



# **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2013 – 2014**



# **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013 – 2014**



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

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## ISEC in 2013-14: An Overview

It hardly needs emphasis that the academic productivity of a research institute must not be perceived from an individualistic perspective, i.e., as a sum total of the individual outputs. Rather, it must be perceived from a collectivistic/institutional perspective. Because variables that determine the scientific productivity (e.g. infrastructural facilities, work culture, freedom, organizational structure, etc) of a research institute are more organizational/institutional and less individualistic (e.g., hardwork, job satisfaction, motivation etc). Structurally and functionally, the research institute is akin to an epistemic community in microcosm. The members of the epistemic community, in this context ISEC researchers, not only work for a common goal (i.e., generation of scientific knowledge and making critical evaluation of governmental programmes through innovative ideas, methodological tools and techniques), but also share a common value and normative structure. The research and developmental indulgence of these community members is restricted to the domain of socio-economic change and development. Besides, it offers policy briefs to the government from time to time, of course, pertaining to its domain of expertise. Thus, having contextualized the role of ISEC research community as an epistemic one, we may take a look at its productivity and related activities.

A cursory look at the themes of the research projects completed and research projects under final revision entails that the dominant areas of research among the epistemic community of ISEC have been: Environmental conservation,

JFPM, Impact assessment of the Western Ghats development programmes, Eco-tourism, State agricultural profile, Agriculture productivity, Plantation economy, Horticulture, Food security, Impact of MGNREGA, Social security measures, Status of women in the State, Women's empowerment, Reproductive health of women, Problems of ageing, Governance issues (both rural and urban), Regional disparities, Inclusive growth, Maginalization and International trade. These today make dominant segments of the process of socio-economic change and development in India. It is noteworthy that the bulk of these projects are studied in the context of the State of Karnataka. During this period, 18 research projects were completed. Of the research projects ongoing, 26 projects are 'carry forward' ones and 23 are newly funded projects.

The themes of workshops and training programmes have been more methodological and technical by nature, such as, workshop on Input-output analysis, two research methodology courses in social sciences, Certificate course in methods and application in social research, Methods in the study of nature-society interface, Advanced econometrics for ISS Probationers, Constructivist method in school education, Group Monitoring Workshop on disseminating rural technologies among under-privileged sections, Impact Evaluation Study of RKVY, and Training of SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats of Karnataka in matters of management of finances, governance, planning and implementation of government schemes. Whereas the themes of the seminars organized were more broad-based: Migration

and development, Population and development, Green economy, Trends in urban and peri-urban agriculture, Financing development, and International cooperation and economic growth. As many as 26 seminars, workshops, training programmes, panel discussions, memorial lectures, etc, were organized by the Institute during the period.

With regard to the most vital indicator of scientific productivity, the ISEC researchers published 52 journal papers and book articles during this period. Besides, they published 9 books (both written and edited), one Monograph, 18 Working Papers from within ISEC and 8 Working Papers outside ISEC. Further, the ISEC research community has recorded very impressive 101 presentations in Seminars and Conferences (both within and outside the country). And in the same order of things, ISEC researchers delivered 62 lectures (including some keynote addresses) during this period and the ISEC community takes pride for the award of 12 PhD degrees to its students during this period. Apart from this, the other notable events of the period were Signing of an MoU with Springer, for the publication of the Institute's *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, from 2015 onwards, and the signing of an MoU with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, for academic exchange.

The Institute continued to publish its journal in time, and last year a special issue of the journal was brought out. And keeping the high tradition of organizing annual scholastic lectures, the

Institute organized three of them successfully: (i) Prof. L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture, delivered by Prof. Ramesh Chand (NCAP, New Delhi), (ii) the Prof V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture (to commemorate the Founders' Day), delivered by Prof. Dipankar Gupta (Shiv Nadar University, New Delhi), and (iii) the coveted Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture at Raj Bhavan by Prof. Pratap Bhanu Mehta (President and Chief Executive, CPR, New Delhi).

Following the sanction of ISEC Board of Governors, two new academic centres – the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) and the Centre for Women and Gender Studies (CWGS) – were created and five faculty appointments were made to the centres.

It would be very much in place to note thankfully that the Chairman and the BoG of ISEC extended their generous approval for some infrastructure development projects during this period, such as: (i) construction of a new arch/gate (which has been completed), (ii) construction of a facility centre near the gate (which is in progress), (iii) expansion and upgradation of the broad band facility of the Institute (in progress), (iv) extension of the faculty building for more academic space (initiated already) and (v) new residential apartments for the academic staff (initiated already). These efforts will go a long way in strengthening the Institute's infrastructure capabilities.

The Institute, thus, continues to strive for excellence of higher order in academics.

**Prof. Binay Kumar Pattanaik**  
Director, ISEC



## 1. ISEC SOCIETY

### President

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

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Prof G Thimmaiah, *Chairperson, Board of Governors*

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

#### Chairperson

Prof G Thimmaiah

#### Members

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

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

Shri L V Nagarajan, IAS (up to 03.09.2013)  
*Additional Chief Secretary*  
Shri I S N Prasad (since 05.09. 2013)  
*Principal Secretary*  
Finance Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

#### Academic Staff Representatives

Dr R Mutharayappa  
Dr T N Bhat

Dr Rajneesh Goel, IAS  
*Principal Secretary*  
Education Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

#### Co-opted Members

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

Smt Anita Kaul (up to 30.07.2013)  
Smt V Manjula (since 30.07.2013)  
*Principal Secretary*  
Planning Programme Monitoring and  
Statistics Department  
Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.  
Prof B Thimme Gowda  
*Vice-Chancellor*  
Bangalore University, Bangalore.

#### ICSSR Nominee

Prof Ramesh Dadhich  
*Member-Secretary, ICSSR*

#### Ex-Officio Members

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

Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
*Director*  
Institute for Social and Economic Change  
Bangalore.

## 2. ISEC FACULTY / STAFF

### DIRECTOR

Professor Binay Kumar Pattnaik

### Professors

Dr G K Karanth, CSSCD (Retd.)  
Dr M R Narayana, CESP  
Dr Satyanarayana Sangita, CPIGD  
Dr K V Raju, CEENR  
Dr D Rajasekhar, CDD  
Dr K S James, PRC  
Dr Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP  
Dr S Madheswaran, CESP  
(on deputation to GoK)  
Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury, CPIGD  
Dr Parmod Kumar, ADRTC  
Dr Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD  
Dr R Mutharayappa, CWGS  
**National Professor**  
Dr P G Chengappa (ICAR)

### National Fellow

Dr R S Deshpande (ICSSR)

### Senior Fellows

Dr R G Desai (ICSSR)  
Dr P J Dilip Kumar (ICSSR)  
Dr M D Usha Devi (ICSSR)  
Dr M Nageswara Rao (ICSSR)  
**R K Hegde Chair**  
Dr Siddharth Swaminathan

### Adjunct Professors

Dr N Sivanna, RK Hegde Chair  
Dr M J Bhende, ADRTC

### Associate Professors

Dr Anand Inbanathan, CSSCD  
Dr K Gayithri, CESP  
Dr T S Syamala, PRC

Dr C M Lakshmana, PRC  
Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha, CEENR  
Dr I Maruthi, ADRTC  
Dr Veerashekharappa, CESP  
Dr Krishna Raj, CESP  
Dr Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR  
Dr M Devendra Babu, CDD  
Dr Elumalai Kannan, ADRTC  
Dr K S Umamani, CHRD  
Dr Padma Sarangapani, CHRD  
Dr Ramappa K B, ADRTC  
Dr S Manasi, CRUA

### Assistant Professors

Ms B P Vani, CESP  
Dr T N Bhat, PRC  
Dr V Anil Kumar, CPIGD  
Dr Lekha Subaiya, PRC  
Dr M Lingaraju, CHRD  
Dr Komol Singha, ADRTC  
Dr Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD  
Dr Sobin George, CSSCD  
Dr A V Manjunath, ADRTC  
Dr Malini L Tantri, CESP  
Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR  
Dr Barun Deb Pal, CESP  
Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD  
Dr K C Channamma, CWGS  
Dr Qudsiya Contractor, CRUA

### V K R V Rao Chair

Prof David E Bloom

### Honorary Visiting Professors

Dr P Padmanabha  
Prof M S Swaminathan

Dr R Bharadwaj  
 Prof V M Rao  
 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  
 Dr S S Meenakshisundaram  
 Prof C S Nagaraju  
 Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj, IAS (Retd.)  
 Prof Babu Nahata

## Visiting Professors

Dr Gautam Sen  
 Dr Giridhari Lal Pandit  
 Shri K. Jairaj, IAS (Retd.)  
 Dr S M Jamadar, IAS (Retd.)  
 Dr R G Nadadur, IAS (Retd.)

## Administration

Col. (Retd.) C M Uthaiiah, Registrar  
 Mr R Ravi Chander, 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  
 Smt K Leela, Sr Assistant Librarian  
 Dr 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 Satish Kamath, System Analyst

Dr P Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst  
 Mr C Yogananda, Research Analyst  
 Mr M Kusanna, Technical Assistant  
 Mr R Krishnachandran, Technical Assistant  
 Mr Khalil Musa Shah, Technical Assistant

## 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 Akhila  
 Mr B H Chandrashekara  
 Ms A Latha

## Selection Grade Assistants

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

## Senior Assistants

Mr Vijay N Malave  
 Ms Sudha S  
 Mr Karthik T M Y  
 Ms Sweatha M

## Receptionist

Ms Sharmila K S

## Assistants Grade I

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

## DTP Operator

Ms P M Arathi

**Despatch Clerk**

Mr B Suresha

Mr Venugopala

Mr Rudresha H

**Supporting Staff*****Drivers***

Mr G Srinivas Murthy

Mr Venkata Hanumaiah

Mr K S Prabhu

***Electrician***

Mr R Vasanth Kumar

***Attenders***

Mr S A Prakash

Mr S Rajanna

Mr Mallaiah

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

Mr V Devaraj

Mr M Mahadeva

Mr Narasimhaiah

Mr M Srinivasa

Mr L Kumara

Mr R Renuka

Mr K C Shekara

Mr Muturaja

Mr Natraja

Ms Ramamani M B

Mr A Raja

### 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 the existing eight, two new Centres – Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) and Centre for Women's and Gender Studies (CWGS) – have been set up this year. A brief summary of each Centre's thrust areas of research in terms of medium-term research perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the year is given below. Details of their achievements and activities are listed at appropriate places in this report.

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

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) was established in 1972 with an objective 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 part of the scheme implemented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and is required to provide concurrent policy feedback to the Ministry on various important policy issues. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and the broader vision, the faculty of 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 the state of Karnataka continues.

##### Achievements

During 2013-14, the Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes, such as Impact of MGNREGA on Wage Rate Food Security and Rural Urban Migration: An All-India Report; Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: An All-India Report; Problems and Prospects of Sunflower Production in Karnataka; Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest

Losses of Rice and Red Gram in Karnataka; Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Foodgrain Crops in Karnataka; Hulling and Milling Ratio of Major Paddy Processing States: An All-India Report; Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India. The Centre completed seven projects during the year. The Centre's faculty actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops, and conferences at various levels. They disseminated their research findings in various seminars and workshops organised by the agricultural societies, universities and numerous government and non-government bodies. They were also involved in various training programmes, publication of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

Among the ongoing projects, the important ones 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; Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States; Estimation of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses Among Selected Crops in India and

Agricultural Indicators. 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; Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring; Outlook on Agriculture with NCAER, Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-Eastern States; Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihood Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India.

The Centre's faculty members have written four books during the year and two others are in press. In addition, they published more than 20 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, more than 10 papers in edited books and some popular papers in magazines.

The Centre conducted German Development Cooperation promotional workshop at ISEC; organised a workshop on Value Chains, Certification

and Conservation of Butterflies in Coffee Farming Systems at Madikeri; organised RKVY Interactive Sessions with the officials of Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India – one at ISEC, Bangalore, and another in the Department of Agriculture, GoK; organised a Seminar on Development Trends in Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (UPA); organised a national-level workshop on Impact Evaluation of RKVY involving State- and UT-level RKVY representatives at ISEC; organised a workshop on Butterfly Gardening for school children and teachers at Swastha School, Suntikoppa, Kodagu. The Centre's faculty participated in national and international conferences and symposia and presented papers, keynote addresses etc. The faculty members were also involved in refereeing papers for national and international journals and PhD / M Phil Theses. The Centre is collaborating with the University of Glasgow and Justus Liebig University, Germany, for developing a proposal to undertake joint research. The Centre is also evaluating the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for the country as a whole. A faculty member visited OECD Paris along with the OECD-FAO team for drafting a Chapter titled, 'Feeding India: Prospects and Challenges in the Next Decade', in the *OECD FAO Outlook 2014-2023*.

## 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 are guided by the following research perspective. A focus on decentralisation and community-driven development may bring both better governance and reduced market 'imperfections'; but, this requires change at two

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

## Achievements

In all, six research projects were handled at the Centre during the year 2013-14: 1) Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers, 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) Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka, and, 6) District Human Development Report for Chikballapura. The project mentioned first has already been completed. While three (No. 2 to 4) are ongoing projects, the last two were initiated during this year. It may be noted that all the projects, except one (No 3), are externally-sponsored projects.

The study on 'Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers' has contributed to policy change. This study examined the impact of Worker Facilitation Centres (WFCs), which have been set up as single window service centres, to improve the access to social security among unorganized workers. The study, which used the robust evaluation method of Randomised Controlled Trial, analysed 17 contributory and non-contributory social security schemes. The results, based on with/without and before/after analysis, showed that the WFCs have improved both awareness and access of these schemes especially contributory one that are considered to be hard sell to unorganised worker households. The results of the study have influenced the Karnataka government to expand the concept of WFCs, which was started only as a pilot, to one taluk in all the districts in Karnataka.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre disseminate their research findings as books, academic articles, policy brief, working papers and

by making presentation in seminars/ workshops. During 2013-14, one book on 'Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes' was published. In addition, five journal articles, a working paper and a policy brief were brought out. Members of the Centre have participated/ presented papers in 7 national and 3 international seminars. The Centre has coordinated PhD course in Development Studies, for which there was good response.

The Centre organised a conference on 'Youth Development in India: Status, Programmes and Dimensions' on September 30, 2013. The Centre has also organised two training programmes for the SC and ST representatives of the zilla panchayats in Karnataka during 2013-14.

## Current activities

Currently, the Centre's members are involved in five research projects. As a part of the 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 been undertaking a randomised experiment on how to provide information on MGNREGS entitlements in a large number of villages in Karnataka. The Centre is also helping the Karnataka government in the preparation of human development reports for Ramanagara and Chikballapur districts. Another study, on *Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka* undertaken by the Centre, seeks to find out the ways in which the process of delivery of social security schemes can be simplified by reviewing the process adopted from the stage of application to sanctioning of key social security schemes in Karnataka in order to identify those aspects in the delivery process (applications, documents and submission) that affect the access to social security schemes among unorganised workers and provide policy suggestions.

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

### Research Agenda

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed as Centre for Ecological Economics

and Natural Resources (CEENR), as far back as in 1981 which testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The mandate of the Centre is to analyse the interface between economics, ecology and



institutions, the trade-off between growth and the environment, and to evolve an appropriate strategy for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. The CEENR strives to build 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) Development and conservation, (c) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (d) Valuing ecosystem services, (e) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (f) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (g) Urban ecology, (h) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (i) Governance & empowerment issues in Gender, (j) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (k) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (l) Protected area management, (m) GIS and remote sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling, (n) Capacity building and outreach.

## Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2013-14 with the following institutions: (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Government of India, (b) Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, (c) Expenditure Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka, (d) Tata Coffee Limited, (e) Agaz Foundation, Mumbai, (f) Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, (g) The World Bank, (h) Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany, (i) Karnataka Forest Department, Government of Karnataka, (j) Ministry of Environment and

Forests, Government of India, (k) State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, and (l) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Karnataka.

The Centre has completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as urban development, economic instruments for pollution abatement, economic and institutional aspects of management of natural resources such as land, forest, water, and common property resources; gender, governance and sociological issues in development and so on. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organizing workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

**Completed research studies:** During the year, the CEENR completed the following research projects sponsored by international and national agencies and the Central and State governments: a) CEENR/73: Evaluation Study on 'Western Ghats Development Programme' sponsored by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj; b) CEENR/66: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers, sponsored by Tata Coffee Limited; c) CEENR/69: Socio-economic Impact of Project Intervention in Two Zones - Malnad and Dry Zones in Karnataka (Case Study) sponsored by Karnataka Forest Department; d) CEENR/68: Status of Women in Karnataka - A Monograph, sponsored by the State Planning Board, GoK.

CEENR organized the following seminars/workshops/training courses during the year: a) Seminar on 'Green Economy: Policy and Challenges' at ISEC on May 8, 2013; b) Training workshop on medicinal plants cultivation and biodiversity conservation at Muntipalya, Chamrajanagar, Karnataka (on July 20, 2013) with



financial support from DST, Govt. of India; c) ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface', for 16 students from universities in Nordic countries from July 7, 2013 to August 3, 2013; d) **five** work-in-progress workshops on 'Ecology and Culture: Water' held at ISEC on October 15, November 21 and December 27, 2013, and on February 13 and March 22, 2014; e) Group Monitoring Workshop sponsored by Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, during January 29-31, 2014.

The CEENR faculty/staff also presented numerous papers and participated in international conferences and meetings. They prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Climate change – Science-policy interface, Biodiversity conservation and local livelihood, Climate change and impact at micro level, air pollution, etc.

## Current Activities

CEENR has the following Ongoing Projects: (a) Environmental Governance in India: An empirical study of urban landscape and regional levels; (b) Ecology and Culture: Ancient roots and New Views; (c) Towards Improving Rural

Sanitation Management and Performance in Karnataka; (d) Eco-diversity study in and around the BARC Project site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka, sponsored by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mysore; (e) 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, sponsored by Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India; (f) Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods and enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR Hills, the Western Ghats, sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), SEED Division, Government of India.

The CEENR has expanded its research horizon to new areas such as climate change, valuation of ecosystem services, etc. A PhD thesis in progress in CEENR assesses Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought-Prone Regions in Orissa.

Five scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre and the CEENR faculty members have supervised four intern students from various Indian universities and institutions.

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

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy is engaged in teaching as well as policy research in diverse themes of economics. The Centre's research continues to be 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 being examined include Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth in India, focusing on sub-themes such as the 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, the Centre's current research also involves understanding the value chain in international trade in select 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 (SEZs) are making significant contribution to the development of different sectors across India. They have been facilitating trade and trade performance. However, urban indebtedness among the poor is increasing, due to large-scale migration from rural to urban areas. The designed inclusive finance programme for urban poor is still insignificant.

The pricing of the public utilities is going to be high priority. The cost involved in providing public utilities is very substantial. If the state is not able to recover the full cost, it should at least generate funds to maintain the services. In recent years, many services have been provided with public and private participation with the objective of recovering the investment made on it. In the medium term, the Centre's faculty have been involved in pricing of such utilities.

The Centre's current research activities on public finance include 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 the state's debt position, performance of public sector enterprises, subsidies and the growth of public sector, in particular 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 and the challenges 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 is entirely designed and implemented by the Centre's faculty. The faculty members have collaborated studies abroad and visited universities across US and Canada. They have also been serving as visiting professors abroad.

The Centre also conducted around 20 research projects largely sponsored by external agencies during the academic year: 15 of them are now completed, a couple of reports are in the draft stage and five projects have just been initiated. The Centre's faculty members have published a couple of working papers; monographs and a couple of books have been edited. In addition, a number of articles were published in national and international journals.

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

The Centre for Human Resource Development focuses on education and human resources through

research, extension training and consultation, to contribute to knowledge creation, public policy,

reform and revitalization of public institutions and professionals.

During the last academic year, The Centre continued the monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The research completed by the faculty members of the Centre included the BARC-funded project on Health and Demography-Related Matters in Chitradurga, Karnataka. The Centre conducted a workshop in collaboration with the RVEC, Bangalore, on 'Constructivist Learning in Children' and conducted a two-week faculty development course for the faculty of the Government Under-Graduate Colleges of Kerala, under their FLAIR programme.

The ongoing projects of the Centre include: (a) Baiga Childhood and Learning Culture, (b)

Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies, (c) District Human Development Report for Davanagere.

The faculty also published an ISEC Working Paper and two articles in journals apart from presenting 6 papers at different seminars during the year.

The Centre's faculty coordinated a number of courses sponsored by the ICSSR for research scholars and conducted ISEC's Social Science Talent Search Programme. A faculty member was awarded the UGC-UKIERI grant for academic collaboration with King's College London for research on the theme of 'Public and private participation in Indian education'.

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

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) came into existence in 2006 when the existing 'units' of the Institute were restructured. This Centre was formerly known as Development Administration Unit, which was established in 1974. The major achievement of the Centre is its PhD programme – 31 PhDs have since been awarded and ten scholars are now on roll. The Centre has to its credit major publications in terms of books and research articles.

Issues concerning the study of social and economic change from the political and governance perspective are the major focus of the Centre's research. The thrust areas for research are: development politics, political theory, globalization, democracy, labour (informal sector), civil society, movements, rights, governance (political, administrative, rural, urban, sectoral and electronic) coalition politics and ethics in public life.

### Achievements

The Centre's achievements in terms of publications, research projects, award of PhDs, presentation of papers, organisation of seminars in the current year are quite rewarding. During the

academic year, the Centre's faculty published a book; one working paper; nine papers in journals and edited volumes; presented 12 papers in international and national seminars/ conferences/ workshops; delivered 21 keynote addresses/ lectures; attended and chaired 3 technical sessions of seminars/conferences/workshops; organised a half-a-day panel discussion. During this period, one PhD was awarded and ten PhD scholars were on roll. The theme of the PhD awarded was: 'Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh'.

One of our faculty members was a visiting Professor at NIAS, IISc, Bangalore, and another served as an Expert/ Board of Studies Member in the University of Hyderabad, and in Kerala, Gandhigram and Bangalore Universities.

The published books and research papers cover a wide range of current issues such as State Policy and Child Labour, Political Parties and Ethical Leadership, Irrigation and Agrarian Change, Youth in Local Government, Urban Governance and Planning, Human Development, Globalisation and Inclusive Growth, Civil Society

and Public Policy, Political Economy Review Literature, India's Political Economy and The Child and the City.

### **Ongoing Research**

The Centre has completed two research projects – (a) Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in four southern States, (b) Impact Evaluation of Sankya Programme on Computer Education.

The other ongoing projects in the Centre are: 'Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes' and 'Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'.

The current doctoral students are working on issues related to (a) Political Governance in Orissa; (b) Urban Governance and Public Health

in the Slums of Bangalore; (c) Decentralisation, Governance and Forest Resource Management in Tamil Nadu; (d) Coalition Regimes and Development Process: Analysis of Two Indian States; (e) A Study on Politics of Dispossession and Under-Development in Jharkhand; (f) Globalisation and Industrial Working Class in India; (g) The BJP and Distributive Politics in Gujarat (h) Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Technology in India, (i) Social Unrest, Insurgency Movement in Central India, An Opportunity for the Indian State to Restore the Governing Activity and (j) Democratic Decentralisation and Performance of Local Governance in Scheduled Areas.

The Centre also held a panel discussion on 'India's Democracy: Old Challenges, New Actors' and conducted two seminars on 'Politics of Governance' and 'Technology Tipping Points and their Impact on Employment and Education in India'.

## **7. 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 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. In addition to these, they participated in and presented seminars at several places, including Bangalore and other parts of the country, as well as in China.

The studies that have been taken up and continued during 2013-2014 include i) Impact of education and employment on the economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India; ii) Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India; iii) Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka; iv) A comprehensive study on the status of SCs in Karnataka.

### **Completed Studies**

Two projects were completed during the year: i) Manipur's acculturation to Korean culture ii) Trade and marginalisation: Review of the probable impacts of FDI in retail sector on marginalized communities in India.

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. Eight students have chosen to work for their PhD under the supervision of the CSSCD faculty. Two students who had completed their PhD in the Centre were awarded the degree during the year. Their dissertations were on: 'Disasters and Communities: A Sociological Study of Lifestyle and Adaptation in Coastal Orissa', and 'Institutions and Practices: A Study of the People's Planning Campaign and the Kerala Development Programme'.

As an on-going collaboration with the Department of Sociology of Christ University, Bangalore, a two-day seminar was conducted on 'Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Need for a Paradigm Shift towards an Inclusive Society'.

The Centre's faculty members were also associated with several colleges and universities in Bangalore, as Board of Studies members, and one was in the Expert Committee to monitor research at the Tribal Research Institute, Mysore.

## 8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demography and health in India and has been involved in research on various topics since its inception. Currently, the major areas of research covered by PRC researchers are: (1) demographic processes and demographic change, (2) National Rural Health Mission (3) data systems and data quality and (4) gender and health.

The critical area of research under this has been on understanding deeply the demographic dividend and ageing both in India and in a comparative perspective. The PRC 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)'. This study has expanded in different directions during the last year in terms of research, capacity building and advocacy. Examining the data gathered through field survey to understand ageing using innovative methodologies have been the major part of the work in the year. Several papers have been published during the year using this data. Moreover, several small-scale studies to understand various dimensions of elderly issues were launched. As part of the advocacy, workshops for sensitizing media, sensitizing senior citizens groups etc were attempted.

The Centre is involved in two other collaborative long-term research studies on ageing. The first one 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. The PRC is involved in another study in collaboration with the University of Groningen on 'Ageing and Migration' funded by NWO, the Netherlands.

In addition, PRC researchers and students are involved in studying various dimensions of population change such as migration, changing marriage patterns, the epidemiological transition in the country etc. Researchers have also been investigating the inter-linkages between population and environment and the effect of population growth on environmental degradation in the context of India in general, and south India, in particular, continues to be a major area of research.

One of the main objectives of PRC is to provide policy and programmatic inputs to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. PRC has been actively involved in monitoring the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). District-level implementation of PIPs in nine districts of Karnataka and four districts of Andhra Pradesh have been studied and various suggestions to improve the programme have been submitted to the Ministry. Discussions were held at various levels within Karnataka on improving the NRHM implementation. In addition, minor studies to understand the maternal and child health situation in the country have also been undertaken in the year.

The undertaking of large-scale surveys for the derivation of demographic estimates at the state and district levels for Karnataka and other states and the dissemination of research findings



to policy-makers and other interested groups are major strengths of the Centre. The PRC has taken the lead in conducting several large-scale surveys by participating in various national and state-level surveys. The PRC continues to focus on collection of data on various demographic and health indicators and the verification of data. Currently the PRC, in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, is conducting a study to assess the quality of data from the Civil Registration System (CRS) and to derive district-level demographic and health indicators. A report on the quality of CRS data in deriving estimates at the district level using demographic techniques has been brought out. In addition, a survey is launched in two states of India to understand the institutional bottlenecks that impinge on the quality of CRS data. 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 Centre regularly evaluates and reports on the quality of HMIS data in Karnataka to help the Ministry of Health as well as the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV), Government of Karnataka (GoK) to design good data systems on various health issues. The monitoring of District-

Level Household Survey-4 (DLHS-4) in Karnataka is carried out by the PRC.

Research on the interlinkages between gender and health is another important area of focus at the Centre. The Centre faculty was actively involved in preparing a report on status of women in Karnataka.

In addition, PRC Centre participates in doctoral (PhD) training programme offered by ISEC. PRC also collaborates with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, on a joint PhD supervision with degree being awarded from University of Groningen. Two students from PRC are currently enrolled in this scheme with both the Institutions sharing fellowship for two years each. Recently training has been conducted on Qualitative Data Analysis on Population Studies (with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands).

Population Research Centre is involved in collaboration with various institutes and universities both in India and abroad. The collaboration takes the form of joint research studies, conducting training, seminars and workshops as well as building new areas of research.

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

The Centre for Research in Urban Affairs has been established this year with a view to fostering and promoting research on urbanization which is now a significant part of the social and economic change taking place in India and around the world.

**Vision of the Centre:** The Centre aims to  
a) achieve excellence in research in the fields of urban planning in terms of physical and financial investments, urban local finance, civic services and infrastructure development, governance; community participation, monitoring and evaluation of urban development programmes; b) impart high-quality training in the above-mentioned areas to PhD students so as to offer a terminal degree (PhD) in the field of Urban Studies (broadly defined); c) organize training

for capacity building and capability enhancement of organizations, institutional (law, rules and regulations) and human resources in the form of executive development programmes (EDPs) with unique holistic and systems approach in urban planning and development strategies for administrative, technical and executive staff, elected representatives and Directorates, Administrators of urban public utility organizations like water supply board; and d) translate research into relevant and applicable policy prescriptions and implement strategies to the Central, State and urban local governments.

### Core Disciplines

- Urban political economy encompassing urban development – urban economic growth,

demographic change, poverty, housing and habitat, migration, urban infrastructure and service delivery, urban governance including urban government structures and processes in the context of democratic decentralization, community participation, urban law and order, and elections;

- Urban society including class and caste conflicts and mechanisms for conflict resolution; and
- Urban planning for environmentally sustainable development.

**Focus and Objectives:** The main focus/aim of the Centre is to work with the government departments and other stakeholders to analyze key issues in urban planning, development and governance, identify solutions, help develop action plans, and support implementation of these plans. The Centre will act as a think tank and help translate government goals, objectives and policy priorities into tangible urban reform outcomes.

The Centre will also focus on ways to improve urban planning and development as a principal means of enhancing economic growth and social development of citizens. This will be a first-of-its-kind Centre in India focusing on urban planning and development for the 21st century.

In consonance of the vision and focus of the Centre, the following are its specific objectives and mandate:

- To undertake research on urban studies, analyze concepts, theories of urban planning, development and growth, generate empirical measures in terms of indicators of urban governance, and establish databases tracking

provision of infrastructure and public services, patterns of migration, and the growth of urban political economy;

- To study urban planning (broadly defined) and develop methods and techniques for policy analysis, implementation, and evaluation;
- To integrate urban studies (broadly defined) into the PhD programme and offer courses and degree in urban studies;
- To disseminate research findings through policy briefs and conferences, promote discussion of urban planning, urban development and urban governance;
- To assist government departments in providing infrastructure, improving the quality of services to citizens, and simplifying the process of service delivery in urban planning; To support government departments through innovative human resource and institutional development and management plans for urban development; To upgrade the skills of the government personnel and people's representatives with cutting-edge training in urban governance and capacity building; To create a bank of best practices, methodologies and tools in urban planning analysis and urban reforms at city/town, state and national levels. To monitor training and research in urban planning, development and governance carried out within Karnataka and by other national research institutions, international agencies, and non-government organizations
- Any other objectives incidental or related to the objectives stated above within the broad frame work of the Constitution of the Centre/ ISEC.

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

### Perspective

The Centre for Women's and Gender Studies, established in ISEC this year, is actively engaged

in research relating to contemporary issues of gender and health, and, women and work in India. The main objective 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, it 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 by providing training to various stake holders on gender issues.

The current research of the CWGS focuses on issues including i) consequences of adolescent child bearing, ii) women's work in informal sectors

iii) problems of single women in the household and iv) evaluation of social security scheme for destitute and Devadasi women.

### **Activities during the year**

The CWGS has completed a project on 'Women autonomy and fertility preferences' during the year. The faculty members of the Centre have published research papers in national and international journals and also published an ISEC working paper. The Centre's faculty delivered numerous lectures on gender issues in the research methodology courses conducted by the universities and research institutes and also presented papers in seminars and conferences.



## 4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### Research Projects Completed

1. **Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy Growing States** (Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Evaluation Study on Conservation of Magadi Fort** (Dr Veerashekharappa)
3. **Tata Coffee Ltd: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
4. **Evaluation Study on the Impact of Implementation of Western Ghats Development Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal and S Manasi)
5. **Study Report on considering Women candidates for the Post of Care-Assistant Lineman in KPTCL/BESCOMs** (Prof M D Usha Devi)
6. **Real-Time Classroom Sharing between Schools: A Novel Distance Education Application to Support Rural Education in India** (Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr K N Sridhar Rao)
7. **Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Southern States in India** (Prof S N Sangita and Dr Anil Kumar V)
8. **Preparation of State Agricultural Profile of Karnataka** (Dr M J Bhende)
9. **Impact of MGNREGA on Wage Rate Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
10. **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: A Consolidated Study** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
11. **Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Foodgrains Crops in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
12. **Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Rice and Red Gram in Karnataka** (Dr Elumalai Kannan and Prof Parmod Kumar)
13. **A Study on Women's Autonomy and Fertility Preference in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
14. **Baseline Survey of Villages in Yadgir District for Planning CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Projects** (Dr N Sivanna and Prof Siddharth Swaminathan)
15. **Socio-Economic Impact of Project (JFPM) Intervention in Two Zones (Malnad and Dry Zones in Karnataka) – Case Study** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
16. **A Monograph on the Status of Women in Karnataka** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, T S Syamala, M D Ushadevi and B P Vani)
17. **Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods** (Dr Krishna Raj)
18. **Trade and Marginalisation: Review of Probable Impacts of FDI in Retail Sector on Marginalized Communities in India** (Dr Sobin George)

## Hulling and Milling Ratio in Major Paddy Growing States

— Dr Komol Singha

The Asian region is a major consumer and producer of rice. The rice-milling industry not only processes rice for consumption but also ensures development of entrepreneurship and generates employment at the grass root level especially at the village level economy in India. Modernization of the rice milling industry in the country was taken up in 1970 by suitably amending the Rice Milling Industry Act, 1958 with the objectives of increasing the out-turn of quality rice and producing better quality by products such as bran and husk suitable for edible oil extraction and as a source of fuel respectively. In the first phase of modernisation, sheller-cum-hullers and multiple hullers were also brought under the purview of modernisation. However, keeping in view the various problems involved in the modernisation of single huller mills, those hullers existing as on July 27, 1984, were exempted from modernisation to cater to the needs of the rural farmers.

In India, though traditional rice mills became obsolete due to the advancement of technology, a number of traditional rice mills still dominate the rice milling industry in the rural areas. Though the traditional mills were widely used, the out-turn ratio of it was found to be very low compared to the national level. For instance, from our present study, on an average, 58.7 percent of out-turn ratio was realised for the traditional mills in Karnataka, and slightly lower conversion ratio was registered by West Bengal at the tune of 57.2 percent in three years study period. However, the conversion ratio/out-turn ratio was found to be very high in Punjab with 68.7 percent during the same period under the traditional mill.

