

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE



Annual Report  

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2015 - 2016



# **ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016**



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**

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# CONTENTS

<b>ISEC in 2015-16: An Overview</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>1. ISEC Society</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. ISEC Faculty/Staff</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Academic Centres</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. Research Activities</b>	
Research Projects Completed	18
Project Reports under Final Revision	51
Research Projects in Progress	52
<b>5. Academic Activities</b>	
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised	55
Seminars Presented by Visitors	67
Seminars Presented by Faculty	68
Seminars Presented by Students	68
Students' Biannual Seminar Series	69
Ph D Programme	69
Ph D Degrees Awarded	69
Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes	70
Academic Networks	70
SRTT Support Activities	70
<b>6. Publications</b>	
Books Published / Edited	72
ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development	72
ISEC Monograph Series	72
ISEC Working Papers	73
Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books	79
Working Papers Published	84

<b>7. Participation in Seminars</b>	
Seminars Presented	86
Papers presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	86
Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteur	94
Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated	96
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended	99
Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered	101
Lectures, Talks and Media	102
Newspaper Articles	106
<b>8. ISEC and Campus News in Brief</b>	
Fellowships, Honours and Awards	108
Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies	109
Miscellaneous	110
<b>9. Meetings</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>10. Appointments, Retirements, Resignations etc.</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>11. Dr V K R V Rao Library</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>12. Data Bank</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>13. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>14. Statements of Accounts 2015-16</b>	<b>135</b>

## ISEC in 2015-16: An Overview

We have immense pleasure in sharing with humility and pride the array of academic and research activities contributed by faculty and students ably supported by the staff of ISEC which have resulted in scholarly publications of both academic and empirical value sought by end users of research including the policy makers and the Government. Due to constraints of space and time, the overview is kept brief and this spans across the diversity of academic activities conducted in the nine Centres. They include, *inter alia*, the Human development reports of Chikkaballapura, Davanagere based on micro level studies, to Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana covering the nation, on to Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges, crossing the borders. With pride the ISEC research covers diverse policy studies including study on Improvement of Rural Sanitation in Karnataka; Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions; the Causes, Consequences and Remedies of the Educated Unemployment in India; the Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Yield and Income in Karnataka; Status of Environmental Education; Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health in India; Study on Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on the basis of Soil-Test by Farmers; the Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme; Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change in Biodiversity Hotspots; Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance in SEZs; Study of Female Street Vendors in Bangalore City; Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households; Price Differences in Wholesale, Retail Prices and Price Realized by Farmers for Onion and Grapes;

Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimation of Economic Demand, Public Cost and Financing Options.

This year the 13<sup>th</sup> Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Kaliappa Kalirajan, ANU, Canberra, on 'Will Free Trade Agreement between India and China Reduce India's Trade Deficit?' Another pride lecture of ISEC, the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, was delivered by Mr Subroto Bagchi, Chairman of Mindtree, on 'Platform and Purpose'.

The galaxy of academic visitors to ISEC presenting seminars this year included Prof Tim Dyson, London School of Economics, on 'Demographic Transition and Urbanization'; Prof Frank Thompson, University of Michigan, on 'Thomas Piketty's Contribution: Capital in the Twenty-first Century'; Dr R Balasubramaniam, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, on 'Grassroots Research & Advocacy Movement'; and Ms Madhu Bhushan of Vimochana on 'Contemporary Challenges to the Women's Movement in India'.

The PhD students Ms Aneesha Chitgupi (Economics) and Ms Vijitha Rajan (Education) secured Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes for securing the highest marks in the PhD course work.

The publications of the faculty appeared in scholarly and elegant journals including *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Journal of*



*Social and Economic Development, Asia-Pacific Development Journal (UN ESCAP), Environment and Urbanization Asia (SAGE), Management and Labor Studies (Sage), Public Works Management and Policy (Sage), Indian Forester, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Irrigation Science (Springer), Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Journal of Governance and Public Policy, ILO publications, Social Science Research Network, Agricultural Research, to name a few.*

The books published by the faculty included publications by internationally and nationally well-known publishers such as Cambridge University Press, Westville publishing house, Sage publications, Springer, Routledge, Patridge publications.

Members of the faculty were invited to present their papers and findings useful to Government such as 'Financing Human development in Karnataka by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka; 'Accessibility to Credit: Evidences from NSSO Data', at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS); 'Labour Administration Case of Karnataka', at International Labour Organisation, Bangalore; 'Inclusive Growth in India: Inter- or Intra-Regional Disparities?', at National University of Singapore, Singapore; Concept Note on Environmental Sustainability and Human Well-being, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland; 'Recommendations

of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on Public Expenditure Management' at the Symposium on Recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, ISEC; 'Decentralization and Political Empowerment of Women in PRIs', Nitte University, Dakshina Kannada; 'Living Arrangement Concordance and Elderly Wellbeing in India', University of Malaya, Malaysia; 'Emerging Awakening among the Dalit youth in India', Karnataka Dalit Intellectual Forum and DSS, Bhimavaada, Bengaluru.

