adopted in India ( "GAAP").

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity of the "GAAP" which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income and expense of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating.

Further the accounting standards prescribed by ICAI are also considered wherever applicable to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements.

### 2. Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprises of ISEC main account which comprises both Plan and Non Plan accounts along with unit project accounts.

Employee Provident Fund and Gratuity Trusts accounts do not form part of this account as the same are managed by the respective trusts.

### 3. Revenue Recognition

Grants for Seminars and Conferences and other Revenue Grants are recognised as and when received and accounted for on cash basis.

Interest Earned on deposits towards the Funds are accounted on accrual basis and added to the respective fund accounts.

### 4. Government Grants

- a. Grants received from GOK/ICSSR/ADRTC/PRC and other funding agency grants are accounted for on cash basis.

### 5. Inventory

Expenditure on the purchase of Publication, Stationery and other stores is accounted for as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase.

### 6. Fixed Assets & Library Books

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition.
- b. The assets are recognised as and when the payment is made and not when they are installed and put to use.
- c. Amount received on disposal of Fixed Assets has been accounted for as income in the Income and expenditure account.
- d. Work in Progress (Buildings): Expenditure incurred on buildings under construction as on to the end of this financial year has been shown separately as Capital Work in Progress.
- e. The expenditures towards plan/ongoing capital contracts are provided for in the books based on the budget provision made in the Plan Grants.
- f. Cost of all the fixed assets are debited to the Income and Expenditure account in the year of purchase. For control purpose both cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation are shown in the balance sheet.



## INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

### 7. Depreciation

Depreciation in the books has been provided as per the rates provided under schedule XIV of Companies act, 1956 on Straight Line method for control purpose and is not charged to income and expenditure account however the amount of depreciation so arrived is being transferred from Overhead and Royalty account to Asset replacement Fund based on the decision taken in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Finance Committee Meeting.

### 8. Employee Benefits

- Short term employee benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which related service is rendered.
- Post employment and other long term employee benefits including gratuity are charged off in the year in which the employee has rendered the service. The amount charged off is recognized at the present value of the amount payable as determined on actuarial basis by LIC and paid from Gratuity fund account.
- Separate fund is maintained towards Gratuity and Provident Fund and the liability calculated by LIC are paid from the Gratuity Fund Account.
- Leave encashment is accounted based on liability determined by the Institute. Provision is made only towards Employees who are expected to retire in the immediate succeeding financial year.
- LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employers Contribution to this scheme was 5% of basic pay of all employees except in respect of class IV employees this is made 10% from Overhead and Royalty a/c as decided by the Board. From 1.4.2009 the employers contribution to the scheme is enhanced to 10% in case of employees except Class IV employees where this is made at 15%.

### 9. Overhead and Royalty A/c

On closure of the project, any unspent balance shall be transferred as institutional charges to Overhead & Royalty account, Development Fund and to Staff incentive Fund. This is in accordance to the decision taken by the Board of Governors in the meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2011.

### 10. Overhead Charges

Overhead Charges as shall be debited to project account on receipt of grants as determined by the Institute.

### 11. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule No 12

## NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

### 1. Income tax:

The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (III ab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year.

### 2. Fixed Assets:

- Fixed Asset Register is not maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
- Fixed Assets have not been tagged for all the class of assets.
- The Institute has to initiate the process of actuarial valuation of fixed assets as the last actuarial valuation was done in 2004-05.
- In the Consolidated Statement of accounts for the year 2014-15, under Schedule 8 " Fixed assets and depreciation statement as on 31.03.2015", an amount Rs.21,53,253/- has been included in the opening balance as on 01.04.2015. This is a rectification for an error occurred during calculation of the previous year 2013-14 figures. There is no financial impact, as these figures are disclosed on both the sides of the Balance sheet as Contra.

- Funds received in Foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the day of receipt.
- Unspent interest earned from endowment chair funds has been ploughed back and invested in accordance the respective ground rules.
- Previous year figures have been regrouped and reconciled wherever necessary along with suitable disclosures in the statements.
- The Institute has registered its Employees PF Trust with the EPFO Department during the year. The Notices were received from EPFO towards non-remittance of monthly subscription and contribution from ISEC. The Institute is in discussion with the EPFO authorities to resolve the issue.
- The Institute during the year has received notices from Karnataka Upa-Lokayukta towards mis-appropriation of funds and other administrative irregularities. The same is being represented by the Institute legally and the Institute is confident that there will not be any financial or operational implication on account of the same.