In the case of modern rice mills, the out-turn ratio was found to be 63 percent in Karnataka, almost same with 63.16 percent in West Bengal and Punjab was on the top with 69.5 percent of conversion ratio during the three years of study

period. It is also noteworthy to mention that around 5 percent more out-turn ratio over the traditional mill was realised in Karnataka and around 6 percent higher than the traditional mills on an average in West Bengal. The performance of the different phases of mills has also increased slightly as technology upgraded from phase I to III. However, in the case of Punjab, on an average the out-turn ratio was registered at 69.5 percent in three years, and this ratio is much higher than the other two states, but hardly around 1 percent higher than the traditional mills of the state.

While considering the economics of paddy processing by the traditional rice mills (hullers) and the modern rice mills, it was found that market incidental cost for the hullers was non-existent because it was run on a custom-hiring basis, while that of the modern rice mills was found on an average, Rs 8.75 per quintal of paddy processed in Karnataka, Rs 8.63 per quintal in West Bengal, and Rs 8.60 in Punjab per quintal of paddy processed. In case of processing costs of paddy, the modern rice mills belonging to Phase III were the most cost-inefficient when it processes in large scale. Otherwise, it is capital intensive and extremely mechanized mills, which in turn made the costs of electricity, maintenance, depreciation, etc., much higher to the tune of Rs 68.49 per quintal of paddy processed. In contrast, the processing costs of paddy in the traditional rice mills (hullers) running on a custom hiring basis was Rs 15.12 per quintal. These processing costs are excluding the seed cost.

Of the constraints faced by the mills, labour shortage was one of the most important factors for under-utilisation of installed capacity of modern mills. It was followed by electricity problem which includes low power supply, irregularity in supply and high tariff, etc. Insufficient supply of raw paddy and financial assistance are also responsible to a great extent.

Regarding policy suggestions, getting better quality of paddy was the major concern and therefore, better designing of the combine harvester machines is required to improve the rice yield and reduce rejection/broken percentage. Further, to convert all the mills into producers of parboiled rice, the extension agencies and agricultural universities should take steps to ensure appropriate

technology transfer to produce parboiled rice and financial institutions and government should extend financial support to the poor/ needy millers to produce parboiled rice. Adoption of modern technology is required to improve the milling ratio. Since the millers are not happy with the present levy policy of the government, it may be revamped in accordance with the interest of the millers.

## Evaluation Study on Conservation of Magadi Fort

— Dr Veerashekarappa

The Government of Karnataka, under special grants, has taken up conservation of various monuments and development of museums in the State. Considering its historical and archaeological importance, its tourism potential and importance for the posterity, the conservation of the Magadi Fort, near Bangalore, was taken up under this programme. The evaluation of the impact of conservation has become important not only for the conservation of the fort but also from the angle of tourism, cultural aspects and employment. With this aim, the following parameters have been considered for the evaluation of the programme:

- (a) To examine the methodology adopted in the conservation of the fort;
- (b) To evaluate it in the context of tourism and employment opportunities;
- (c) To examine the impact of conservation of the fort on cultural aspects of the region.

To get a historical perspective of the fort, the available literature on the fort was reviewed, observations were made during frequent visits to the fort, group discussions were held with officials and individual questionnaires were administered involving the functionaries concerned. A separate structured questionnaire was prepared to cover the target groups to elicit their opinion. The study report is structured into six chapters, based on its various components as well as the above-mentioned parameters.

The experience of the Magadi Fort conservation programme suggests that a partial renovation work of such a monument should not be undertaken. A piecemeal conservation work done based on grant or funds available only in a particular year would only result in total disarray. First, comprehensive estimates should be prepared, however big they may be, without leaving out any components or parts of the fort structure. Any spillover work in a year should be carried out in the following year, with appropriate allocation of funds. Once the entire work of conservation is completed, the Department should adopt an annual or periodical maintenance scheme, ensuring adequate funds are available either through self-finance or from the Department.

Many tourists as well as the local people are visiting Magadi Fort for various reasons. The people from surrounding areas and tourists seem to nourish a sentimental attachment. Another reason is the location of many temples around Magadi Fort, especially those of Tirumale and Someswara. The restoration and development of Magadi Fort and connecting it with nearby places of tourist interest will prove immensely beneficial to the entire area in terms of employment, hotel business, transport facilities, health infrastructure etc, as it is located near the State's capital city. It will generate income not only to the local people but also to the state exchequer once it is developed into a tourist centre.

## Tata Coffee Ltd: Human Development Report of Plantation Workers

— Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha

### Objective

Plantation crops contribute significantly to the national income as well as that of states in a country where these crops occupy an important place in the landscape of the agricultural sector. Plantation crops include coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa, coconut etc. Coffee, in particular is an important crop as it is being widely used as a beverage the world over. Coffee plantations are helpful in maintaining the ecological balance of an ecosystem, as also in mitigating climate change by way of absorbing greenhouse gas, i.e. carbon dioxide.

In India, Karnataka occupies an important place as far as coffee plantations and coffee production is concerned. Tata Coffee Limited (TCL), a pioneer enterprise in coffee production in the state, has its registered office at Pollibetta and corporate office in Bangalore. TCL is operating 19 estates in Karnataka; 17 coffee, 1 tea and 1 mixed (coffee and tea) estate.

This project aims to study: 1) the socio-economic and living conditions of plantation workers of Tata Coffee Limited, 2) develop and construct a comprehensive Human Development Index (HDI) of the plantation workers of TCL, and 3) prepare Human Development Report on the TCL plantation workers.

### Methodology

At the first level, to construct the Human Development Index (HDI), data on indicators / parameters related to life expectancy, education and income of all the TCL plantation workers were collected on census basis. Following the methodology developed by UNDP (2011), we analysed the official (secondary) data to construct the Human Development Index for TCL, which is based on three dimensions: 1) Life expectancy at birth (a long and healthy life), 2) Knowledge

(education, and access), and 3) A decent standard of living (per capita income). Human Development Index (HDI) constructed for all the 19 estates separately, as also one comprehensive index for total plantation workers of TCL.

At the second level, to capture the ground realities, as also to prepare a comprehensive human development report covering all dimensions, which include income, expenditure, savings, poverty, health, education, social life, facilities, grievances, expectations and overall standard of living and socio-economic conditions; household data from the plantation workers were collected. From each estate, 10 per cent of the total plantation workers households were selected on systematic random sampling. Thus, in total from all the 19 estates, 230 households (families) were selected for detailed data and information collection. Structured schedule covering a wide range of questions were canvassed at each household. Data through group discussions, from key informants, observations, discussions with the concerned officers and other estate officials were also used. Data and information so collected from the sample households were analysed using SPSS and other spreadsheets.

### Suggestions for Policy Implications

**Housing:** a) To repair workers' houses regularly, b) to control leakages during rainy seasons - paste tar paper on the roof top, c) provide more ventilation in kitchens, d) provide modified cooking chullahs to all workers, e) repair broken doors and windows of houses, f) repair the damaged toilets of some workers' households, g) make the cement floor of those houses having mud floor, h) to provide clothes washing stones at all worker lanes, i) to provide toilet facility in work places of all, j) repair the damaged drainages in some workers' lanes.

**Fuel-wood/water/electricity:** a) Provide fuel-wood shed, b) provide Tata swatch water filters for all workers at a subsidized price, c) provide more water taps in worker lanes, d) ensure supply of sufficient water during summer, e) during heavy rains, power cuts to be immediately attended to, f) provide CFL bulbs on rebate for all workers so that electricity and money can be saved, g) provide street lights in all worker lanes and maintain them properly.

**Education:** a) School text-book benefit to all workers, b) transportation to school children, c) provide lumpsum amount of scholarships to all school children of class VIII and above, d) to provide free transportation facilities to school

children up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard, e) if it is difficult to provide transportation, give transportation incentives to those workers having school children, f) provide maximum reimbursement for text-books purchased by workers, g) enhance scholarships to pursue professional courses, h) provide note books to school children at concession prices through CC stores.

**Crèches:** a) To provide woollen sweater/cap to kids in crèches, b) to provide weekly two days fruits for kids in crèches, c) to supply more toys, d) display more language alphabetical charts and different kinds of pictures, e) encourage creative games /painting competitions among kids (3 years and above), f) encourage best performing kids.

## Evaluation Study on the Impact of Implementation of Western Ghats Development Programme in Karnataka

— Dr Sunil Nautiyal and S Manasi

Conservation and restoration of the Western Ghats (WGs) is crucial to sustainable development. Several factors have led to the degradation of vegetation cover in the WGs, while the natural restoration processes are not able to replenish the loss of ecosystems. Keeping in view the importance of the WGs for the people and biodiversity, the Government of India has initiated Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) programme since the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79), an initiative that has been exclusively aimed at the development of the WGs in our country. The Indian states sharing the WGs from the Western Coast of the country receive budgetary allocations with a special aim to preserving the fragile ecosystems besides ensuring the sustainable livelihood options of the various communities inhabiting the WGs. Henceforth, several programmes through other agencies too have been initiated for promoting conservation and development activities in the region. For example, the constitution of the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO MAB programme in September 1986 is one such programme being implemented in the region.

In India, the WG landscape spreads over five states, viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala (17.55 %), Tamil Nadu (17.61) and Goa (0.67). Karnataka holds the second largest portion of the WGs landscape within its boundaries (27.67%) after Maharashtra (36.48%). The total area of the WG regions in Karnataka constitutes about 44,300 sq km and covers 22.81 % of the total geographical area of the state spread across 40 taluks in 11 districts. The six major sectors in the state viz., agriculture, forestry, social forestry, horticulture, animal husbandry and rural infrastructure come under WGDP schemes for the sustainable development of socio-ecological systems of the region. In Karnataka, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) is responsible for developing, initiating, implementing and monitoring several programmes oriented towards the sustainable social and ecological development of the WG region.

WGDP programme is popular and well received by a majority of the people in that 90% of the people feel convinced that the programme



is beneficial. Involving the local community in the development activities in the region is seen as an important factor for the success of this programme. Likewise, training programmes have also made a substantial impact. The watershed programmes have aided in cultivating rice, paddy etc, which is highly appreciated. Based on our observations and discussions held with officials and the people, it can be said that there is a need for working on certain aspects of the programme to enhance its effectiveness further. It is also considered important to increase the livestock coverage in terms of numbers so that more beneficiaries could be covered. With respect to forestry, there is a need for enhancing forestry-related schemes to benefit the landless. Horticulture is another fairly sought out and appreciated avocation with the demand for fruit saplings being high. However, it would be useful to promote organic farming more intensely. Furthermore, the level of skills should be enhanced and they should be linked with market demands. NGOs may be used in this regard. Besides this, staff constraints need to be addressed while managing such vast programmes as vacancies exist. Promoting Research and Development can lead to significant contributions and improvement in sustaining the initiatives taken with the beneficiaries involved. Streamlining management by way of establishing a monitoring authority would aid further. The annual action plans should prioritize important works under the WGDP Programme. A greater attention should be given to averting political pressures during the construction phase by making the process more open and people-friendly. To make it convenient for the officials to function effectively and people

to get equitable benefits, some processes need to be developed involving people, while choosing beneficiaries, distributing saplings, livestock etc.

Technically some interventions are to be made like adopting de-siltation of tanks and promoting the utilization of its benefits. Specific training may also be provided to the beneficiaries regarding technical awareness and adaptation like ground water recharge, water usage etc. Due attention should be given to their requirements like adopting of the trench-cum-bunding on the marginal farmers. A special attention should be given to improving rural infrastructure schemes like foot bridges, vented dams etc. Further, it would be more appropriate to promote micro watersheds than sub watersheds as also the use of modern techniques like GIS/remote sensing drainage maps while constructing check dams and infiltration tanks across all districts.

With respect to financial interventions, increasing the overall annual budget up to 30 per cent across districts can help further strengthen the programme as specific allocations across the sectors could be further enhanced for additional coverage. Increasing the amount of Reward funds to each SHG (a minimum of Rs 50,000-75,000 per group) would be a positive initiative towards strengthening the SHGs besides initiating further income generating activities. Salaries of Temporary field staff may be increased so as to avoid attrition. A timely release of funds would ensure initiation of activities as planned. Hence, on-time release of funds to EC committees should be ensured.

## **Study Report on considering Women Candidates for the Post of Care-Assistant Lineman in KPTCL/BESCOMs**

— Prof M D Usha Devi

The study was undertaken at the instance of the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd, Govt. of Karnataka, with a view to assessing the suitability of employing women as Line

Women (LW) and Assistant Line Women (ALW) in the maintenance cadre of the KPTCL. The specific objectives of the study were: (i) to understand the nature of tasks performed by men and women

in line maintenance jobs; (ii) to identify issues confronting the KPTCL with regard to employing women for line maintenance and repair work; (iii) to gather evidence relating to work conditions, distribution and the magnitude of risks and vulnerability for women working as LW and ALW in the KPTCL.

The study employed an exploratory survey design to gather evidences from both primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire, interactive group discussion and elicitation interviews were conducted to gather data for the study. The sample included 97 women and 27 men working as line, assistant line staff, mechanic Grade B and station attendant, who were selected randomly from 5 Electricity Supply Companies (ESCOM) of the KPTCL in Bangalore, Gulbarga, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore Divisions.

## Findings

The nature of tasks performed by LW and ALW indicates that there is a clear deviation from the prescribed job chart owing to the drudgery and arduous nature of the work specifically in maintenance and repair work of HT and LT line, Transformers/Cable lines, service stations, erecting poles/towers and transformer installation, trimming trees, climbing poles/towers, jungle clearing, digging trench and pits for UG cable laying, night shifts and emergency work. Despite recruiting women under the reservation quota, men seem to be performing most of the tasks thereby suggesting unfair distribution in work. Although women are appointed in line person's occupations with the purpose of promoting gender equality and breaking gender stereotypes, prevalence of rigid masculine norms in several of the line maintenance operations seem to create barriers for women to comfortably discharge the prescribed tasks. Besides, women are required to work in awkward and odd situations along with their male colleagues in highly intimidating and threatening circumstances. Thus, considering the vulnerability factor for women in these jobs, there is obvious compulsion and inevitability

to accommodate women in safer and soft-work spaces. Interestingly, KPTCL/ESCOM has willy-nilly turned out to be more women-friendly, by allowing women greater choice in selecting suitable and convenient tasks. Ironically, lack of technological upgradation of operational devices to perform hard and arduous tasks in the KPTCL and the persisting nature of manually-driven operation systems in line maintenance tasks pose barriers to women to handle the masculine tasks with ease and comfort.

It emerges that at the time of appointment, lack of adequate and proper information about the nature of tasks in line person's job, particularly not specifying the arduous nature of some of the tasks and their mandatory requirement for women employees, has led to the current situation of men and women doing different tasks. Further, assigning different types of physical activities for men and women in the endurance test at the time of recruitment and exempting women from doing hard tasks have created wrong notions of divisions of tasks for men and women in the same job.

Quite surprisingly, LW & ALW emphatically mentioned that they cannot climb poles under any circumstance. Besides, women also admitted their unwillingness to go to the field with men or attending to emergency work and night duties, because they feel unsafe and insecure. Lack of support service structures for women employees appears to be a major drawback in the structure and operational system of line maintenance work, which prevent women from participating in male dominated work.

Lastly, the problem confronting KPTCL/ESCOMs in line maintenance work appears to be more of a labour management issue rather than that relating to gender.

Thus, the study clearly suggests that although KPTCL deserves appreciation for reserving jobs for women in the line maintenance cadre, yet its conservative approach in the operating system of

line maintenance creates barriers for women to participate effectively. This is further compounded by the prevalence of unsafe and intimidating work environment and absence of support structures in work place, which seem to enhance vulnerability and risks for women. Therefore, it is recommended that the policy of promoting gender equality in work needs to be adequately complemented with

appropriate transformations in the management structure, operating systems and delivery modes. Additionally, proper orientation and training of both men and women employees at the time of induction needs to be put in place to break the gender stereotypes. Creation of support service structures to enhance greater women's participation needs to be a priority agenda for the KPTCL.

## **Real-Time Classroom Sharing between Schools: A Novel Distance Education Application to Support Rural Education in India**

— Prof M D Usha Devi and Dr K N Sridhar Rao

Karnataka state has one of the biggest education systems in India, and over the past decade has seen tremendous growth in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector. The state, however, (a) lacks a clear policy for tapping the existing technology resources for improving human capabilities, including basic education delivery; (b) presents dismal record in education quality with increasing disparities across geographical regions, urban-rural and across caste, class and gender. The significance of our study lies in addressing these two issues. First, the real-time classroom sharing application, a novel ICT intervention at school level, can make efficient use of existing resources like satellite communication and computing infrastructure at schools, and may inspire reforms in the education policy. Second, the option of urban schools sharing their teaching-learning environment may help some rural schools that lack sufficient resources (specialized teachers) by providing different learning experience to the students, and different exposure to teachers. This work relies on the findings that the urban schools (private or government) have better teaching resources compared to rural schools.

Real-time classroom sharing (RCS) application aims to connect one school classroom (Provider School) to another school classroom (Receiver School) via wired-wireless networks and two-way video conferencing. The students at receiver

school (rural) of a particular class join, over two-way video conferencing, the same class students of the provider school (urban). Only the provider school teacher conducts the class, and students at the receiver school will see, hear and interact with the teacher and students of the provider school. In this work, we first assess the preparedness of the school system, both urban and rural, for such intervention, followed by an experiment with actual pilot deployment in the two schools. We conducted an exploratory survey to study mainly the willingness of schools to participate in RCS, teachers' and parents' perceptions and inclination. Around 250 participants, including 25 urban and rural schools and 50 urban and rural teachers and parents, were selected randomly. Data was collected using checklist and questionnaire, and analysis was done using descriptive statistics. About 92 per cent of respondents agree with the quality disparity between urban and rural schooling, and rural respondents believe education in English can help in reducing the gap. Also, 92 per cent of rural schools are willing to participate in RCS. About 82 per cent of the respondents believe RCS can be helpful to the rural students, if executed well. We deployed the RCS system in two schools, connected via wireless network, and classrooms equipped with audio-video devices. The students of the receiver school act as the study group. Twenty classes of English and Mathematics were run for 10 days for Class-9. The objective was to explore the overall impact of



this RCS experience, from the perspectives of both teaching-learning challenges faced by teachers and students, and the technology. Pre-test, post-test non-equivalent control group design was used in this experiment. A control group, classroom from a different government school, was considered.

Though the pre-test performance of study and control groups was similar, in the post-test, the study group out-performed the control group. The results show the possibility of co-relation between study group's performance and the RCS lessons they experienced.

## Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Southern States in India

— Prof S N Sangita and Dr V Anil Kumar

Political Regimes (defined as governments in power with party philosophy, principles, network, cadre, leadership and social/support base) have a profound influence not only in formulating public policies allocating resources but also in designing governing structures in translating policies into better outputs and outcomes to improve the living conditions of the people. With this central argument, the present study examines the implications of political regimes on social security policies, governance structures and outcomes in four south Indian states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu). The study is based on secondary data.

The study found that the social development (education and health) and social security (employment, wages, nutrition, removal of poverty) in the four southern states is different from other states in many respects. States like Kerala and TN have performed well, particularly in health and educational sectors, which is evident from the literacy and life expectancy and Human Development Index (HDI) as well. Kerala has always occupied the first position in terms of HDI. Interestingly, TN has done extremely well on these indicators. It has occupied third position in 2001 from seventh position in 1981. Similarly, AP and Karnataka are also doing well compared with other states in India. This can be attributed to historical factors and political regimes as well.

The princely states of Mysore in Karnataka and Travancore in Kerala have initiated many

social reforms and policies to empower the lower social groups much before Independence. Besides, progressive social and political movements prior to Independence also played a significant role in social reforms. The thirteenth century Basava and subsequent movements in Karnataka, the Sri Narayana Guru and other movements in Kerala, the non- Brahmin movements in TN and the communist and social reform movements in AP can be mentioned in this regard.

Thus, the policy regimes of today's South India are crucially determined by its history and culture. However, after Independence, the political parties, their social bases, leadership have played a significant role in influencing social policies and their effective implementation. The dominant castes like Vokkaligas and Lingayats in Karnataka, Kammas and Reddys in AP, non-Brahmin backward peasant/ farmer castes in TN, Syrian Christians, Nayars and Ezhawas along with other castes in Kerala constitute the main support base for the political parties which have profound influence on social policies. Similarly, political culture and competitive populism have also some influence on social policies. The long rule of film icons like M G Ramachandran, Karunanidhi and Jayalalitha in TN and NTR in AP and their progressive social welfare policies like mid-day meal scheme and PDS in TN and two-rupee per kilogram rice in AP can be mentioned in this regard. Such culture is absent in Kerala and Karnataka, although the former is influenced by protest culture by radical ideologies and active civil society. Similarly, the

public sphere occupied by civil society and media (print and electronic) have also some influence in making regimes responsive to the social needs.

Thus, the political regimes with different political ideologies, histories, social bases and leadership evolved their own social policies and governance structures in post-Independence India, particularly after the 1980s and 1990s (post-liberalization). The leadership of Telugu Desam and Congress Party in AP has given more emphasis on infrastructure (roads, ports, electricity and irrigation) industrial development (IT) along with social security (like cheep rice, health, scholarships, insurance, pensions). The leadership has adopted market principle in governance and placed trust in private capital, bureaucracy, civil society (ICT, public private partnership, social audit). PRIs have been sidelined and stakeholders' organisations are encouraged to carry out social security programmes. The same is the case with TN, although it has laid more emphasis on social security. The strong and charismatic popular political leadership of both DMK and AIADMK with commitment to social justice has initiated many innovative social security schemes (mid-day meal, PDS) and allocated major resources. The political leadership depends more on bureaucracy than on PRIs in executing these programmes. This is evident from the implementation of educational, health and social security programmes.

In Kerala, parties – both United Democratic Front (UDF) and Left Democratic Front (LDF) –

with progressive ideology and party cadre and network have laid more emphasis on inclusive policies. The LDF's pro-poor commitment has enabled the state to evolve a fool- proof food security system and implement land reforms. The strengthening of grassroots democracy (PRIs) and movements (civil society organisations, SHGs) through people's campaigns and planning has ensured better provisioning of services without leakages and wastages in health, educational and social security programmes.

Unlike other states, the political regimes in Karnataka are not very strong in terms of political party ideology, network and leadership in recent years. Chief Ministers like Devaraj Urs were known for empowerment of backward castes and land reforms and Rama Krishna Hegde for devolution of powers to PRIs and women empowerment. While Krishna, has given major emphasis on infrastructure and industrial development by attracting private capital. Even the governments under BJP rule have not made major impact on social security, although PRIs have not been completely undermined. Political parties and leaders derive power on the basis of ethnic and emotional issues rather than party's ideology and performance. Absence of vibrant people's movements (decline of farmers and Dalit movements and presence elite movements in urban areas on sustainable development and governance) has not compelled political parties and leaders to initiate innovative social security programmes.

## **Preparation of State Agricultural Profile of Karnataka**

— Dr M J Bhende

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has requested all the AERCs to prepare the State Agricultural Profile for uploading on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, which can periodically be updated. This will serve as a ready reckoner on various aspects of the agriculture sector of Karnataka and can be used from time to time for

addressing various queries. The agriculture profile covers information from 2005-06 to 2010-11 and the current situation in the state. The agriculture profile provides information on natural resources endowments, soils, changing land-use pattern, rainfall pattern, land holding, area allocation for crops, production and productivity of major crops and growth rates of the same. The profile also

provides information on work force, irrigated area, source of irrigation, livestock, horticulture, input use, etc. The emphasis is on highlighting a few important resource aspects which are of more basic

nature in relation to the development needs of agriculture and have potential to impinge upon the future growth and development of the agriculture sector in Karnataka.

## Impact of MGNREGA on Wage Rate Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration

— Prof Parmod Kumar

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was passed in the year 2005 and has been implemented from the financial year 2006-07. Under the provisions of the Act, the state has to ensure enhancement of livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. From the financial year 2008-09, MGNREGA has been implemented in the whole country. The MGNREGA Scheme has high expectations in terms of employment generation, alleviation of poverty, food security, halting migration and overall rural development. The study was conceptualized with the following objectives:

- Measure the extent of manpower employment generated under MGNREGA, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in implementing MGNREGA since its inception in the selected states.
- To compare wage differentials between MGNREGA activities and other wage employment activities.
- Effect of MGNREGA on the pattern of migration from rural to urban areas.
- To find out the nature of assets created under MGNREGA and their durability.
- Identification of factors determining the participation of people in MGNREGA scheme and whether MGNREGA has been successful in ensuring better food security to the beneficiaries.

- To assess the implementation of MGNREGA and its functioning and to suggest suitable policy measures to further strengthen the programme.

Both, primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data was collected from the selected villages and households in 16 states. From the each selected state, five districts were selected, one each from the north, south, east, west and central locations of the state. From each districts, two villages were selected keeping into account their distance from the location of the district or the main city/town. From each selected village, primary survey was carried out on 20 participants in MGNREGA and 5 non-participants working as wage employed. The total sample consisted of 3166 participants and 839 non-participants. The data pertains to the reference period of January to December 2009.

In the three phases of MGNREGA implementation in India from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (up to October), 81 crore households were issued job cards in the country out of which around 34 crore households were provided employment. A total number of 1.5 thousand crore man-days of employment was generated by MGNREGA during the period. In aggregate, a total number of 45 person days of employment was provided by MGNREGA whereas the target set under the programme is 100 days of employment per household. Out of the total 34 crore households working in MGNREGA during its full tenure, only 8.4 per cent households completed hundred days of employment during

the entire period of MGNREGA in operation up till October 2013.

Findings from the primary survey data indicate that out of the total man-days employed per household, the share of MGNREGA varied between 12 and 32 per cent among different states, whereas wage earnings in MGNREGA activities contributed only 12 per cent share in the total household income of participants. From the household OLS regression, it was found that higher wage rate attracted households to work in MGNREGA and at the same time older age and less educated people preferred to work in MGNREGA as the latter is known providing soft wages. The members with BPL and AAY cards and members belonging to SC and ST community had better probability of working in MGNREGA.

The highest work under MGNREGA was concentrated on rural connectivity. On the issue of migration, we observed migration on both ways and thereby it is difficult to say whether the MGNREGA programme has been successful in cutting down the incidences of labour migration from villages in search of job.

On the qualitative questions, a majority of the households indicated that they did not have to pay any bribe to get a job card issued. Around 80 per cent of the household were given employment in response to their application for work. All households who did not get work within 15 days indicated that they did not get any unemployment allowances. The payment system was both daily-wage basis and piece rate/task wage basis. The participant households pointed out the following irregularities in wage payments: there was delay

in wage payments after the work was finished; the wage paid was less than the task performed; the participants faced problem in accessing post-office or bank account; and they were not aware on what basis wages were determined in case of those whom wages were not paid on daily wage basis. On the monitoring of the MGNREGA functioning more than 80 per cent participants indicated that the work was being monitored through some authority but majority of them did not know whether any auditing of the accounts takes place or not. Around 90 per cent of the participated households pointed out that the work done was useful to the villagers. Around 67 per cent participants were of the view that MGNREGA has enhanced food security of the villagers by providing them employment and thus purchasing power to have better access to food. Around 60 per cent participants pointed out that MGNREGA has given greater independence to women. Around 65 per cent agreed that MGNREGA provided protection against extreme poverty. A majority of the villages indicated shortage of agricultural labour has increased after the implementation of MGNREGA. In majority of the villages, the shortage of labour was observed during the sowing and harvesting months of kharif and rabi seasons. The suggestions made by the discussants for better implementation of MGNREGA included: increasing working days and wage rate; providing food within the programme; allowing private land development through MGNREGA work for longevity of the programme; providing proper information on various aspects of the programme; implementation should be carried out through local bodies and job card should be given in the hands of the workers; and there should be quick payment after work.

## **Impact Study of the National Horticulture Mission Scheme: A Consolidated Study**

— Prof Parmod Kumar

National Horticulture Mission is a Centrally-sponsored scheme in which the Government of

India provided 100 per cent assistance to the State Mission during the Tenth Plan. During XI Plan, the

assistance from the Government of India was 85 per cent with 15 per cent contribution by the state governments. The main objective of the Scheme is to develop horticulture to the maximum potential available in the states and to augment production of all horticultural products including fruits, vegetables, flowers, plantation crops, spices and medicinal and aromatic plants. It was felt necessary to analyze the impact of the programme vis-à-vis objectives of the NHM scheme, especially for the major focused crops in terms of area expansion, increase in production and productivity. Therefore, this study has been carried out for impact evaluation in different NHM states.

The study focuses on the following objectives:

- Assess the impact in terms of increase in area, production and productivity of identified horticultural crops covered under NHM, keeping 2004-05 as the base year in the state in general and for the identified crops/districts in particular.
- Extent to which the scheme has helped in creating employment opportunities and enhancement of income of the farmers.
- Suggest measures in improving the implementation strategy.

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Four districts were selected for the detailed primary survey. From each district, two villages were selected, taking into account the cropping pattern in each of these districts. From each selected village, 25 beneficiary farmers were selected using random sampling method for detailed household survey. In this way, a total number of 200 beneficiary farmers were surveyed in details in each selected state. The reference period for the selected sample was 2008-09 while survey was carried out during the year 2009-10.

The selected farmers were growing, paddy, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds sugarcane, cotton and horticultural crops. The horticultural

crops included fruits, vegetables, plantation, flowers, medicinal and aromatic crops. Looking at the proportion of horticultural crops grown by the selected farmers, the highest percentage share of horticultural crops in the gross cropped area was in West Bengal (60 per cent), followed by Andhra Pradesh (42 per cent), Tamil Nadu (41 per cent), Karnataka (38 per cent), Haryana (30 per cent), Bihar (24 per cent) and Rajasthan (only 13 per cent). Share of large farmers in horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic crops, which were mainly more labour intensive crops, was less than that of small and marginal farmers who had comparatively higher share among these crops in comparison to traditional crops.

The main objective of NHM is to increase area and yield rate of horticultural crops. In our analysis of historical data before and after implementation of NHM as well as household survey data, a large degree of spatial and temporal variations was observed, especially in the yield rate of different horticultural crops. One of the foremost reasons for yield fluctuations was erratic rainfall and periodic occurrence of droughts.

A majority of our respondents indicated that NHM has helped in increasing the employment opportunities for farmers through expansion of area under horticultural crops. There was, however, no special subsidy for farmers who have shifted their area from the field crops to horticultural crops. More than 90 per cent of the household beneficiaries of horticultural crops were not happy with the infrastructure and capacity-building activities under the NHM programme. Farmers need training for proper use of various inputs and performing best farm practices such as planting and pruning, INM, IPM, organic farming, use and maintenance of drip/sprinkler irrigation system etc. Imparting training is needed for plant protection, rejuvenation and so on.

A number of farmers expressed their dissatisfaction regarding marketing facilities. For marketing their produce, the farmers depended in



many cases on merchants and intermediaries who were exploitative in nature. Suitable wholesale and terminal markets with in-built cold storage and warehouse facility for the sale of horticultural crops in general, and flowers and aromatic crops in particular, should be opened in big cities and towns in the horticulture production belt. There is also need for creation of chain of collection centres of farmers' produce in rural areas to feed the terminal/wholesale markets mentioned above.

Post-harvest management was found completely lacking in the selected areas. Requirement of pack house and cold storage was expressed by most of the farmers given the perishable nature of horticultural crops. The selected horticultural crops were mostly sold by the farmers without any processing except in the case of grapes where a few farmers did some processing at the field level. Lack of post-harvest handling and storage also lead to post-harvest losses.

In addition to the above, other measures required for the expansion of horticultural area includes the following steps: more area needs to be brought under drip irrigation, rain water harvesting and expansion of other micro irrigation systems need to be emphasized; establishment of community seed banks with identification of genotypes for specific agro climatic regions; INM and IPM practices and rejuvenation and replacement of senile plants need to be popularized whereby appropriate subsidy and capacity building should be provided to the farmers; vermi compost/bio digester units need to be established for the promotion of organic farming; contact farming in horticultural crops need promotion as there is a lot of scope for the agri-business and corporate sector to enter in horticulture on a big way and therefore the relevant Act needs amendment favouring written and legal contract between the corporate and small farmers.

## **Assessment of Marketed and Marketable Surplus of Foodgrains Crops in Karnataka**

— Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Elumalai Kannan

The study on marketed and marketable surplus is based on primary survey of four districts of Karnataka while data available on the related variables over the years from various secondary sources have also been analysed in the report. The source of primary data for the study was field survey, which was conducted in the year 2012, for three crops – bengalgram, maize and redgram – in the northern parts of Karnataka in four selected districts, namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Davangere and Gulbarga. The study area was characterized by the dominance of pulses, particularly, redgram and bengalgram while maize was the other major food crop grown in the study area. The study makes use of 422 farm households selected from the above mentioned four districts of Karnataka for the year 2012. The major findings are:

The cropping pattern of the selected farmers indicated that redgram, maize, bengalgram, jowar and cotton were the main crops grown by them. Karnataka is one of the largest producers of redgram in the country and this crop was grown on 40.69 per cent of GCA in the study area. The area under redgram in cropping pattern increased with increase in land holding size. Farmers used HYVs for nearly 77 per cent of area under redgram cultivation. Bengalgram was grown on 16.79 per cent of GCA whereas maize was grown on 20 per cent of total GCA. 78 per cent of area for maize was under HYV seeds and 61 per cent of area of bengalgram was under HYV seeds.

Going by three reference crops, 88.29 per cent of bengalgram, 86.47 per cent of maize and 90.71

per cent of redgram was marketed out of total production. The rest of the output was retained by the households for their own consumption, seed, feed and for wages in kind. In the case of bengalgram and redgram large farmers were the ones who produced the maximum and the retention by them was also the highest. In the case of maize small farmers retained more than other farm groups. Out of the total produce of all the crops, 87.51 per cent was marketed to various agencies, 9.22 per cent was retained by the households for their own purpose while rest of the amount was lost in harvesting and post-harvesting. Transportation loss was 0.32 per cent of the total production whereas storage loss accounted for 2.95 per cent of the total production. High storage loss was due to the bad conditions of storage in the village.