The ISEC remembers with gratitude the contributions by sponsors of projects including the Government of Karnataka, Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India, the SRTT and all other donors, sponsors of research projects. We also appreciate the contributions by the affiliating universities of our PhD programme. We place on record the contributions from the President of the ISEC Society, the Chairman and members of the Board of Governors, the members of faculty, staff, students, the life members and all stakeholders for their interest, commitment in raising the academic horizons of ISEC. We pray god for their sustained support in future too. Further details of achievements, contributions of members of faculty, students and stakeholders who have contributed for the academic growth of the Institute are available in the Annual Report.

**Prof. M G Chandrakanth**  
*Director*



## 1. ISEC SOCIETY

### PRESIDENT

*His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*  
**Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala,**

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), *Chairperson, Board of Governors [from August 2015]*  
Prof. G. Thimmaiah, *Chairperson, Board of Governors [from January 2013 to July 2015]*

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS 2013-15

#### Chairperson

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)  
(from August 2015 to December 2015)  
Prof. G. Thimmaiah  
(from January 2013 to July 2015)

#### Members

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

#### Academic Staff Representatives

Prof. R. Mutharayappa  
Dr. T. N. Bhat

#### Co-opted Members

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

#### ICSSR Representative

Prof. Ramesh Dadhich (upto August 2015)  
Dr. G.S. Saun (from September 1, 2015)  
Member-Secretary (Officiating), ICSSR

#### Ex-officio Members

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

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

**Shri I. S. N. Prasad, IAS**  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government  
Finance Department, Government of  
Karnataka

**Shri Bharath Lal Meena, IAS**  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government of  
Karnataka  
Department of Higher Education

**Smt. Uma Mahadevan, IAS**  
Principal Secretary  
Department of Planning & Statistics,  
Government of Karnataka

**Prof. B. Thimme Gowda**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Bangalore University

**Prof. M. R. Narayana, Director in Charge**  
(from February 4, 2015 to August 16, 2015)  
Institute for Social and Economic Change

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

## ISEC SOCIETY

### PRESIDENT

*His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka*

**Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala,**

### VICE-PRESIDENT

*Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), Chairperson, Board of Governors from August 2015*

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS 2016-18

#### Chairperson

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)

#### Members

Prof. Deshpande R.S.  
Prof. K.P. Kannan  
Prof. Narasimha Reddy D.  
Prof. Natraj V.K.  
Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)  
Dr. Shashanka Bhide  
Prof. K. Sudha Rao  
Prof. Sujata Patel  
Prof. Surinder S. Jodhka  
Dr. Valerian Rodrigues

#### Academic Staff Representatives

Prof. D. Rajasekhar  
Dr. C.M. Lakshmana

#### Co-opted Members

Prof. Ashwini Deshpande  
Shri Nagarajan L.V., IAS (Retd.)  
Prof. Padmini Swaminathan  
Dr. Siddalingaiah

#### ICSSR Representative

Dr. G.S. Saun  
Member Secretary (Officiating), ICSSR

#### Ex-officio Members

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

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

**Shri I.S.N. Prasad, IAS**  
Principal Secretary to  
Government of Karnataka  
Finance Department  
Government of Karnataka

**Shri Bharat Lal Meena, IAS**  
Additional Chief Secretary to  
Government of Karnataka  
Department of Higher Education

**Smt. Uma Mahadevan, IAS**  
Principal Secretary  
Department of Planning & Statistics  
Government of Karnataka

**Prof. B. Thimme Gowda**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Bangalore University

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

## 2. ISEC FACULTY / STAFF

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

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

### Professors

1. Dr. M.R. Narayana, CESP
2. Dr. K.V. Raju, CEENR (on EOL)
3. Dr. D. Rajasekhar, CDD
4. Dr. K.S. James, PRC (on EOL)
5. Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
6. Dr. S. Madheswaran, CESP
7. Dr. Supriya Roy Chowdhury, CPIGD
8. Dr. Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
9. Dr. Manohar S. Yadav, CSSCD
10. Dr. R. Mutharayappa, PRC
11. Dr. Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR
12. Dr. Kala S. Sridhar, CRUA

### Adjunct Professor

1. Dr. N. Sivanna, CPIGD

### Associate Professors

1. Dr. Anand Inbanathan, CSSCD
2. Dr. K. Gayithri, CESP
3. Dr. T.S. Syamala, PRC
4. Dr. C.M. Lakshmana, PRC
5. Dr. I. Maruthi, ADRTC