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC NON-PLAN

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Previous Year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous Year	Income	Rupees
	<b>Establishment :</b>			<b>Grant in aid :</b>	
6,46,82,639	Salary	6,72,49,443	2,94,41,000	Received from ICSSR	3,39,30,000
62,06,781	Encashment of earned leave	72,35,238	4,00,00,000	Received from GOK	4,85,00,000
3,30,695	Medical reimbursement	2,51,827	6,94,41,000		8,24,30,000
1,80,392	Home travel concession & LTC	2,60,502	1,06,971	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	15,07,973
7,14,00,507		7,49,97,010	6,93,34,029		8,09,22,027
5,09,556	Postage, telephone and telegrams	4,94,501	4,85,189	Interest on SB a/c	4,55,709
11,48,190	Travelling & daily allowance	9,84,338	94,47,570	Other receipts	52,53,522
51,04,492	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)	52,12,104	15,07,973	Overspent grant	0
	<b>Contingencies :</b>				
4,28,598	Audit fees	3,43,069			
10,000	Legal fee	1,73,770			
0	Lease Rental to Bangalore University	3,78,250			
4,35,499	Mess charges	4,28,662			
1,747	Bank charges	6,508			
2,64,400	Registration fee	3,07,167			
26,686	Insurance to library assets	18,950			
4,56,324	Honorarium	3,85,403			
61,798	Subscription to datanet	0			
9,26,964	Miscellaneous	17,12,752			
0	Unspent Grant	11,88,774			
8,07,74,761	Total (A)	8,66,31,258	8,07,74,761	Total (A)	8,66,31,258
<b>Journal of Social and Economic Development</b>					
1,08,488	Salary	0		<b>Grant in aid :</b>	
80,554	Printing expenses	90,573	1,95,000	Received from ICSSR	2,00,000
6,960	Miscellaneous expenses	5,720	14,444	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	15,446
0	Unspent Grant	88,261	1,80,556		1,84,554
			15,446	Overspent Grant	0
1,96,002	Total (B)	1,84,554	1,96,002	Total (B)	1,84,554
8,09,70,763	Total (A+B)	8,68,15,812	8,09,70,763	Total (A+B)	8,68,15,812
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015</b>					
Previous Year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous Year	Assets	Rupees
	<b>Sundry liabilities:</b>		26,464	Cash on hand	67,576
4,33,829	Deposits	4,64,599	1,61,00,996	Cash at bank	3,42,50,306
93,42,467	Due to Others	2,03,26,250	1,61,27,460		3,43,17,882
96,72,698	Sundry payables	1,33,08,201	4,98,291	Advance and deposits	4,52,273
1,94,48,994		3,40,99,050	12,99,824	Due from Others / Units / Projects	5,79,725
	Unspent Grant	12,77,035	17,98,115		10,31,998
			0	Sundry receivables - TA & DA	26,205
			15,07,973	Overspent grant	0
			15,446	Overspent grant - JSED	0
	<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>			<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>	
10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet	10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet	10,43,59,759
12,38,08,753	Total	13,97,35,844	12,38,08,753	Total	13,97,35,844

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC NON-PLAN

### Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Computer charges	1,35,689
	2 Misc. Receipts	1,83,721
	3 Project Receipts	46,67,258
	4 Rent charges	2,04,543
	5 Sale of working papers	18,647
	6 Subscription to journal	25,725
	7 Xerox Charges	17,939
	Total	52,53,522
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary ( incl DA Arrears)	6,16,44,988
	2 P.F.Contribution	33,98,429
	3 Gratuity Contribution	22,06,026
	Total	6,72,49,443
III	<u>Postage, telephone &amp; telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage	1,15,915
	2 Telephone	3,78,586
	Total	4,94,501
IV	<u>Travelling &amp; daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	2,88,694
	2 TA DA Field work and others	6,26,531
	3 Conveyance charges	69,113
	Total	9,84,338
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate(Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Repairs and Maintenance	9,04,326
	2 Estate Maintenance	43,07,778
	Total	52,12,104
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
	(a) <u>Audit fees(Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Audit fees to Stautory Auditors	2,25,000
	2 Audit fees to internal Auditors	1,18,069
	Total	3,43,069
	(b) <u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	2,83,396
	2 Ph.D Programme expenses	4,55,245
	3 Miscellaneous	9,74,111
	Total	17,12,752

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC NON-PLAN Schedules to Balance Sheet

		Liabilities side:	Amount (Rs.)
VIII	<b>Deposits:</b>		
	E.M.D A/c		10,000
	Hostel deposit		62,100
	Library deposit		3,84,200
	Mess deposit		8,299
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,64,599</b>
IX	<b>Due to others:</b>		
	Audit fees		3,50,000
	ISEC Alumni Fund		2,17,000
	Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture		2,50,246
	Due to ISEC Plan		1,95,09,004
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,03,26,250</b>
X	<b>Sundry payable:</b>		
	i) <b>Establishment:</b>		
	Salary payable	53,45,368	
	P.F Contribution	2,80,892	
	Gratuity Contribution	1,89,782	
	Provision of EL encashment	66,34,378	
	GIS	25,679	
	LIC	3,242	
	LIC Pension Contribution	5,372	
	LIC Pension Subscription	36,919	1,25,21,632
	ii) <b>Sundry expenses:</b>		7,86,569
			<b>1,33,08,201</b>
		Asset side:	Amount(Rs.)
XI	<b>Cash in hand:</b>		
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section		5,000
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section		28,106
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office		20,000
	4 Petty cash - CEENR Unit		1,470
	5 Petty cash - Registrar Office		10,000
	6 Petty cash - Director Office		3,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>67,576</b>
XII	<b>Advance and deposits (assets):</b>		
	1 Festival advance		46,200
	2 Advance		52,787
	3 KEB deposit		3,48,336
	4 Gas deposit		4,950
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,52,273</b>
XIII	<b>Due from others / Units/projects ( Asset):</b>		
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting		553923
	2 Income Tax ( Salary deduction)		10000
	3 T-shirts		15,802
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5,79,725</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
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Acting Director