The producer's loss at the farm level for all the three crops was the highest in the case of harvesting, as the mode of harvesting was mainly manual. The harvesting loss was measured for bengalgram, 1.55 per cent of total production, maize 3.03 per cent of total production and redgram 1.28 per cent of the total production. The loss during threshing for maize was the highest, 2.13 per cent of total production, whereas bengalgram and redgram reported 0.95 per cent and 0.90 per cent loss of total production, respectively. There was a decrease in loss during threshing due to the use of mechanical mode unlike in harvesting. Only bengalgram and redgram reported to have had losses during winnowing because of manual mode whereas the winnowing loss was zero for redgram due to mechanical harvesting which does threshing automatically. The storage facility perceived was not adequate according to most of them.

Regarding channels of sale, most of the maize (72.27 per cent) was sold in unregulated market whereas major surplus of redgram (93.05 per cent) was sold in the regulated market. In the case of bengalgram, sale pattern to regulated and unregulated market was around equal proportion,

i.e., 50.83 per cent in the regulated markets and 49.17 per cent in unregulated markets. Due to the sale in unregulated markets, the average transportation cost was the least for maize – Rs 13.88 per quintal and it was highest for redgram – Rs 39.82 per quintal due to its sale in the regulated market that happens to be a place distant from the production centre. For bengalgram it was nearly the average of above two crops – Rs 28.63 per quintal. There were very few farmers who knew about warehouse receipt programme, contract farming and futures trading. Farmers were also not well aware about the minimum support price system. The farmers indicated selling more produce if the price realization is increased either by keeping less for seed and feed or by changing their consumption pattern. Good access to institutional credit indicates that the farmers were well aware about the credit facilities available through banks and other institutions. Cooperative society was the main source of credit due to low rate of interest along with commercial banks where the rate of interest was higher than cooperatives but far less than the non-institutional sources.

Due to increase in financial literacy, around 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the farmers among the selected households possessed Kisan Credit Card with a credit limit not exceeding Rs 1.25 lakh. Traders and Agricultural Produce Market Committees were the main sources of price information for the farmers with a little contribution from telephonic conversation and visits to the market. The quantitative analysis indicated that net operated area, sale price, family size, loan per acre and distance explained the marketed surplus to some extent but it was production that had a major impact on marketed surplus of all the three crops. The unit elasticity of marketed surplus with respect to output of all the three crops substantiated the above findings that with increase in output there was a proportionate increase in marketed surplus.

## **Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Rice and Red Gram in Karnataka**

— *Dr Elumalai Kannan and Prof Parmod Kumar*

The estimation of crop loss due to pests and diseases is a complex subject and it is difficult to assess the loss caused by the individual pest as a particular crop may be infested by the pest complex in the farmers' field conditions. The crop loss estimates derived from experimental treatment approach do not reflect the actual field conditions. Further, these estimates may not be useful for extrapolation over a geographical area. On the other hand, crop loss estimates collected directly from the farmers through sample survey may be reliable and can be used for extrapolation in similar geographical settings. In addition to losses that occur during the crop growth period, there is a huge quantity of grains lost during the process of harvesting, threshing, transportation and storage. In India, availability of reliable crop loss estimates at different stages of post harvesting is scanty. The present study has estimated the pre and post harvest losses in paddy and red gram through a field survey of 320 farmers conducted in Karnataka during 2011-12.

Among the insect pests of paddy, incidence of yellow stem borer was ranked very severe followed by green leaf hopper. About 30 per cent of the sample farmers reported that yellow stem borer caused production loss of over 25 per cent. Green leaf hopper and case worm also caused considerable loss of yield. With respect to diseases, over 40 per cent of the sample farmers mentioned that blast disease caused the yield loss of over 25 per cent and as high as 30 per cent of the farmers

have indicated over 50 per cent loss. However, the extent of yield loss due to weed infestation appears to be low as compared to insect pests and diseases. In terms of actual production, overall physical loss of paddy was worked out at 19.3 per cent.

In case of local variety of red gram, about 28.8 per cent of farmers reported that black-headed caterpillar caused yield loss of over 25 per cent. For HYV of red gram, black-headed caterpillar and green leaf hopper reported to be serious pests. Regarding diseases, about 71.9 per cent of the sample farmers mentioned sterility mosaic as a serious problem followed by stem rot and wilt. In terms of actual production, overall production loss was estimated as high as 80.8 per cent in local varieties and 78.3 per cent in HYVs.

Post-harvest loss was captured through loss during harvesting, threshing, winnowing, transportation and storage. Total post-harvest loss of paddy was estimated at 6.87 per cent, which can potentially be avoided through efficient management. Post-harvest loss was found to be the highest for marginal farmers with 8.11 per cent followed by medium farmers (7.69 per cent) and small farmers (6.64 per cent). Overall post-harvest loss of red gram was estimated at 11.15 per cent, which was relatively high among the marginal farmers with 19.48 per cent. Post-harvest loss for small farmers was worked out at 13.40 per cent, for medium farmers at 10.62 per cent and for large farmers at 9.82 per cent.

## **A Study on Women's Autonomy and Fertility Preference in Karnataka**

— *Dr R Mutharayappa*

The main focus of the study is to examine the women's participation in household decision-making and how the level of women's autonomy

affects her fertility preferences. To highlight these dimensions the data available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) 1998-99 and 2005-



06 were used. In these surveys, women's autonomy was measured more directly on a large scale and information was collected from the women. Women were asked about their participation in household decision-making with respect to food preparation, personal health-care, purchase of jewellery and other major purchases. Women were also asked whether they needed permission to go to the market or to visit friends and relatives. Using these questions, evidence of women's household autonomy was measured. Secondly, to ascertain future fertility preferences, women were asked about the ideal number of children and sex of the children. To measure the impact of women's decision-making in the household, freedom of movement and financial autonomy and their controlling variables as well as effect of women's household and financial autonomy on fertility preferences, univariate and bivariate analysis has been used. The odds ratio has been generated through multivariate regression analysis.

The study has found that improvement in women's education, media exposure and wealth status make women more empowered than women who do not have these qualities. Higher percentage of women who had mass media exposure and higher economic status has high household autonomy. The women who are older than their husbands tend to take decisions on their own and women whose educational levels are equal to or higher than their

husbands' have enjoyed high household autonomy. Women's autonomy has a significant impact on the demographic behaviour of the couple, because when women have a final say or part of the decision-making authority in the household, it influences the sex composition of children and obtain health-care for themselves and their children. Data show that women have a final say in the household or enjoy high household autonomy when they are earning more than their husbands, equal to their husbands or when the husbands do not earn any money. One-third of women, whose earning is more than their husbands, take decisions on their own regarding their own healthcare, major household purchases and visits to their relatives. Women's characteristics like age, number of children and duration of marriage play an important role in deciding desired family size, apart from other socio-economic and cultural factors. Further, the study found that there is relationship between women's autonomy and fertility preferences. Between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 period, household autonomy explains 15 per cent reduction in fertility preference and financial autonomy reduces fertility preference by around 20 per cent. Waiting time for additional child makes significant difference. The joint effect of household and financial autonomy shows that around 21 per cent of women wanted their additional child within two years' time in NFHS-2 and it was around 25 per cent in NFHS-3.

## Baseline Survey of Villages in Yadgir District for Planning CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Projects

— *Dr N Sivanna and Prof Siddharth Swaminathan*

The interrelated objectives of the study were to identify and assess the needs areas of the villages and to ascertain the status of the villages across various socio-economic parameters. This baseline report was based on the data collected at the village level and through focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in the villages.

The main findings of the survey reveal that the villages, by and large, are often

confronted with problems like poor drainage, lack of toilets, paucity of roads, clean and safe drinking water and limited power supply. In terms of economic needs, rain-fed agriculture is the major occupation and at present, the major source of livelihood is employment provided under MGNREGA; however, there is great scope for vocational training and textile cottage industries. In spite of a lot of households dependent on livestock, there are very few

facilities for their care as well. Primary Health Centres were also in need of intervention, as they often face the problem of electricity and hence, the main demand was to have solar lighting and refrigerators to preserve medicines. The schools and Anganawadis were deprived of basic facilities like safe drinking water, toilets for girls and boys and equipments.

The region as a whole is in need of attention from both government and civil society organisations to be able to achieve a better standard of living. Literacy, health and employment opportunities will

go a long way to give this region a better future. BEL's CSR initiative is a welcome step.

The survey recognises the fact that achievement of sustainable development is possible, if there is a combined effort and involvement of key stakeholders and CSR recognises this intrinsic relationship in which they operate or reside. It is a means through which the company is able to fulfil its social responsibility. This responsibility has arisen from a social contract that binds all stakeholders and society. Thus, it has fulfilled what is known as a responsibility towards the future and prospective members of the society.

## **Socio-Economic Impact of Project (JFPM) Intervention in Two Zones (Malnad and Dry Zones in Karnataka) – Case Study**

— Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha

There is currently an overriding emphasis on the need for achieving institutional sustainability as a normative principle in development action, particularly in planning and implementation of medium to long-term projects. And this is also being applied to the forestry efforts under Joint Forest Management (JFM). JFM is a participatory forest management system between the village community and the State. In India, it became an official policy from June 1990. In this system, the rules and regulations regarding protection of the forests, the formation of village protection committees (village forest committees) and sharing of forest usufructs are laid down by the Government, represented by the Forest Department. The rationale behind JFM system is that active participation of Forest Department with local communities is essential for ensuring regeneration, conservation, protection and sustainable use of forest resources.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The Forest Department of the Government of Karnataka implementing JICA assisted Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-diversity Conservation Project (KSFMB-C-P) in the State.

The objectives of this study are:

- a) To assess the impact of project interventions including benefits generated.
- b) To assess / estimate the income of the villagers where KSFMB-C-P is being implemented – estimates of before and after project interventions.
- c) To identify and estimate the most profitable income generating activities in the project village before and after the project interventions.
- d) To assess the level of water table in the project village before and after the KSFMB-C-P implemented.
- e) To compare and assess all the benefits created / generated in the KSFMB-C-P project village with that of a Non-KSFMB-C-P village.

### **Methodology**

The study is largely based on primary data collected at household level from the selected villages. The study is also based on discussions, FGD (focused group discussion), key informants, transact

walks etc. With the help of structured schedules, detailed data and information at the household level have been collected from the selected villages.

At the first stage, two zones – Malnad and Dry zones – in the state of Karnataka have been selected for the study after detailed discussions with officials from the Karnataka Forest Department. In each zone, two villages (one village with KSFMB project and one without the project) have been selected, totalling four villages from both the zones. Hassan district in Malnad zone and Tumkur district in dry zone have been selected for the study. Four villages, namely, Madihalli (with JFPM) and Kondajji (without JFPM) in Malnad zone; E Dasarahalli (with JFPM) and H Gollarahatti (without JFPM) in Dry zone have been selected. From each selected village, 50 households have been selected on systematic random sampling. Thus, a total of 200 households were selected from the four villages. With the help of structured schedules, data have been collected. The schedule was pre-tested and finalised. Information and data have been collected using the following indicators:

- **Demographic and Occupational Profile:** Household Size, education level, occupation.
- **Agricultural Activities:** Land holdings, dry land, irrigated land, cropping pattern, yield (crop-wise), mechanization in farming, wage rate, sources of irrigation, water table/depth in bore well etc.
- **Natural Resources:** Area of forest, forest scenario in and around the village, activities taken up to improve the forest cover, forest development after programme implementation, *gomal* land, village tank, efforts taken to improve the village tank, common grazing land, extent of use of grazing land etc.
- **Watershed Activities:** Area, watershed activities, impacts on income, Impacts on bore well/water, impacts on fodder for livestock, impacts on soil erosion, impacts on forest etc.
- **Livestock:** Number/type of livestock (traditional and cross breed), grazing, green fodder (area in acres), season, purchase of fodder from market, grazing in forest, fodder availability, institutional arrangements (rules, norms etc), restrictions, milk production (liters/day, price/liter) etc.
- **Fuel-wood Collection:** Fuel wood collection, sources, type of fuel wood collected, dried branches of trees, cutting green branch, quantity and quality of fuel-wood required per household, facing any restrictions from forest department with regard to collection of fuel wood, availability of fuel wood in the forest, household fuel wood consumption, other sources of energy using in households.
- **Non-timber Forest Product:** NTFPs collection, season of collection, availability of NTFPs in the forest, sale of NTFPs, household dependency on NTFPs, efforts from forest department to protect and improve NTFPs in forests.
- **Migration:** Where they migrate, for what works, season of migration, causes for migration etc.
- **Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Activities:** Number of SHGs in the village, households joined SHGs, taken loan from SHGs, for what activities SHGs are providing loans, rate of interest (monthly), invested loan money in to productive activities (Income Generating Activities - IGA) etc.

## Conclusion

- The JFPM Activities have significantly contributed to the development, protection and management of forests.
- Afforestation and SMC works have significantly improved the hydrological state in the village which is manifested by enhanced availability of water/ground water directly augmenting the livelihood status of the VFC members.

- Due to increase in water availability, the cropping pattern is also changed i.e. from rainfed *ragi* to semi-irrigated /irrigated crops like potato, cabbage, ginger and other vegetable etc and floriculture.
- Success of IGAs has improved household income and social coordination in the village.

One important aspect of JFM, that has been pointed out in the other studies as well, is that the ratio

of forest brought under protection is not always proportionate to the number of HHs in the village protecting it. There are some cases where the forest area protected by a VFC is clearly too little, while in some cases it is too large. The question of a rational planning of the community protection of forest requires far more careful consideration of varying size of the village, the degree of forest resource dependence of each village as well as the quality and quantity of the forest in the proximity of the village.

## A Monograph on the Status of Women in Karnataka

— Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr K G Gayathri Devi T S Syamala, M D Ushadevi and B P Vani

The main objective of the monograph was to arrive at a comprehensive status of women in Karnataka, covering the multiple dimensions of change in its economic, social, educational, health, political and cultural aspects. It was expected that the status of women had improved in recent years as a result of the increase in government-oriented programmes and policies which have targeted women, along with the work of special interest groups, both informed by the increased awareness raised through the research community.

While a historical approach was adopted to elicit background information, current status of women was mainly collected from secondary sources such as census reports, reports of the National Sample Surveys, National Family and Health Surveys, Reproductive and Child Health Surveys, data from the government departments, study reports from the centre for women's studies, evaluation studies by civil society organisations and so on. Primary information was collected by conducting conversational interviews and holding focus group discussions with select categories of women who were beneficiaries of various schemes of the government. Discussions were held with former Directors and Secretaries of Women and Child Development Department. This was done through visits to selected districts so that it is representative of both of the HDI as well as the

geography of the state. Qualitative information was collected from knowledgeable persons from various fields.

Our study has found that a mixed picture exists for the women of Karnataka. While there have been marked improvements in many indicators of well-being for women, there are substantial inequalities compared to men for others. Further, disaggregation by region shows that the unequal development taking place across the state as well as socio-cultural factors have contributed to a variation among women as a group with women in the southern districts faring better than their northern counterparts.

It is clear that the State is successfully going through the demographic transition having achieved replacement level fertility and a continued decline in mortality levels. However, the major demographic challenges are to arrest the decline in sex ratios and to further increase the average age at marriage among the women of Karnataka. With regard to improving the health conditions of the women in the state, there is a dire need for the garnering of sex-disaggregated data on health status and ailments, as well as health care utilisation. Further, policies and programmes will have to broaden in scope to include all age groups, including older women.

The study concludes that broadly, girls have improved their visibility in schools and colleges over the years at all levels of education almost on par with their male counterparts. These positive results have been possible due to a number of incentives and the sustained effort of the state particularly under the national flagship programmes. However, regional disparity in educational attainment persists, and hence, the need for the state to put in more intensive efforts to promote women's participation in the backward districts.

Women's participation in the labour force has declined drastically in both rural and urban Karnataka and more so in urban areas. Higher participation in labour is seen among women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who most of the time belong to low economic strata indicating that the distress is pushing the women to participate in labour.

The analysis of the information on poverty shows that, despite being one of the socially advanced states, Karnataka suffers from many disabilities and has striking disparities. The State ranks 7th among the 15 major states of the country, based on various human development indices. The study has argued that lack of income and livelihood security has continued to force people to migrate or undertake work at great risk to their health.

Despite Karnataka being the pioneer in promoting women's political participation at the

local level the same did not translate into women entering the State Assembly in corresponding large numbers due to factors that impede women's participation in politics.

The chapter on violence cites the recent *Crime in India 2010* statistics of the NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs New Delhi; the statistics on 'Incidence of Rate of Crime committed against Women in States', shows that Karnataka stands 9<sup>th</sup> and Bengaluru stands 3<sup>rd</sup> which is a disturbing rating for a city which otherwise ranks high in the national metropolitan hierarchy.

Karnataka is the first state to introduce inter-sectoral allocation of funds by earmarking 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of its resources for individual woman-oriented schemes and for labour-intensive schemes of various departments called 'Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane'.

Civil society organisations especially the women's movement and women's organizations played a vital role in sensitizing the policy makers and implementers on women's issues. Though, their focus mainly was on issues of violence faced by women and advocating for women's economic empowerment. Majority who worked for the economic upliftment of women were in rural areas and those in urban areas concentrated on the issue of violence against women.

## **Valuing Eco-tourism in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks: Estimating Recreational Benefits by using Travel Cost and Contingent Valuation Methods**

— Dr Krishna Raj

The study tries to investigate why and how natural resources such as national parks and sanctuaries are in increasing demand in recent years by tourists for recreational benefits. In this context, the study has been carried out in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks of Karnataka state, which attract more number of tourists in recent times both

within India and abroad and obviously generate more income for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The review of literature on this area of research has clearly demonstrated that people prefer ecotourism as an important leisure-time activity. However, expanding eco-tourism can negatively impact unless the park



managers do not take carrying capacity of the national parks into consideration. Therefore, there is a tradeoff between nature conservation and degradation of biodiversity.

Conservation of environmental resources demands total economic valuation of nature which helps to decide how much environmental conservation is desirable to best allocate these resources among competing uses. Economic theory says that individuals are willing to pay for the satisfaction of a preference. In other words, individuals make choices or express their preferences which benefit or enhance their welfare. Economists suggest that environmental conservation benefits should be valued and compared with the relevant costs. Therefore, the study had been taken up with following simple but interesting research questions: to estimate the people's willingness to pay for biodiversity conservation in Bandipura and Nagarhole National Parks; to determine the factors that influence people's willingness to pay for recreational benefits; to assess the positive and negative contribution of the visitors (people) to national parks; to offer policy suggestions for sustainable management of national parks.

One of the major contributions of the present study is to systematically demonstrate how economic valuation of ecotourism helps both visitors (tourists) and park managers for better conservation of national parks. The study used both revealed preference (Travel Cost) and stated preference (Contingent Valuation) methods to estimate both travel cost for visiting parks and willingness to pay for biodiversity conservation in both the national parks. The study also assessed the growth of eco-tourism activities in the past and suggested suitable solution towards how these activities can be sustained in future without affecting the biodiversity of national parks based carrying capacity of the parks.

The results of the study show that the mean travel-related expenditure of each household is Rs 4,510 to visit Bandipura National Park and

Rs 2,571 for Nagarhole National Park. Among the travel-related expenditure the fuel and food costs are comparatively high when compared to accommodation. From a minimum of Rs 120 to a maximum of Rs 50,000 has been spent on travel-related expenditure to visit these parks. However, they are ready to pay if park biodiversity improves further and large mammals are frequently found for watching through safari. It means that they have attached high value for direct use value rather than non-use value. Around 28 and 38 per cent of the respondents ready to pay more than the existing entry fees for biodiversity conservation and also for non-use values. However, final revision of value of willingness to pay has shown a little improvement over initial level of willingness to pay. The young people aged between 25 and 35 with a university degree are more willing to pay than the aged respondents with post-graduation and pre-university education. Tourists' perceptions about entry fees show that a majority of them do not favour any increase in the entry fees for the parks due to the reason that it restricts the entry to tourists who do not value nature parks. However, they favoured increase in the budget support from government for the conservation and also create a separate fund for national park conservation. A majority of respondents are happy with the existing benefits of national parks and they do not want to create more infrastructure which will have negative impact on the serenity of the parks.

To sum up, the tourist demand for nature tourism is increasing with the increase in income level and awareness about the national parks. The use and non-use value is very high for national parks due to existence of diverse forests and animals. Therefore, sustainable ecotourism planning and practice is necessary to regulate tourists and also integrate ecotourism into a broader array of sustainable livelihoods through participatory management approaches. The moderate increase in entry fees and tiger safari fees will reduce the tourists' visit just for pleasure and not valuing or caring for national park conservation.



## Trade and Marginalisation: Review of Probable Impacts of FDI in Retail Sector on Marginalized Communities in India

— Dr Sobin George

India has very recently opened up the retail sector for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This review paper highlights the case of consolidation of retail trading sector by the Indian and foreign retail firms and attempts to understand the marginalisation of people and communities who/which are engaged in petty trading activities and to explore researchable questions on trade and exclusion at large. The preliminary questions that the paper addresses are: Whether the arrival of new forms of trade in retail would lead to employment loss for occupational groups in the existing retail and petty trade sectors? If there is loss of employment in such sectors, which are communities and social groups that would be seriously affected? Whether such processes would further exclude the weak among them and weaken the new entrepreneurship groups that emerged from the marginalised communities and if so what are the processes? And finally, what are the constructed identities of the people around spaces of retail trade and what are the patterns of the spatial organisations of cities emanating from such trade transformation? Drawing from the available official data, the study argues

that while the new organised retailing has the potential to affect every socio-religious group in the sector, it will affect Muslims in urban India followed by the Scheduled Castes (SCs) more intensely due to their higher worker-population ratio in elementary occupations and traditional retailing if the new retail trade replaces the traditional retailing as happened in other countries. This brings a new dimension to the continuing exclusion of these already excluded groups. The paper also highlights that while eliminating them from the retail landscape, organised retailing would raise the risk of their falling back to exploitative caste centred agrarian sector and more exploitative urban informal jobs. This could also be counterproductive to the new wave of entrepreneurship by Dalits emerged in the recent times, which was noted by several scholars as a strong means of young Dalits moving out of caste and local power relations. New questions that the paper brings out are the spatial reorganisation of cities where the public spaces once used for local interactions are captured by private interests, creation of new identities around such constructed city spaces and the whole question of right to cities.

## **Project Reports under Final Revision**

1. **Baseline Data on Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture Crops in North-East and Himalayan States** (Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Problems and Prospects of Oilseeds Production in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Komol Singha)
3. **Assessing the Environmental Burden of Disease of Air Pollution: A Case Study of Two Metropolitan Cities – Bangalore and Hyderabad** (Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha)
4. **Land Policy and Administration** (Dr Manasi S, Dr R G Nadadur, Prof PG Chengappa, Prof N Sivanna)
5. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Increasing Resilience of Coffee Production to LRD** (Prof M R Narayana)
6. **India and Globalization: Regional Disparities, Industrial Development and Inclusive Growth** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof R S Deshpande, Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
7. **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)
8. **Third-party Evaluation Study of VGST Programmes** (Dr Aditya Chavali)
9. **Evaluation Study of Saakshar Bharath Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Aditya Chavali)
10. **Manipur's Acculturation to Korean Culture** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
11. **Governance: Theoretical and Empirical Issues** (Prof Siddharth Swaminathan)
12. **Improving Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganized Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
13. **Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Few Case Studies of Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev & Ms B P Vani)
14. **Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes** (Prof S N Sangita)

## Research Projects in Progress

1. **Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan in Karnataka: Capacity Building and Process Monitoring** (Dr M J Bhende, Prof N Sivanna, Dr M Devendra Babu, Prof R S Deshpande)  
Date of Commencement : June 2010  
Expected Date of Completion : --
2. **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
3. **Estimation of Pre- and Post-harvest Losses of Selected Crops in India** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement : May 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : May 2014
4. **Agricultural Indicators** (Prof M J Bhende)  
Date of Commencement : April 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : --
5. **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 : NA
6. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : July 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2014
7. **Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-East India** (Dr Komol Singha)  
Date of Commencement : May 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : --
8. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunath, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Prof M J Bhende, Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Komol Singha)  
Date of Commencement : July 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
9. **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 : January 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : --
10. **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 : January 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : --
11. **Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement : January 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : --
12. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement : June 2007  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2017
13. **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 : December 2014
14. **District Human Development Report of Ramanagara** (Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement : February 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : September 2014
  15. **Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement : December 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
  16. **Enabling Tribal Communities to Improve Livelihoods and Enhance Biodiversity Conservation: Scientific and Technological Interventions for Sustainable Ecosystem Development in BR Hills, Western Ghats** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement : January 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
  17. **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** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S Rao and Prof K V Raju)  
Date of Commencement : January 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : --
  18. **Eco-diversity Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga District, Karnataka** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement : January 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2014
  19. **Socio-Economic Vulnerability Profile Development at the District and Block (Taluk) Level for Karnataka** (Dr K V Raju)  
Date of Commencement : April 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
  20. **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 Dr Sunil Nautiyal)  
Date of Commencement : May 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
  21. **A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka (Planning Dept, GoK)** (Dr Manohar S Yadav)  
Date of Commencement : Dec 2010; April 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : April 2014
  22. **Tariff Fixation for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project** (Dr Barun Deb Pal and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : July 2011  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
  23. **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 : --
  24. **Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances** (Dr K Gayithri, Dr Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Devendra Babu and Dr Barun Deb Pal)  
Date of Commencement : May 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
  25. **Livelihood Security through Financial Access (An Assessment of VIRF-IDF Poverty Alleviation)** (Dr Veerashekharappa and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : June 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : March 2014
  26. **Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimates of Economic Demand, Public Cost and Financing Options** (Prof M R Narayana)  
Date of Commencement : November 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --

27. **Climate Change and Efficiency or Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities** (Dr Krishna Raj)  
Date of Commencement : October 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
28. **Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)  
Date of Commencement : November 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
29. **District Human Development Report for Davanagere** (Prof N Sivanna)  
Date of Commencement : May 2009; April 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2014
30. **Demographic and Health Study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga** (Dr K S Umamani)  
Date of Commencement : April 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
31. **Baiga Childhood and Learning Culture: Field Visit** (Dr Padma M Sarangapani)  
Date of Commencement : November 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2014
32. **Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences & Remedies** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement : October 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2014
33. **Monitoring of SSA in Karnataka** (Dr Padma M Sarangapani, Dr K S Umamani, Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement : September 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
34. **Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement : March 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
35. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement : December 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : --
36. **Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam and Dr Komol Singha)  
Date of Commencement : March 2013; June 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
37. **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
38. **Family Planning and Women's Work Participation in India** (Dr T N Bhat)  
Date of Commencement : October 2012  
Expected Date of Completion : --
39. **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 : January 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
40. **Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)  
Date of Commencement : January 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA

41. **Migrant's Suitcase: Examining the Flow of Norms, Identity and Social Capital between India and the Netherlands** (Dr K S James)  
Date of Commencement : January 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
42. **Adolescent Child-bearing and its Effect on Maternal and Child Health** (Dr R Mutharayappa)  
Date of Commencement : October 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
43. **Spatial Inequality of Urban Growth in Karnataka: Trends, Levels and Implications** (Dr C M Lakshmana)  
Date of Commencement : December 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : --
44. **Monitoring of PIP on Monthly Basis in the Districts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (PRC Team)  
Date of Commencement : September 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : NA
45. **Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)  
Date of Commencement : January 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2014
46. **District Human Development Report of Chikballapura** (Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement : January 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2014
47. **Ecology and Culture: Ancient Roots and New Views – Phase I: Water** (Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement : October 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : December 2014
48. **Environmental Governance in India: An Empirical Study of City and Regional Level – Phase-I** (Prof K V Raju and Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement : December 2013  
Expected Date of Completion : June 2015
49. **Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)  
Date of Commencement : March 2014  
Expected Date of Completion : 6 months from the date of commencement



## 5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

#### 1. National Seminar on Population, Development and Environment

The focus of the seminar was to examine the complex issues of Population, Development and Environment with a view to addressing policy issues and increasing awareness among decision-makers, professionals and academic community in order to conserve natural resource degradation and ensure sustainable environment for healthy growth of communities and the society in India. The seminar also aimed to sensitize researchers and policy makers about the priority areas from the perspective of people's changing needs and aspirations.

The seminar, held at ISEC on April 26, 2013, consisted of four sub-themes: (1) Urban Growth, Migration and Environment, (2) Population, Pollution and Environment, (3) Development and Environment and (4) Population and Development Approaches to Environment. In all, 18 papers on themes like linkage of population, development and environment in India were presented during the seminar.

The inaugural address was delivered by Prof R S Deshapande, the then Director of ISEC. Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, presided. Dr C M Lakshmana, the seminar coordinator, explained the importance of the seminar. Prof M V Nadkarni, former vice-chancellor of Gulbarga University, delivered the keynote address and Dr Syamala, Associate Professor, PRC, ISEC, proposed a vote of thanks.

At the outset, the seminar threw light on some interesting findings on population, development and environment which need policy initiatives to protect natural resources for sustenance of the environment.

Critical issues like declining share of net sown area, drastic increase in price of agricultural land after acquisition, resource degradation and diversification of rural livelihood towards non-farm low-profile economic activities have been resulting in loss of bio-diversity and environmental degradation. The planning process should utilize the resource base to integrate growth with ecology and environment in order to achieve sustainable development. To tackle energy crisis, we should encourage usage of alternative and renewable energy in isolated areas and ensure development of energy efficient buildings, water harvesting, sewer management and recycling.

Urban growth and urbanization has overexploited the natural resources such as land, water and air. Hence the need to develop secondary and tertiary-level cities to arrest large-scale migration into Class I cities, to protect natural resource degradation and to ensure environmental sustainability.

The landmark report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled 'Our Common Future' warned that unless we change our lifestyle patterns, the world will face unacceptable levels of environmental damage and human suffering.

The most striking feature of urbanization in India is that almost 70 per cent of its urban population is concentrated in Class I cities in general and in million-plus cities in particular. This unequal distribution has resulted in resource degradation and environmental pollution. Therefore, tier-three and tier-four cities should be developed in order to discourage migration and the resultant damage to environment.

## 2. Seminar on 'Green Economy: Policy and Challenges'

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio 1992) and the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). The key outcomes of the Conference were the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and Agenda 21 which is considered a blueprint for sustainable development. However, two decades on, the world is still off-track in realising the vision of Rio. Rio+20 provides an opportunity for world leaders to address the economic, social and environmental crises gripping the world today. "Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" features as a key theme at the UNCSD. However, green growth is perceived differently by the developed and developing worlds, and a nebulous domain still remains for discussions on processes and mechanisms that need to evolve at a global level to address the means to this end.

The policies and challenges for developing countries like India are clearly different from those for the developed world. Although India has achieved relatively high rates of economic growth, deprivation levels in India continue to remain stubbornly high. According to UNDP's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 53.7% of India's population is poor. The number of people who lacked access to electricity and clean cooking in India was 404 million and 855 million respectively in 2009. Moreover, India continues to lag behind several other countries in terms of other

measures of development. The biggest challenge for India is to expand access to food, energy, water and other essential goods and services to its growing population.

Therefore, poverty eradication and improvement in social well-being are the top priorities for developing countries like India. In this backdrop, the CEENR of ISEC organized a seminar on 'Green Economy: Policy and Challenges' on May 8, 2013 with the following sub-themes:

- a. Green economy challenge of policy coherence
- b. Green economy and poverty alleviation
- c. Green inclusive growth model
- d. Green accounting, valuation and governance
- e. Further research direction of green economy
- f. Ecological sanitation and
- g. Green growth strategy

The seminar was a modest endeavor to bring the top-level academicians and policy-makers in the subject of environmental economics of the country, together to discuss the green economy policy and challenges in the context of sustainable development. Totally 11 papers were presented. The welcome address was delivered by Prof R S Deshpande, Director of ISEC, and the introductory session was chaired by the Chairperson of ISEC Board of Governors, Prof G Thimmaiah. The keynote address was given by Shri V Parameswaran, Deputy Director-General, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi. Those who presented papers included Prof Gopal K Kadekodi, Honorary Professor, CMRD, Dharwad; Prof M V Nadkarni, former Vice-Chancellor of Gulbarga University; Prof M N Murty, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi; Dr Prodipto Gosh and Dr Ritu Mathur of TERI, New Delhi; Prof M Ravichandran, Bharathidasan University, Trichy; Prof M G Chandrakanth, UAS, Bangalore; Mr Alok R Gupta, New Delhi; and CEENR faculty members

Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha and Dr M Balasubramanian. The Valedictory was chaired by Smt Ritu Kakkar, Director-General, EMPRI, Bangalore. The papers will soon be published in a book form by a renowned publisher. Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, organised the seminar.

### 3. ICSSR-Sponsored Training in Social Science Research Methodology

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is a unique institution striving for education and development through research in social sciences with an inclusive approach. Besides establishing and managing national-level institutions of higher learning and research in social sciences, it has, in recent times, instituted capacity-building programmes exclusively for the benefit of research scholars and young faculty members hailing from vulnerable backgrounds and communities. ISEC organized two such ICSSR-sponsored training programmes for PhD students and young faculty members from social sciences. The programmes aimed at training the participants in both theoretical and practical aspects of research in social sciences by combining class-room lectures by eminent scholars from both within and outside ISEC with a number of hands-on exercises. The overall goal of the two training sessions was to sensitise the participants to advancements in conducting research on a range of social, economic, political, educational, historical and related issues. A concerted effort was made to see that the participants benefitted from learning about what are the advanced thinking and research practices today, the benefit of multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary methodologies and approaches.

The first such capacity-building programme was organized during February 7-16, 2013 at ISEC. As many as 21 PhD scholars and seven faculty members participated in the programme. They were drawn from colleges and departments of social sciences from different universities. These included Annamalai University (5 participants), Bharathidasan University (9), S K University, AP (1 participant), Christ University, Bangalore (1),

Bangalore University (3), Gulbarga University (3), Tumkur University (1), Agricultural University, and Dharwar (2 participants). The remaining 3 participants were drawn from degree colleges falling in the jurisdiction of universities in Karnataka. All of them hailed from the SC category, as was the case in the second programme too.