6. Dr. Veerasekharappa, CESP (Retd.)
7. Dr. Krishna Raj, CESP
8. Dr. M. Devendra Babu, CDD
9. Dr. Elumalai Kannan, ADRTC (on EOL)
10. Dr. K.S. Umamani, CHRD
11. Dr. Ramappa K.B, ADRTC
12. Dr. S. Manasi, CRUA
13. Dr. Anil Kumar, V, CPIGD

### Assistant Professors

1. Ms. B.P. Vani, CESP
2. Dr. T.N. Bhat, PRC (Retd.)
3. Dr. Lekha Subaiya, PRC
4. Dr. M. Lingaraju, CHRD
5. Dr. Komol Singha, ADRTC (Resigned)
6. Dr. Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD
7. Dr. Sobin George, CSSCD
8. Dr. A.V. Manjunatha, ADRTC
9. Dr. Malini L Tantri, CESP
10. Dr. M. Balasubramanian, CEENR
11. Dr. Barun Deb Pal, CESP
12. Dr. Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD
13. Dr. Channamma Kambara, CRUA

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

### **V K R V Rao Chair Professor**

Prof. Michael Goldman

Prof. Babu Nahata

Prof. R.S. Deshpande

### **National Chair Professor, ICAR**

Prof. P.G. Chengappa

### **Visiting Professors**

Dr. Giridhari Lal Pandit

Shri K. Jairaj, IAS (Retd.)

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

### **Honorary Visiting Professors**

Dr. P. Padmanabha

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan

Dr. R. Bharadwaj

Prof. G. Thimmaiah

Dr. P.V. Shenoi

Shri B.K. Bhattacharya, IAS (Retd)

Prof. M.V. Nadkarni

Prof. Ravi Kanbur

Prof. V.R. Panchamukhi

Prof. Abdul Aziz

Prof. K. Srinivasan

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

Prof. C.S. Nagaraju

Dr. Maithreyi Krishnaraj

### **ICSSR National Fellow**

Prof. R.S. Deshpande

### **ICSSR Senior Fellows**

Dr. M.Nageswara Rao

Dr. R.G. Desai

Dr. P.J. Dilip Kumar

Dr. M.D. Usha Devi

Dr. P. Thippaiah

Dr. Krishna Nambiar

Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha

Dr. Chandrashekhara B Damle

## **Non-Academic Staff**

### **Administrative Staff**

Gp. Capt. (Retd.) B.K. Das, Registrar  
(from August 1, 2014 to September 19, 2015)

Prof. Manohar S. Yadav, Registrar  
(from September 21, 2015 )

Smt. Sharadha K, Accounts Officer

Mr. A.N. Ravi Shankar, Assistant Registrar

Mr. B.K. Jagdish, Assistant Registrar

Mr. M.K. Mohan Kumar, Assistant Registrar

Ms. S. Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar

### **Library Staff**

Mr. B.B. Chand, Deputy Librarian

Mr. Pradeep V. Hegde, Assistant Librarian  
(Procurement)

Mr. Srinivasa K., Documentalist

Mr. Shivakumara R.M., Digital Library Analyst

Mr. Krishnappa S., Selection Grade  
Assistant (Library)

Mr. Siddaraju M.S., Library Clerk

### **Publications**

Mr. E. Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor

### **Technical Staff**

Mr. A. Sathish Kamath, System Analyst

Mr. P. Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst

Mr. C. Yogananda, Research Analyst  
 Mr. M. Kusanna, Technical Assistant  
 Mr. R. Krishna Chandran, Technical Assistant  
 Mr. Khalil M. Shaha, Technical Assistant  
 Mr. Vinoth Chandra Rai, Senior Assistant  
 (Systems)

## **Estate Manager**

Mr. R.G.B.P. Naidu

## **Senior Personal Assistants**

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

## **Selection Grade Assistants**

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

Ms. Mohana Devi J.  
 Ms. Shailaja Prabhakar

## **Sr. DTP Assistant**

Ms. P.M. Arathi

## **Senior Assistants**

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

## **Assistants Grade I**

Mr. T.L.N. Swamy  
 Mr. N. Boopathi

## **Despatch Clerk**

Mr. B. Suresha

## **Supporting Staff**

### **Drivers**

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

### **Electrician**

Mr. R Vasanth Kumar

### **Attenders**

Mr. V. Devaraj  
 Mr. Mahadeva M.  
 Mr. Mallaiah  
 Mr. Venugopal  
 Mr. Rudresha H.