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC PLAN

### Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
90,30,411	Capital expenditure	1,36,46,259		Grant in aid :	
27,83,188	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	9,65,942	40,00,000	Received from ICSSR	40,00,000
16,864	Working paper expenditure	20,080	1,64,00,000	Received from GOK	2,00,00,000
9,22,740	Library books	8,74,008	2,04,00,000		2,40,00,000
35,11,044	Library subscription	30,59,757	53,296	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	3,74,138
35,413	Library Book binding	56,523	2,04,53,296		
8,38,666	Seminar/project expenses	11,03,197			
9,50,739	Printing and Stationery, etc	11,55,826			
15,68,254	Campus maintenance	20,28,129			
4,21,839	Vehicle maintenance	2,11,663			
3,74,138	Unspent grant	12,52,754			
2,04,53,296	Total (A)	2,43,74,138	2,04,53,296	Total (A)	2,43,74,138

#### Training programme SC / ST Category

4,72,702	Training programme expenditure	1,99,220		Grant in aid :	
3,27,298	Unspent grant	1,28,078	8,00,000	Received from ICSSR	-
			-	Unspent grant of Prev year	3,27,298
8,00,000	Total (B)	3,27,298	8,00,000	Total (B)	3,27,298
2,12,53,296	Total (A+B)	2,47,01,436	2,12,53,296	Total (A+B)	2,47,01,436

#### Balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
7,01,436	Unspent grant	13,80,832		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
155,876	Due to Overhead & Royalty a/c	0	20,00,000	KTDFCL	20,00,000
3,610	Expenses payable	8,337	25,00,000	KTDFCL	0
40,32,297	Amount payable to Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd.	0	1,05,00,000	SBM	1,30,00,000
14,07,816	Civil Works - Construction & Repairs	1,53,09,000	2,12,738	Prepaid Expenses	1,60,607
1,69,91,594	Library Digitization Fund :		1,65,963	TDS receivable (Lib Dig)	35,907
	Opening balance	1,69,91,594	0	Sundry Receivables	1,01,908
	Add: Interest received on FD	12,84,709	79,13,928	Due from ISEC Non-plan	1,95,09,004
		1,82,76,303			
	Less: Expenditure during the year	1,67,046	1,81,09,257		
44,63,204	Capital work in progress as per contra	30,94,891	44,63,204	Capital work in progress as per contra	30,94,891
	Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:	
68,24,857	As in last balance sheet	3,94,62,872	68,24,857	As in last balance sheet	3,94,62,872
3,26,38,015	Add: Additions during the year	39,95,830	3,26,38,015	Add: Additions during the year	39,95,830
6,72,18,705	Total	8,13,61,019	6,72,18,705	Total	8,13,61,019

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC - PLAN

### Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account

Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<b>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</b>	
	1 Office equipment	21,53,505
	2 ISEC Construction & Renovation	1,14,92,754
	Total	<b>1,36,46,259</b>
II	<b>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</b>	
	1 Printing and stationery	10,79,881
	2 Copy-editing charges	75,945
	Total	<b>11,55,826</b>
III	<b>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</b>	
	1 Electricity charges	19,58,829
	2 Water charges	69,300
	Total	<b>20,28,129</b>
IV	<b>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</b>	
	1 Fuel and repair charges	1,81,089
	2 Vehicle insurance	30,574
	Total	<b>2,11,663</b>

### Schedules to Balance Sheet

		Amount (Rs.)
I	<b>Expenses Payable</b>	
	1 Printing and stationery	333
	2 Fuel & repair - Vehicle	8,004
	Total	<b>8,337</b>
II	<b>Civil Works - Construction &amp; Repairs</b>	
	1 Construction of Residential Quaters / Academic Building	1,24,00,000
	2 Construction of Compound Wall	29,09,000
	Total	<b>1,53,09,000</b>
III	<b>Library Digitization - Expenditure</b>	Amount (Rs.)
	1 Salary	1,27,064
	2 Equipment	12,133
	3 Repairs and maintenance	3,904
	4 TA & DA	23,945
	Total	<b>1,67,046</b>
IV	<b>Prepaid Expenses</b>	Amount (Rs.)
	1 Prepaid expenses	1,56,804
	2 Prepaid expenses - Library	3,803
	Total	<b>1,60,607</b>
V	<b>Sundry receivable:</b>	
	1 Printing & Stationery	5420
	2 Library Subscription & Journals	96488
	Total	<b>1,01,908</b>
VI	<b>Capital work in progress as per contra</b>	
	1 Entrance / Arch Gate	8,94,891
	2 Facility centre	22,00,000
	Total	<b>30,94,891</b>
VII	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	
	1 Office equipment	21,53,505
	2 Optical fibre	9,56,184
	3 Library books	8,74,008
	4 Equipment - Library	12,133
	Total	<b>39,95,830</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC)	15112431	Grant in aid : Received during the year Add: Unspent of previous year Interest on SB a/c	22500000 408514 123670
Printing and stationery	450000		
Books & periodicals	852100		
TA & DA	694205		
Postage, telephone and telegrams	75000		
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent	850000		
Repairs & Maintenance	660000		
Seminars & Conference etc.,	150000		
Contingency	362000		
Fellowship & Contingency	406172		
Unspent Grant	3420276		
<b>Total</b>	<b>23032184</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23032184</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015