The course was exclusively meant for participants from the vulnerable sections of society, mainly from the Scheduled Castes. The 28 participants were drawn from different social science subjects: Economics – 18, Political Science – 6, Rural Development – 1, History – 1 and Agricultural Economics – 2.

The programme was inaugurated by the then Director of ISEC, Prof R S Deshpande, and Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman, Board of Governors, was the chief guest. A number of senior academicians of ISEC addressed the participants. Many resource persons of eminence were also drawn from other research institutions and universities. On the last day of the programme, a valedictory session was held and certificates were distributed to all the participants. All the participants took part in the discussions that followed each session.

The second ICSSR-sponsored capacity-building programme was organized on similar lines at ISEC during February 18-27, 2013. There were 28 participants – 25 PhD students and 3 members of the faculty. The distribution of these participants across disciplines was as follows: Sociology (9 participants), Economics (4), Education (14) and Social Work (1 participant). There were participants from the University of Mysore (23), Bangalore University (two) and degree colleges within Karnataka (three participants).

The participants received certificates after the 10-day course.

The two training programmes were coordinated by ISEC faculty members Dr M Lingaraju and Dr K G Gayathri Devi.

#### **4. Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research**

A Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, which is an inter-disciplinary social science research approach, was organised by ISEC in association with Christ University, Bangalore, during June 10-20, 2013, at ISEC. This is a partially paid course and the remaining financial requirement was met through SRTT Fund of ISEC for capacity building. Participants were from different disciplines – Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Literature and Mass Communication – participated in the programme. Resource persons from ISEC and Christ University delivered lectures on practical and theoretical approaches of Social Science Research.

Topics included various approaches to social science research, qualitative and quantitative methods and hands-on experience of SPSS and Stata software was introduced in the course schedule. Subjects like Research in Social Sciences – Relevance and Advances, Critical Issues in SSR, Case Study method, Basic Statistics, Survey and Sampling Methods, Qualitative Research: Ethnography, Input-Output Methodology for Economic Analysis, Qualitative Response Models and ethics in research were included in the schedule. The participants were also trained on research report writing.

Prof R S Deshpande, the then Director, ISEC, inaugurated the event in the presence of Dr Anand Imbanathan, Head, CSSCD, and Dr Pritha Das Gupta of Christ University. Prof Deshpande also delivered the valedictory address and distributed certificates to the participants. Course Coordinator Dr Sobin George gave a vote of thanks.

#### **5. Interactive Session on 'Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)'**

An interactive session on impact evaluation study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was organized on July 16, 2013 at ISEC, Bangalore. The then Director of ISEC, Professor R S

Deshpande, delivered the welcome address. Shri E K Majhi, Joint Secretary (RKVY), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Government of India (GoI), spoke on RKVY. Prof Parmod Kumar, Head, ADRTC, gave an introduction to the RKVY impact evaluation study. On behalf of the RKVY team at ISEC, Dr A V Manjunatha presented the preliminary findings about allocation and expenditure of RKVY projects/programmes by nature and status of the projects across regions in India in general, and in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in particular. Data and methodological issues, output and outcome of the projects were also discussed. This interactive session ended with feedback from the representatives from DAC (GoI), Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The RKVY interactive session was organised by Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha of ADRTC.

#### **6. German Development Cooperation (GIZ) promotional workshop**

As part of promotional activities of German Development Cooperation (GIZ), a workshop was jointly organized by GIZ, India, and ISEC on July 26, 2013 at ISEC. The purpose was to meet the potential institutions/partners in Karnataka in order to get an understanding of their academic and research activities and give them insight into GIZ collaborative options and programmes. There were 20 participants representing various institutes: the University of Agricultural Sciences, Fairclimate Network, Digital Green, Initiatives for Development Foundation, Centre for Sustainable Development, International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture, etc. The participants spoke about their research activities and interests. GIZ representatives from India and Germany gave presentations. The workshop, chaired by Prof R S Deshpande, was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha, ADRTC.

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

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of 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 7-August 3, 2013, for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. ISEC has been organizing this course since 2006 and so far 98 post-graduate students from the universities of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland have participated in it. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).

During the course, the participants are introduced to issues related to Indian culture and environment, environment and economy interface, human well-being, sustainable development, natural resource management, environmental movements, environmental law, urban environment etc. Field trips were organized to rural/urban and tribal areas like BR Hills, Watershed, Biodiversity Conservation Park, Green Buildings, Sewage Treatment plant and Urban Slums.

The then Director of ISEC, Prof R S Deshpande, welcomed the course participants and Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman of Board of Governors, ISEC, delivered the Inaugural Address. At the valedictory function, Prof Deshpande distributed certificates to the course participants.

Dr S Manasi and Dr Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

## 8. Training Programme in Advanced Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised a training programme, Advanced Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, from August 5 to August 16, 2013. Totally 31 Probationary Officers participated in the programme. During the first week of the course, participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques and the second week concentrated on Advanced Time Series Techniques. The resource

persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute and from other institutions like Indian Statistical Institute, Madras School of Economics and Pondicherry University. The then Director, Prof R S Deshpande welcomed the course participants and Chairman of Board of Governors, ISEC, Professor G Thimmaiah chaired the session and shared his vast experience on usage of data. Professor P M Kulkarni of JNU and Shri G S N Murthy, Deputy Director-General of National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA), CSO, attended the valedictory function and distributed certificates to the participants.

## 9. Seminar on 'Development Trends in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture'

A Seminar on 'Development Trends in Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture' was jointly organised by ISEC and P N Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF) on August 8, 2013.

The seminar attempted to explore the development trends in urban and peri-urban agriculture in the Indian context. Thirteen research papers were presented in the seminar focusing on different issues related to development of UPA. These papers dealt with issues related to availability of urban land for cultivation and security of land tenure for urban poor. Increasing urbanization, flow of private investment and the need for multi-stakeholder approach for development of UPA also formed crucial themes. The discussions also encompassed issues related to use of urban waste water for agricultural purpose and disappearance of small water bodies due to encroachment. Importance of roof-top gardening, its feasibility and growing horticultural crops for household consumption were adequately discussed. The seminar was organised by Dr Elumalai Kannan, ISEC, and Dr Prem Nath, former Additional Director-General of FAO and Chairman, PNASF.

## 10. Workshop on 'Food and Nutrition Security: Accomplishments and Challenges'

A workshop on 'Food and Nutrition Security: Accomplishments and Challenges' was organised



at ISEC in association with the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, during September 19-20, 2013. The workshop aimed to upgrade the analytical skills of young researchers working in the field of agricultural economics and to improve the summary papers presented in the 2012 Annual Conference of the ISAE held at Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi. Many eminent agricultural economists, including Professors V M Rao, R S Deshpande, C Ramasamy, P G Chengappa and M G Chandrakanth, had participated in the seminar and delivered lectures on the methodological issues related to analysis of food and nutrition security.

ISEC Director Professor Binay Kumar Pattnaik addressed the participants in the inauguration. Recent developments in research methodology and analytical tools were covered on the first day. On the second day, a critical review of the summary papers provided by the subject experts were shared with the invited participants for revision and subsequent submission for possible publication in the *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*. The interactive session provided opportunity for the paper writers to discuss their papers with subject experts directly and clarify the conceptual and methodological issues. The seminar was organised by Dr Elumalai Kannan, ISEC.

## **11. Seminar on 'Financing Development: State and the Market'**

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) of ISEC organised a seminar on 'Economy of Tomorrow – Financing Development: State and the Market' on November 27-28, 2013. The seminar was organized in collaboration with Fridrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) of New Delhi. Altogether 10 papers were presented on varied themes focusing on the role of state and the market in the development process in the Indian context. Dr Felix Schmidt, Resident Representative of FES, New Delhi, gave an overview of the seminar. The inaugural address was given by Sri B K Bhattacharya, former Chief Secretary, the Government of Karnataka. Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman of the Board of Governors,

ISEC, gave the presidential address. The seminar made an attempt to bring together the academic inputs and field insights by getting senior government officers to participate in the discussion as discussants. The program was coordinated by Dr K Gayithri and Dr K V Raju.

## **12. Seminar on 'Migration and Development'**

As part of the research project, 'Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services', undertaken by ISEC's PRC and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, a discussion on the research study 'Migration and Development' was held at ISEC on December 2, 2013. Sessions covered various issues including Governance, Legislation, Diaspora networks, Female mobility in the context of emigration from various Indian states to other countries.

Experts on ageing issues from all over India participated in the seminar in which papers were presented by Dr S Krishna Kumar of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA); Dr S Irudaya Rajan of CDS, Trivandrum; Dr R B Bhagat, IIPS, Mumbai; Dr Rupa Chanda, IIM, Bangalore; Dr TLS Bhaskar, India Centre for Migration, New Delhi; and Mr Zakir Hussain, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. The seminar was organised with the support of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) through Research Unit on International Migration.

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

Justice N Santosh Hegde, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and former Lokayukta of Karnataka, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on the topic, 'What's Left of Indian Democracy?' on December 4, 2013. Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik, Director, ISEC, welcomed and introduced the speaker. Professor G Thimmaiah, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the function.

Besides the Institute's faculty, staff and students, the ISEC founder-members, Members of the Board of



Governors, faculty from sister institutions and other invitees participated in the function.

## 14. Workshop on 'What Teachers Do' with Eleanor Duckworth and Panel Discussion

The Centre for Human Resource Development of ISEC along with the RV Education Consortium, Bangalore, organised a workshop on 'What Teachers Do' with Prof Eleanor Duckworth, Retired Professor of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Massachusetts, USA, on December 30, 2013. During the workshop Dr Duckworth conducted a demonstration of teaching with a group of five children (9-10 years old) from a Bangalore school. Dr Duckworth introduced her approach to teaching which was influenced by her work with Jean Piaget. The method was constructivist inquiry and involved placing children in a problem-solving situation, with the teacher being in the role of a facilitator to support their epistemic inquiry and construction of knowledge.

The workshop was followed by a panel discussion involving Gopal Krishnamurthy on the theme, 'why teachers do what they do'. Nearly 100 participants focused on the issue of the overwhelming influence of the examination system and the impulse to evaluate.

## 15. Founders' Day Celebration

The Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2014 Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairperson, BoG, ISEC, and Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik, Director, ISEC, garlanded the Dr VKRV Rao's statue. Prof Pattnaik welcomed the gathering. 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:** Two students, viz., Ms Rosa Alphonsa

Abraha (Economics) and Ms. Annapuranam K (Sociology) were awarded Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize.

- (b) **Release of Books:** The following books were released on the occasion:
  - (i) *Sociology of Science and Technology in India* by Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik; (ii) *The Problem of Water in North Karnataka* by Dr I Maruthi; (iii) *Monograph - Population Growth, Natural Resource Degradation and Environmental Pollution in India* by Dr CM Lakshmana; (iv) (a) *Peasantry, Capitalism and State: The Political Economy of Agrarian Societies* and (b) *Sisyphus Efforts? State Policy and Child Labour in Karnataka* by Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju and (v) *Identity, Politics and Economic Development in North-East India* by Dr Komol Singha.
- (c) **Felicitation:** Prof G K Karanth, Professor, CSSCD, and Shri A N Ravishankar, Assistant Registrar, who completed 25 years of service, were felicitated on the occasion.
- (d) **Sports Prize Distribution:** Prizes were distributed to the winners/runners-up in various sports events conducted on the eve of the Founders' Day.
- (e) **Cultural Programme:** The PhD Students performed various cultural programmes.

The programme concluded with vote of thanks by Prof S N Sangita.

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

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an on-going programme of ISEC being undertaken since January 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities have been sponsoring scholarships to meritorious students, the programme has been receiving financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The Programme is an

initiative to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity in social science subjects opted for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks, qualifies the top 35 students (25 and 10 students belong to Bangalore University and Christ University respectively) to avail Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship Distribution.

The programme involves Two Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance in every academic year during August and January along with Scholarship Distribution in two installments for Selected Students, during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses and a Talent Search Examination for selecting new students who are studying at second year PUC level course every year during February.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, half-yearly scholarship distribution ceremony was organized at ISEC on August 17-18, 2013 and on January 11-12, 2014. The Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University, Prof B Thimme Gowda; Chairman and Board of Governors of ISEC, Prof G Thimmaiah; former Director of ISEC Prof R S Deshpande; Director of ISEC Prof Binay K Pattnaik, Registrar of Bangalore University, Prof K K Seethamma; Christ Junior College Principal Rev. Fr. Dr. Jose C C, and other dignitaries participated in the distribution function. Members of the advisory committee, Controller of Examinations and Co-coordinator of SSTSS, Prof H K Moulesh, Dr K G Gayathridevi, former faculty of ISEC, resource persons Prof P H Rayappa, Prof Siddananda and others were also present. Nodal officers from the colleges, parents of the students, visiting professors, faculty and members of ISEC were also present on the occasion. The SSTSS programme is co-ordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

## 17. Group Monitoring Workshop

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has been implementing two schemes, viz.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under SEED Division. The broad objectives of the schemes are to empower the SC and ST population with inputs of science and technology with a view to promoting development and adaptation of appropriate technology, transfer proven technologies and demonstration of live technology models to benefit them. With commendable foresight, the planners developed an instrument to encourage the research, design, adaptation and demonstration of Science & Technology for improving the income-generating activity and reducing drudgery of SCs/STs in different occupations. The projects funded under schemes are being monitored annually in a Group Monitoring Workshop (GMW). ISEC hosted the GMW for 2014 during January 29-31, 2014, which was convened by Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Professor at CEENR. The GMW 2014 was inaugurated by Prof G Thimmaiah, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC. The Director, ISEC, Prof Binay Kumar Pattnaik, in his welcome address, contextualized the role of S & T in the context of equality and inequality in Indian Society. Dr Sunil K Agarwal, Principal Scientific Officer, and Dr Sobhana Bhaskaran, Scientist E at SEED Division of DST, described the aims and objectives of the division during the inaugural session. The response of researchers from many Institutions in India to GMW 2014 was very encouraging. Sixty participants from various states of the country made 32 presentations on January 29 and 30 on various themes under TSP and SCSP schemes.

On the third day of the workshop, an exposure field visit was made to Devasandra village in Kanakpura taluk, Ramanagara district. In the project area, the research outcomes related to sustainable rural livelihood development through sericulture and related activities were successfully developed and demonstrated at field level with financial support of SEED. The field visit was attended by all the participants and members of GMW expert committee and everyone was highly appreciative of the work done by the scientists for rural livelihood development in Karnataka. The valedictory session was held at ISEC on January 31 with closing remarks of expert committee members

of GMW, officials of SEED Division, DST, and the convener of the workshop.

## **18. Faculty Development Course: 'Contemporary Themes in Theory and Practice for Social Science Faculty'**

A two-week long course, 'Contemporary Themes in Theory and Practice in the Social Science', was organised by the Centre for Human Resource Development for young social science faculty of colleges in Kerala. The course, sponsored by the Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) Initiative of the Government of Kerala, was held during February 3-14, 2014. Eighteen faculty members (4 women and 14 men) attended the course. The objective of the course was to introduce faculty to new themes of theory and research from multidisciplinary perspectives. Director of ISEC, Prof B K Pattnaik emphasized the central role of theory and concepts in Social Science research in his inaugural address. A total of 37 Experts from within and outside ISEC gave talks and conducted sessions. Talks on the themes of Environment, Development, Measurement of Poverty and Social Policy were popular as faculty found these areas new and relevant to their current teaching. They also found sessions on qualitative and quantitative research very useful. The course also included sessions on teaching young adults, issues of mental health and social science pedagogy involving the use of technology and open digital resources. Faculty used the library and e-resources and interacted with ISEC faculty members on their individual areas of interest.

This course was coordinated by Prof Padma M Sarangapani and Dr M Lingaraju, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

## **19. Four-day Workshop on Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): An Interactive Session with the State Government Representatives**

As a part of 'Impact Evaluation Study of RKVY' undertaken by ADRTC of ISEC, a workshop was organized during February 10-13,

2014. Director of ISEC Prof B K Pattnaik welcomed the participants and made the opening remarks on the need for RKVY and the problems encountered by Indian Agriculture. All the 28 States and 7 Union Territories were invited well in advance to participate in the workshop. The workshop had representation from 16 states and two Union territories.

The broad agenda of the workshop was to provide a platform to RKVY nodal agencies to express their views and opinions about RKVY implementation, problems faced while implementing and suggestions to improve the programme. This would enable the study team to offer comprehensive policy changes to be incorporated for effective implementation of RKVY during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The interaction between ISEC study team and visiting participants was through presentations by each of the State representative followed by discussions. The workshop reconfirmed many findings of secondary data analysis done by the ADRTC. All the states, without exception, applauded the strengths like flexibility to meet local priorities, incentivizing states and strengthening state programmes. However, the programme had a few deficiencies as indicated by some states. Dr Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha are the leader and co-leader of the project respectively and the remaining ADRTC faculty members form the project team.

## **20. Training Programmes for SC/ST Members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka**

India ushered in a new third-level political structure by enacting the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts and bestowed various development and non-development responsibilities on local political institutions at the district, taluk and village level. An important feature in these is that reservations have been mandated for the vulnerable sections. Karnataka is a pioneer state in India to take forward the decentralized system in letter and spirit.

The Centre and Karnataka state have recognized the importance of capacity building and training of non-official members of these institutions especially for SC/ST members. A large number of SC/ST members of these institutions have been elected for the first time. Many were illiterate and unaware of administrative and development roles they were supposed to perform. The crux of the problem is that there is no understanding of responsibilities, transparency and accountability of members in the system.

It is in this context that two rounds of two-day training programme were organized at ISEC for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats of Karnataka on February 19-20 and 25-26, 2014. In these programmes, training was provided on advantages of decentralization, leadership qualities, governance, roles and responsibilities, management of finances, planning and implementation of programmes/schemes. Participants have informed that the training programme has not only led

to understanding of the developmental issues but the whole issue of empowerment and active individual participation in various meetings and platforms. They felt that the capacity building programmes should be of a continuous one. These training programmes were coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu from the Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

## **21. Panel Discussion on India's Democracy: Old Challenges, New Actors**

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development of ISEC organised a panel discussion on 'India's Democracy: Old Challenges, New Actors' on March 10, 2014 in the Institute. Prof B K Chandrashekhar, senior Congress member, former MLA and Minister of Education, Karnataka; Prof Sandeep Shastri, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Jain University, Bangalore; and Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury of ISEC were the panelists. Prof G K Karanth moderated the discussion.

## **Institutional Collaboration**

### **International Seminar on 'Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth'**

As per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, and the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, SASS hosted the second joint seminar at Chengdu, China, during October 25-26, 2013. The seminar, on the broader theme 'Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth', was held along with the 14th Western China International Fair-2013 sponsored by the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC) and the 21st Century China-India Centre for Culture and Communication (21st CCCCC). A team of ten faculty members from ISEC, including Prof B K Pattnaik, Director, Prof Manohar Yadav, Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr M J Bhende, Dr K Gayithri, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr Marchang Reimeingam, Dr Sobin George, Dr Malini and Dr Barun Deb Pal participated in the seminar. Dr Elumalai Kannan coordinated the seminar from the ISEC side.

The seminar consisted of nine sessions including the inaugural session. In the opening remarks, various experts emphasised the increasing role of China and India in the growth of the world economy and called for strengthening the economic and cultural cooperation between these two countries. Seven theme presentations were made in the inaugural session on various aspects of India-China cooperation. These presentations broadly covered economic and trade relations, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor, Karnataka and its investment policies, communication and trust, competition and development, and 'southern silk road' for culture corridor.

In the technical sessions, 23 papers were presented on different issues related to India-China relations. Besides paper presentations, ISEC faculty members participated as session Chairmen/Hosts and discussants/commentators in the seminar.



## Lectures

### **Prof V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture -10**

Professor Dipankar Gupta, Distinguished Professor of Sociology, Shiv Nadar University, delivered this year's Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'The Importance of being 'Rurban': Tracking Modernity in a Traditional Society' on May 22, 2014, at Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium of ISEC. Prof Gupta was earlier with Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). The Lecture is held annually to commemorate the Founders' Day of the

Institute. Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, the Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society, presided.

### **Fifth Raj Bhavan VKRV Rao Lecture**

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

## Seminars Presented by Visitors

**Talk on SICI Programmes and Opportunities for Students and Young Scholars** — Dr Prachi Kaul, Programme Officer, Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, New Delhi (March 4, 2013).

**Sex and the Signal-Free Corridor** — Dr Lata Mani, feminist historian and cultural critic, Bangalore (March 20, 2013).

**Exploring the Contextual Determinants of Under-nutrition under Climatic, Geographic, and Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities: A Case Study of the Sundarbans** — Ms Moumita Mukherjee, Research Manager, Riddhi Uddalak, Kolkata, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (April 15, 2013).

**Politics of Governance** — Dr Ghanashyam Shah, former Professor, Centre for Social Medicine School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi; currently National Fellow, ICSSR, Visiting Professor, CPIGD, ISEC (May 22, 2013).

**Technology tipping points and their Impact on Employment and Education in India** — Dr Swami Manohar, former Professor, Department of Computer Science and Automation, IISc, Bangalore; currently Managing Director, LimberLink Technologies, Bangalore (June 18, 2013).

**Exploring the Contextual Determinants of Under-nutrition under Climatic, Geographic, and Socio-economic Vulnerabilities: A Case Study of the Sundarbans** — Ms Moumita Mukherjee, Doctoral Fellow, the University of Calcutta, Kolkata; SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (June 25, 2013).

**A Gender Dimension in Financial Inclusion: A Study on the Impact of Women Participation on the Economic Upliftment of Poor Households** — Dr Vighneswara Swamy, Associate Professor, Department of Finance, IBS - Hyderabad (August 12, 2013).

**Theorizing Humiliation** — Dr Ramesh Kamble, Professor of Sociology, the University of Bombay, Mumbai (November 12, 2013).

**A New Interpretation of Demographic Movement in South India in Pre- and Early Census Periods** — Dr Mizushima Tsukasa, Professor, Department of Orient History, Graduate School of Humanities & Sociology, the University of Tokyo (January 1, 2014).

**The North-South Climate Divide: Issues of Equity and Development** — Dr Stephen Zavestoski, Associate Professor of Sociology and Environmental Studies, the University of San Francisco (February 13, 2014).

### **Buddhism, Modernity and Politics in Nepal**

— Prof David Gellner, School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford (March 6, 2014).

### **The Value of Vaccination**

— Prof David E Bloom, Clarence James Gamble Professor of Economics and Demography, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, and Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC (March 13, 2014).

### **Gender Equality and Inequality in Rural India**

— Dr Carol Vlassoff, Adjunct Professor, Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Ottawa, Canada (March 17, 2014).

### **Unraveling Ethnic Tensions: A Case-Study of Contemporary Conflicts in Assam**

— Dr Bitasta Das, Research Associate, Undergraduate Programme Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (March 24, 2014).

## **Seminars Presented by Faculty**

### **Political Regimes, Governance and Social Security in Southern States in India**

— Prof S N Sangita, Head, and Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (March 25, 2013).

### **Village Communities and their Common Property Forests**

— Dr P J Dilip Kumar, IFS (Rtd.), Adjunct Professor, CEENR, ISEC; former DG of Forests & Spl. Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India (July 9, 2013).

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

— Dr Krishna Raj, Associate Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (August 13, 2013).

### **Right to the City: Issues of Governance**

— Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor,

CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (November 15, 2013).

### **Do Worker Facilitation Centres Improve Awareness on and Access to Social Security Benefits among Unorganised Workers?**

— Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, CDD, ISEC, Bangalore (December 12, 2013).

### **An Assessment Carbon Reduction Policy Option for India - A Commutable General Equilibrium Modeling Approach**

— Dr Barun Deb Pal, Assistant Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (February 7, 2014).

### **Female Work Participation and Demographic Dividend Prospects for India**

— Professor K S James, Head, PRC; and Ms B P Vani, Assistant Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (March 21, 2014).

## **Seminars by Students**

### **Environmental Burden of Disease due to Urban Air Pollution with Special Reference to Bangalore City**

— Mr Ravi D R, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (June 5, 2013).

### **Agrarian Change and Credit Market Functioning in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka**

— Ms Yogeshwari, PhD Scholar, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (July 15, 2014). (Pre-thesis submission Seminar.)

### **Marriage Patterns in India: A Demographic Inquiry**

— Ms Baishali Goswami, PhD Scholar, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (July 23, 2013). (Pre-thesis submission Seminar.)

### **Economic Valuation and Efficiency of Canal Water use for Boro Cultivation: A Case Study of West Bengal**

— Mr Avinandan Taron, PhD Scholar, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (July 25, 2013). (Pre-thesis submission Seminar.)



**An Empirical Study on Measurement of Efficiency, Productivity and Competitiveness of Small-Scale Industries in India** — Mr Avishek

Chanda, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (December 18, 2013). (Pre-thesis submission Seminar.)

## Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 28<sup>th</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during July 15-25, 2013. There were 51 presentations comprising 3 pre-submission seminars, 34 proposal/progress seminars, 13 theme presentations and one proposal seminar. Professors V M Rao, R G Desai, M K Ramesh, P H Rayappa, N S S Narayana, G Giridhar, T N Prakash and Dr Anisha Shah participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

The 29<sup>th</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during December 16-24, 2013. In all,

there were 36 presentations, consisting of 24 progress seminars, 11 proposal seminars and one pre-submission seminar. Professors Jeevan Kumar (Director, Centre for Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University, Bangalore) R G Desai (former Professor, Department of Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore), Somashekhar (Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, Bangalore), Bhargava, M V Nadkarni (Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC), and M G Chandrakanth (UAS, Hebbal, Bangalore) participated as Special Discussants.

## PhD Programme

Thirty-one candidates were selected for the 2013-14 PhD Programme. As many as 201 applications had been received for the PhD Programme. Of these, 156 were called for the

admission test, 95 took the test and 51 of them qualified for the Centre-level Interviews. The coursework commenced with an inauguration on August 16, 2013.

## 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 Sri Vidya** (Development Studies): *'Gender Relations in Forest Resource Use and Management: A Study in Karnataka Western Ghats'*. (Prof G K Karanth)

**Ms Sancheeta Ghosh** (Development Studies): *'Medicalisation of Maternal Health Care: An Analysis of Caesarean Section Delivery in West Bengal'*. (Prof K S James)

**Ms Priya Gupta** (Sociology): *'Disasters and*

*Communities: A Sociological Study of Lifestyle and Adaptation in Coastal Orissa'*. (Dr Anand Inbanathan)

**Ms Reetika Syal** (Political Science): *'Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh'*. (Prof N Sivanna)

**Ms Sandhya Rani Mahapatro** (Development Studies): *'Migration as a Risk-Aversion Behaviour: A Gender Perspective'*. (Prof K S James)

**Mr Architesh Panda** (Economics): *'Climate-induced Vulnerability and Adaptation by Rural Households: A Study of Some Drought-Prone Districts in Orissa'*. (Prof K N Ninan)

**Mr Prashobhan Palakkeel** (Economics): *'Monetary Policy Transmission: Significance and Sectoral Impacts of Channels in Indian Economy'*. (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

**Mr Sabyasachi Tripathi** (Economics): *'Urban Agglomeration and Urban Economic Growth in India: An Empirical Study'*. (Prof M R Narayana)

**Mr Rajesh K** (Development Studies):

*'Institutions and Practices: A Study of the People's Planning Campaign and the Kerala Development Programme'*. (Dr Anand Inbanathan)

**Mr Ayanendu Sanyal** (Economics): *'Civil Service Pension Reforms in India'*. (Dr S Erappa)

**Mr Avinandan Taron** (Economics): *'Economic Valuation and Efficiency of Canal Water Use for Boro Cultivation: A Case Study of West Bengal'*. (Prof K V Raju)

## Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Rosa Alphonsa Abraham (in Economics)

and Annapuranam K (in Sociology) for scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2011-12.

## Academic Networks

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

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

## SRTT Support Activities

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

1. Dr Elumalai Kannan, Associate Professor, presented a paper on 'Does Decentralisation improve Agricultural Service Delivery? Evidence from South India', at the International Workshop at Xiamen University, China, during May 18-19, 2013.
2. Ms Sandhya Rani Mahapatro, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Changing Gender Relations in India and their Influence on Female Migration Decision', at the ICGM 2013 – International Conference on Gender and Migration: Critical Issues and Policy Implications, held at Istanbul, Turkey, during May 11-13, 2013.
3. Mr Benson Thomas, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Changes in Longevity and Health Status in Kerala: Are They moving to the Advanced Stages?', for oral presentation and a paper on 'Does Living Longer mean Living Healthier? Exploring Disability-Free Life Expectancy in India', for poster presentation in the International Population Conference organised by IUSSP at Busan, Korea, during August 22-27, 2013.

### SRTT Draft 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".

### Seminars

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

### PhD Degree Award

Ms Reetika Syal, PhD student of ISEC of 2007 batch (SRTT fellow), PhD viva-voce was held on August 07, 2013.

Ms Syal worked under the supervision of Prof N Sivanna on the topic 'Civil Society and Inclusive Governance: Delivery of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh'. She was awarded PhD degree by the University of Mysore.

### Collaboration Programmes

The SRTT Committee sanctioned Rs 1,26,200 from SRTT for organizing the Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) in collaboration with Christ University during June 10-20, 2013. Dr Sobin George conducted the course.

## Publications

### Monograph Series

1. **Monograph No. 29:** *'Politics of Exclusion: The Case Study of Panchayats in South India'* by Anand Inbanathan and N Sivanna.
2. **Monograph No. 30** *'Population Growth, Natural Resource Degradation and Environmental Pollution in India'* by C M Lakshmana.
3. **Monograph No. 31** *'Urban Governance and Organisational Restructuring: The Case of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)'* by N Sivanna.

## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### Books Published/Edited

*'Assessing the Quality of District Data for Improved Planning and Monitoring of Development Programmes'*. UNFPA, 2012, by James, K S, Dhananjay W Bansod, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar, K Srinivasan and P M Kulkarni.

*'Demand and Supply of Agricultural Commodities in India'*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 2013, by Kumar, Parmod.

*'Peasantry, Capitalism and State: The Political Economy of Agrarian Societies'*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, August 2013, by Kumar, V Anil.

*'Sisyphean Efforts? State Policy and Child Labour in Karnataka'*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, November 2013, by Kumar, V Anil.

*'Handbook of Hinduism: Ancient to Contemporary'*. New Delhi: Ane Books Pvt Ltd. 2013, by Nadkarni, M V.

*'Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change, Environmental Science and Engineering'*. Germany: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg,

2013, by Nautiyal, Sunil, K S Rao, H Kaechele, K V Raju and R Schaldach.

*'Status of Elderly in Kerala'*. United Nations Population Fund, December 2013, by James, K S, T S Syamala, Supriya Verma, Sajini B Nair, L Sylaja, S Sureshkumar and K R Anithakumari.

*'Reforms and Macroeconomics: Theories and Experiences'*, (Special Issue of *Journal of Social and Economic Development*. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2013, by Meenakshi Rajeev.

*'Rural Development in India: Strategies and Processes'*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2014, by Rajasekhar, D and G Sreedhar.

*'Identity, Politics and Economic Development of North-East India'*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2014, by Singha, Komol and M Amarjeet Singh. ISBN 9789351250401.

*'Problem of Water in North Karnataka'*. Mangalore: Mangala Publications, 2014, by Maruthi, I. ISBN 81-88685-13-5.

### ISEC 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 2013-March 2014), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out:

Volume 15 Special Issue (2013) and Vo.15 No. 1 (January-June 2013). The issues together carried an Introduction, 12 articles, one

Research Note, 5 book reviews and the 'Books at a Glance' feature (comprising 3 short reviews of books).

## ISEC Monographs Series

N Sivanna (2014). *Urban Governance and Organisational Restructuring: The Case of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)*. **Social and**

**Economic Change Monograph Series No. 31.** Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

## ISEC Working Papers

**Title :** Crop Diversification and Growth of Maize in Karnataka: An Assessment  
**Author :** Komol Singha and Arpita Chakravorty  
**No. :** 299

Komol Singha and Arpita Chakravorty in their Working Paper, **Crop Diversification and Growth of Maize in Karnataka: An Assessment**, examine the growth trend of maize, crop diversification and the major factors that enhanced the production/yield of maize in Karnataka. Drawing from secondary data and published reports, the paper highlights the trend of crop diversification in the state. Specifically, the paper notes that the crop diversification within the sector has been on a large scale and as a result, the growth in the production of maize has been the highest with CAGR at 8.5 per cent in the last three decades. Using one-way Least Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) for 27 districts over 12 years, the paper shows that the introduction of new hybrid seed (HYV) as one of the most important factors for significant growth of maize in Karnataka. Further, the paper highlights that though the crop is suitable in the drier region, the role of timely rainfall had a significant impact on the yield level.

**Title :** The Economic Impact of Non-communicable Disease in China and India: Estimates, Projections and Comparisons  
**Author :** David E Bloom, Elizabeth T Cafiero, Mark E McGovern, Klaus Prettnner, Anderson Stanciole,

Jonathan Weiss, Samuel Bakkia and Larry Rosenberg

**No. :** 300

The paper, **Economic Impact of Non-communicable Disease in China and India: Estimates, Projections, and Comparisons** by David E Bloom, Elizabeth T Cafiero, Mark E McGovern, Klaus Prettnner, Anderson Stanciole, Jonathan Weiss, Samuel Bakkila and Larry Rosenberg, brings out the probable economic impacts due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in India and China for the period 2010-2030. The paper using WHO's EPIC model of economic growth, estimates the economic impacts of diseases including cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes, and mental health in these countries in both specific and comparative contexts. The paper argues that the cost of these diseases will amount to USD 27.8 trillion for China and USD 6.2 trillion for India, and cardiovascular disease, mental health and respiratory disease constitute a major share in it. The paper also highlights that the higher cost for China is mainly due to its higher income and older population.