Mr. Kumar L.  
 Mr. Muthuraja

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

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

### 3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

The initial 'Units' of ISEC were restructured into 'Centres' as envisaged in the Institute's Vision 2010 document for strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. With the addition of the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) in 2013-14, ISEC now has nine Centres. A brief summary of each Centre's thrust areas of research in terms of medium-term research perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the academic year 2015-16 is given below. Details of their achievements and activities are listed at appropriate places elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) was established in 1972 with the objective of providing continuous policy feedback to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence adheres largely to the research agenda of the Ministry. The Centre is 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 ADRTC faculty have been focusing on several issues in agricultural development at the State and national level. The Centre has been expanding its research agenda towards the national scale, while the commitment to the state of Karnataka continues.

##### Achievements

During 2015-16, the ADRTC completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income in Karnataka; Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilisers on Soil-Test Basis by Farmers in Karnataka; The Relationship between Wholesale Prices, Retail

Prices, Export Prices and Prices Realized by the Farmers; Evaluation Programme of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority; Institutional Structure and Performance of Agriculture in North-East India; Assessment of Pre- and Post-Harvest Losses of Important Crops in India; Impact Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Sectoral and State Reports, and so on. The Centre's faculty actively participated in various dialogues on the contemporary issues and organised workshops, and conferences at various levels. The faculty members also widely participated and disseminated their knowledge in the various seminars, workshops organised by the agricultural societies, universities and various other government and non-government bodies. They were also actively involved in various training programmes and published numerous books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. The Centre completed six projects during the year.

Among the ongoing projects, the important ones are: Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on production, productivity and soil health in Karnataka; Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka; Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm. These projects are funded by the

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

The Centre's faculty have written six books during the year, namely, *MGNREGA: Employment, Wages and Migration in Rural India* (Routledge-Taylor & Francis, London and New York); *Indian Agriculture: Performance, Growth and Challenges – Essays in Honour of Professor Ramesh Sharma* (Ed), (Routledge-Taylor & Francis, London and New York); *Changing Face of Indian Agriculture* (Ed), (Routledge-Taylor & Francis); *Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty: A Comparative Analysis of India and China* (Ed), (Konark Publishers, New Delhi); *Socioeconomic and Environmental Implications of*

*Agricultural Residue Burning: A Case Study of Punjab, India* (Springer); *Identity, Contestation and Development in North-east India*, (New Delhi: Routledge). In addition, the faculty members published 18 quality papers in various refereed journals of national and international repute, eight papers in edited books and some popular papers in magazines and four working papers apart from delivering key note address and invited lectures.

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

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

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

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



## Achievements

During 2015-16, the following **seven** research projects were handled at the Centre: 1) District Human Development Report for Chikballapura, 2) District Human Development Report for Ramanagara, 3) Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka, 4) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 5) Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of Single-Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers, 6) Decentralisation and Education in Karnataka, and 7) Increasing enrolment and savings in a long-term pension savings product. Of them, the first two are completed, the draft report has been completed for the third project (No.3), the next two (No.4 & 5) are ongoing projects and the last two projects (No.6 & 7) were initiated during this year. Barring one project (No.3), all the projects are externally funded. The Centre has also undertaken an initiative to study different dimensions of 2015 Elections to Grama Panchayats in Karnataka with the help of primary data.

The Centre helped the Karnataka government in the preparation of human development reports for Ramanagara and Chikballapur districts.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre disseminate their research findings as academic articles, presentations in seminars/ workshops and newspaper articles. During the year 2015-16, three papers were published: (i) Collusion, Co-option and Capture: Social Accountability and Social Audits in Karnataka, India, *Oxford Development Studies*, Vol.43, Issue 3, 2015; (ii) Decentralised Planning: Implementation in Karnataka (in Kannada), 2016, in edited volume, *Karnataka's Development: Review of Economic, Social and Sustainable Development*, Southern Economist Publication, Bangalore, Karnataka; (iii) Participation of Scheduled Caste Households in MGNREGS: Evidence from Karnataka, ISEC Working Paper No.339.

The paper on 'Collusion, Co-option and Capture: Social Accountability and Social Audits in

Karnataka, India' in *Oxford Development Studies* has been awarded Sanjaya Lall prize for the best article in 2015 for its contribution to development studies.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre have disseminated the findings of the research studies through newspapers thereby placing the findings in the public domain. For instance, the paper on *Local bodies' polls: Key issues absent* was published in *Deccan Herald* (February 12, 2016) to highlight issues pertaining to Karnataka's decentralisation on the eve of Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat polls in the state.

Members of the Centre have participated/ presented papers in 11 seminars, including one international seminar, and numerous workshops.