Liability	₹	Asset	₹
Sundry Payable:		Cash at bank	4687609
Salary (Includes Employees contribution towards Statutory deductions)	923189	Advance	68000
PF Contribution	42086		
Gratuity Contribution	29225		
Other payables	340833		
Unspent Grant	3420276		
Fixed assets per contra :		Fixed assets per contra :	
As in last balance sheet	3724118	As in last balance sheet	3724118
<b>Total</b>	<b>8479727</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8479727</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Population Research Centre (PRC)

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)		13304888	Grant-in-aid :		
TA & DA		65941	Received from Government of India		
Books & Periodicals		39596	Recurring Grant	14078000	
Data processing, Stationery printing, Contingency, POL, & maintenance of vehicles		113345	Non-recurring Grant	228000	
Fellowship & Contingency		77342		14306000	
TA & DA (PIP Monitoring)		228000	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	2050978	12255022
		13829112	Interest on SB a/c		53679
			Interest on MOD		16978
			Overspent Grant *1		1503433
					13829112
Annual Action Plan Meeting			Grant-in-aid :		
Rent for Seminar hall	11000		Annual Action Plan meeting		282500
Accommodation for participants	70200				
Transportation of participants	32336				
Breakfast/Lunch/Dinner/Tea/ Dinner	72760				
Stationery (Bags, Banners, Stationery etc.)	30901				
Miscellaneous	33592	250789			
Unspent grant *2		31711			
Total		282500	Total		282500
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Due to Overhead & Royalty a/c		400000	Cash at bank		50531
Sundry Expenses payable			MOD A/c		108000
Salary payable	1190043		Festival advance		9000
Sundry expenses payable	10824	1200867	TDS on MOD		1921
Sundry Expenses payable - AAP meeting		40307	Overspent Grant *1		1503433
Unspent grant *2 (Annual Action Plan)		31711			
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	2928753		As in last balance sheet	2928753	
Add: Additions during the year	34661	2963414	Add: Additions during the year	34661	2963414
Total		4636299	Total		4636299

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

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MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn.No.000580S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Reserve Bank of India Endowment Scheme

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary			Interest received:		
(incl PF & Gratuity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2081942	Interest on SB a/c	49270	
Salary to Research Assistant		86645	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3342261	3391531
Contingency:					
TA & DA	18634				
P&S, Commn etc	39				
Contingency	9992	28665			
Amount transfred to fund (15%)		508730			
Excess of income over expenditure transfred to Fund a/c		685549			
<b>Total</b>		<b>3391531</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3391531</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corup Fund :			Cash at bank		1780227
Opening balance	42577915		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Plouged Back	508730		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
Excess of I / E transfred	685549	43772194	10.71% GOI Stock 2016	4700000	
Salary payable		168181	7.59% GOI Stock 2016	4200000	
			7.83% GOI Stock 2018	11300000	
			7.83% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			8.07% GOI Stock 2017	1900000	
			8.19% GOI Stock 2020	600000	
			8.24% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			FD with Dena Bank	600000	
			FD with SBI Bank	2400000	
			FD with SBM bank	145000	
			FD with Vijaya Bank	4500000	
			TNPFIDCL	78000	
			FD with Syndicate bank	2000000	40723000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	1406188	
			TDS receivable	30960	1437148
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
<b>Total</b>		<b>44440375</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>44440375</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

Sd/-  
K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

MM No.-25349  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Centre for Decentralisation and Development

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Grant-in-aid:			Interest received:		
Overspent grant of previous year		235555	Interest received on SB a/c	92555	
Salary		3966797	Interest received on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3786034	3878589
Contingency		850	Overspent grant		324613
Total		4203202	Total		4203202
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund account:			Cash at bank		1060189
Opening balance	42372239		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Project receipts			HDFC	5900000	
Pilot BPL Census in Karnataka	183093		KTDFC	800000	
GIZ - IDSSB	1033715		Allahabad Bank	10000000	
NCAER: Elite capture study	60000		Corporation Bank	9000000	
CDDP - Chickballapur	250747		Dena Bank	3000000	
Conference on Youth Development	23975	43923769	Syndicate Bank	1100000	
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"		5000	SBM, Mallathahally Branch	5000000	42300000
Preparation of manuscript for publication (IIPA)		41216	SBM, ISEC Branch	7500000	
Salary payable		349329	Interest on FD receivable		368198
Fixed assets as per contra:			TDS receivable		266314
As in last balance sheet		225431	Overspent grant		324613
Total		44544745	Fixed assets as per contra:		
			As in last balance sheet		225431
			Total		44544745