**Title :** India's SEZ Policy - Retrospective Analysis

**Author :** Malini L Tantri

**No. :** 301

The paper, **India's SEZ Policy - A Retrospective Analysis** by Malini L Tantri, offers a critical review of India's SEZ policy over the last five decades (1960 to 2010). The paper argues that the major factors that contribute to the poor performance of EPZs were the loopholes in the

policy structure of the country of the pre-reform period. Specifically, the supply side factors were not strongly developed to meet the standards of the growing international market. The paper also underscores the need for a pragmatic re-visit of the SEZ policy in India in order to check the flaws in the policy formulation and execution which are in conflict with other development objectives of the economy.

**Title : Rainwater Harvesting Initiative in Bangalore City: Problems and Prospects**  
**Author : K S Umamani and S Manasi**  
**No. : 302**

K S Umamani and S Manasi in their paper **Rainwater Harvesting Initiative in Bangalore City: Problems and Prospects**, discuss the issues related to the adoption and implementation of Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) initiative by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The paper, based on a field study covering 200 households in Bangalore city, argues that as much as 94 per cent of the households adopted RWH out of compulsion and 81 per cent did not follow proper technical procedures even though RWH is mandatory as per the Bangalore Rainwater Harvesting Regulations, 2009. Furthermore, awareness regarding cost aspects was poor leading to exploitation by plumbers. These call for strengthening of the implementation process and adoption of more people-friendly support services.

**Title : Large Agglomerations and Economic Growth in Urban India: An Application of Panel Data Model**  
**Author : Sabyasachi Tripathi**  
**No. : 303**

Sabyasachi Tripathi in his paper **Large Agglomerations and Economic Growth in Urban India: An Application of Panel Data Model**, investigates the impact of urban agglomeration on urban economic growth, using static and dynamic panel data approach, based on data of 52 large cities in India for the period 2000 to 2009. The paper argues

that agglomeration has a strong positive effect on urban economic growth and the results support the 'Williamson hypothesis' that agglomeration increases economic growth only up to certain level of economic development. The results also indicate that human capital accumulation promotes urban economic growth.

**Title : Identifying Credit Constrained Farmers: An Alternative Approach**  
**Author : Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev**  
**No. : 304**

The paper, **Identifying Credit Constrained Farmers: An Alternative Approach** by Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev, offers an alternative methodology to identify credit constrained households among farmers. The paper adopts marginal approach to arrive at the optimal expenditure requirement for production for each household. If expenditure of a household is found less than the optimal level, it would be considered as credit constrained. The paper also brings out the determinants of credit constriction for households. It shows that the likelihood of being constrained is higher for a person better endowed in terms of level of education and economic resources. The optimal level of output per unit of land for a better endowed person is much higher due to his having access to cheaper formal sector loan and thereby facing lower marginal cost of production. This observation is also valid for the higher social category of households (general) vis-a-vis other groups.

**Title : Conflict and Education in Manipur: A Comparative Analysis**  
**Author : Komol Singha**  
**No. : 305**

The paper **Conflict and Education in Manipur: A Comparative Analysis** by Komol Singha gives an account of the educational progress in the state of Manipur amidst conflicts mainly due to insurgency and secessionist movements.



The paper, drawing from primary and secondary data, argues that conflicts do not affect educational growth in the State; conversely it makes children to out-migrate for their studies. In the recent past, though conflict is at its peak (stalemate) educational development level has not suffered but grown at a faster rate than in earlier times in the State. Based on Brahm's inverted U shape conflict hypothesis, the State is expected to return to normalcy and enjoy a peaceful and developed life very shortly.

**Title : Determinants of Capital Structure of Indian Corporate Sector: Evidence of Regulatory Impact**  
**Author : Kaushik Basu and Meenakshi Rajeev**  
**No. : 306**

Kaushik Basu and Meenakshi Rajeev in their paper **Determinants of Capital Structure of Indian Corporate Sector: Evidence of Regulatory Impact**, examine whether capital market regulations exert any influence on capital structure decisions of Indian corporate firms, and how to measure the capabilities of firm-specific factors to explain two theories of capital structure namely, static trade-off theory and pecking order hypothesis. Employing static panel data model, developed by Driscoll and Kraay (1998), the paper considered 1,154 firms for a period of 21 years (1989-2009) which resulted in 6,946 observations. The results show that capital market regulations in India have adverse impact on the use of public debt and favorable impact on the use of equity capital. It is also found that firm-specific factors are more capable of explaining trade-off theory rather than explaining the information asymmetry in the public domain.

**Title : Where All the Water Has Gone? An Analysis of Unreliable Water Supply in Bangalore City**  
**Author : Krishna Raj**  
**No. : 307**

Krishna Raj's paper **Where All the Water Has Gone? An Analysis of Unreliable Water Supply in Bangalore City** assesses the economic

efficiency and institutional capability to meet the water needs in the city. The paper notes that urban water supply in India in general and Bangalore in particular is facing several challenges in meeting one of the important components of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, i.e., to ensure supply of adequate potable water to half the number of people who are currently living without access to sustainable, safe drinking water sources by 2015. The challenges, as the paper identifies, include increasing scarcity of water, low pricing, high subsidy, poor cost recovery, high transmission and distribution losses, due to poor maintenance, rising unaccounted-for and non-revenue water outgo. The major issues that the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board faces are: poor cost recovery, inability to generate adequate revenue to meet the investment requirements of the city, environmental sustainability and affordability due to deterioration of infrastructure.

**Title : Urban Property Ownership Records in Karnataka: Computerized Land Registration System for Urban Properties**  
**Author : S Manasi, K C Smitha, R G Nadadur, N Sivanna and P G Chengappa**  
**No. : 308**

The paper **Urban Property Ownership Records (UPOR) in Karnataka: Computerized Land Registration System for Urban Properties** by S Manasi, K C Smitha, R G Nadadur, N Sivanna and P G Chengappa gives an account of the ownership records of properties and urban land governance in Karnataka. The paper highlights that the challenges posed by the rapid urbanization, unregulated migration to urban centres, ineffective land management practices, institutional fragmentation, decentralized reforms and lacuna in the legal system to guarantee land titles have increased the complexity of land administration in the country. It is with the intention of addressing these problems that the UPOR has been initiated in Karnataka. It is expected that UPOR would promote efficiency in service delivery and enable

citizen interface with the digital management of land records throughout the state.

**Title :** **Historical Issues and Perspectives of Land Resource Management in India: A Review**  
**Author :** **M S Umesh Babu and Sunil Nautiyal**  
**No. :** **309**

The paper **Historical Issues and Perspectives of Land Resource Management in India: A Review** by M S Umesh Babu and Sunil Nautiyal offers a historical reading of land resources, land evolution and management in India. The paper describes land issues before and after the Ice age 5000 BC. Pre-Vedic literature on origin of land, cutting of forest for land utilization, mainly for agricultural activities. Besides, it highlights traditional land management techniques, registration process, land transfer and colour coding methods for isolation of land and its utilization for different purposes from the early days.

**Title :** **E-Education: An Impact Study of Sankya Programme on Computer Education**  
**Author :** **N Sivanna and Suchetha Srinath**  
**No. :** **310**

N Sivanna and Suchetha Srinath in their paper **E-education: An Impact Study of SANKYA Programme on Computer Education** analyse the impact of computer education and its utility in schools and organisations that were using computers donated by Sankya- a pro-social initiative in e-education. The paper highlights that most of the students in the government and un-aided schools are deprived of the advantage of computer literacy due to lack of facilities. Sankya, a pro-social initiative in e-education, intends to create a virtual network connecting schools, teachers and children through a framework that will facilitate dissemination of information and knowledge to a larger section of children.

**Title :** **Is India's Public Debt Sustainable?**  
**Author :** **Krishanu Pradhan**  
**No. :** **311**

The paper **Is India's Public Debt Sustainable?** by Krishanu Pradhan assesses the sustainability of public debt in India based on historical time series data on non-monetized liabilities/GDP, revenue/GDP and expenditure/GDP of combined Union and State governments. The assessment based on unit root analysis of non-monetized liabilities/GDP, and co-integrating analysis of expenditure/GDP and revenue/GDP shows the sustainability of public debt, mainly on account of accelerating GDP growth, lower cost of government borrowing, favorable currency composition and longer maturity profile of debt.

**Title :** **Biomedical Waste Management: Issues and Concerns - A Ward-Level Study of Bangalore City**  
**Author :** **S Manasi, K S Umamani and N Latha**  
**No. :** **312**

S Manasi, K S Umamani and N Latha in their paper **Biomedical Waste Management: Issues and Concerns: A Ward-level Study of Bangalore City** identify issues related to bio-medical waste in one of the wards in Bangalore city, Southern India. The paper highlights the crucial areas which need to be addressed for effective handling of bio-medical waste such as capacity building by training and retraining, concern and commitment on the part of healthcare providers, institutional and city level policies, provision of occupational safety and personal protective devices, information dissemination and practical advocacy endeavours. Other key issues that the paper identifies are illegal dumping of bio-medical waste, mixing of BMW with the municipal garbage, non-registration with the recycling units, irregularity in waste collection, mixing of infectious liquid waste with the common sewage, lack of sufficient space and above all lack of proper awareness.

**Title :** **New Forms of Retail Trade and the Trajectories of Urban Exclusion in India: A Review**  
**Author :** **Sobin George**  
**No. :** **313**

Sobin George in his paper **New Forms of Retail Trade and the Trajectories of Urban Exclusion in India: A Review** discusses the possible exclusion of people and communities who/which are engaged in small entrepreneurship and petty trading activities in Indian cities in the context of the new wave of retail revolution. The paper argues that while the new organised retailing has the potential to affect every socio religious group in the traditional sector, it would affect Muslims in urban India followed by the Scheduled Castes more intensely due to their higher worker population ratio in elementary occupations and traditional retailing, which brings a new dimension to the continuing exclusion of these already excluded groups. The new questions that the paper brings out are the spatial reorganisation of cities where the public spaces once used for local interactions are captured by private interests, creation of new identities around such constructed city spaces and the whole question of right to cities.

**Title : Social Disparity in Child Morbidity and Curative Care: Investigating for Determining Factors from Rural India**  
**Author : Rajesh Raushan and R Mutharayappa**  
**No. : 314**

The paper **Social Disparity in Child Morbidity and Curative Care: Investigating for Determining Factors from Rural India** by Rajesh Raushan and R Mutharayappa discusses the illness prevalence as well as curative care for children under age of five years across different social groups in rural India. Drawing from Indian Human Development Survey data, the paper argues that social group having poor socio economic development level are poorly performing on reporting of morbidity/illness as well as on curative care behaviour. Availability of government healthcare facility and providers matters more for ST than any other social group. Poor utilization of government health facilities is still a major concern. The paper further underscores the need to create awareness about incidence of illnesses, their possible symptoms and

signs at community level, mainly in the locality where poor and deprived people are living in rural India.

**Title : Is Access to Loan Adequate for Financing Capital Expenditure? A Household Level Analysis on Some Selected States of India**  
**Author : Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev**  
**No. : 315**

The paper **Is Access to Loan Adequate for Financing Capital Expenditure? A Household-level Analysis on Some Selected States of India** by Manojit Bhattacharjee and Meenakshi Rajeev attempts to identify the factors that determine access to credit for financing capital expenditures across selected developed, less developed and middle performing states in India. Using a double hurdle model, it shows that access to credit is generally governed by supply side constraints and that household demand is interest rate inelastic. It further shows that educational status of the household plays an important role in gaining access to credit and therefore, improving education could be considered one of the policy prescriptions by which access to credit can be improved.

**Title : Role of Fertility in Changing Age Structure in India: Evidence and Implications**  
**Author : C M Lakshmana**  
**No. : 316**

C M Lakshmana in his paper **Role of Fertility in Changing Age Structure in India: Evidence and Implications** highlights that there has been a continuous decline in fertility and mortality rates in India in general, and south Indian states in particular, in the recent decades. However, fertility remains relatively high among the less educated and poorer segments of society as well as rural population mainly due to their poor socio-economic development status. This finds reflection in the changing age structure of population in India in general and markedly in south India. On one hand, declining fertility in the last three decades has

brought about remarkable decline in the number of children in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; on the other, a mere reduction of TFR in Kerala and Tamil Nadu has resulted in significant increase in the size

of elderly population in the state. However, the increase in the share of youth population attributed to fertility change was comparatively high in Andhra Pradesh during the decades under review.

## ISEC Policy Briefs

*'Improving Quality & Sustainability of Self-Help Group Bank Linkage programme: Lessons from Karnataka'*, by Meenakshi Rajeev, BP Vani and Veerashekharappa. (Coordinator: Siddhartha Swaminathan)

*'Important Policy Implications'*, by Meenakshi Rajeev. (Coordinator: Siddhartha Swaminathan)

*'Social Audits under MGNREGS: Lessons from Karnataka'*, by D Rajasekhar, Salim Lakha and R Manjula. (Coordinator: Siddhartha Swaminathan)

*'Providing Community Streetlights in Karnataka'*, by D Rajasekhar and R Manjula. (Coordinator: Siddhartha Swaminathan)

## Articles Published in Journals/Edited Books

*'Vocational Education for Adolescent Workers: Some Policy Options'*. *Social Work Chronicle*, 2 (1), May 2013 - **D Rajasekhar, R Manjula, Suchitra J Y and Sanjeev Kumar**.

*'Demographic Dividend and National Development'*. *Domain, The Journal of Management Research*, Jansons School of Business, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, 15 (1), June-December 2012 - **C M Lakshmana**. (published in June 2013)

*'Household Incomes and Women Empowerment in Karnataka'*. *Man and Development*, XXXV (2), June 2013 - **R Mutharayappa**.

*'Irrigation and Agrarian Change in India: Two Village Studies of Differentiation without Depeasantisation'*. *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy* (SAGE), 2 (2), July 2013 - **V Anil Kumar**.

*'Agrarian Change in India: A Case Study'*. *My Society*, 1 (1-2), July 2013 - **V Anil Kumar**.

*'Impact of KSAMBs' Free SMS to Farmers on Agricultural Marketing Prices – A Case Study in Karnataka (India)'*. *Science Discovery*, 1 (3), July 2013 – **A V Manjunatha, Parmod Kumar, S Vijayachandra Reddy and P Ramsundaram**.

*'Accessibility to Credit by Urban Households: A Study of NSSO Data'*. *The IASMS Journal of Business Spectrum*, 6, July 2013 - **Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Bhattacharjee**.

*'Conflict, State and Education in India: A Study of Manipur'*. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 1 (6), July 2013 - **Komol Singha**.

*'The SEZs Policy in India: A Historical Perspective'*. *SEZ World Tracker*, July 2013 - **Malini L Tantri**.

*'Analysis of Total Factor Productivity Growth in Karnataka Agriculture'*. *Productivity*, 54 (2), July-September 2013 - **Elumalai Kannan**.

*'Ethical Political Leadership and Inclusive Governance in India: Role of Political Parties'*. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, LIX (3), July-September 2013 - **S N Sangita**.

*'Does Decentralization Improve Agricultural Service Delivery? Evidence from Karnataka'*. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 26 (2), July-December 2013 - **Elumalai Kannan**.

*'Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions: The Experience of Karnataka'*. *The Grassroots*

*Governance Journal*, July-December 2013 - **M Devendra Babu**.

'Demographic Dividend and National Development'. *Domain, the Journal of Management and Research*, 5 (1), July-December 2013 - **C M Lakshmana**.

'How did Grama Panchayats perform in Own Revenue Mobilisation? Lessons from Karnataka'. *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, 10 (2), July-December 2013 - **D Rajasekhar** and **R Manjula**.

"Decentralised Governance and National Integration in India. In D Sundar Ram (ed), *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, XI (2), July-December 2013 - **S N Sangita**.

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'Study on Age Structure Transition and Health Expenditure in Southern States of India'. *Journal of Health Management (JHM)*, Sage Publication, 15 (2), August 2013 - **C M Lakshmana**.

'How Effective are Social Audits under MGNREGS: Lessons from Karnataka'. *Sociological Bulletin*, 62 (3), September-December 2013 - **D Rajasekhar**, **Salim Lakha** and **R Manjula**.

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- **A V Manjunatha**, **M K Gana Shruthy** and **V A Ramachandra**.

'Natural Resource and Population Pressure'. *Yojana* (Kannada monthly), 4 (29), November 2013 - **C M Lakshmana**.

'Sub-contracting and Efficiency of the Informal Sector in India'. *Journal of Developing Areas*, 47 (2), Fall 2013 - **Indrajit Bairagya**.

'Paddy Processing Mills in India: An Analysis'. *Rice Research*, 1 (2), December 2013 - **Komol Singha**.

'Sustainable Urban Habitats and Urban Water Supply: Accounting for Unaccounted for Water in Bangalore City, India'. *International Journal of Current Urban Studies*, 1 (4): 156-165, December 2013 - **Krishna Raj**.

'Educational Development among the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur'. *Journal of North-East India Studies*, 3 (1), 2013 - **Marchang Reimeingam**.

'Bi-lateral Trade between India and China and Emerging Issues'. *India-China People's View Quarterly*, 17 (1) - **Malini L Tantri**.

'Do Farmers Need Free Electricity? Implications for Groundwater Use in South India'. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 15 (2), 2013 - **Elumalai Kannan**.

'Trajectories of China's Integration with the World Economy through SEZs: A Study on Shenzhen SEZ'. *China Report*, 49 (2), 2013 - **Malini L Tantri**.

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'Performance Management Systems: The Cases of Canada and India'. In Hariharan, B and P P Ajay Kumar (eds), *Convergence and Configurations of Disciplines: Canada and India*. Creative Books, 2013 - **K Gayithri** and **Savitha**.

'Trends in Urbanization, Policy and Planning and Research Priorities in Sustainable Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture'. In *Proceedings of Regional Workshop on Strengthening Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture towards Resilient Food Systems in Asia (UPAFSA-2013)*. Bangkok, Thailand: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for Asia and the Pacific, 2013 - **Elumalai Kannan**.

'Wither Farm Profitability? A Cause of Agrarian Distress in India'. In K Suman Chandra, V Suresh Kumar and Pradip Kumar Nath (eds), *Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way Out*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2013 - **Elumalai Kannan**.

'Pollution Caused by Agricultural Waste Burning and Possible Alternate Uses of Crop

Stubble: A Case Study of Punjab'. In Nautiyal, Sunil *et al* (eds), *Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change*. Germany: Springer, 2013 - **Parmod Kumar** and **Laxmi Joshi**.

'Water Resource Management in Karnataka'. In *State of Environment Report for Karnataka 2011*. Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt of India and Department of Ecology, Environment and Forests, Govt of Karnataka, 2013 - **Krishna Raj**.

'Economic Instruments for Environmental Conservation'. In *State of Environment Report for Karnataka 2011*. Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt of India and Department of Ecology, Environment and Forests, Govt of Karnataka, 2013 - **Krishna Raj**.

'IT industry in Tamil Nadu'. In V K Natraj and A Vaidyanathan (eds), *Volume on Tamil Nadu*. Macolm and Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust, 2013 - **Meenakshi Rajeev**.

'Electoral Process and Inclusive Governance'. In K Raman Pillai, R K Suresh Kumar and P Sukumaran Nair (eds), *Electoral Reforms*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2013 - **S N Sangita**.

'Tourism, Environment and Economic Growth in Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Knowledge Systems of Societies for Adaptation and Mitigation of Impacts of Climate Change*. Germany: Springer, 2013 - **Komol Singha**.

'Public Spending and Rural Livelihood in India: A Study of MGNREGA'. In Bhandari, Amit and A Kundu (eds), *Microfinance, Risk-taking Behaviour and Rural Livelihood*. Germany: Springer, 2013 - **Komol Singha**.

'Performance of Centrally sponsored Schemes – A Case of MHNREGA in Assam, India'. In *Implementation of Social Welfare Schemes in India with Special Reference to Assam*, Amguri, Assam: Amguri College, 2013 - **Komol Singha**.



‘Shri M Y Ghorpade: A True Champion of Decentralization’. In Chalapathy, R (ed), *Samskrithika Sajjana: Shri M Y Ghorpade* (in Kannada). Sandur, Bellary: Prabhdevara Kalyana Samsthe, 2013 - **N Sivanna**.

‘Recent Shifts in Infant Mortality in India: An Exploration’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, January 11, 2014 - **K S James**.

‘Climate Change, Uttarakhand and the World Bank’s Message’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIX (1), January 2014 - **M Balasubramanian** and **P J Dilip Kumar**.

‘Civil Society and Public Policy’. In Shaji Varkey (ed), *Globalization: State and Governance*. New Delhi: New Century, January, 2014 - **V Anil Kumar**.

‘Globalisation, Democratic Decentralization and Inclusive Growth’. In Shaji Varkey (ed), *Globalization: State and Governance*. New Delhi: New Century, January, 2014 - **S N Sangita**.

‘Development of Primary Health Care Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka’. *Journal of Health Management*, 16 (1), March, 2014 - **T N Bhat**.

‘Childhood Morbidities: Analysing Caste Group Differentials in Rural India’. *Asian Journal of Social Science Review*, 5 (1), March, 2014 - **R Mutharayappa** and **Rajesh Raushan**.

‘Water Conservation in India: An Institutional Perspective’. *Ecology, Environment & Conservation*, 20 (1), 2014 - **K B Ramappa**, **B S Reddy** and **Savita K Patil**.

‘Excessive Use of Fertilizers and Plant Protection Chemicals in Paddy and Its Economic Impact in Tungabhadra Project Command Area of Karnataka, India’. *Ecology, Environment & Conservation*, 20 (1), 2014 - **K B Ramappa**, **Savita K Patil** and **B S Reddy**.

‘Development of Horticultural Sector in India – An Assessment’. *Journal of Economic Philosophy*, 2 (1): 1-8, 2014 - **Komol Singha**.

‘Politics of Exclusion: The Case of Scheduled Castes in the Panchayats of Karnataka’. *Social Change*, 44 (1), 2014 - **N Sivanna**.

‘Size Distribution of Estates, Inequality and Poverty: Evidence and Implications for India’s Household Coffee Growers’. *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, 7, 2014 - **M R Narayana**.

‘Karnataka Budgetary allocation, Release and Expenditure with Special Reference to Social Groups’. In *Budget for Inclusive Development: A Critical analysis of Recent Budgets of Karnataka*. Bangalore: National Law School of India University, 2014 - **M Devendra Babu**, **S Japhet**, **Sony Pellisery** and **Abdul Aziz**.

‘Introduction: Ageing in Twenty-First Century India’. In G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar and Moneer Alam (eds), *Population Ageing in India*. Cambridge University Press, 2014 - **K S James**, **G Giridhar** and **K M Sathyanarayana**.

‘Living Arrangements of Elderly in India: Policy and Programmatic Implications’. In G Giridhar, K M Sathyanarayana, Sanjay Kumar and Moneer Alam (eds), *Population Ageing in India*. Cambridge University Press, 2014 - **K S James**, **K M Sathyanarayana** and **Sanjay Kumar**.

‘India’s Support System for the Elderly: Myth and Realities’. In Amaryllis T Torres and Laura L Samson (eds), *Ageing in Asia-Pacific: Balancing the State and the Family*. Phillipine Social Science Council, 2014 - **K S James** and **T S Syamala**.

‘Development of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in the Context of Growing Urban Population of Developing Countries’. In Prem Nath (ed), *The Basics of Human Civilization: Food, Agriculture and Humanity*, Vol.III: Agriculture. Bangalore: P.N. Agricultural Science Foundation

(PNASF) and Scientific Publishers, India. 2014 - *Elumalai Kannan*.

'Public Spending and Rural Livelihood in India: A Study of MGNREGA'. In A K Bhandari and A Kundu (eds), *Microfinance, Risk-taking Behaviour and Rural Livelihood*. DOI: 10.1007/978-81-322-1284-3\_9, © Springer India, 2014 - *Parmod Kumar* and *Komol Singha*.

'Educational Development and Educated Unemployment in Sikkim'. In Singha, Komol and M Amarjeet Singh (eds), *Identity, Politics and Economic Development of North-East India*. New

Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2014 - *Marchang Reimeingam*.

'Educational Development in the Midst of Conflict in Manipur – A Theoretical Perspective'. In Singha, Komol and M Amarjeet Singh (eds), *Identity, Politics and Economic Development of North-East India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2014 - *Komol Singha* and *Achintya Mahapatra*.

'Political Representation of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka'. In *Comprehensive Study on the Status of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka*. Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, 2014 - *N Sivanna*.

## Working Papers Published outside ISEC

### *Chengappa, P G*

(with Karl M Rich and Magda Rich) 'The Governance of Global Value Chains for Live Butterflies', Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, *Working Paper No. 828*. March 2014.

(with Karl M Rich, Arun Muniyappa, C G Yadava, M K Ganashruthi, B N Pradeepa Babu, Y C Shubha and Magda Rich) 'Sustainability Coffee Certification in India - Perceptions and Practices', Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, *Working Paper No. 830*, March 2014.

(with Karl M Rich, Arun Muniyappa, C G Yadava, B N Pradeepa Babu and Magda Rich) 'Promoting Conservation in India by Greening Coffee', Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, *Working Paper No. 831*, March 2014.

### *Rajasekhar, D*

(with Erlend Berg, Maitreesh Ghatak, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) 'Motivating Knowledge Agents: Can Incentive Pay Overcome Social Distance?', CSAE Working Paper WPS/2013-06, University of Oxford, UK, 2013.

### *Rajeev, Meenakshi*

(with Manojit Bhattacharjee) 'Credit Exclusion of the Poor: A Study of Cultivator Households'. *Working Paper No. 8*. University of Kassel, 2013.

(with Manojit Bhattacharjee) 'Loan Repayment Problem in India'. *Working Paper No. 1*. Agro-Economic Research Centre, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, 2013.

## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

### Seminars Presented outside ISEC

**Deb Pal, Barun**

'An Assessment of Carbon Reduction Policy Option in India - A Computable General Equilibrium Approach', at Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, September 26, 2013.

**George, Sobin**

Poverty reduction and workers in hazardous metal sectors, at Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS), Dhaka, Bangladesh, January 19, 2014.

**James, K S**

'India's Demographic Dividend and Female Work Participation', at University of Tokyo, Japan, October 3, 2013.

'The Well-being of Indian Elderly: Understanding the Inter-linkages between Poverty and Subjective Health', at Kyoto University, October 7, 2013.

**Kumar, V Anil**

'Right to The City: The Political Economy of Urbanisation in India', at Department of Political Science, University of Goa, December 21-22, 2013.

**Rajasekhar, D**

'Talking to Ghosts: Quantifying Forged Employment Records in MGNREG', at CMDR, Dharwad, October 9, 2013.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Indian Manufacturing Sector with special reference to SSI Sector', at Kassel University, Germany, 2013.

'Indian Services Sector with special reference to BPO Industry', at Kassel University, Germany, 2013.

'Contact Labour in India', at Kassel University, Germany, 2013.

'Indian Financial System', at Kassel University, Germany, 2013.

'Growth, Poverty and Inequality', at Kassel University, Germany, 2013.

**Thapa, Pooja**

'The Idea of Tribe in Indian Social Anthropology: A Critique', at the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, July 29-30, 2013.

### Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

**Anantha Ramu, M R**

Fiscal Consolidation versus Infrastructural Obligations; at the Eighth Annual International Conference on Public Policy & Management, organised by IIM-Bangalore, August 12-14, 2013, at Bangalore.

**Babu, M Devendra**

(with S Japhet, Sony Pellissery, Abdul Aziz) Karnataka Budgetary Allocation, Release and Expenditure with Special Reference to Social Groups - SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs; at the

Seminar on Budgets for Inclusive Development: A Critical Analysis of Recent Budgets of Karnataka, organised by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, National Law School of India University, February 11, 2014, at Gandhi Bhavan, Bangalore.

Governance and Efficacy of Grama Sabha: A Review in the Context of Karnataka- India; at the Seminar on Deliberative Democracy through Democratic Decentralisation, organised by Department of Political Science and Development Administration, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University), March 12-13, 2014, at Gandhigram, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu.

***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Functional Income Distribution to Personal Income Distribution: An Analysis of Impact of Liberalization on Indian Economy; at the 21<sup>st</sup> International Input-Output Conference, organised by International Input-Output Association, July 9-12, 2013, at Kitakyushu, Japan.

Determinants of Informal Sector Employment and Level of Development: A Study of Indian Economy; at the Conference on Labour and Employment, organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, September 5-6, 2013, at IGIDR, Mumbai.

***Balasubramanian, M***

Climate Change, Loss and Damage in India; at the International Workshop on Climate Change Impacts on Societal Adaptation, organised by Department Environmental Science, Central University of Rajasthan, November 7-8, 2013, at Kishangarh, Rajasthan.

The Value of Mineral Resources: An Integrating into National Accounts in India; at the International Research and Writing Workshop on Environmental and Resource Economics, organised by Kerala Agriculture University with South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics, January 18-22, 2014, at Thrissur, Kerala.

India Status on Climate Change Mitigation; at the National Conference on Geospatial Technologies in Natural Resource Management and Disaster Mitigation, organised by Department of Geography and Earth Science, Central University of Gulbarga, February 14-15, 2014, at Gulbarga.

Genuine Savings Rates: An Indicator of Sustainable Development in India; at the International Conference on Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organised by CEENR, IIIT, with University of San Francisco, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior.

Natural Capital and National Wealth: Sustainability Analysis; at the National Conference on Climate Change, Environment and Agriculture Development, organised by School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, March 27-28, 2014, Madurai.

***Chengappa, P G***

Integrating Conservation for Coffee Production: Opportunities for Coorg; at the Workshop on Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development, and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, March 7, 2014, at Swastha, Madikeri.

***Gayithri, K***

Measuring Programme Performance: The Results Framework Experience; at the Seminar on Economy of Tomorrow: Financing Development – State and the Market, organised by ISEC in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi, November 28-29, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Financing Social Sector Development: Issues and Challenges; at the Seminar on Economy of Tomorrow: Financing Development – State and the Market, organised by ISEC in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi, November 28-29, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Performance-Based Budgeting: Sub-National Initiatives in India and China; at the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25- 26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

***George, Sobin***

Trade and Marginalisation: New Forms of Retail Trade and the Weak among Vulnerable in India; at the International Seminar on Opening up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, Sichuan Academy of Social Science (SASS), October 25-26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

India's Retail Trade Revolution: The Socio-Religious Dimensions, Possible Employment Loss and New Forms of Urban Exclusion; at the Seminar on 'Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Need for Paradigm Shift towards an Inclusive Society', organised by Christ University, Bangalore, March 13, 2014, at Bangalore.

***Inbanathan, Anand***

Poverty, Vulnerability & Social Exclusion: Conceptualising from the Indian Situation; at the National Seminar on Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Need for Paradigm shift towards An Inclusive Society, jointly organized by Christ University and ISEC, Bangalore, March 13, 2014, at Christ University.

***James, K S***

India's Support Systems for the Elderly: Myths and Realities; at the 20<sup>th</sup> Biennial General Conference, on Ageing in the Asia-Pacific: Balancing the State and the Family, organised by of Association of Asian Social Science Research Council (AASSREC), April 4-6, 2013, at Cebu City, Philippines.

Female Work Participation and Demographic Dividend Prospects for India; at the Conference on 40 per cent of the World: Population Change, Human Capital and Development in China, India and Indonesia, organised by JY Pillai Comparative Asia Research Centre, National University of Singapore, May 22-24, 2013, at Singapore.

Health Management Information System: The Issues of Quality and Way Forward; at the National Seminar on NRHM: A Review of Past Performance and Future Directions, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, August 6-8, 2013, at Delhi.

India's Demography: Insights from the Past and Future Challenges; at the Annual Conference on Japanese Association for South Asian Studies (JASAS), organised by Hiroshima University, October 5-6, 2013, at Hiroshima, Japan.

Social Security and Old Age Support Systems; at the Seminar on Financing Development: State and the Market, organised by ISEC in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftug, New Delhi, November 28, 2013, at Bangalore.

Demography of Ageing; at the Workshop on The Role of Media in creating Visibility about Ageing Issues, organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, UNFPA, ISEC and IEG, December 20, 2013, at Mumbai.

Work, Income and Living Arrangements of Elderly in Kerala; at the Seminar on The Status of Elderly in Kerala, organised by UNFPA, ISEC, IEG, TISS and PRC-Kerala, December 30, 2013, at Trivandrum.

(with Baishali Goswami) Marriages in India: Implications for Fertility and Gender; at the Conference on Discrepancies between Behaviour and Attitudes towards Marriage and Fertility in Asia, organised by Asia Research Institute, February 13-14, 2014, at National University of Singapore, Singapore.

***Kannan, Elumalai***

(with Ramappa K B and A V Manjunatha) Development of Urban and Peri-urban Dairying: A Study in Bangalore City; at the Seminar on Development Trends in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture, Jointly organised by ISEC, PNASF, ICRISAT and IWMI, Bangalore, August 8, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.



Application of CGE Models to Labour Markets; at the Workshop on Dynamics of Labour Market Using Household Panel Data of ICRISAT in South Asia, organised by ICRISAT, August 29, 2013, at Hyderabad.

Status of Tank Irrigation in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Small Water Bodies in India: Status and Impact, organised by Department of Economics and Rural Development, Alagappa University, September 11-12, 2013, at Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.

Status of Youth in Agriculture; at Conference on Youth Development in India: Status, Programmes and Dimensions, organised by Sub-Committee on WG-RSYD and ISEC, September 30, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Decentralisation and Agricultural Services Delivery: Evidence from South India; at the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by Sichan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) and ISEC, October 25-26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

Farm Credit Package and Changing Pattern of Agricultural Credit Flow in India; at the Economy of Tomorrow Seminar on Financing Development: State and the Market, organised by ISEC in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi, November 28-29, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Commercialisation and Agricultural Income: Evidence from Karnataka; at the Seminar on Agricultural Risk Management: Challenges and Strategies in Making Small and Marginal Farm Holdings Sustainable and Profitable, organised by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) and National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), January 3-4, 2014, at Hyderabad.

Towards Critical Tipping Point: Agrarian Changes in India; at the International Seminar on Agrarian Transition in India, organised by Department of Sociology, Pondicherry University, January 28-30, 2014, at Pondicherry.

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

Demand and Supply Forecasting for Medium Term; at the three-day Workshop on Agricultural Outlook Processes, Methods and Results, organised by NCAER -OECD-FAO, April 29-May 1, 2013, at Pusa, New Delhi.