The Centre organised a training programme on *Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development* for participants from SAARC countries during May 25-29, 2015. The training programme aimed to draw lessons for an interface between the decentralised government and cooperatives based, primarily, on Karnataka experience.

## Current Activities

The following five research studies are currently under way; i) Decentralised government and delivery of MGNREGS benefits; ii) Assessing the extent to which single-window service centres with GP secretaries as facilitators have improved awareness of and access to government social security schemes; iii) Role of decentralised government in the promotion of school education and adult literacy; iv) Information and delivery of MGNREGS services; and, v) Promotion of savings for old age income security among unorganised workers. In undertaking these research studies, the Centre is collaborating with universities of Bristol, Melbourne, Oxford and London School of Economics, as well as with German International Cooperation (GIZ) and USAID.

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

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed 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 seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and promote development in a sustainable manner. Studies on sustainable development and the sustainable use and management of natural resources have been a major focus of the research activities of CEENR. Accordingly, the Centre strives to work on frontline issues such as: (a) Natural resource use and management, (b) Development and conservation, (c) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (d) Valuing ecosystem services and green accounting (e) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (f) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (g) Urban ecology, (h) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (i) Gender and Environment /Environmental Governance (j) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (k) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (l) Protected area management, (m) GIS and remote sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling, (n) Environment and wellbeing, Environment and Health, Capacity building and outreach.

#### Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities and organized various conferences

and seminars during 2015-16 with support from Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Germany; Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; State Planning Department, Government of Karnataka; Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Germany.

The Centre has completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as biodiversity monitoring and mapping, climate change and socio-ecological development, biodiversity conservation and development of tribal communities; urban development; economic instruments for pollution abatement; economic and institutional aspects of management of natural resources such as land, forest, water, and common property resources; gender, governance and sociological issues in development; ecology and culture; eco-diversity and so on. 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.

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

CEENR organized three international/national conferences/workshops and a four-week ISEC-NCI International Course on “Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface” at ISEC during June 28, 2015 to July 25, 2015. Students from universities in Nordic

countries, namely Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Finland participated in the international course. At local level, CEENR has organized a 'Farmers-to-Farmers Workshop on Conservation of Agro-biodiversity, Resource Utilization and Ecosystem Management' at Gowripura Village, Hassan Taluk, on March 11, 2016.

The CEENR faculty/staff presented papers and participated in several national/international conferences and meetings. They have also prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Climate change and carbon budgeting, Natural resource management and local livelihood development, Climate change and impact at micro level etc.

The faculty members have supervised

international scholars from Department of Geography, Rutgers University, USA, and Houdegbe North American University, Benin.

### **Current Activities**

CEENR has two ongoing projects on agro-biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management; land use change and soil fertility. The CEENR has expanded its research horizon to new areas such as climate change: impact assessment at micro level, green economy/ green GDP, valuation of ecosystem services; social and ecological systems in the Indian rural-urban interface etc.

Currently, six scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre. CEENR faculty members have supervised four intern students from various Indian Universities and Institutions.

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

The committed endeavours of the faculty of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) have over years left a lasting impact on the society through empirical research and facilitation of policy making, particularly in Karnataka State. The eight faculty members are keenly involved in research, teaching and guiding in both the mainstream economics and applied economics. The visibility of the CESP faculty is very high among the academicians and policy makers. The faculty members undertook a good number of externally funded research projects, averaging three projects per member, during 2015-16. All the faculty members are involved in teaching Pre-PhD course highlighting application of new techniques in research and focusing on recent developments in the disciplines of Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, econometrics and statistics. A quarter of the PhD students (25.43 percent) belong to the core discipline of economics and much of the faculty time is also dedicated to successful guidance of these students in several contemporary issues of the economy and society. A good number of successful scholars from ISEC are now employed in reputed universities, research institutes, business and financial houses in India.

The Centre also conducts training programmes for various government officials including those of the Central Statistical Organization, the City corporations etc. These programmes not only help the participants keep abreast of the recent developments in economics but also enable them in the use of econometrics tools.

Even though the major thrust areas of research in the Centre continue to be Macroeconomics, Labour economics, Environmental economics, International economics, Public finance, Indian economy and so on, the project-specific research has dominated the work of CESP faculty in recent years. However, application of economic theory, tools and models for various research questions remains embedded in both theoretical and policy research. As on date, nine projects have been completed; a couple of reports are in the draft stage and a few projects have been initiated.