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

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S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

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K S James  
Acting Director

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S. Rajagopal  
Partner

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC Corpus Fund

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure		₹	Income		₹
Fellowship/internship/contingency		700000	Interest on SB a/c		67519
Journals & Periodicals		2000000	Interest on FD a/c		4234501
VKRV Rao chair expenses		100000			
Allocated to fund a/c		1502020			
<b>Total</b>		<b>4302020</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4302020</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		518525
Opening balance	44580345		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:- Allocation during the year	1502020	46082365	HDFC	3000000	
Expenses payable		100000	IFCI Bonds	10000000	
			KTFCL	13000000	
			SBM	8000000	
			Dena Bank	10150000	44150000
			TDS receivable		113184
			Interest receivable on FD		1400656
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
<b>Total</b>		<b>56430998</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>56430998</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
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Registrar I/c

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Endowment Fund of founder members

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Expenditure		₹	Income		₹
Allocated to fund a/c		700076	Interest on SB a/c		22853
			Interest on FD a/c		677223
Total		700076	Total		700076

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		850934
Opening balance	7315645		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Life Membership fee	12000		KTDFC	1058000	
	7327645		SBM	5990000	7048000
Add:- Allocations during the year	700076	8027721	TDS Receivable		48072
			Interest Receivable		80715
Total		8027721	Total		8027721

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-  
S Madheswaran  
Registrar I/c

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K S James  
Acting Director

Sd/-  
S. Rajagopal  
Partner

Place : Bangalore  
Date : 11 Sep. 2015

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund

### Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2015

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
<i>Leased line</i>	664039	Interest on SB a/c	67880
(Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		Interest on FD a/c	5401570
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i>	344476		
(for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)			
Internship and Post Doctrol Programme	200000		
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i>	11250		
(capacity building, Internship and PDP)			
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>	207719		
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i>	500000		
(Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner oprganisations)	200000		
<i>Contingency</i>	231		
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>	3341735		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5469450</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5469450</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
<i>Fund a/c :</i>		Cash at bank	2663973
Opening balance	45182950	Investments:	
Add:- Plough back to Fund	3341735	Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	700000
Contribution during the year Payable	2457954	Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank	2500000
	50982639	Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	22300000
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i>	100000	Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>	5602		47500000
		Security deposit with DOT	1000
		Prepaid lease line subscription	331022
		Interest Receivables	525100
		TDs Receivables	67146
<i>Fixed assets as per contra:</i>		<i>Fixed assets as per contra:</i>	
As in last balance sheet	424934	As in last balance sheet	424934
<b>Total</b>	<b>51513175</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>51513175</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
Sharadha Kannan  
Accounts Officer

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Registrar I/c

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Place : Bangalore  
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**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072  
**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2014 - 2015**

**I Permanent Units**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income							Expenditure				(Amount in Rupees)		Remarks
		Opening balance			Grants received/ receivable	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance						
		Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance											
									Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance				
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	1523419	82630000	5709231	86815812	85538777	1277035	0	0	0	Vide page No. for details			
2	ISEC - Plan	701436	0	24000000	0	24701436	23320604	1390832	0	0	0	Vide page No. for details			
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	408514	0	22500000	123670	23032184	19611908	3420276	0	0	0				
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	2050978	14588500	70657	12608179	14079901	0	1471722	0	0	Vide page No. for details			
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	3391531	3391531	2705982	685549	0	43772194	0	Vide page No. for details			
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	235555	0	3878589	3643034	3957647	324613	0	43923769	0	Vide page No. for details			
	Sub-Total	1109950	3809952	143718500	13173678	154192176	149224819	6753692	1796335	87695963					

**II - Funds**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance as on 31.03.2015	
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
FUNDS :											
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	9682534	9682534	9682534	0	0	32117520	Vide page No. For details.
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	10720	10720	10720	0	0	1000	Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	4302020	4302020	4302020	0	0	46082365	Vide page No. For details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	5133	5133	5133	0	0	19218	Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	700076	700076	700076	0	0	8027721	Vide page No. For details
6	ISEC Endowments fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vide page No. For details
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	0	2582	2582	2582	0	0	21343	
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	11350	11350	11350	0	0	136993	Vide page No. For details
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	0	17213	17213	17213	0	0	165463	
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	10209	10209	10209	0	0	174129	
	Balance c/d	0	0	0	14741837	14741837	14741837	0	0	86745452	



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
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**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2014 - 2015**