Impact of MGNREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration; at the Discussion on Project Report, organised by Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, June 24, 2013 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Indian Agricultural Performance: Past Trends and Future Prospects; at the Workshop on Sustaining High Growth in India, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, July 25-26, 2013, at Delhi.

Impact of National Horticulture Mission on Expansion of Horticultural Crops in India; at the Seminar presented before the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, August 2, 2013, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

National Food Security Bill /Ordinance – Issues and Policy; at the One-day Seminar on Food Security in India – Issues and Suggestions for Effectiveness, organised by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, and the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, September 7, 2013, at Bangalore.

Projection of Demand and Supply of Foodgrains; at the Workshop on Food and Nutrition Security: Accomplishments and Challenges, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, September 19-20, 2013, at Bangalore.

Trends in Area, Production and Productivity of Food Crops - Various Country Comparisons; at the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by Sichan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) and ISEC, October 25-26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.



Global Food Production Trends; at the National Conference on Emerging Challenges, Opportunities and Issues Related to WTO and Indian Agriculture Sector, organised by IIFT, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi, November 21-22, 2013, at New Delhi.

Employment Provision under MGNREGA and Its Impact on Wage Rate and Rural Urban Migration in Selected States; at the Two-day National Workshop on 'MGNREGA and the Emerging Rural Context: Learnings from Indian States', organised by Gujarat Institute of Development Research and ICRISAT in Ahmedabad on December 10-11, 2013, at Ahmedabad.

Demand and Supply Projections of Foodgrains and Edible Oils in India by 2020, at the Conference on Growth and Social Transformation, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, March 20-22, 2014, at Delhi.

### *Lakshmana, C M*

Dynamics of Urban Growth, Resource Degradation and Environmental Pollution: Experience of Million plus Cities in India; at the Seminar on Population, Development and Environment, organised by Population Research Centre, ISEC, April 26, 2013, at Bangalore.

Natural Resource Management and Environmental Mitigation Strategies for India; at the Union of Geographic Information Technologies (UGIT) Second National Conference on Geospatial Technologies in Natural Resource Management and Disaster Mitigation, organised by Department of Geography School of Earth Sciences, Central University of Gulbarga, Karnataka, February 14-15, 2014, at Gulbarga.

### *Lingaraju, M*

Women's Employment and Empowerment through Fertility Transition: Insights from Karnataka; at the Technical Session – II under the Sub-Theme of 'Women in the Service Sector and Health Issues' in UGC-sponsored National Seminar on Women in Service Sector: Career Opportunities and

Challenges, organised by Department of Social Sciences, BMS College for Women, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, October 24-25, 2013, at Bangalore.

### *Manasi, S*

(with K V Raju) Water and Culture; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with K V Raju, Sunil Nautiyal, Poornima S, Imran Khan Y D, Bhaskar K and Shruthi M S) Compensation for Ecosystem Services for an Urban Water Body; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with K V Raju and Rashmi K P) Ashwath Katte: Cultural Practices in Conserving Peepal Trees for Protecting Urban Ecology; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with B R Hemalatha) Land Policy and Administration in Karnataka – Field Experiences from Bhoomi, KAVERI, Mojini and BKM Integration Initiatives; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the

21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

**Manjunatha, A V**

(with Elumalai Kannan) Development of Urban and Peri-Urban Dairying: A Study in Bangalore City; at the Seminar on Development Trends in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture, jointly organised by ISEC, PNASF, ICRISAT and IWMI, Bangalore, August 8, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Mutharayappa, R**

Factors Affecting Women Empowerment in Karnataka; at the UGC-sponsored National Seminar on Women in Service Sector: Career Opportunities and Challenges, organised by BMS College for Women, October 24-25, 2013, at Bangalore.

Women's Autonomy and Fertility Preferences among Tribals in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on 'Empowerment of Tribal Women in India: With Special Reference to Karnataka', organised by the Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, March 28-29, 2014, at Mysore.

**Nagesha, G**

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Infrastructure Projects Performance Analysis: An Empirical Evidence of Karnataka; at the Seminar on COSMAR 2013, organised by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 15-16, 2013, at Bangalore.

**Narayana, M R**

National Transfer Accounts: A New Methodology for Policy Analysis of India's Macroeconomic Issues; at *UNFPA Regional Meeting on National Transfer Accounts in Asia*, organized by Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand, March 24-25, 2014 at Bangkok, Thailand.

Age Structure Transition, Population Ageing, and Economic Growth: New Evidence and

Implications for India; at the Conference on Labour and Development, organized by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, September 5-6, 2013, at Mumbai.

Impact of Population Ageing on Sustainability of India's Current Fiscal Policies: A Generational Accounting Approach; at the International Conference on Macroeconomic Aspects of Intergenerational Transfers, organized by the University of Barcelona, Spain, June 3-8, 2013, at Spain.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Resource Conservation and Livelihood Development in the landscape dominated by forests; at the Group Monitoring Workshop, organized by Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, January 29-31, 2014, at New Delhi.

Agro-biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Development: A Study in Indian Agro-climatic Sub-zones; at the National Committee Meeting for India-IIASA Programme, February 10, 2014, at TIFAC, New Delhi.

(i) Resource Use and Resource Dynamics in Mithivirdi, Bhavnagar District, Gujarat; (ii) Species Distribution and Digitization in Gogi, Yadgir, Karnataka, at the PDM Workshop, organized by Board of Research in Nuclear Science, DAE, February 19, 2014, at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai.

(with K V Raju, Manasi S, Poornima S, Imran Khan Y D, Bhaskar K and Shruthi M S) Compensation for Ecosystem Services for an Urban Water Body; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century', organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Imran Khan Y D and Bhaskar K) Below Ground Biodiversity of Arid Landscape: A Case Study from Yadgir District, Karnataka; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Bhaskar K and Imran Khan Y D) A Preliminary Survey of Plankton in Fresh Water-Lake: A Case Study from the Gulbarga District, Karnataka, India; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Umesh Babu M S) Adaptation strategies to mitigate implications of Climate change in river basins: A case study of river Tungabhadra; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at IIIT, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with K V Raju and M S Umesh Babu) Structure and Function of Ecosystems in and around Protected Areas of Biodiversity Hotspots: Resource Need and Resource Flow under Changing Climate; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management,

Gwalior, and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, IIIT, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

## ***Raj, Krishna***

Climate Change, Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore City; at the National Seminar on Social Science Forum, organised by Jyothi Nivas College, August 6, 2013, at Bangalore.

## ***Rajasekhar, D***

Worker Facilitation Centres in Karnataka: Have they Improved Access to Social Security Benefits?; at the Seminar on Social Security, organised by GIZ, New Delhi, April 25, 2013, at New Delhi.

Unorganized Workers, Social Security and Inclusive Growth: Some Macro and Micro Interventions in India; at the 7<sup>th</sup> NRCT-ICSSR Joint Seminar on Inclusive Growth, Poverty Reduction and Human Security, organised by National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) in collaboration with Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), August 24-26, 2013, at Thailand.

Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India: An Overview; at the Seminar on Indo-German Dialogue on Social Policy, organised by GIZ, September 16-19, 2013, at Berlin, Germany.

Youth Unemployment; at the Conference on Youth Development in India: Status, Programmes and Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sub-Committee, Working Group on Regional Survey of Youth Development, GoI, September 30, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with Erlend Bery and R Manjula) Talking to Ghosts: Quantifying Forged Employment Records in MGNREG; at the seminar organised by CMDR, Dharwad, October 9, 2013, at Dharwad.

(with K S Manjunath and R Manjula) Improving Coordination in the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka; at the International

Workshop on Single Window Services: Social Security and Youth Employability, organised by Department of Labour and GIZ, February 10-13, 2014, at Bangalore.

Decentralised Government and NREGS: Who Benefits? Who does not?; at the National Seminar on Poverty and social exclusion in India: Need for paradigm shift towards an inclusive Society, organised by Christ University, March 12-13, 2014, at Bangalore.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Understanding Economic Inequality in India; at the International Conference on Economic Inequality, organised by ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, 2013, at TISS, Mumbai.

Financial Exclusion of the Farmers; at the International Conference on Roles of Food, Work and Cash in overcoming Poverty, organised by ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, 2013, at TISS, Mumbai.

Regional Disparity and North-East Region with special reference to Assam; at the National Workshop on Issues on Regional Disparity, organised by Rajeev Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies New Delhi, 2013, at New Delhi.

Farm Sector and Farmers' Indebtedness; at the National Seminar on Emerging Challenges of Indian Agriculture with special reference to Institutional Credit and Farm Distress, organised by Council for Social Development, July 7-8, 2013, at New Delhi.

(with Tulika Bhattacharya) Measuring Linkage to Identify Key Sectors: Input-Output Analysis; at the Conference on Sustaining High Growth in India, Institute of Economic Growth, July 25-26, 2013, at New Delhi.

(with Tulika Bhattacharya) Measuring Linkages to Identify Key Sectors of the Indian Economy:

An Application of Augmented Input-Output Analysis; at the 21<sup>st</sup> International Input-Output Conference and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the International School of I-O analysis, Kitakyushu, Japan, organised by IIOA (International Institute of Input-Output Association), July 2013, at Japan.

Industrial Relation, Crisis and Way Out; at the Seminar on Economic Crisis and Way Out, organised by Labour Organisation, Karnataka, at Central College, Bangalore University.

Understanding the Project Approval Process of Industries Department, GoK, in the seminar organised by Department of Industries, Government of Karnataka, September 2, 2013, at Udyog Mitra, Bangalore.

(with Tulika Bhattacharya) Input-Output Linkage across Sectors and Employment Challenge: An Analysis for Indian Economy; at the 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Input-Output Research Association (IORA), organised by Input-Output Research Association (IORA), January 2014, at Gokhle Institute of politics and Economics, Pune.

(with Manojit Bhattacharjee) Assets as Liability?: Non Performing Assets in the Indian Commercial Banks; at the Conference on Application of Panel Data, organised by The Indian Econometric Society, March 2014, at CESS, Hyderabad.

***Raju, K V***

(with Manasi S) Water and Culture; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Hemlatha B R). Financing Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development; at the International Conference on 'Environment,

Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Manasi S, Sunil Nautiyal, Poornima S, Imran Khan Y D, Bhaskar K and Shruthi M S) Compensation for Ecosystem Services for an Urban Water Body; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Manasi S and Rashmi K P) Ashwath Katte: Cultural Practices in Conserving Peepal Trees for Protecting Urban Ecology; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

(with Sunil Nautiyal and M S Umesh Babu) Structure and Function of Ecosystems in and Around Protected Areas of Biodiversity Hotspots: Resource Need and Resource Flow under Changing Climate; at the International Conference on 'Environment, Technology and Sustainable Development: Promises and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by ISEC jointly with Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior and College of Arts and Science, University of San Francisco, California, USA, March 2-4, 2014, at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

### *Reimeingam, Marchang*

Prospective of Moreh Border Trade in the North-

East India; at the Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25- 26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

Female MGNREGA Workers and Poverty Reduction in Sikkim; at the International Conference on The Eastern Himalaya: Gender, Poverty and Livelihoods, organised by Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research, February 11-13, 2014, at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

### *Sangita, S N*

Corruption in Public Life: Role of Judiciary in Controlling Corruption; at the Seminar, organised by Government College, Pandavapura, April 13, 2013, at Pandavapura.

Economic Reforms, Governance and Inclusive Growth in India: Initiatives and Outcomes; at the Two-day UGC Sponsored State-Level Workshop on Impact of Two Decades of Economic Reforms, organised by Department of Economics, Mount Carmel College, September 17-18, 2013, at Bangalore.

State, Governance and Inclusive Development: Theory and Evidence in Indian Context; at the Seminar on Financing Development: State and the Market, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, organised by ISEC, November 28-29, 2013, at Bangalore.

### *Sivanna, N*

Shri M Y Ghorpade: A True Champion of Decentralisation; at the Seminar on Shri Ghorpade, organised by Bellary University, December 23, 2013, at Bellary.

Grama Sabhas in Karnataka: A Step towards A Deliberative Local Democracy; at the National Seminar on Deliberative Democracy through Democratic Decentralization, organized by Department of Political Science and Development Administration, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, March 12-14, 2014, at Gandhigram.



**Swaminathan, Siddharth**

Who's the Fairest of All: The Institutional Context of Electoral Malpractice in India's States; at the Conference on Electoral Trends in India in the 1990s and Beyond, organised by Lokniti, Centre for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), October 25-25, 2013, at New Delhi.

Political Capacity in China's Provinces; at the Seminar, organised by Institute of Political Science, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), November 21, 2013, at Beijing, China.

The Politics of Mortality in China's Provinces; at the Seminar, organised by China Population and Development Research Council (CPDRC), December 6, 2013, at Beijing, China.

**Syamala, T S**

(with Dhananjay Bansod) Health and Labour Force Participation of Elderly in India: An Investigation; at the Conference on International Istanbul Initiative on Ageing (IIIA), organised by International Federation on Ageing, October 4-6, 2013, at Istanbul, Turkey.

Subjective Health, Functionality and Well-Being of the Elderly; at the Dissemination Conference on the Report on Status of Elderly in Kerala, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and Population Research Centre, Kerala, December 30, 2013, at Trivandrum, Kerala.

**Tantri, Malini L**

(with C Nalin Kumar) Agricultural Exports and Trade Infrastructure: Priorities in the Indian Context; at the IIMB 8<sup>th</sup> International Seminar on Public Policy and Governance: Soft and Hard Infrastructure, organised by IIMB and Public Policy, August 12-14, 2013, at Bangalore.

WTO, Trade Facilitation and India's Initiative - With Special Reference to SEZs; at the International Seminar on India and WTO, organised by the Central University of Kerala, October 6-8, 2013, at Kerala.

Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance in India and China; at the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25- 26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

A Decade of SEZs Expansion in India – Promises and Paradoxes; at the Annual International Studies Convention, organised by JNU, New Delhi, December 10-12, 2013, at New Delhi.

**Thomas, P Mini**

Relationship between International Trade in Services, Economic Growth and External Stabilisation: Evidence from India; at the National Seminar on Trade in Services in India and Inclusive Growth Paradigm: Emerging Opportunities and Future Challenges, organised by the Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, August 22-23, 2013, at New Delhi.

**Umamani, K S**

(with MShanthi) Educationally Backward Prosperous District in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Role of IQAC in Higher Education with reference to Women's Colleges, organised by BMS College for Women, September 24-25, 2013, at Bangalore.

Women in Service Sector: Opportunities and Challenges; at the Seminar on Women in Service Sector: Career Opportunities and Challenges, organised by BMS College for Women, October 24-25, 2013, at Bangalore.

(with Padma Sarangapani, M lingaraju and Indrajit Bairagya) MDM Performance in Karnataka; at the PAB-MDM meeting to review Performance of Scheme and Approval of Annual work plan and Budget, organized by MHRD Department of School Education and Literacy, March 21, 2014, at New Delhi.

**Yadav, Manohar**

Invisible Forms of Resistance against Untouchability; at the National Seminar on



Resistance against Untouchability, organised by Kannada University, Vidyanaraya, Hampi, April 8-9, 2013, at Kannada University, Hampi.

Dalit Human Rights: A Historical Perspective; at the National Seminar on Dr B R Ambedkar's Liberationist Theories of Depressed Classes, organised by Babasaheb Ambedkar Research Centre, Bangalore University, Bangalore, April 29-30, 2013, at H N Auditorium Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Dalits in South India; at the National Seminar on Research and Advocacy on Dalits and Other Vulnerable Sections, organised by Indian Social Institute, Bangalore, May 21, 2013, at ISI, Bangalore.

Poona Pact and Its Subsequent Implications; at the Seminar on Remembering Poona Pact, organised by Dalit Intellectual Forum and Blue Brigade, Karnataka, September 24, 2013, at Freedom Park, Bangalore.

Chindian Culture: A Comparative Perspective; at the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25- 26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

Development: Karnataka; at the National Seminar on 'In the Domains of Social Sciences: Kannada/ Karnataka', organised by Kannada University, November 30, 2013, at Vidyanaraya, Hampi.

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

### *Babu, M Devendra*

Participated as a Resource Person, in the seminar on Databases in Gram Panchayats, organized by Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, November 7, 2013.

### *Bairagya, Indrajit*

Participated as a Panelist, in the Roundtable Discussion on Rural Non-Farm Livelihood Sector, organised by Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, in partnership with CUTS International, Jaipur, December 5, 2013, at Bangalore.

### *Balasubramanian, M*

Participated as a Discussant, in the Round Table Dialogue on Environmental Governance in the Context of Sustainable Development in India: The Case of Plateau and Hills, organised by The Energy Research Institute, October 6-8, 2013, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Data Sources on Indigenous Knowledge: Multi-Stakeholders' Consultations, organised by Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur, January 11, 2014, at Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.

### *Chengappa, P G*

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, organised by International Food Policy Research and CUTS International, March 11, 2014.

### *Gayithri, K*

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Conference Visible Hands: Defining a New Relation of Market and State in Europe and Asia, organised by Fudan University and FES, November 11-12, 2013, at Shanghai, China.

Participated as a Discussant in the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25- 26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

### *James, K S*

Chaired a Session, in the Indian Health Economics and Policy Association Annual Conference, organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, January 6-7, 2014, at Pune.

***Kannan, Elumalai***

Participated as a Discussant, in the Indo-Swiss Collaboration in Biotechnology (ISCB) Phase IV Workshop on Socio-Economic Research Agenda, organised by Climate Change and Development Division, Embassy of Switzerland, New Delhi, August 1, 2013, at New Delhi.

***Kumar Parmod***

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) and ISEC, October 25-26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

Participated as a Chairperson for two sessions, in the National Conference on Emerging Challenges, Opportunities and Issues Related to WTO and Indian Agriculture Sector, organised by IIFT, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi, November 21-22, 2013, at New Delhi.

***Lingaraju, M***

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Technical Session – III B under the Sub-Theme of “Women in the Service Sector: Challenges and Remedies” in UGC-sponsored National Seminar on Women in Service Sector: Career Opportunities and Challenges, organised by BMS College for Women, Bangalore, October 24-25, 2013, at Bangalore.

***Mutharayappa, R***

Chair Person, in the Data Dissemination Workshop on 2011 Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Amenities and Assets available to Female Headed Households, Primary Census Abstract on Slums and Age data, organised by the Directorate of Census Operations, December 20, 2013.

***Narayana, M R***

Expert, in the Workshop on Preparation of III Human Development Report of Karnataka, organised by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, March 20, 2014, at ISEC.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Participated as a Panelist, in the Seminar on All-India Seminar on Statistical Databases in Gram Panchayats, organised by Economic Analysis Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre, November 7, 2013.

Participated as a Panelist, in Budgetary Suggestions for the Next Finance Minister (Post General Election-2014), organised by International Centre (a TERI initiative), Bangalore, March 8, 2014.

***Raju, K V***

Chaired a session on ‘Governance and Sustenance Issues in Shifting from Intermittent to Continuous Water Supply, in the workshop on ‘Evaluation of 24x7 Water Supply in Hubli-Dharwad City: Stakeholders’ Perceptions, Water Quality, Health and Affordability’, at Dharwad, July 22, 2013.

Chaired a session III: Determinants of Tank Irrigation, in the ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar on Small Water Bodies in India: Status and Impact, at Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, September 11, 2013.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Second Global Soil Week 2013, at the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Berlin, Germany, October 27-November 1, 2013.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar, organised by Centre for Leadership and Management in Public Services (C-LAMPS), Bangalore, November 30, 2013.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangkok, Thailand, December 11-13, 2013.

Chaired and Moderated a Round-Table Discussion on Low Carbon Growth in Karnataka: Financial Opportunities, organized by the PAC, Bangalore, and IFMR, Chennai, January 22, 2014, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Session 3 of the workshop on Climate Change, Food Security Act and Trade; organized by the International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, March 10-11, 2014.

## ***Tantri, Malini L***

Participated as a Session Chairman, in the Seminar on Sustainability, Reforms and Social Justice in Indian Economy: Lessons Learnt, organised by Christ University, Bangalore, March 7, 2014.

## ***Umamani, K S***

Participated as a Discussant, in the Review Meeting on All-India Survey on Higher Education, organised by Karnataka State Higher Education Council, April 6, 2013, at Bangalore.

Participated as an expert in the Workshop on Review of Demographic Projects, organised by BARC Mumbai, June 6, 2013, at Mumbai.

Participated as a Discussant, in the EC Meeting on SSA, organised by State Project Director, June 10, 2013, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Regional Workshop/Orientation Programme of MDM Scheme 2013-14, organised by MHRD, Government of India, New Delhi, November 21-22, 2013, at Chennai.

Participated as a Expert, in the Executive Committee Meeting of SSA, organized by State Project Office, SSA, March 4, 2014.

## **Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated**

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

(with D Rajasekhar) Training programmes for SC/ST Members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, February 19-20, and 25-26, 2014, at Bangalore.

### ***Chengappa, P G***

Workshop on Value Chains, Certification and

Conservation of Butterflies in Coffee Farming Systems, sponsored by NUPI, Oslo, May 30, 2013, at Madikeri.

Workshop on Butterfly Gardening for School Children and Teachers, sponsored by NUPI, Oslo, January 31, 2014, at Madikeri.

Workshop on Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihood Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India, sponsored by NUPI, Oslo, March 7, 2014, at Madikeri.

## ***Gayithri, K***

Financing Development: State and the Market, sponsored by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi, November 28-29, 2013.

## ***George, Sobin***

Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by ISEC SRTT Funds, June 10-20, 2013.

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

One-day Seminar on Migration and Development, sponsored by Ministry of Indian Oversease Affairs and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, December 2, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

## ***Kannan, Elumalai***

Seminar on Development Trends in Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (UPA), Sponsored by Dr P N Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF), Bangalore, August 8, 2013.

Workshop on Food and Nutrition Security: Accomplishments and Challenges, sponsored by ISEC and Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, September 19-20, 2013.

International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, sponsored by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, and ISEC, Bangalore, October 25-26, 2013.

**Kumar, Parmod**

RKVY Interactive Session with Government Officials, RKVY, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, July 16, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Workshop on Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): An Interactive Session with the State Government Representatives along with ADRTC team, February 10-13, 2014.

**Lakshmana, C M**

Seminar on 'Population, Development and Environment', sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, April 26, 2013.

**Lingaraju, M**

Organised a two-day Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme for 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 17-18, 2013, at ISEC, Bangalore.

**Manjunatha, A V**

German Development Cooperation promotional workshop, sponsored by GIZ India, July 26, 2013.

**Rajasekhar, D**

(with M Devendra Babu) Training programmes for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, February 19-20, and 25-26, 2014, at Bangalore.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Workshop on Input-Output Analysis, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, March 21-24, 2013.

## Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

**Babu, M Devendra**

Attended Project Advisory Committee meeting as an outside expert on the study 'To Assess the Actual Status of Devolution to the PRIs', May 24, 2013, IIPA, New Delhi.

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Applied CGE Modeling, International School of Input-Output Analysis, Third Edition, organised by International Input-Output Association, July 7 - 8, 2013, at Kitakyushu, Japan.

**Bhat, T N**

Attended a Working Group meeting of the UNFPA-funded Project "Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKBPI)", organized by TISS, Mumbai, May 27-29, 2013, at Lonawala.

Workshop on Monitoring NRHM-PIP and Health Systems, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Government of India), August 12-14, 2013, at New Delhi.

Group Meeting on Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKBPAI)-UNFPA Project, Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services in India, organised by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), October 28-31, 2013, at New Delhi.

Golden Jubilee Seminar of Dharwad PRC, organised by JSS Institute of Economic Research Dharwad, December 6, 2013, at Dharwad.

State Dessimation Seminar of BKBPAI (UNFPA) Data 2011, The Status of Elderly in Punjab, organised by IEG, New Delhi and CRRID, Chandigarh, December 23, 2013, at Chandigarh.

State Dessimation Seminar of BKBPAI (UNFPA) Data 2011, The Status of Elderly in Kerala, organised by ISEC and PRC, Kerala, December 30, 2013, at Tiruvananthapuram.

Workshop on BKBPAI – Increased Awareness and Access and Quality of Services, organised by

Institute of Economic Growth and UNFPA, March 24-25, 2014, New Delhi.

***Chengappa, P G***

Seminar on Inclusive Growth in India: Issues and Challenges, organised by Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, March 17, 2014.

***George, Sobin***

Seminar on Green Economy: Policy and Challenges, organised by CEENRI, ISEC, Bangalore, May 8, 2013, at Bangalore.

***James, K S***

Annual Action Plan Meeting of PRCs, organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, April 15, 2013, at New Delhi.

Indo-UK Ageing Workshop, organized by British Council and TISS, Mumbai, January 17, 2014, at Mumbai.

Seminar on Ageing and Well Being in a Globalised World, organized by University of Groningen, Netherlands, February 28-March 1, 2014, at The Hague.

Workshop on Migration Development and Conflict, organized by NWO, The Netherlands, University of Hyderabad and University of Groningen, Netherlands, February 28-March 1, 2014, at The Hague.

***Kannan, Elumalai***

73<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organised by National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad, December 18-20, 2013, at Hyderabad.

***Lakshmana, C M***

Annual Review Meeting of PRCs, convened by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, April 15, 2013, at Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

One-day seminar on Green Economy, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, May 8, 2013, at Bangalore.

One-day HMIS Meeting, organised by Regional head office, Health and Family Welfare, Koramangala, August 5, 2013.

Population Research Centre's Orientation Workshop on Monitoring District Health Systems under NRHM, organised by National Health Systems Resource Centre August 12-14, 2013, at NIHFWS Campus, Munirka, New Delhi.

Census Dissemination Workshop, organised by the Directorate of Census, Karnataka, December 20-21, 2013, at Gold Finch Hotel, Bangalore.

One-Day pre-bid conference of NFHS-4, organised by the IIPS, Mumbai, February 26, 2014, at NIHFWS, New Delhi.

***Lingaraju, M***

Workshop and Panel Discussion on "What Teachers Do", organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change and Educators International and RV Educational Consortium, Bangalore, December 30, 2013, at Bangalore.

***Manjunatha, A V***

India's Foreign Policy by Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid, organised by the Government of Karnataka, July 29, 2013, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Indo-Swiss Collaboration in Biotechnology (ISCB) Phase IV Workshop on Socio-Economic Research Agenda, organised by Embassy of Switzerland, August 1, 2013, at New Delhi.

Info and counseling session on European Research Commission grants, organised by German Embassy, November 20, 2013, at Bangalore.



**Narayana, M R**

UNFPA Regional Meeting on National Transfer Accounts in Asia, organized by Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand, March 24-25, 2014, at Thailand.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Seminar on Performance of NREGA Scheme in India, organised by University of Kassel, 2013, at Germany.

State Credit Seminar, organised by NABARD, 2013, at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

**Sangita, S N**

Seminar on Public Distribution System, Food

Security in India, organised by UAS, Bangalore and IIPA-Karnataka Branch, Bangalore, September 3, 2013, at Bangalore.

**Syamala, T S**

Dissemination Conference on the Report on Status of Elderly in Punjab, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, Population Research Centre, CRRID, Chandigarh, December 23, 2013, at Chandigarh.

**Thomas, P Mini**

Sixth South Asian Training Programme on CGE Modelling, organised by SAWTEE, Kathmandu; SANEM, Dhaka and CWS New Delhi, October 22-26, 2013, at Kathmandu, Nepal.

## Keynote/Presidential Addresses

**Babu, M Devendra**

'Human Resource Development and Employment in India: Some Issues', in the Seminar on Human Resource Development and Employment Pattern in Indian Economy, organised by Kamala Nehru Memorial National College for Women, March 22, 2014, at Shivamogga, Karnataka.

**Bhende, M J**

'Crop Insurance: Problems and Prospects', at Park College, Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, February 7, 2014.

'Crop Insurance: Problems and Prospects', at the University of Mysore, March 25, 2014.

**Chengappa, P G**

'Agriculture Transformation in Jammu & Kashmir: Need for Sectoral Reforms', in the Seminar on Land question - Agricultural Credit Technology and Marketing Reforms for Inclusive Growth, organised by NABARD, January 6, 2014, at Jammu and Kashmir.

'Linking Vegetable Growers to Organised Retail Market', in the Seminar on Regional Symposium on Sustaining Small-Scale Vegetable Production and Marketing Systems for Food and Nutrition, organised by SEAVEG, February 25-28, 2014, at Bangkok, Thailand.

**Gayithri, K**

'Fiscal Issues and Concerns in India', in the Symposium on Indian Economy, organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, September 26, 2013, at Bangalore.

**James, K S**

'Demographic Change and Changing Priorities of Demographic Research', in the Seminar on Golden Jubilee Celebration of PRC Dharward, organised by PRC, Dharward, December 2, 2013, at Dharward.

**Narayana, M R**

Keynote Address, in the UGC-sponsored Intensive Training & Workshop on Quantitative Techniques, Government Maharani's College (Bangalore), June 29, 2013.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Indian Banking Sector: Reforms, Financial Crisis and Beyond', in the public lecture, organised by the University of Kassel, 2013, at Germany.

'Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions', in the Workshop on Impact of two decades of Economic Reform, organised by Mount Carmel College, September 17-18, 2013, at Bangalore.

'Understanding the Project Approval Process of Industries Department, GoK', in the Seminar,



organised by Government of Karnataka, September 2013, at Udyog Mitra, Bangalore.

'Understanding Economic Inequality in India', in the International Conference on Economic Inequality, organised by ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, September 2013, at TISS, Mumbai.

### **Raju, K V**

Delivered inaugural address at the ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar on 'Small Water Bodies in India: Status and Impact', September 11, 2013, at Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.

### **Sangita, S N**

Delivered Valedictory address at National Seminar on Deliberative Democracy through Democratic Decentralisation, organized by Department of Political Science and Development Administration, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu, March 13, 2014.

### **Sivanna, N**

'The importance of local self- government in our Federal Polity', organised by Department of Political Science, APS College, Bangalore, March 17, 2014, at Bangalore.

## Lectures, Talks and Media

### **Babu, M Devendra**

Delivered three lectures on '1) Meaning and Aspects of Research; 2) Research Design; and 3) Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Research', in the training programme in Research Methodology and Data Analysis held at Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, May 20, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Researchable issues in Social Sciences', in the training programme in Social Science Research, ISEC, May 22, 2013.

### **Chengappa, P G**

Delivered a lecture on 'Importance of Butterflies in our environment', at Swastha, Madikeri, January 31, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Linking farmers to market', at National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), January 16, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Seed marketing under effective quality control regime', at UAS, Bangalore, February 20, 2014.

Delivered 'Prof. S. Bisalaiah Endowment lecture', at Manasa Gangothri, Mysore, March 20, 2014.

### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Delivered five lectures on 'Principle Component

Analysis, Factor Analysis, Logit & Probit Model', at Karnataka University, Dharwad, September 26, 2013.

### **Gayithri, K**

Panel discussion on Karnataka Budget. *Chandana Television*, July 12, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on Sources of data and interpretation, at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, August 20, 2013.

### **George, Sobin**

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Gradient of health: Concerns for better health delivery system in India', at Bangalore Social Science Forum, April 8, 2013.

### **James, K S**

Delivered a lecture on 'Quality of Administrative Statistics in India', at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, November 26, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Mortality Statistics and Estimation', at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, September 6, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling and Survey Methods', at University of Karnataka, Dharwad, September 20, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling and Survey Methods', at Center for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment and Management, Bangalore, October 22, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Analysing Migration data from Census', at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, March 28, 2014.

#### ***Kannan, Elumalai***

Delivered a lecture on 'Steps in the Process of Research Problem Selection and How to Write a Proposal', at P G and Research Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur, Vellore, July 29, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Suggestions for the Next Finance Minister (2014 Post Election): A Case of Agriculture and Allied Sector', at Bangalore International Centre (BIC), Bangalore, March 8, 2014.

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

Delivered a lecture on 'Post-modernism', for Faculty Development Programme under FLAIR Programme of the Government of Kerala, on Contemporary Themes in Theory and Practice for Social Science Faculty, at ISEC, Bangalore, February 4, 2014.

Delivered a Lecture 'Making Urban Governance Work', at NCDS, Bhubaneswar, March 29, 2014.

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

Personal interview on Chandana Doordarshan, Bangalore in Belaku progrmme, May 21, 2013, 7a.m. to 7.40 a.m.

#### ***Manjunatha, A V***

Interview on Onion Marketing, Reasons for Spurt in Prices and Suggestions for Overcoming the Onion Price Crisis. *NEWX Channel*, October 23, 2013.

Traders, Touts behind Teary Tale of Onion Price Hike. *Deccan Herald*, Bangalore, September 23, 2013.

Ring Masters (Onion). *The Week*, October 5, 2013, Saturday.

#### ***Mutharayappa, R***

Delivered two lectures on Ethnographic and Ethno-methodological Analysis in Research, in a Workshop on Feminist Research Methodology, organised by the Centre for Women's Studies, Bangalore University, December 21, 2013.

#### ***Nadkarni, M V***

Delivered Justice Nittoor Srinivasa Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Relevance of Gandhian Approach', at the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, August 6, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on Approaching Environment in India: Issues and Methods in the Study of Nature-Society-Environment Interface, at the ISEC-NCI Course, July 9 and 15, 2013.

#### ***Raj, Krishna***

Delivered a lecture on 'The Role of Market Based Instruments in Conservation and Management of Natural Resources', at Nordic Course at ISEC, Bangalore, July 12, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Environmental Movements in India', at Nordic Course at ISEC, Bangalore, July 25, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Unravelling of Economic Realism: Travers from Mercantalism to Globalisation', at Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, USA, September 16, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Water Worshiped, But Not Valued: India's Untold Reality', at Watershed Institute, University of Wisconsin, USA, September 17, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Traverse form Mercantalism to Globalisation', at Acharya Institute of Post Graduation Studies, Bangalore, December 10, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Impact of FDI on Indian Economy and Society', at Jayanagar Study Centre, Bangalore, December 10, 2013.

***Rajasekhar, D***

Delivered a lecture on 'NREGS, GPs and Water Resource Management', at NIRD, Hyderabad, July 22-26, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Decentralisation and Environment', in NORDIC course, July 10, 2013.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Delivered two lectures on 'Elements of a Game', at St. Joseph's College.

Delivered two lectures on 'Prisoners Dilemma and Nash Equilibrium', at Christ University.