Currently, 12 research projects are in progress at CESP. The important ones among them is construction of Youth Development Index for India as 40 per cent of the young population in India are

youths, this project is important from the policy decision for reaping the demographic dividend. The study on 'Climate Change, Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities' tries to unlock the supply and demand management options for efficient management of scarce municipal water resources of Bangalore by drawing lessons from New York City. The study on 'Mapping of Farm and Non-Farm Linkage in Rural India' tries to understand reciprocity of these sectors for rural development. The study on 'Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap' suggests integrated slum development policy for the state. The study on 'Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose?' evaluates the government scheme of interest subvention of 2% to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks in respect of short-term production credit. 'Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood' tries to study sea food distribution across socio-economic groups in India. The study sponsored by the House Committee of the Government of Karnataka on 'Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project' investigates the major violations of the framework agreement

which impede implementation of the project and its socio-economic impact, particularly on Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return, and also on the project-affected people. The study findings are well accepted by the committee. 'Trade, Gender and Food Security: With a Special Reference to Tea Plantation in Nilgiris' focuses on food insecurity among plantation workers in the Nilgiris. The study on 'Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities' highlights disparity in funding for social science research and offers policy suggestion for enhanced funding. The international collaborative project on 'Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives' embarks on construction of multidimensional wellbeing index for India and Switzerland.

The faculty of the Centre have published a good number of articles in refereed journals and edited books apart from authoring books, in-house monographs and working papers. The Centre has also been regularly conducting training programmes for the benefit of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) probationers and organizing national level seminars and workshops.

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

The Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), which earlier functioned as 'Education Unit', was restructured and renamed in 2006 not only to make the unit inter-disciplinary but also to widen the range of its academic scope. The Centre focuses on education and human resource development through research, extension, training and consultation in its attempt to contribute towards knowledge creation, public policy, reform and revitalization of public institutions and professionals.

The Centre is actively involved in the PhD programme of the institute. The faculty of the Centre are instrumental in designing and imparting the Pre-PhD courses for Part A and B curriculum of the education discipline. A faculty member

participated as a Young Economist in Germany in the 5th Lindau Meeting of the Winners of the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. The faculty are actively involved in training programmes of ISEC and in delivering lectures in ISEC as well as Guest lectures in various colleges and institutions in Bangalore. All the faculty members have presented papers at various places, both within and outside the country. Among the notable publications of the faculty include one book from Routledge-Taylor & Francis Group (London / New York), five edited books, one each from Niruta Publications, Bengaluru; Nootan Publications, Varanasi (UP), Ankanahalli Prakashana, Ramanagara; and Global Research Publications, New Delhi. In addition,

several research papers have been published in reputed journals and edited volumes.

The Centre continued monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme in 16 districts of Karnataka recently, as a Nodal agency appointed by MHRD, New Delhi. One faculty member was honoured to be a member of State Joint Review Mission for Mid-Day Meal. The purpose was to review the fund flow from State to Schools/Cooking agencies, to examine the management and to analyse monitoring of the scheme. Another aspect examined was the working of School Health Programme to make it qualitatively distinct and beneficial to the children.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre funded a project 'Demographic and Health Survey around the Proposed Site for Special Materials Facility at Challakere, Chitradurga, in Karnataka'. The project was completed in 2014. It has brought out the baseline data on fertility, mortality and migration in the area. The documented health scenario of the area in terms of common diseases prevalent, life style habits etc is likely to facilitate BARC in formulating relevant programmes in the area for its future development. The Centre has recently completed two projects: (a) Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies, and (b) Status of Environmental Education at School level: Case Study of Hebbal Cluster, Bangalore.

The Centre's faculty coordinated several capacity building and training programmes viz., 'Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members Belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalized Groups under ST Component Plan' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; 'Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices,' under the Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR), an initiative of the Department of Higher Education, Government of Kerala. Apart from these training programmes, the Centre conducted the Social Science Talent Search Programme (SSTSS), which is an on-going programme of ISEC since 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University with financial support from Sri Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) for undergraduate students. The programme supports and sustains interest among Social Science students to pursue higher education in different disciplines of social science. A faculty member is coordinator of Certificate Course in Research Methodology and Application (CCMASSR). Apart from that, the Centre's faculty organized an international conference in collaboration with Azim Premji University on "Education, Domination, Emancipation and Dignity". The unit is keen to undertake work in the newly emerging areas of education and human resource enrichment.

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

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) came into existence in 2006 as a part of restructuring of the units of the Institute. This Centre was formerly known as the 'Development Administration Unit', which was established in 1974 under the leadership of Prof. Amal Ray and Prof. B S Bhargava.

Since its inception, the Centre has achieved many milestones, marked by impressive publication of research projects (54), books (16),

monographs (7), working papers (30), articles (more than 500) and award of PhDs (32).