II Funds														(Amount in Rupees)		Remarks
Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure									
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund balance as on 31.03.2015						
		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	14741837	14741837	14741837	0	0	86745452						
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	56872	56872	56872	0	0	636657	Vide page No.	For details				
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	11350	11350	11350	0	0	86135	Vide page No.	For details				
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	14219	14219	14219	0	0	200779	Vide page No.	For details				
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	63816	63816	63816	0	0	1273952	Vide page No.	For details				
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	13318	13318	13318	0	0	142694	Vide page No.	For details				
9	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	931747	931747	931747	0	0	24740898	Vide page No.	For details				
10	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	11350	11350	11350	0	0	138645	Vide page No.	For details				
11	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	6534574	6534574	6534574	0	0	85780439	Vide page No.	For details				
12	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	22584	22584	22584	0	0	331383	Vide page No.	For details				
13	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	73900	137604	211504	586787	0	375283	1135349	Vide page No.	For details				
14	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	5469450	5469450	5469450	0	0	50982639	Vide page No.	For details				
15	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	226245	226245	226245	0	0	483301	Vide page No.	For details				
16	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	3115540	3115540	513373	2602167		33377674	Vide page No.	For details				
17	Virtual centre for public policy and government	0	0	0	1983426	1983426	1983426	0	0	21475597	Vide page No.	For details				
18	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	4103561	4103561	4103561	0	0	49823933	Vide page No.	For details				
19	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	102670	16720	119390	144658	0	25268	259507	Vide page No.	For details				
20	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	1886	1886	1886	0	0	2000	Vide page No.	For details				
	Sub-Total	0	0	176570	37456099	37632669	35431053	2602167	400551	357617034						



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2014 - 2015**

**III Projects**

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
		Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance				
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	0	77964	77964	77964	0	0	1000		
i	Assessment of socio-economic capabilities of Dalit households in Karnataka - ICSSR	152500	0	180000	0	332500	394452	0	61992			
ii	Impact assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation package for farmers in drought prone district of Karnataka	1528000	0	0	0	1528000	433341	1094659				
iii	Evaluation programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority	0	0	450000	0	450000	507056	0	57056			
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	0	0	195620	0	195620	139955	55655				
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	0	0	820000	0	820000	700640	119350				
vi	Agricultural trade facilitation as a new response to Agrarian challenges :An institutional perspective of India's select commodity trade	0	0	400000	0	400000	185901	214099				
vii	International seminar on " Green economy and sustainable development in collaboration with Sichuan Academy of social sciences	0	0	450000	0	450000	445864	4136				
viii	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	0	0	401850	0	401850	44410	357440				
ix	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	0	0	200000	0	200000	19626	180374				
x	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	0	100000	0	100000	118022		19022			
xi	Rice strategy for India	0	0	749115	0	749115	0	749115				
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	12130978	0	0	806823	12937801	5412009	7525792				
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	5257892	0	343108	305715	5906715	3242958	2663757		0		
4	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distress an Exploratory study	235199	0	0	9502	244701	39	244652		0		
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state - ICSSR	112716	0	0	4042	116758	304883	0	188125			
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	300000	14077	314077	56900	257177	0			
	Balance c/d	19417285	0	4589693	1218123	25225101	12085060	13466236	326195	1000	Contd....	





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**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2014 - 2015**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income						Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Closing balance		Fund Balance			
		Unspent	Overspent				Expenditure	Unspent				
	Balance b/f	15417285	0	4589693	1218123	25225101	12085060	13466236	326195	1000		
7	Project on Agriculture outlook	298291	0	588000	13143	900434	1160	899274				
8	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	2752033	0	120000	113457	2995490	2302953	692537				
9	PRC Projects	0	0	0	37591	37591	37591	0			1000	
i	Ageing & Wellbeing in globalising world: ICSSR Indian-European Research project	927575	0	0	0	927575	285743	661832				
ii	Migration & Development	0	29161	0	0	-29161	0	0	29161			
iii	International seminar on "Global issues of population, development and environment"	0	0	769000	0	769000	769000	0				
iv	Training workshop on "Demographic computations series 2 - multistate population projection in Excel and R"	0	0	308525	0	308525	479296		170771			
v	WHO-SAGE India wave 2	0	0	551520	0	551520	79304	472216				
10	Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services	1593643	0	16495519	96557	18185719	17519289	666430				
	Assessing the Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) Data	674497	0	7624398	54074	8352969	7816130	536839				
11	Althelevo Base	1000	0	0	524	1524	0	1524				
12	EPFL Summer programme	50657	0	0	2446	53103	5828	47275				
13	Migrant's Suitcase: Reforms	0	0	0	5906	5906	5906	0			1000	
14	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	0	0	178663	26320				
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	9329700	0	0	1076408	10406108	971141	9434967				
15	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	0	296458	360000	1065	64607	160815		96208			
16	District Human Development Report : Ramanagar	381844	0	0	13021	374865	232701	142164				
17	District Human Development Report : Chickballapur	0	0	2419715	3182	2422897	1027976	1394921				
18	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	0	0	645639	0	645639	0	645639				
19	ISEC DE project	0	0	0	62267	62267	62267	0			1000	
20	CESP Projects											
i	Socio-economic analysis of increasing resilience of coffee production to leaf rust disease	137030	0	0	0	137030	36885	98145				
ii	Evaluation study on conservation of Magadi Fort	183957	0	0	0	183957	123	183834				
iii	Evaluation study on the impact and advantages of the various services with a particular focus on the help desk	159231	0	0	0	159231	4905	154326				
	Balance c/d	35897743	325619	34676992	2697764	72946880	44044736	29524479	622335	4000		