Delivered two lectures on 'Game Theory', at Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, 2013.

***Raju, K V***

Delivered two lectures on 'Convergence to unlock the potential of rainfed agriculture: Case Study of Bhoochetana in Karnataka' and 'Institutional innovations and enabling policies for addressing food insecurity in dryland areas', at the International Workshop on Convergence to Unlock the Potential of Agriculture through Scaling-up of Research for Development (R4D) Approach, December 18, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Concept behind payment for Ecosystem Services', at the International Training Programme on Ecosystem Services and Integrated Watershed Management, organised by ICRISAT, Hyderabad, November 8, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Institutional and Governance Mechanisms for Climate Resilient Agriculture: A Case Study of Bhoochetana', at the International Training Programme on Using Resilience Lens for Developing Climate Resilient Agriculture, organised by ICRISAT, Hyderabad, October 10, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Integrated Water Resources Management: Case Study – Karnataka' and 'Science based large scale initiative for Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study of Bhuchetana Project', at 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 16, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'State of India's Environment: Problems and Impacts', at 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 9, 2013.

***RoyChowdhury, Supriya***

Delivered a lecture on Globalisation, Democracy and Informal Sector, for Faculty Development Programme under FLAIR Programme of the Government of Kerala, on Contemporary Themes in Theory and Practice for Social Science Faculty, at ISEC, Bangalore, February 6, 2014.

***Sangita, S N***

Delivered six lectures on 'Identification, Selection and Formulation of Research Problem', at ICSSR Sponsored Capacity Building Program for Social Science Faculty, organised by ISEC, February and May, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Capacity Building Programme on (a) Identification, Selection and Formulation of Research Problem, (b) Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Social Science Research', at the Department of Political Science, Karnataka University, Dharwad, July 16, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Research Issues in Governance: Identification, Selection and Formulation of Research Problem' and 'Recent Trends in Social Science Research', at the Department of Political Science and Development Administration, Gandhigram Rural Institute, August 2, 2013.

Delivered four lectures on 'Trends in Social Science Research', 'Identification, Selection and Formulation

of Research Problem', and 'Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Social Science Research' for ICSSR Sponsored participants of "Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty", at the Department of Economics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, August 6-7, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Does Vigilance Awareness Check Corruption and Promote Good Governance in India', at Sir C V Raman Institute, Bangalore, October 30, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on Politics/Governance and Inclusive Development, for Faculty Development Programme under FLAIR Programme of the Government of Kerala, on Contemporary Themes in Theory and Practice for Social Science Faculty, at ISEC, Bangalore, February 6, 2014.

#### ***Singha, Komol***

Delivered a lecture on 'Development and Society', at UGC Orientation course at Academic Staff College, Manipur University, Imphal, February 3, 2014.

#### ***Sivanna, N***

Delivered a lecture on 'Empirical Research' to the participants of "Capacity Building Programme in Social Science Research", organised by Department of Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bangalore, August 26, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Empirical Research' to the participants of "Capacity Building Programme in Social Science Research", organised by the Government College, Tiptur, August 29, 2013.

Delivered two special lectures to the students appearing for IAS, organised by JSSTICE, Bangalore, December 14 and 21, 2013.

Delivered two special lectures on 'Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structural and Functional Aspects' to the members of panchayats and officials of rural development department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, January 27-28, 2014.

Delivered lectures on 'Social Face of Panchayat Raj' and 'How to conduct Zilla Panchayat Meetings' to the members of Zilla Panchayats, organised by CDD, ISEC, February 19-20 & 25-26, 2014.

Delivered talk on 'Amendments to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993', in the Workshop on Empowering Panchayat Raj Institutions, organised by KROSS (Karnataka Regional Organisation for Social Services), Bangalore, February 18, 2014.

#### ***Yadav, Manohar***

Delivered two lectures on 'Making Sense of Ethnographic Studies in India', at Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, September 27, 2013.

Delivered a lecture on 'Namdeo Dhasal: A True Humanist in a Fire Brand Poet', at Dalit-Left Literary Forum, Bangalore, Organized at NGO Bhavan, Bangalore, January 21, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Poverty as Seen in Dalit Poetry', at Babasaheb, Dr B R Ambedkar Research Institute, Bangalore University, Bangalore, January 29, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Exercising Power and Freedom: An Experience of Dalit Representatives in Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka', at the Training Programme for SC/ST Members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, organised by CDD, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, February 20, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayat Raj System and Emerging Dalit Leadership in Karnataka', at the Training Programme for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka, organised by CDD, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, February 26, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Relevance of Dr Ambedkar's Magnum Opus *Annihilation of Caste* in Today's Context', at Spoorthi Dhama, Vishwaneedum, Bangalore, March 15, 2014.

## 8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Fellowships and Awards

***Babu, M Devendra***

Member, Board of Studies, Post-Graduate Studies in Economic for three years from January 10, 2014, Kuvempu University, Karnataka.

***Nagesha, G***

Best Paper award @ COSMAR 2013. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

***Raj, Krishna***

Visiting Scholar, Watershed Institute, University of Wisconsin, USA, September 10, 2013 to October 10, 2013.

SRTT Fellowship, ISEC, 2013-14.

***Rajasekhar, D***

Abdul Nazir Sab Chair Professor, CMDR, Dharwad, 2013-14.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

University of Kassel, Germany, 2013.

***Sangita, S N***

Visiting Professor, Department of Political Science, Gandhigram Rural University, Dindigul, for one year.

***Tantri, Malini L***

ICSSR Fellowship to visit China under India-China Cultural Exchange Programme, November 17-December 5, 2013.

### Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Member of International Input-Output Association.

***Deb Pal, Barun***

Member, Fare Fixation Sub-committee, BMRCL.

Member, International Input-Output Association.

***George, Sobin***

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore.

***James, K S***

Member, Technical Advisory Committee, NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Member, Academic Council, IIPS, Mumbai.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Development Studies, Mysore University.

Member, Technical Advisory Committee, District Human Development Report, Government of Karnataka.

***Kannan, Elumalai***

Member, Academic Advisory Committee, Institute of Social Sciences, Regional Centre, Pondicherry.

***Narayana, M R***

Member, PhD Doctoral Committee in Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore.



Member, Technical Committee, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Member, High Power Committee of External Experts on Quality and Standards of Economics teaching in Commerce and Management Courses at UG & PG degree courses in Karnataka, Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

***Raj, Krishna***

Member, Editorial Board of international journal *Biodiversitas*, Journal of Biological Diversity, Society for Indonesian Biodiversity.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Resource Person, ISI, Bangalore.

Resource Person, ICSSR for their evaluation process.

Resource Person, Industries Department, GoK.

Member, Thesis examination Kolkata University.

Resource Person, Christ University.

Resource Person, DGCI & S on services, trade related data.

Resource Person, UNDP-Planning Commission Programme.

***Sivanna, N***

Member, Expert Group on Governance and Innovations, constituted by the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka.

***Yadav, Manohar***

Member, Expert Committee on Monitoring Research Projects undertaken at Tribal Research Institute, Government of Karnataka, Mysore.

## Miscellaneous

***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Delivered inaugural speech on “Globalization and Informalization”, in OIKONOMIKA 2014, organised by Post-Graduate and Research Centre, St. Joseph’s College, Bangalore, on February 24, 2014.

***Bhat, T N***

Completed the study ‘Third and Fourth Quarters Monitoring Appraisal of NRHM-PIP, Karnataka, 2012-13 (October-December 2012 and January-March 2013)’ for MOHFW, Government of India.

***Chengappa, P G***

Conducted *viva voce* of a student in partial fulfilment of Post-Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management on ‘A Case Study of Wine Industry Policy in India’, at IIM, Bangalore, March 15, 2014.

Attended Scientific Committee meeting, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, at Delhi, March 25, 2014.

***Deb Pal, Barun***

Participated as a Panel Expert, in the International Workshop on Solar Energy Experiments and Future Options, organised by Jadavpur University and the University of Sussex, UK, November 13-14, 2013, Kolkata.

Participated as a Panel Expert, in the Workshop on Policy Dialogue on Environment Governance, organised by TERI-Bangalore, October 6-7, 2013, at Bangalore.

***Gayithri, K***

Participated as a Panelist, in the Panel Discussion on ‘Dynamics of Rupee Fluctuation – Fiscal Angle on Rupee Volatility: Impact and Measures’, organised by Christ University, September 13, 2013, at Bangalore.

(with Dr Malini) Coordinator, Bringing Youth into Development (BYID) internship programme of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute.

## **George, Sobin**

Published an IIDS policy brief on 'Dalit Christians in India: Discrimination and Disparities in Human Development', April 2013.

Judge in the Young Sociologists Competition 2013-14, organised by Department of Sociology, Christ University, December 11, 2013, at Bangalore.

## **James, K S**

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Technical Training Programme for the Lead Agency Representatives, organised by Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, July 16-17, 2013, at Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore.

Attended 13<sup>th</sup> meeting to review the status and quality of HMIS and MCTS, organised by Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare, GoI, August 5, 2013, at Bangalore.

## **Kannan, Elumalai**

Contributed a Chapter on 'Agriculture and Allied Activities', for Economic Survey of Karnataka 2012-13.

Participated in the meeting of Board of Studies, Post-Graduate Department of Economics, St Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore, September 3, 2013.

## **Kumar, Parmod**

Visited Paris for drafting a special chapter titled, 'Feeding India: Prospects and Challenges in the Next Decade', in the OECD FAO Outlook 2014-2023 along with OECD-FAO Team.

Made presentations on three project proposals on Fertilizer and INM; Evaluation of NFSM; and Success Stories in Food Processing Industries.

## **Lakshmana, C M**

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Seminar on Research Methods and Techniques, organised by Government First Grade College (GFC), Tiptur, Tumkur District, August 29, 2013, at Tumkur.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Science for Research Scholars, organised by the Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSEIP), Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, August 6, 2013, at Mangalore.

Submitted two Monitoring Reports of NRHM/ PIP of Gulbarga and Yadgir Districts of Karnataka, to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi, November and December, 2013.

Submitted the PIP-NRHM Monitoring Report of Koppal District of Karnataka to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, February 5, 2014.

## **Lingaraju, M**

(with Dr Padma M Sarangapani, Dr K S Umamani and Dr Indrajit Bairagya) Conducted training for the Field Investigators for Project SSA: 1st Phase of SSA in Mandya, Coorg, Udupi and Raichur Districts, November 15-26, 2013 at ISEC, Bangalore.

## **Mutharayappa, R**

Attended Board of Studies Meeting as Member, Department of Studies in Anthropology, in the Apex Professional University, September 26, 2013.

## **Nadkarni, M V**

Foundation Day Lecture on 'Integrating Ethics into Economics' published in September 2013 by the Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research, at Dharwad.

Book review: 'Soul-mates – The Story of Mahatma Gandhi and Herman Kallenbach' by Shimon Lev (2012) published by Orient Black Swan at New Delhi. Published in *Sociological Bulletin*, 62 (1): January-April 2013.

Served on doctoral committees and panels for ISEC PhD scholars.

**Raj, Krishna**

Expert Alliance for Green Karnataka, Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Two lectures in the capacity-building programme in Social Science Research held at ISEC, Bangalore.

One lecture in the Certificate course on Research Methodology.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Invited as a speaker, in the National Workshop on Balanced Regional Development: Challenges and Way Forward, organised by Rajeev Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies, New Delhi, 2013.

**Raju, K V**

Attended Ninth India Innovation Summit 2013: India as a Start-Up Nation, at Bangalore, August 7-8, 2013.

Attended a meeting in connection with the 'Socio-Economic Vulnerability Profile Development at the District and Block (Taluk) Levels for Karnataka', sponsored by Global Green Growth Initiative (GGGI), at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, August 23, 2013.

Coordinated and participated in the meeting on 'Islamic Scriptures and Water' held at Centre for Islamic Studies, October 20, 2013.

Coordinated and participated in the meeting on 'Biblical Records and Water' held at Centre for Christian Studies and Society, Bangalore, November 16, 2013.

Participated as a Member in the 16<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting of Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (Department of Health & Family Welfare), Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, August 1, 2013.

Participated as a Panel Member to speak on 'Integrating Economic Goals with

Environmental and Social Goals' at the Regional Consultation on Designing Sustainable Development Goals, organised by TERI, July 10, 2013, at Bangalore.

Judge for Business India Proposal, in the Awards Function of 8<sup>th</sup> National Business Plan Competition, organized by I Create India, February 1, 2014, Jaipur.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Participated as a Commentator, in the International Seminar on Opening-up, Cooperation and Economic Growth, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 25-26, 2013, at SASS, Chengdu, China.

Submitted a Draft Report of Project entitled 'Manipur's Acculturation to Korean Culture', sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore.

**Sivanna, N**

Involved in as State (for Karnataka) Coordinator for preparing a project report on the project "Pros and Cons of Direct Election to Grama Panchayat President", conducted and coordinated by CMDR, Dharwad.

Assisting the Department of RDPR, Government Karnataka, for identifying best panchayats and best Grama Sabhas under PEAIS (Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme) Programme.

Serving as Member of the Expert Team for the project (sponsored by World Bank) on Gram Swaraj, coordinated by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka.

Co-coordinated a paper on Institutions and Development for Pre-PhD programme on Development Studies.

Supervising three PhD students – Ms Retika Sayal, Ms Lavanya Suresh and Ms Shankari Murali.

## **Syamala, T S**

Attended the Training of Trainers Workshop as part of UNFPA-ISEC-IEG-TISS Collaborative Project on Advocacy of the Elderly and gave a talk on Advancing health and well being into old age September 25-26, 2013, at TISS, Mumbai.

Attended the Training of Trainers Workshop as part of UNFPA-ISEC-IEG-TISS Collaborative Project on Advocacy of the Elderly and gave a talk on 'Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age' organised by International Longevity Centre, Pune, November 21-22, 2013, at Pune.

Attended the Annual Meeting of Population Research Centres at Trivandrum, on March 27, 2014.

Attended the Quarterly Project Planning Meeting on the project Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services.

## **Tantri, Malini L**

Consultant, GIZ, Lao, to assist Government of Lao PDR (National Committee on SEZ ) for the draft of Prime Minister's Decree on SEZs (March 2014).

## **Umamani, K S**

Two Weeks' Training Programme to the Field Investigators – BARC/Challakere Project.

Guided Ms P V Swati, Internship student from TISS, Mumbai, on the topic 'Migratory Process of

Nurses from Kerala: Changing Visions and Shifting Patterns'.

Pre-Test of Questionnaires at Nelamanagala - Mylenahalli village on May 16 and 17, 2013.

Organised two health camps for patients with chronic symptoms at Duggavara and Chikkaullarthy during October 2013 in the study area at Challakere, Chitradurga District, for 580 people.

Presented interim progress report for the project 'Demographic and Health study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga' on September 18, 2013, at RMP, Yelwala, Mysore.

Trained SSA Field staff from November 15-27, 2013.

'Demographic and Health study in and around the BARC Project Site at Challakere, Chitradurga', Draft Report submitted to funders.

Field visit to Lingasugur, Raichur district, for SSA Project field work supervision, January 19-22, 2014.

Panel Member for two PhD students.

Doctoral Committee Member for one student.

## **Yadav, Manohar**

PhD Course Coordinator: Cultural Contradictions and Development Dilemmas.

## 9. MEETINGS

### **Academic Programme Committee**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 26, 2013 and January 27, 2014.

### **Research Programme Committee**

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 28, September 27, December 13, 2013 and March 28, 2014.

### **Special Annual General Body**

The 10<sup>th</sup> Special Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 19, 2013.

### **Annual General Body**

The 41<sup>st</sup> Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 19, 2013.

### **Board of Governors**

The Board of Governors (2013-2015) of ISEC Society met on:

August 06, 2013,  
September 24, 2013,  
December 19, 2013 and  
March 20, 2014.

### **Finance Committee**

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on August 13 and November 19, 2013.

### **Gratuity Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on September 19, 2013.

### **Provident Fund Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on September 19, 2013 and February 18, 2014.

### **Investment Committee**

The Investment Committee of ISEC met on April 26, 2013.

### **Building Committee**

The Building Committee meeting of ISEC met on April 29, June 27, August 2 and December 31, 2013.



## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

### Appointments

1.	Dr Barun Deb Pal	Assistant Professor	01.04.2013
2.	Dr Padma Sarangapani	Associate Professor	04.04.2013
3.	Dr Indrajit Bairagya	Assistant Professor	14.05.2013
4.	Dr Ramappa K B	Associate Professor	13.06.2013
5.	Ms. Sharmila K S	Senior Assistant	01.08.2013
6.	Mr. Siddaraju M S	Library Clerk	01.08.2013
7.	Mr. Krishnappa S	Selection Grade Assistant	02.08.2013
8.	Mr. Shivakumar R M	Digital Library Assistant	12.08.2013
9.	Mr. Srinivasa K	Documentalist	14.08.2013
10.	Ms. Pavithra Bai M S	Senior Assistant	19.08.2013
11.	Ms. Sudha S	Senior Assistant	23.09.2013
12.	Mr. Vijay N Malave	Senior Assistant	23.09.2013
13.	Mr. Karthik T M Y	Senior Assistant	21.10.2013
14.	Ms. Sweatha M	Senior Assistant	24.10.2013
15.	Dr. Pradeep V Hegde	Assistant Librarian (Procurement)	06.11. 2013
16.	Dr. S Manasi	Associate Professor	10.03.2014
17.	Dr. R Mutharayappa	Professor	12.03.2014
18.	Dr. K C Chennamma	Assistant Professor	19.03.2014
19.	Ms. Qudsiya Contractor	Assistant Professor	28.03.2014

### Retirements

1.	Shri K S Narayana	Assistant Registrar	31.05.2013
2.	Shri K Venkatesh	Library Clerk	30.06.2013
3.	Shri R Muniyappa	Messenger	30.06.2013
4.	Prof R S Deshpande	Director	20.08.2013
5.	Prof G K Karanth	Professor	28.02.2014

### Resignations

1.	Dr. Dhananjay W Bansod	Assistant Professor	29.11.2013
2.	Ms. Pavithrabai M S	Senior Assistant	08.01.2014

### Obituaries

1.	Shri P Malakondaiah	Sweeper	15.01.2014
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## 11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants and students from all over the country. The library

is fully automated using the 'LIBSYS' software. The library database is accessible online through the institute's website. A notable treasure of the library is the collection of valuable books as a bequest from Sir M Visveswaraya and Dr V K R V Rao Collections. ISEC Library is considered to be one of the best reference libraries in social sciences in southern India.

### Library Services

Borrowing privileges are given to the faculty, visiting faculty, Board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff. There is also the facility of institutional membership. The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

#### Current Awareness Services

Library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal list, current journal contents and monthly index of articles every month and extends the services to its esteemed users.

#### Article Index Database

The Library maintains an article index database containing about 75000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better search results.

#### Press Clippings Index

This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community

is interested. The bibliographic citations selected from the newspapers are arranged under broad subject categories. For easy access to these citations, classified index has been provided.

#### Inter-Library Loan and Document Delivery Services

The Library offers inter-library loan services to the users, with the well-established libraries of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore University, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is member of DELNET, JCCC@UGC-INFONET.

#### Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. User's assistance, Search facilities and document delivery etc., are also provided for efficient service. During the year IMF e-library and data was added to the existing databases.

The following databases are 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. New material is available automatically, eliminating the need to monitor release schedules or review catalogs. The collection categories allow for easy content expansion without the need for complicated orders.
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. **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.

## Digitization Programme

The Library digitization programme has been going on and the number of documents digitized has crossed 8000. 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 progress. These digitized documents are hosted on DSpace server for universal access.

## Library Statistics

Number of journals – 293

Number of newspapers – 11

Number of books & reports – 1,31,955

## 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 Minister's Rozgar Yojana in the State of Karnataka
- An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments
- Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project
- Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka
- Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/UAS/ISEC Study)
- Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project)

- Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project
- Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?
- Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka
- Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka
- Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka
- Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka
- Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka

### **CEENR**

- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project

### **CESP**

- The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Pattern in India

### **CDD**

- Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes
- Evaluation of Manebelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka
- Assistant Line Women in the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporations Limited
- IMS Project – information related to Revenue and Expenditure of all the Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (1999-00 to 2002-03; 27 districts)

### **CSSCD**

- Evaluation of National Child Labour Project (2007)
- Kaniyan kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study



- District Information System for Education – Special DCF for 5% Post Enumerative Survey
- Evaluation of Devadasi Rehabilitation Study

## CHRD

- MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project
- Teachers College Survey: Students teacher's Profile
- Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, and Udupi Districts (School Report Cards Project)
- SSA/MHRD/Government of India Monitoring in Karnataka Projects [SSA & MDM] – Phase I, II, III and IV.
- Akshaya Patra Foundation – School Meal Programme
- Migration from the North Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi
- Management Development Programme (MDP Project)

## CPIGD

- Child Labour Survey in Haveri District in Karnataka

## **Data Available on Online/Computer System** (for internal access only):

- [www.indiastat.com](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**  
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**Annual Report 2013-14: At a Glance**

Annual Report 2013-14: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In J/EBs	seminars presented	Papers presented in S/C/W	Participation in S/C/W as C/D/R	S/W/C attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/ talks delivered/ media	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
<b>ADRTC</b>														
Parmod Kumar (PK)	4** (EK)	3** (AVM+ EK+MJB +KBR+KS)	2** (AVM)	1		3** (AVM+KS)		10	2					
M J Bhende (MJB)	1	3** (NS+MDB +PK+AVM +EK+MJB+KS)									2			
I Maruthi (IM)		2		1										
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	2** (PK)	3** (PK+AVM +MJB+ KBR+KS)	2			6		8* (KBR+AVM)	1	1		2	1	
Ranappa K B (RKB)		2** (PK+ AVM+EK +MJB+KS)				2		1* (EK)						
Komol Singha (KS)	1	3** (PK+AVM +EK+MJB+ KBR+MRe)		1	2	9* (PK)						1		
A V Manjunath (AVM)		1* (PK+AVM +EK+MJB +KBR+KS)	3** (PK)			2* (PK)		1* (EK)		3		3		
	6	10	5	3	2	20	0	18	3	4	2	6	1	0
<b>CDD</b>														
D Rajasekhar (DR)		3* (MDB)	1* (MDB)	1	1	3	2	7				2		1
M Devendra Babu (MDB)		5*** (MJB+ MDB+DR+ KG+MR+BDP)	1* (DR)			2		2	1		1	3		1
	0	5	1	1	1	5	2	9	1	0	1	5	0	2
<b>CEENR</b>														
K V Raju (KVR)		4*** (SN+MS)	1* (KG)	1* (SN)				5**** (MS+SN)	7		1	7		
S A Pasha (SAP)	2													
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	1* (MS)	4** (KVR+MS)	2* (MS)	1* (KVR)	1			8** (KVR)						
M Balasubramanian (MB)			1			2		5	2					
	3	7	2	1	1	2	0	14	9	0	1	7	0	0
<b>CESP</b>														
M R Narayana (MRN)		1				6		3	1	1	1		3	
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)		2** (KG+ MDB+ BDP+BPV)		1	5	2	5	10	2	2	4	6	7	1



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S Madheswaran (SM)														
K Gayathri (KG)		1* (MR+ MDB+BDP)	1* (KVR)			1		3	2		1	2		
Veerasakharappa (VS)	1	1* (BPV)												
Krishna Raj (KR)	1	1			1	3	1	1				6	1	2
B P Vani (BPV)		3*** (BDP +VS+MR)	1											
Malini L Tantri (MLT)		1			1	3		4	1					1
Barun Deb Pal (BDP)		1* (BPV)					2					5	2	
	2	6	2	1	7	15	8	21	6	3	6	19	13	4
<b>CHRD</b>														
M D Usha Devi	2													
Padma Sarangapani (PS)		2* (KSU +ML+IB)	2* (ML)											
K S Umamani (KSU)		2* (PS +ML+IB)			2** (MS)			3	5					
M Lingaraju (ML)		1* (PS +KSU+IB)	4* (PS)					1	1	1				
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)		2* (PS +KSU+ML)				1		2	1	1			1	
	2	4	5	0	1	1	0	6	7	2	0	0	1	0
<b>CPIGD</b>														
S N Sangita (SNS)	1* (VAK)					4	1* (VAK)	3		1	1	15		1
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)			1									1		
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1* (SNS)	1		2		4	3* (SNS)					2		
	1	1	1	2	0	8	3	3	0	1	1	18	0	1
<b>CSSCD</b>														
G K Karanth (GKK)														
Manohar Yadav (MY)		1						6				7	1	
Anand Inbanathan (AI)		1						1						
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)		1* (KS)				2		2						
Sobin George (SG)	1	1	1		1		1	2		1		1	1	
	1	4	1	0	1	2	1	11	0	1	0	8	2	0
<b>PRC</b>														



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K S James (KSI)		5** (TSS +LS+TNB)	1	2* (TSS)		5* (TSS)	3	8	1	4	1	5	4	
T S Syamala (TSS)	1*(LS+BPV)	2** (KSI +LS+TNB)		1* (KSI)		1* (KSI)		2		1				
C M Lakshmana (CML)		1	1		1	5		2		6		1		
T N Bhat (TNB)		2* (KSI +TSS+LS)				1				7				
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	1* (TSS+ BPV)	2** (KSI +TSS+TNB)												
	1	7	2	2	1	11	3	12	1	18	1	6	4	0
<b>CRUA</b>														
Manasi S (MS)	1* (SN)	3*** (SN+KVR)	1* (SN)		3*** (KSU+NS+ PGC)			4*** (KVR)						
Qudsiya Contractor (QC)														
	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CWGS</b>														
R Mutharayappa (RM)	1	1			1	2		2	1			2		
K C Channamma (KCC)														
	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
<b>R K Hegde Chair</b>														
Siddharth Swaminathan (SS)	1* (NS)							3						
N Sivanna (NS)	1* (SS)	1			3* (MS+PGC)	3		2			1	9	1	
	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	1	9	1	0
P G Chengappa		2			4* (MS+NS)			1	1	1	2	4		
<b>Total ISEC</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>

Note: 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher's Course respectively

2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies

3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively

4) K and P Address stands of Keynote and Presidential Address

5) Number of Stars (\*, \*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\*\*\*) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members

6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director

7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department

8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties.

9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC 10) The total ISEC number for S/W/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and other than centres at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)



## Snapshots of the year that was...



*Six books authored by the ISEC faculty members were released by the Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, Professor G Thimmaiah (centre), on ISEC Founders' Day on January 20, 2014. One of the books was authored by the ISEC Director, Professor B K Pattnaik (left). Professor Sangita Satyanarayana (right), Head of CPIGD, ISEC, is also seen.*

*ISEC and the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, have entered into an institutional collaboration for research and student exchange programmes. An MoU for the collaboration was signed at ISEC by Professor Sibrandes Poppema (left), President of the University of Groningen, and Professor B K Pattnaik (right), Director of ISEC, on November 29, 2013.*



*Former Lokayukta of Karnataka Justice N Santosh Hegde delivering the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, 'What's Left of Indian Democracy?' at ISEC on December 4, 2013.*

# Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lectures

*The Fifth Raj Bhavan VKRV Rao Lecture on 'Two Ideas of India' was delivered on May 29, 2014 at the Raj Bhavan by Professor Pratap Bhanu Mehta (right), President and Chief Executive, Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi. (Below) Professor Mehta is seen with (from left) ISEC Chairman of Board of Governors, Professor G Thimmaiah, the then Karnataka Governor, Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, and ISEC Director, Professor B K Pattnaik.*



*This year's Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'The Importance of being 'Rurban': Tracking Modernity in a Traditional Society' was delivered by Professor Dipankar Gupta (left), Distinguished Professor of Sociology, Shiv Nadar University, on May 22, 2014, at ISEC. The Lecture is held annually to commemorate the Founders' Day of ISEC (which falls on January 20). (Below) Professor Gupta was felicitated by ISEC Director Professor B K Pattnaik and the then Governor of Karnataka, Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj, who presided.*















***FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS  
2013-2014***





**M/s. P. Chandrasekar**

Chartered Accountants

S-512, 514 Manipal Centre, #47, Dikenson Road, Bangalore - 560 042.

Ph : 080-25585443

Telefax : 080-25597494

e-mail : partner@pchandrasekar.com

**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 2014, 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 2014; 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: 12.08.2014



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Consolidated Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Previous year 2012-13 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Previous year 2012-13 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
13,93,90,466	Establishment Expenses	4	15,62,20,877	18,90,21,628	Grant receipts	1	22,66,75,838
5,95,98,749	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	5,84,77,344	4,05,99,054	Interest income	2	4,22,09,946
2,16,84,627	Unspent grant		4,03,10,921	1,46,39,258	Other receipts	3	1,23,32,335
2,35,86,098	Excess of Income over expenditure		2,62,08,977				
24,42,59,940	Total		28,12,18,119	24,42,59,940	Total		28,12,18,119

### Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2014

Previous year 2012-13 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.	Previous year 2012-13 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
45,76,68,708	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	48,74,28,307	38,68,42,927	Investments	6	46,98,61,710
10,72,57,887	Current Liabilities	9	10,93,38,919	17,80,83,668	Current Assets	7	12,69,05,516
2,43,75,426	Capital work-in-progress	10	44,63,204	2,43,75,426	Capital work-in-progress	10	44,63,204
9,34,98,735	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	12,17,12,245	9,34,98,735	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	12,17,12,245
68,28,00,756	Total		72,29,42,675	68,28,00,756	Total		72,29,42,675

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore

Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2013 - 14

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
2,40,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,04,00,000
7,57,434	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		9,95,000
6,29,09,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		6,94,41,000
8,76,66,434				9,08,36,000
1,80,00,000	d	ADRT Grants( Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,50,00,000
66,45,705	e	PRC Grants ( Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI )		1,30,47,983
6,02,49,959	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		7,96,56,829
17,25,62,098		Gross grant		20,85,40,812
2,66,42,672		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		3,03,58,424
19,92,04,770				23,88,99,236
85,97,307		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	84,74,394	
15,85,835		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	37,49,004	1,22,23,398
18,90,21,628		Net Grant		22,66,75,838

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
3,39,99,802	a	Interest on F.D's	3,12,21,202	
32,59,466		Add: Accrued interest on FD	80,82,079	3,93,03,281
33,39,786	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		29,06,665
4,05,99,054		Total		4,22,09,946

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
1,14,82,691	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	1,23,65,735	
82,30,426		Overhead charges spent from various projects	97,61,069	26,04,666
32,52,265				
4,89,290	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		74,22,884
1,08,97,703	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		23,04,785
1,46,39,258		Total		1,23,32,335

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
12,47,64,968	a	Salary ( incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		13,38,54,772
46,99,244	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		38,72,907
9,60,629	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		36,03,855
89,65,625	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		1,48,89,343
13,93,90,466		Total		15,62,20,877

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2013 - 14

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
30,23,293	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	32,94,210
1,33,65,998	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	58,62,167
6,00,899	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	5,86,531
35,12,334	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	51,44,413
2,00,59,470	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	1,63,59,829
3,48,172	f	Vehicle maintenance	5,05,570
6,69,840	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	6,95,077
50,89,793	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	52,90,042
25,77,739	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	54,60,933
31,20,197	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	34,53,102
2,83,500	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	6,92,998
17,92,307	l	Admn / Project exp / Royalty pymts / Meeting exp / VKRV Rao Prize	0
6,77,539	m	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	61,91,783
9,66,142	n	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	16,42,106
35,11,526	o	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	32,98,583
5,95,98,749		Total	5,84,77,344

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Investments as on 31.03.2014 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2013			Balance as on 31.03.2014		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	3,02,00,000	<b>3,02,00,000</b>	-	3,32,00,000	33,200,000
2	ISEC Development Fund	-	5,93,15,000	<b>5,93,15,000</b>	-	6,81,13,000	68,113,000
					-	56,03,710	5,603,710
3	Corpus fund	1,00,00,000	2,72,18,000	<b>3,72,18,000</b>	1,00,00,000	3,22,48,000	42,248,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	3,63,39,000	<b>3,63,39,000</b>	-	4,03,39,000	40,339,000
5	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund	-	2,00,00,000	<b>2,00,00,000</b>	-	2,00,00,000	20,000,000
6	ISEC Plan ( Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	<b>1,50,00,000</b>	-	1,50,00,000	15,000,000
7	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	66,70,000	<b>66,70,000</b>	-	1,04,20,000	10,420,000
8	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	-	-	-	1,00,00,000	10,000,000
9	Endowment fund ( Founder Member A/c)	-	60,23,000	<b>60,23,000</b>	-	68,48,000	6,848,000
12	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	-	40,000	<b>40,000</b>	-	-	-
13	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	3,29,927	<b>3,29,927</b>	-	9,77,000	9,77,000
14	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	-	9,80,000	<b>9,80,000</b>	-	-	-
15	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,00,000	<b>1,00,000</b>	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
16	GVK Rao Travel Grant	-	2,50,000	<b>2,50,000</b>	-	2,00,000	200,000
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	1,00,000	<b>1,00,000</b>	-	1,00,000	100,000
18	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	10,00,000	<b>10,00,000</b>	-	12,00,000	1,200,000
19	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	1,50,000	<b>1,50,000</b>	-	1,50,000	150,000
20	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000	<b>4,25,000</b>	-	4,25,000	425,000
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>20,41,39,927</b>	<b>21,41,39,927</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>24,49,38,710</b>	<b>25,49,38,710</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,04,00,000	93,78,000	<b>3,97,78,000</b>	1,00,45,000	3,10,78,000	<b>4,11,23,000</b>
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	3,22,00,000	<b>3,22,00,000</b>	-	4,02,00,000	<b>4,02,00,000</b>
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	4,00,25,000	<b>4,00,25,000</b>	-	4,32,00,000	<b>4,32,00,000</b>
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	2,83,00,000	<b>2,83,00,000</b>	-	2,95,00,000	<b>2,95,00,000</b>
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	3,24,00,000	<b>3,24,00,000</b>	-	3,54,00,000	<b>3,54,00,000</b>
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>3,04,00,000</b>	<b>14,23,03,000</b>	<b>17,27,03,000</b>	<b>1,00,45,000</b>	<b>17,93,78,000</b>	<b>18,94,23,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Projects:</b>						
1	Oxford LSE	-	-	-	-	90,00,000	<b>90,00,000</b>
2	Butterfly farming	-	-	-	-	15,00,000	<b>15,00,000</b>
3	Changing food patterns - Opportunities for Diversification	-	-	-	-	25,00,000	<b>25,00,000</b>
4	ADRTC - Impact assesment study of RKVY	-	-	-	-	1,25,00,000	<b>1,25,00,000</b>
	<b>Total ( C )</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,55,00,000</b>	<b>2,55,00,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B+C )</b>	<b>4,04,00,000</b>	<b>34,64,42,927</b>	<b>38,68,42,927</b>	<b>2,00,45,000</b>	<b>44,98,16,710</b>	<b>46,98,61,710</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2013 - 14