### **Thrust Area**

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



exclusion and inclusion in the context of both rural and urban development. Over the years the Centre has also addressed issues concerning the study of social and economic change from the political and governance perspective, human development, empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups, planning, decentralised governance, political and administrative leadership, federalism and decentralization and good governance. The Centre's perspective and research agenda has always been dynamic and seeks to orient itself to the context in which political institutions function, whether this milieu is defined by globalisation, democratic decentralisation, new social and political movements or technological revolution (information and communication technology). Such studies have placed emphasis on both theory and empirics to ensure rigour in our research and to make it relevant to the policy makers and scholars.

## Achievements

During April 2015-March 2016, the faculty of the Centre worked on several projects covering a wide range of themes, having theoretical, empirical and policy implications. The undertaken projects are: Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; Work and Workers in the New Service Economy – A Pilot Study in Bangalore; Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity a Beneficiary Assessment of Project Villages in Yadgir District Planned under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Projects. Some of the above projects are sponsored by different organisations and governments like ISEC, ICSSR, CSR and the Government of Karnataka.

The faculty members have published several research articles and many are under process of publication in referred journals, in edited books, monographs and working papers covering areas such as Self-Employment: Dimensions and Diversities; Engendering Local Governance; Shifting Paradigms in Labour Studies; Urban Governance in Karnataka: Global Changes

and Local Impacts; Right to the City: Issues of Governance; Agricultural Labour and the Gender Dimension; Decentralisation as a Policy Process in India; Direct vs. Indirect Election to Grama Panchayat Presidents: Reflections and Implications; Political and Administrative Decentralisation in India: Vision and Reality; Urban Governance and Organisational Restructuring; and Empowerment of Women through Reservation and Participation in Local Bodies.

Apart from actively undertaking project-related work and publishing research articles, the faculty also presented papers in seminars and conferences, were invited to give keynote and presidential addresses, to deliver special lectures and to serve as special discussants and panelists. The presentations made in national and international level seminars, conferences, workshops and special lectures related to themes concerning Research Methodology, Minimum Wages, public hearing on Slum Evictions, Shifting Paradigms of Labour Administration, Theorizing Informality, Traits of Rural Entrepreneurship, Rural Transformation: Possibilities, Prospects and Challenges, Ecology and Proletarianisation, Decentralised Governance and Planning in Rural Development, Sanitation in Rural India, Decentralisation and Development' Salient Features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment and Political and Administrative Decentralisation in India: Vision and Reality.

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

The Centre is planning to undertake research, teaching and training activities in areas such as development politics, globalisation, democratic decentralisation,

rights, labour, federalism and decentralization and governance – political, administrative, rural, urban, sectoral and electronic – in the ensuing months.

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

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

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

The **achievements** of the newly created Centre are that during the first two years of its creation, it has been able to design and offer four new PhD-level courses spanning Part A and Part B of ISEC's PhD programme in urban studies. The Centre has four students enrolled: three are full-time and one is part-time. The most recent accomplishment of the Centre is that it is now part of an international

network of the Research Councils UK (RCUK) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) on sustainable cities and urbanization.

The **research activities** of the infant Centre are that it has obtained funding for several research projects on Bangalore's livability and spatial growth, funded by the ICSSR and Azim Premji University Research Foundation respectively, in addition to completing a pilot project on the Bangalore city surveys, funded by ISEC's Research Programmes Committee. Other projects of the Centre which have been completed – on female street vendors and vulnerability of women's reproductive health – have been funded by ISEC's RPC and ICSSR respectively. An ongoing project relates to the urban transport governance initiative, being funded by the World Resources Institute (WRI). Another ongoing project at the Centre nearing completion is on urban sanitation, focusing on its access to the urban poor, funded by the Human Settlements Research Institute, Government of India.

In terms of **publications**, there was a book on the Paradox of India's north-south divide (Sage, 2015), by CRUA faculty which has been extensively reviewed, in addition to several monographs, and articles in peer-reviewed journals (*Environment and Urbanization in Asia, Management and Labor Studies, Public Works Management and Policy, and Asia Pacific Development Journal*). The Centre's faculty members are reviewers for several reputed national and international urban journals (China Report and Environment and Urbanization Asia). CRUA faculty members have contributed columns to the national media and financial dailies including the *Economic Times, Times of India, Business Standard, Financial Express, Deccan Chronicle* and vernacular



newspapers. The Centre's faculty members have a high reputation with peer organizations such as the National Institute of Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, and international organizations including the Research Councils UK (RCUK), National University of Singapore's Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), which have invited CRUA faculty to speak at various conferences/workshops. The Centre faculty presented their urban finance research to the Karnataka's Fourth State Finance Commission, and regarding the implications for urban areas, of the 14<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission's recommendations during a symposium. The Centre's head is a Scientific Committee Member of the Urban Transitions 2016 Conference, co-

hosted by Elsevier and Yale University to be held in Shanghai, China. The Centre's faculty members were referees for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)'s Peccei and Mikhalevich Awards. In addition, the Centre faculty members have guided interns from nationally well-renowned institutions and central universities such as IIT-Madras, Madras School of Economics, and Central University of Karnataka, in various topics of urban research.