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**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of units, funds and projects for the year 2014 - 2015**

Sl No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/ receivables		Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		
			Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	35897743	325619	34676992	2697764	72946880	44044736	29524479	622335	4000
		170339	0	0	0	170339	0	170339		
iv	Evaluation study of Saakshar Bharath programme in Karnataka									
v	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFRAL pfoject)	481938	0	93060	0	574996	86896	488100		
vi	Evaluation of State Finances with respect to Karnataka ( 14th Finance Commission)	61763	0	62500	0	124263	81583	42860		
	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	335506	0	600000	0	935506	707204	228302		
vii	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer ( UNFPA funded)	97831	0	150000	0	247931	72598	175333		
viii	Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimate of eco demand, public cost (UNFPA funded)	23442	0	240000	0	263442	108659	154773		
ix	Workshop on "State Human Development Report"	0	34472	91914	0	57442	39693	17749		
x	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	0	0	63132	0	63132	39847	23285		
xi	Trade, gender and food security:with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	0	0	260000	0	260000	18100	241900		
21		1733080	0	248333	60092	2041505	590866	1450839		0
22	BMRL Project	184471	0	0	7453	191924	0	191924		
23	Rapid appraisal of result frame work document	0	96896	600000	14631	517735	301180	216555	0	
24	Third party evaluation study of VGST programmes	0	0	600000	4980	604980	131675	473305		
25	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	0	25003	72400	1332	48729	57595	0	8666	
26	Livelihood security through financial access									
27	Non-tariff barriers in trade supply chain between India and Sri Lanka	0	0	1878658	24181	1903039	2023214	0	120175	
28	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUJP	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	
29	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	73634	0	37500	3860	114994	141345	0	26351	
30	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	0	0	365500	0	365500	33076	332424		
31	ISEC CHRDP Projects	0	0	0	65228	65228	65228	0	0	1000
i	SSA monitoring in Karnataka project 2010-2012	293502	0	1117500	0	1411002	1217017	153985	0	
ii	Baseline study on demographic pattern and health profile around the uranium mining area at Gogi	0	300700	0	0	-300700	0	0	300700	
	Balance c/d	39353347	762690	41157689	2879521	82607867	49760622	33925772	1078527	5000

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Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
		Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance				
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance		
	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>39353347</b>	<b>782690</b>	<b>41157689</b>	<b>2879521</b>	<b>82607867</b>	<b>49750622</b>	<b>33925772</b>	<b>1078527</b>	<b>5000</b>		
iii	Preparation of Human development report for Davangere district	0	63967	320000	0	255033	172595	83438				
iv	Real time class room sharing of rural & urban	36737	0	0	0	36737	0	36737				
v	Demographic and health study in and around Barc	0	171283	0	0	-171283	112366	0	283649			
32	ISEC CIPGD Projects	0	0	0	48002	48002	48002	0		1000		
i	Functional review of BBMP project	0	28626	117125	0	90499	150	90349				
ii	Gender and rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka	0	327895	0	0	-327895	0	0	327895			
iii	Certificate courses in development studies and research methodology	179757	0	310000	200000	689757	636678	50079				
iv	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	240752	0	0	0	240752	63876	176876				
v	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	0	0	200000	0	200000	53113	146887				
33	Prelude conference on rural urbanca	50423	0	0	2037	52460	0	52460				
34	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	0	0	24552	24552	24552	0		1000		
i	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in Government jobs	11151	0	0	0	11151	0	11151				
ii	Kodava: Identity and culture	222582	0	0	0	222582	80971	141611				
iii	A comprehensive study on the status of Scheduled castes in Karnataka	146346	0	0	0	146346	46710	99636				
35	ISEC - workshop on urbanisation	21159	0	0	855	22014	0	22014				
36	ISEC CEENR Projects	124933	0	259621	44825	429379	270450	158929		1000		
i	SSV Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat slate	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0	162868			
ii	Assessing the environmental burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cites - Bangalore & Hyderabad	0	176411	0	0	-176411	0	0	176411			
iii	Livelihoods, vulnerability & adoption strategies to climate variability	235543	0	900000	6694	1142237	556011	583226				
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>40622730</b>	<b>1711740</b>	<b>43264435</b>	<b>3206486</b>	<b>85381944</b>	<b>54823086</b>	<b>35579165</b>	<b>2029350</b>	<b>8000</b>		