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
28,416	a	Cash on Hand		26,464
12,16,89,830	b	Cash at Bank		8,61,24,743
38,30,264	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS/ Prepaid expenses		17,06,101
4,76,37,616	d	Advance to other units		2,87,20,455
43,88,664	e	Sundry Receivables (incl interest )		97,64,742
5,08,878	f	Prepaid expenses		5,63,011
17,80,83,668		Total		12,69,05,516

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
2,16,85,147	a	Unspent grant		4,03,10,921
6,27,00,226	b	Advance from other units / project / others		3,83,49,884
2,22,70,122	c	Sundry liabilities		3,00,78,167
6,02,392	d	Overhead charges payable		5,99,947
10,72,57,887		Total		10,93,38,919

Schedule - 10

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Capital work-in-progress		Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
-		Optical cable		9,56,184
-		Installation of Mesh		6,70,320
-		Arch Gate		3,17,500
-		Facility Centre		25,19,200
49,80,426		Faculty Building		-
1,50,11,500		Ladies Hostel - Building		-
3,25,500		Ladies Hostel - Lift expenses		-
32,88,000		Flooring of corridor,rooms,front office		-
2,35,000		Front Office - Porch		-
5,35,000		Rain Water Harvesting		-
2,43,75,426		Total		44,63,204

Schedule-11

Previous year 2012 - 13 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2013 - 14 Rs.
9,52,19,140	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	9,34,98,735	
42,93,328	b	Add: Additions during the year	3,49,87,154	12,84,85,889
9,95,12,468				
16,199	c	Less: Deletions during the year	0	
59,97,534	d	Depreciation	67,73,644	67,73,644
9,34,98,735		F.A as in balance sheet		12,17,12,245

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Capital fund as on 31.03.2014 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Closing balance	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance
		as on 31.03.2013	Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	as on 31.03.2014
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	3,90,43,100	-	1,67,73,644	1,21,93,557	-	3,44,63,013
2	Centre for urban planning and development	5,38,19,542	5,20,795	-	34,99,620	-	5,78,39,957
3	Virtual Centre Fund	2,05,77,246	-	-	2,38,477	-	2,08,15,723
4	Direct Receipts	13,539	546	-	-	-	14,085
5	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
6	Corpus fund	4,16,96,890	-	-	28,83,455	-	4,45,80,345
7	Centre for Women and Gender studies	-	1,00,00,000	-	2,99,474	-	1,02,99,474
8	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	66,47,685	21,000	-	6,46,960	-	73,15,645
9	ISEC Endowments Fund	3,38,008	7,88,842	15,802	-	-	11,11,048
10	Prof.M N Srinivasa Endowment fund	1,11,002	-	90,000	762	-	21,764
11	Dr L S Venkataramana memorial fund	1,81,996	-	125,000	1,003	-	57,999
12	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	97,194	-	75,000	317	3,007	19,504
13	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	11,44,531	24,537	-	104,884	-	12,73,952
14	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,28,388	-	-	10,988	-	1,39,376
15	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	1,03,36,174	6,773,644	-	10,90,115	-	1,81,99,933
16	Prof. P R Brahmananda Research Grant	5,39,125	-	5,00,000	2,293	-	41,418
17	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,32,126	-	1,000.00	9,522	-	1,40,648
18	ISEC Development Fund	5,88,76,129	1,13,71,399	-	37,84,745	-	7,40,32,273
19	GVK Rao Travel Grant	2,78,234	-	-	30,565	-	3,08,799
20	Social Science Talent Search	6,95,176	4,00,000	-	-	84,544	10,10,632
21	ISEC UGC 6th Pay Salary Arrears Scale	1,57,09,263	30,580	1,57,39,843	-	-	0
22	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,88,032	3,68,101	4,41,548	-	-	4,14,585
23	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	8,000	2,000	-	-	-	10,000
24	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	1,61,53,305	13,24,255	4,85,966	-	-	1,69,91,594
25	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	1,74,482	70,000	-	15,025	-	2,59,507
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>26,71,90,167</b>	<b>3,16,95,699</b>	<b>3,42,47,803</b>	<b>2,48,11,762</b>	<b>87,551</b>	<b>28,93,62,274</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,11,23,255	7,85,182	-	6,69,478	-	4,25,77,915
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,09,92,731	13,79,508	-	-	-	4,23,72,239
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	4,43,14,662	868,288	-	-	-	4,51,82,950
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	2,96,35,791	-	-	11,39,716	-	3,07,75,507
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	3,44,12,102	-	-	27,45,320	-	3,71,57,422
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>19,04,78,541</b>	<b>30,32,978</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,54,514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,80,66,033</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
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Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2014 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)

Sl. no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on	Additions	Deletions	Total	Depreciation	Value as on
			01/04/2013	during the year	during the year	Assets	for the year	31/03/2014
1	Buildings	1.63%	6,96,67,643	2,90,47,981	-	9,87,15,624	15,52,986	9,71,62,638
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	23,07,643	5,45,413	-	28,53,056	5,89,471	22,63,585
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	51,34,931	11,88,512	-	63,23,443	5,73,338	57,50,105
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	54,80,590	21,13,006	-	75,93,596	31,20,048	44,73,548
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,01,90,975	10,17,582	-	1,12,08,557	7,56,362	1,04,52,195
6	Other Assets (Utensils )	4.75%	2,15,359	92,327	-	3,07,686	11,260	2,96,426
7	Vehicles	9.50%	5,01,594	982,333	-	14,83,927	1,70,179	13,13,748
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9,34,98,735</b>	<b>3,49,87,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,84,85,889</b>	<b>67,73,644</b>	<b>12,17,12,245</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
**Dr. V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi P. O., Bangalore – 560 072.**

Phone: 23215468,23215519,23215592  
E-mail: registrar@isec.ac.in

Fax::080-23217008  
website: [www.isec.ac.in](http://www.isec.ac.in)

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AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Accounting Policies:**

**1.0 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 if the financial statements.

**2.0 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.

**3.0 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.

**4.0 Government Grants**

- a. Grants received from GOK/ICSSR/ADRTC/PRC and other funding agency grants are accounted for on cash basis.

## **5.0 Inventory**

Expenditure on the purchase of Publication, Stationery and other stores is accounted for as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase.

## **6.0 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. Committed expenditures towards 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.

## **7.0 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.

## **8.0 Employee Benefits**

- a. Short term employee benefits are charged off at the undiscounted amount in the year in which related service is rendered.
- b. Post employment and other long term employee benefits including gratuity are charged off in the year in which the employee has rendered the service. The amount charged off



is recognized at the present value of the amount payable as determined on actuarial basis by LIC and paid from Gratuity fund account.

- c. Separate fund is maintained towards Gratuity and Provident Fund and the liability calculated by LIC are paid from the Gratuity Fund Account.
- d. Leave encashment is accounted based on liability determined by the Institute. Provision is made only towards Employees who are expected to retire in the immediate succeeding financial year.
- e. LIC pension annuity scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2006 to the employees of the Institute. The Employer's Contribution to this scheme was 5% of basic pay of all employees except in respect of class IV employees this is made 10% from Overhead and Royalty a/c as decided by the Board. From 1.4.2009 the employer's contribution to the scheme is enhanced to 10% in case of employees except Class IV employees where this is made at 15%.

#### 9.0 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 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

#### 10.0 Overhead Charges


Overhead Charges as shall be debited to project account on receipt of grants as determined by the Institute.

#### 11.0 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.



R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer



Gr. Capt. (Retd.) B K. Das  
Registrar



Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants



S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No - 25349  
Firm Regn No 000580S



## INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Schedule No 12:

Notes to Accounts:

1. Income tax:

The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (III ab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year.

2. 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission (UGC)

During the current year, the entire known liability has been fully discharged and the balance amount has been transferred to Overhead and Royalty account, future claims (if any) would be paid from such account.


3. Fixed Assets

- During the year physical verification of assets are carried out by the management and any discrepancies has been accounted .
- 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.

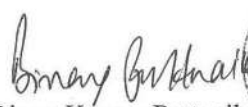
4. Funds received in Foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the day of receipt.

5. Unspent interest earned from endowment chair funds has been ploughed back and invested in accordance the respective ground rules.

6. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reconciled wherever necessary along with suitable disclosures in the statements.

  
R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

  
Gr. Capt. (Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants  
  
Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director  
  
S. Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No - 25349  
Firm Regn No 000580S

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC NON-PLAN Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2014

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
	<u>Establishment :</u>				<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
6,61,90,857	Salary	6,46,82,639		2,64,09,000	Received from ICSSR	2,94,41,000	
26,27,185	Encashment of earned leave	62,06,781		3,65,00,000	Received from GOK	4,00,00,000	
2,90,669	Medical reimbursement	3,30,695		6,29,09,000		6,94,41,000	
1,60,817	Home travel concession & LTC	1,80,392	7,14,00,507	13,45,036	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1,06,971	6,93,34,029
6,92,69,528				6,15,63,964			
4,14,238	Postage, telephone and telegrams		5,09,556	5,24,418	ICSSR-Directors Meeting 2011-12		0
9,75,252	Travelling & daily allowance		11,48,190	4,86,397	Interest on SB a/c		4,85,189
6,05,403	Repairs and maintenance ( incl Estate)		51,04,492	1,06,68,907	Other receipts		94,47,570
80,727	Planning commission second meeting expenses			98,016	Grant received Planning commission		0
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			1,06,971	Overspent grant		15,07,973
2,76,406	Audit fees	4,28,598					
0	Legal fee	10,000					
2,93,360	Mess charges	4,35,499					
0	Bank charges	1,747					
41,500	Institutional membership fee	0					
2,42,000	Registration fee	2,64,400					
3,774	Insurance to library assets	26,686					
3,44,200	Honorarium	4,56,324					
0	Subscription to datanet	61,798					
9,02,285	Miscellaneous	9,26,964	26,12,016				
7,34,48,673	Total (A)		8,07,74,761	7,34,48,673	Total (A)		8,07,74,761
<b>Journal of Social and Economic Development</b>							
70,059	Salary	1,08,488			<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
66,545	Printing expenses	80,554		1,35,000	Received from ICSSR	1,95,000	
12,840	Miscellaneous expenses	6,960			Less: Overspent grant of previous year	14,444	1,80,556
				14,444	Overspent Grant		15,446
1,49,444	Total (B)		1,96,002	1,49,444	Total (B)		1,96,002
7,35,98,117	Total (A+B)		8,09,70,763	7,35,98,117	Total (A+B)		8,09,70,763
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014</b>							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
	<u>Sundry liabilities:</u>						
4,58,329	Deposits	4,33,829		28,416	Cash on hand	26,464	
1,91,93,696	Due to Others	93,42,467		2,61,28,481	Cash at bank	1,61,00,996	1,61,27,460
1,24,18,124	Sundry payables	96,72,698	1,94,48,994	2,61,56,897			
3,20,70,149				10,65,862	Advance and deposits	4,98,291	
				47,25,975	Due from other units	12,99,824	17,98,115
				57,91,837			
				1,06,971	Overspent grant		15,07,973
				14,444	Overspent grant - JSED		15,446
	<u>Fixed assets as per contra:</u>				Fixed assets as per contra:		
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	
0	Add: Additions during the year	-	10,43,59,759	0	Add: Additions during the year	0	10,43,59,759
10,43,59,759				10,43,59,759			
13,64,29,908	Total		12,38,08,753	13,64,29,908	Total		12,38,08,753

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedules to Income and expenditure account ISEC - Non-Plan

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Computer charges	3,75,550
	2 Misc. Receipts	2,31,714
	3 Project Receipts	79,35,263
	4 Rent charges	7,12,777
	5 Sale of Vehicle	1,03,000
	6 Sale of working papers	7,272
	7 Subscription to journal	40,870
	8 Transport charges	3,042
	9 Xerox Charges	38,082
	Total	94,47,570
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary	5,92,18,844
	2 P.F.Contribution	32,35,441
	3 Gratuity Contribution	22,28,354
	Total	6,46,82,639
III	<u>Postage, telephone &amp; telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage	1,79,285
	2 Telephone	3,30,271
	Total	5,09,556
IV	<u>Travelling &amp; daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	1,05,074
	2 TA DA Field work and others	8,93,237
	3 Conveyance charges	1,49,879
	Total	11,48,190
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate(Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Repairs and Maintenance	17,20,246
	2 Estate Maintenance	33,84,246
	Total	51,04,492
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
	(a) <u>Audit fees(Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Audit fees for representation	2,809
	2 Audit fees to Stautory Auditors	2,52,810
	3 Audit fees to internal Auditors	1,72,979
	Total	4,28,598
	(b) <u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	4,42,883
	2 Ph.D Programme expenses	2,73,771
	3 Miscellaneous	2,10,310
	Total	9,26,964

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

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R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

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S Rajagopalan  
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MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedules to balance sheet ISEC - Non-plan

Liabilities side:		Amount (Rs.)
<b>VIII</b>	<b><u>Deposits:</u></b>	
	Security deposit	230
	E.M.D A/c	10,000
	Hostel deposit	62,100
	Library deposit	3,53,200
	Mess deposit	8,299
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,33,829</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b><u>Due to others:</u></b>	
	Audit fees	3,32,193
	ISEC Alumni Fund	2,17,000
	Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture	2,50,246
	Information technology and Infrastructure for the new block	6,29,100
	Due to ISEC Plan	79,13,928
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93,42,467</b>
<b>X</b>	<b><u>Sundry payable:</u></b>	
	<b>i) <u>Establishment:</u></b>	
	Salary payable	50,39,942
	P.F Contribution	2,72,406
	Gratuity Contribution	1,89,145
	Provision of EL encashment	40,98,008
	GIS	22,574
	Director's deduction	34,089
	A.O deduction	8,060
	LIC	5,674
	Profession tax	2,800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96,72,698</b>
Asset side:		Amount(Rs.)
<b>XI</b>	<b><u>Cash in hand:</u></b>	
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section	5,000
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section	1,994
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office	10,000
	4 Petty cash - CEENR Unit	1,470
	5 Petty cash - Registrar Office	5,000
	6 Petty cash - Director Office	3,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,464</b>

Contd.....





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Liabilities side:		Amount (Rs.)
<b>XII</b>	<b><u>Advance and deposits (assets):</u></b>	
1	Festival advance	44,350
2	Advance	1,00,655
3	KEB deposit	3,48,336
4	Gas deposit	4,950
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,98,291</b>
<b>XIII</b>	<b><u>Due from other units/projects ( Asset):</u></b>	
1	<b><u>Due from Other Units</u></b>	
	ICSSR Review Committee Meeting	8,970
	Dr.L.S Venkataramanan Memorial Fund	3,473
	Dr.VKRV Rao Prize (ICSSR)	50,000
	CEENR unit	2,650
	CPUD	11,60,000
	NCI course A/c	350
	RDPR a/c	530
	IAS / IPS Training Programme	300
	Dr.VKRV Rao Prize in Economics	10,000
		12,36,273
2	<b><u>Sundry receivable:</u></b>	
	LIC Pension Subscription	25,600
	LIC Pension Contribution	17,649
	SBM Loan	4,500
	T-shirts	15,802
		63,551
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,99,824</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC PLAN Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2014

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
37,76,209	Salary (Incl PF & Gratuity cont., etc.)	0			
1,36,23,225	Capital expenditure	90,30,411	40,00,000	Grant in aid : Received from ICSSR	40,00,000
4,71,950	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	27,83,188	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	1,64,00,000
28,220	Working paper expenditure	16,864	2,40,00,000		2,04,00,000
8,04,549	Library books	9,22,740	14,22,059	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	53,296
15,31,294	Library subscription	35,11,044	2,54,22,059		2,04,53,296
8,803	Library Book binding	35,413			
4,79,326	Seminar/project expenses	8,38,666			
5,55,726	Printing and Stationery, etc	9,50,739			
38,02,289	Campus maintenance	15,68,254			
2,87,172	Vehicle maintenance	4,21,839			
53,296	Unspent grant	3,74,138			
2,54,22,059	Total (A)	2,04,53,296	2,54,22,059	Total (A)	2,04,53,296
Traing programme SC / ST Category					
0	Training programme expenditure	4,72,702		Grant in aid : Received from ICSSR	8,00,000
0	Unspent grant	3,27,298	0		8,00,000
0	Total (B)	8,00,000	0	Total (B)	8,00,000
2,54,22,059	Total (A+B)	2,12,53,296	2,54,22,059	Total (A+B)	2,12,53,296
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
53,296	Unspent grant	7,01,436		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
0	Due to Overhead & Royalty a/c	1,55,876	20,00,000	KTDFCL	20,00,000
0	Expenses payable	3,610	25,00,000	KTDFCL	25,00,000
	<u>Amount payable to Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd. towards:</u>		15,00,000	SBI	0
64,33,500	Girls Hostel	15,000	50,00,000	SSNL	0
12,57,574	Construction of Faculty Building	3,34,978	15,00,000	Syndicate Bank	0
2,35,000	Porch construction	1,62,019	25,00,000	IDBI	0
8,12,000	Rain water harvesting	57,000	0	SBM	1,05,00,000
31,62,000	Flooring, Front Office Lounge & Facility Centre	24,80,800	89,198	Prepaid Expenses	2,12,738
0	Arch gate Constrution	9,82,500	1,21,336	TDS receivable (Lib Dig)	1,65,963
1,19,00,074		40,32,297	1,54,96,141	Due from ISEC Non-plan	79,13,928
26,00,000	Provision for ongoing civil works /payable others	14,07,816			
1,61,53,305	<u>Library Digitization Fund :</u>				
	Opening balance	1,61,53,305			
	Add: Interest received on FD	13,24,255			
		1,74,77,560			
	Less: Expenditure during the year	4,85,966			
2,43,75,426	Capital work in progress as per contra	44,63,204	2,43,75,426	Capital work in progress as per contra	44,63,204
68,24,857	<u>Fixed assets as per contra:</u>		68,24,857	<u>Fixed assets as per contra:</u>	
0	As in last balance sheet	68,24,857	0	As in last balance sheet	68,24,857
	Add: Additions during the year	3,26,38,015		Add: Additions during the year	3,26,38,015
6,19,06,958	Total	6,72,18,705	6,19,06,958	Total	6,72,18,705

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC - Plan Schedules to Income and expenditure account

		Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<b>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</b>		
	- Amount earmarked for ongoing civil works		21,40,971
	Office equipment		13,68,832
	ISEC Construction & Renovation		44,34,666
	Rain water harvesting		1,03,609
	Vehicle		9,82,333
	Total		90,30,411
II	<b>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</b>		
	1 Printing and stationery		9,00,349
	2 Copy-editing charges		50,390
	Total		9,50,739
III	<b>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</b>		
	1 Electricity charges		15,11,637
	2 Water charges		56,617
	Total		15,68,254
IV	<b>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</b>		
	1 Fuel and repair charges		4,15,517
	2 Vehicle insurance		6,322
	Total		4,21,839
<b>Schedules to Balance Sheet</b>			
I	<b>Expenses Payable</b>		Amount (Rs.)
	1 Printing and stationery		3,228
	2 Fuel & repair - Vehicle		382
	Total		3,610
II	<b>Library Digitization - Expenditure</b>		
	1 Salary		1,63,025
	2 Equipment		1,03,123
	3 Repairs & maintenance		1,97,087
	4 TA & DA		22,731
	Total		4,85,966
III	<b>Expenses Payable</b>		
	1 Prepaid expenses		2,08,834
	2 Prepaid expenses - Library		3,904
	Total		2,12,738
IV	<b>Capital work in progress</b>		
	1 Optical cable		9,56,184
	2 Installation of Mesh		6,70,320
	3 Arch Gate		3,17,500
	4 Facility centre		25,19,200
	Total		44,63,204
V	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>		
	1 Girls Hostel		2,14,30,000
	2 Faculty Buildings		60,20,000
	3 Porch Construction		3,07,981
	4 Rain Water Harvesting		12,90,000
	5 Office equipment		25,04,578
	6 Vehicle		9,82,333
	7 Equipment - Library		1,03,123
	Total		3,26,38,015

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) Centre Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary			Grant in aid :		
(Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC)		12782328	Received during the year	25000000	
			Less: Overspent of previous year	5934744	19065256
			Interest on SB a/c		92145
Printing and stationery		423490			
Books & periodicals		700763			
TA & DA		605417			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		32759			
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent		773750			
Repairs & Maintenance		356441			
Project expenses		1058363			
Seminars & Conference etc.,		618000			
Contingency		1397576			
Unspent Grant		408514			
Total		19157401	Total		19157401

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at bank		1639880
Salary (Includes Employees contribution towards Statutory deductions)	863916				
PF Contribution	51973				
Gratuity Contribution	36090				
Other payables	279387	1231366			
Unspent Grant		408514			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	3648598		As in last balance sheet	3648598	
Add : Additions during the year	75520	3724118	Add : Additions during the year	75520	3724118
Total		5363998	Total		5363998

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Population Research Centre (PRC) Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		12577703	Grant-in-aid:		
(including PF and gratuity contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)			Received from Government of India		
TA & DA		397000	Recurring Grant	12464000	
Books & Journals		35718	Non-recurring Grant	583983	
Data processing, Stationery printing, Contingency, POL, & maintenance of vehicles		135800		13047983	
Fellowship & Contingency		220667	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1731660	
Equipment		336983		11316323	
			Add: Amount received from ISEC		
			Expenditure disallowed for 2011-12	291984	11608307
			Interest on SB a/c		44586
			Overspent grant		2050978
Total		13703871	Total		13703871

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Due to Overhead & Royalty a/c		1100000	Cash at Bank		177791
Sundry expenses payable:			Prepaid expenses		459
Salary	1109740		Festival advance		4000
Fellowship	22000		Overspent grant		2050978
Expenses	1488	1133228			
Fixed Assets as per contra:			Fixed Assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	2557352		As in last balance sheet	2557352	
Add: Additions during the year	371401	2928753	Add: Additions during the year	371401	2928753
		5161981			5161981

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Reserve Bank of India Endowment Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2481426	Interest received:		
			Interest on SB a/c	44579	
Premium on 8.19% Govt Stock 2020		4777	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3881330	3925909
Contingency			Discount on GOI Bonds		33000
TA& DA	15911				
Contingency	2135	18046			
Amount transfred to fund (20%)		785182			
Excess of income over expenditure transfred to Fund a/c		669478			
Total		3958909	Total		3958909

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corup Fund :			Cash at bank		408611
Opening balance	41123255		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Plouged Back	785182		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
Excess of I / E transfred	669478	42577915	10.71% GOI Stock 2016	4700000	
Salary payable		178779	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 Canara Bank, Chandral-ayout	600000	
			FD with Dena Bank	1200000	
			FD with SBI Bank	3000000	
			FD with SBM bank	145000	
			FD with Syndicate Bank	600000	
			FD with Vijaya Bank	4500000	
			TNPFIDCL	78000	41123000
			Interest receivable on FD		1163488
			TDS receivable		61595
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		43256694	Total		43256694

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
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S Rajagopalan  
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MM No.-25349  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Centre for decentralisation and development Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Grant-in-aid:			Interest received:		
Overspent grant of previous year		363973	Interest received on SB a/c	207487	
Salary		3645626	Interest received on term		
Books		188	deposits & GOI Bonds	3564598	3772085
Communication		598	Incentive received		3505
TA & DA		560	Overspent grant		235555
Bank charges		200			
Total		4011145	Total		4011145

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund account:			Cash at bank		1527359
Opening balance	40992731		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Project receipts			HDFC	5900000	
A comparative study of health			KTDFC	800000	
insurance schemes	171996		SBM, Mallathahally Branch	27000000	
NCAER: Elite capture study	106156		SBM, ISEC Branch	6500000	40200000
GTZ - Social security	1101356	42372239	Interest on FD receivable		670334
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"		5000	TDS receivable		118000
Preparation of manuscript for			Overspent grant		235555
publication (IIPA)		41216			
Salary payable		332793			
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	225243		As in last balance sheet	225243	
Add: Additions during the year	188	225431	Add: Additions during the year	188	225431
Total		42976679	Total		42976679

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship		200000	Interest on SB a/c		87246
Journals & Periodicals		1782000	Interest on FD a/c		4778209
Allocated to fund a/c		2883455			
Total		4865455	Total		4865455
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		609942
Opening balance	41696890		TDS receivable		148716
Add:- Allocation during the year	2883455	44580345	Interest receivable on FD		1573687
			Fixed Deposits with:		
			HDFC	3000000	
			IFCI Bonds	10000000	
			KTDFCL	13000000	
			SBM	3000000	
			Syndicate Bank	78000	
			Dena Bank	3150000	
			TNPFCL	10020000	42248000
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		54828978	Total		54828978

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
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S Rajagopalan  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Endowment fund of founder members Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Allocated to fund a/c		646960	Interest on SB a/c		17790
			Interest on FD a/c		629170
Total		646960	Total		646960
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		411494
Opening balance	6647685		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Life Membership fee	21000		KTDFC	1058000	
	6668685		SBM	5790000	6848000
Add:- Allocations during the year	646960	7315645	TDS Receivable		6027
			Interest Receivable		50124
Total		7315645	Total		7315645

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Sd/-

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
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Place: Bangalore  
Date:

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2014

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
<i>Leased line</i> (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		195218	Interest on SB a/c		101401
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i> (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)		174951	Interest on FD a/c		1913620
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		400000			
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i> (capacity building, Internship and PDP)		63750			
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>		51676			
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i> (Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations)		526200			
<i>Contingency</i>		1090			
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>		602136			
<b>Total</b>		<b>2015021</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2015021</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2014

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1409108
Opening balance	44314662		Investments:		
Add:- Plough back to Fund	602136		Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	700000	
Add:- Contribution during the year	266152	45182950	Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank	2500000	
Payable:			Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	18000000	
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i>		21334	Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000	43200000
<i>Assistance to visiting scholars</i>		71620	Security deposit with DOT		1000
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i> (capacity building, Internship and PDP)			Prepaid lease line subscription		349814
			Interest Receivables		290206
			TDs		25776
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		424934	As in last balance sheet		424934
<b>Total</b>		<b>45700838</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>45700838</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R Ravi Chander  
Accounts Officer

Gr.Capt.(Retd.) B K Das  
Registrar

Binay Kumar Pattnaik  
Director

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date:





**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF UNITS, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-2014**  
**I - Permanent Units**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income						Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund Balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent			
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	121415	69636000	9932759	79447344	80970763	0	1523419	0		
2	ISEC - Plan	53296	0	21200000	0	21253296	20551860	701436	0			
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	5934744	25000000	92145	19157401	18748887	408514		0		
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	1731660	13047983	336570	11652893	13703871	0	2050978	0		
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	3958909	3958909	3289431	669478		42577915		
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	363973	0	3775590	3411617	3647172		235555	42372239		
	Sub-Total	53296	8151792	128883983	18095973	138881460	140911984	1779428	3809952	84950154		

**II - Funds**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Expenditure		Closing balance		Fund balance as on 31.03.2014	
		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	16460208	16460208	4266651	12193557		34463013	
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	22070	22070	22070	0		1000	
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	4865455	4865455	1982000	2883455		44580345	
4	Centre for urban planning & Development	0	0		4020415	4020415	520795	3499620		57839957	
5	Direct receipts	0	0	0	546	546	546	0		14085	
6	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	646960	646960	0	646960		7315645	
7	ISEC Endowments fund*	0	0	0	89092	89092	89092	0		1111048	
8	Prof. M N Srinivas endowment fund	0	0	0	762	762	0	762		21764	
9	Prof.VKRV Rao Fellowship	0	0	0	104984	104984	100	104884		1273952	
10	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	4476	4476	3473	1003		57999	
11	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	317	317	0	317		19504	
12	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	10988	10988	0	10988		139376	
	Balance c/f	0	0	0	26226273	26226273	6884727	19341546	0	146837688	

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**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**II - Funds**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received		Closing balance		Fund balance as on 31.03.2014	
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income			Expenditure	Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income	
	<b>FUNDS :</b>								
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	26226273	6884727	19341546	0	146837688
13	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	1090215	100	1090115		18199933
14	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	2293	0	2293		41418
15	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	9522	0	9522		140648
16	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	6361745	2577000	3784745		74032273
17	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	30565	0	30565		308799
18	ISEC-Centre for women's and gender studies	0	0	0	299524	50	299474		10299474
19	Social Science Talent Search	254181	0	182600	93322	614647		84544	1010632
20	ISEC - 6th Pay Arrears UGC	0	0	0	85340	85340	0		0
21	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	2015021	2015021	0		45182950
22	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	49133	490681		441548	414585
23	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	3033213	1893497	1139716		30775507
24	Virtual centre for public policy and governance	0	0	0	2161373	1922896	238477		20815723
25	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	2897877	2897877	0		37157422
26	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	70000	15025	70000	15025		259507
27	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	48	48	0		2000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>254181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>252600</b>	<b>44877270</b>	<b>19451884</b>	<b>25951478</b>	<b>526092</b>	<b>385478559</b>



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
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**STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF UNITS, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-2014**  
**III - Projects**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent	
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	1917000	1526	238026	1680500	1000	
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	0	0	29520000	881852	18270874	12130978		
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	4012735	0	4941265	222569	3918677	5257892	0	
4	Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	250122	0	25000	11091	51014	235199	0	
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	130367		109375	3967	130993	112716		
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth	0	80000	480000	28749	756184		327435	
7	Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component								
	Project on Agriculture outlook	60291	0	800000	12962	573962	299291		
	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	4101963	0	352006	236711	1928647	2762033		
8									
9	PRC Projects	866640	0	677334	26113	642726	927361	1000	
10	Increased Awareness/Access and Quality of Elderly Services	2067743	0	6115903	87454	6677457	1593643		
11	Assessing the Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) Data Althelevo Base	66989	0	5475205	30767	5572961	4898464	674497	
12	EPFL Summer programme	40667	0	66974	1727	109368	1000		
13	Migrant's Suitcase: Reforms	236184	0	285388	5283	526855	476198	50657	
14	ISEC - CDDU Projects	179514	0	326350	7920	513784	395753	118031	1000
15	Comprehensive district development plan - Chickballapur	230382	0	0	11915	242297	0	242297	0
16	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	9741950	0	0	221753	9963703	634003	9329700	
17	District Human Development Report : Ramanagar	241159	0	0	9006	250165	546623		
18	District Human Development Report : Chickballapur		0	450000	0	450000	88156	361844	
19	GIZ - IDSSB project	0	0	755550	1076	756626	429747	326879	
20	CESP Projects	491606	0	2458680	45409	2995695	1328267	1667428	1000
21	BMRL Project	1129588	0	1116667	28066	2274321	541241	1733080	0
22	Rapid appraisal of result frame work document	177870	0	0	7479	185349	878	184471	
23	Third party evaluation study of VGST programmes	41361	0	0	3543	44904	141800	96896	
24	Training course in applied econometrics for ISS probationary officers	1117	0	1701095	20475	1722687	1701095	21592	
	Balance c/d	24068248	80000	57573792	1907413	83469453	44479153	39711089	4000

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	24068248	80000	57573792	1907413	83469453	44479153	39711089	720789	4000	
25	Livelihood security through financial access	0	0	289600	1997	291597	316600		25003		
26	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	200000		225000	4477	429477	355843	73634			
27	ISEC CHRDP Projects	560622	0	2863562	43522	3467706	3673417		205711	1000	
28	ISEC CIPGD Projects	149350	12575	1629403	27627	1793805	1216836	576969		1000	
29	Prelude conference on rural urbane	48465	0	0	1958	50423	0	50423			
30	ISEC CSSCD Projects	869197	0	1016120	50404	1935721	1285745	649976		1000	
31	ISEC - workshop on urbanisation	13697	0	0	7462	21159	0	21159			
32	ISEC CEENR Projects	2046192	0	3297723	528844	5872759	4196554	1676205		1000	
	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	0	0	1390896	18307	1409203	1018935	390268			
34	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	0	0	352820	4121	356941	384645		27704		
35	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	0	229777	445950	20081	236254	124045	112209			
36	ISEC - NCI Course	293484	0	1040001	25443	1358928	1357564	1364		0	
37	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	2949947	50172	3000119	2815639	184480			
38	Research Methodology course	0	250	0	9674	9424	0	9424			
39	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	0	0	112500	5867	118367	112872	205495			
40	UNFPA - Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India	2615	0	0	0	2615	2615	0	0	0	closed projects
	Identification of Child Labourers who are working in hazardous/ non-hazardous Industries in Bangalore Urban District	463040	0	0	21963	485003	485003	0		0	closed projects
41	Comprehensive district development plan - Bangalore Rural	63253	0		679	63932	63932		0		closed projects
42	Comprehensive district development plan - Ramanagar	64620	0	0	694	65314	65314	0		0	closed projects
44	ISEC NCAER Elite Capture Study	130785	0	0	5371	136156	136156	0		0	closed projects
45	ISEC GTZ Social Security Project	877379	0	2497911	43564	3418854	3418854	0			closed projects
46	Ingrid Project - India and Globalisation	0	0	0	12627	12627	12627	0			closed projects
	Sub-Total	29850947	322602	75685225	2792267	108005837	65522349	43662695	979207	8000	
	Grand total (I + II + III)	30158424	8474394	204821808	65258729	291764567	225886217	71393601	5315251	470436713	

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Rs.

## Income side

- 1 : Unspent grant of previous year
  - 2 : Grant received during the year
- Grant-in-aid receivable

## 3 : Other receipts:

- Interest on SB a/c
- Interest on FD a/c
- Other receipts

## Expenditure side

- 1 : Unspent grant
  - 2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds
- (71393601-5315251+441548)

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