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		Unspent	Overspent						Overspent	Fund Balance		
	Balance b/f	40622730	1711740	43264435	3206486	85381911	51832096	35579165	2029350	8000		
	Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods & enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR hills, Western Ghats	326362	0	0	11784	338146	335839	2307				
iv	Land policy and administration	479665	0	0	0	479665	234746	244919				
v	Monograph on the status of women in Karnataka	697309	0	0	0	697309	38908	658401				
vi	Rural-Urban interface and socio-economic and environmental consequences	20714	0	0	0	20714	12000	8714				
vii	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	52476	0	0	0	52476	52476	0				
viii	Eco diversity study in and around BARC project site at Challakere, Chitradurga district, Karnataka	142090	0	0	0	142090	253709	0	111619			
ix	Group monitoring workshop Jan 29-31,2014	0	152800	152800	0	0	0	0				
x	International seminar on "National resources and national accounts in South Asia"	0	0	540000	0	540000	569310	0	29310			
xi	International seminar on "Climate change and food security: The Global and Indian context"	0	0	266585	0	266585	211268	55317				
xii	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	390268	0	0	11744	402012	182622	219390				
37	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	0	27704	200000	3950	176246	102470	73776	0			
38	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	112209	0	0	4297	116506	20000	96506				
39	ISEC - NCJ Course	1364	0	750802	10503	762669	685630	77039		0		
40	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	0	0	2000000	20516	2020516	624485	1396031				
41	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	16812	16812	16812	0				
42	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	375480	0	0	0	375480	64082	311398				
i	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000			
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty for SC category	0	78500	78500	0	0	0	0				
iii	Balance c/d	43220667	2060744	47253122	3286092	91699137	55236453	38722963	2260279	8000		

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Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
		Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Unspent	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent						Overspent	Fund Balance		
	Balance b/f	43220667	2060744	47253122	3286092	91899137	55236453	38722963	2260279	8000		
iv	Green economy: policy & challenges	0	22500	22500	0	0	0	0	0			
43	Research Methodology course	9424	0	0	2429	11853	0	11853				
44	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	205495	0	112500	3236	321231	264412	56819				
45	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	1867220	908439	2773859	2773859	0	0			
46	ISEC CWGS Project											
i	Gender and life vulnerability: Study of women health from gender perspectives	0	0	480000	12	480012	41100	438912				
47	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	4499523	4499523	4499523	0				
48	ISEC CRUA Project											
i	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor-Astudy of Bangalore city	0	0	264470	4794	269264	120238	149026				
49	Prof. M.N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	794	794	794	0			0 closed projects	
50	Dr. L.S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	7764	7764	7764	0			0 closed projects	
51	Justice E.S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	296	296	296	0			0 closed projects	
52	Prof.P.R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	1500	1500	1500	0			0 closed projects	
53	DLHS 4	53947	0	0	0	53947	53947	0			0 closed projects	
54	National seminar on Population, development and environment	0	25000	25000	0	0	0				closed projects	
55	GIZ - IDSSB project	326879	0	1028940	13668	1369487	1369487	0			closed projects	
56	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	242297	0	0	12054	254351	254351	0			0 closed projects	
57	Pilot BPL census in Karnataka project	87466	0	0	0	87466	87466	0			closed projects	
58	Conference on youth development	30565	0	0	0	30565	30565	0			closed projects	
59	Training course in applied econometrics for ISS probationary officers	21592	0	0	6079	27671	27671	0			closed projects	
60	IAS probationary Officers training programme - May 2014	0	0	77064	0	77064	77064	0			closed projects	
	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study											
61	(SRTT funded)	50765	0	0	0	50765	50765	0			closed projects	
	Training programme for Indian Statistical service (ISS) - 4th to 14th											
62	August 2014	0	0	1301700	0	1301700	1301700	0			closed projects	
	Balance c/d	44245097	2108244	52432516	8744680	103318049	66198755	39379573	2260279	8000		

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Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)										Remarks
		Income					Expenditure					
		Opening balance		Grants received/receivables		Total	Closing balance		Fund Balance			
		Unspent	Overspent	Other Receipts	Expenditure		Unspent	Overspent	Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	44249097	2108244	52432516	8744680	103318049	66198755	39379573	2250279	8000		
63	Migration, Informal work and welfare: A policy urban deprivation on Karnataka's cities	510981	0	0	0	510981	510981	0			closed projects	
64	Programme of subsidy (incentives) for value based quality films in Karnataka	269897	0	0	0	269897	269897	0			closed projects	
65	Socio-economic impact of project intervention in two zones	89192	0	0	0	89192	89192	0			closed projects	
	Sub-Total	45119167	2108244	52432516	8744680	104188119	67068825	39379573	2250279	8000		
	Grand total (I + II + III)	46229117	5918196	196327586	59374457	296012564	251724697	48745432	4457165	445320997		

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

**Income side**

1 : Unspent grant of previous year  
2 : Grant received during the year  
Grant-in-aid receivable

40310921  
19627586  
100000  
**196327586**

**3 : Other receipts:**

Interest on SB a/c  
Interest on FD a/c  
Other receipts

2865568  
44650738  
11858151  
**59374457**

**1 : Unspent grant**

2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds

40486433  
3144342  
**43630775**