Given that this is an emerging area which has now received the attention it deserves not only within Karnataka, but nationally and globally, the Centre is all set to become a unique think tank, working and collaborating on cutting-edge urban research, which contributes to substantive urban policy impact.

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

The thrust areas of research of the Centre are mainly around the nature, processes and trajectories of social change and the questions of meaningful citizenship and development. The research work of the faculty members at the Centre at present covers a wide range of issues such as social and cultural markers of marginalities and questions of caste, civil society, political decentralization, education, social gradients of health, migration and marginal positions of labourers, keeping in view their research interests as well as the requirements of ISEC and those of the sponsors of studies.

The members of the faculty completed **two** research and **one** outreach projects during this period. These include Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India (ICSSR), Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka (ICSSR) and Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices (Government of Kerala). Three new studies have been taken up during this

period: Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives; Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study; and Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health. The faculty members also submitted research proposals to funding agencies such as Indian Council of Medical Research, ICSSR and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The faculty members of the Centre have published their research findings in the form of books, edited books, articles in journals and edited books, ISEC working papers, and newspaper articles. They published one book, seven research articles in journals and edited books, two ISEC working papers and several newspaper articles during this year. They have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country and abroad.

The faculty members are engaged in teaching courses for the PhD programme, training programmes at ISEC and at various institutions in

Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka and India. In addition to two courses offered in Sociology/Social Anthropology that have been undertaken in each term, there are also two common courses (Methodology and Perspectives) coordinated by two of the faculty members of the Centre. The Centre has 12 students who are in various stages of work in their PhD research. Faculty members also guide eight PhD students who are affiliated with other centres of the institute. One of the PhD students presented pre-submission seminar and is on the verge to submit the PhD thesis. In addition, the Centre has selected two new students under the Sociology/Social Anthology course during 2015-16. They have successfully completed their PhD course work and have started working on the respective topics of their PhD. Some of the students of the Centre also published articles in research

journals and presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

The Centre has collaboration with the Department of Sociology of Christ University, Bangalore, for Joint Research Projects, particularly in Intra-/inter-disciplinary areas in the field of Social Sciences and also for validation and delivery of the doctoral programmes in the field of Social Sciences. The faculty members have also been associated with several colleges and universities in and outside Karnataka, as members of Board of Studies and Board of Examiners. One faculty member has been serving as an Expert Committee member nominated by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, to monitor and evaluate research projects/works carried out at the Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, Government of Karnataka.

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

The major objectives of the PRC are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, New Delhi, as well as the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV), Government of Karnataka, with policy inputs and feedback on population, health and gender issues. The Centre also conducts training including the doctoral training programme in population and health studies. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demographic change, health and aging issues of India as well as the linkages of population, development and environment with reference to India. Currently the centre has continued with monitoring of PIP under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and also checking the quality of HMIS data of Karnataka which has been uploading to the HMIS portal on monthly basis.

### **Activities**

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: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services (BKPAI)'. Three thematic reports have been completed under this project highlighting elderly issues with regard to old age pension scheme, issues on older women and inequalities in elderly health. PRC is also involved in another collaborative research study on ageing. This study is on 'Ageing and Well-Being in a Globalised World' as part of the Indo-European Research Project in collaboration with the University of Groningen, the Netherlands; the University of Southampton, UK; and the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum. By comparing the demographic scenarios of India, the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands, and linking them to ageing and social policy, this study aims to bring out comparable policy-relevant research papers.

PRC is also involved in the research study on assessing quality of civil registration systems

(CRS) data at the district level on a regular basis for facilitating updating exercise of National Population Register (NPR) in collaboration with UNFPA and JNU, New Delhi. During this academic year a report based on the primary data has been completed. PRC research work also investigates and highlights the recent trend of urbanization and its disparities across the states in general and Karnataka state in particular. Research on the inter-linkages between gender and health, population, development and environment are the important research areas which were in focus at the Centre.

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

During 2015-16 PRC has also taken a lead role coordinating the preparation of the compendium of studies conducted by the different Population Research Centres in the country. An edited compendium titled *Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres* has been published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and PRC of ISEC

During the year, the Centre also provided doctoral (PhD) training programme and emphasised research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge.

PRC maintains a strong relationship with the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV), Government of Karnataka. Regular meetings are held with the DHFV and Regional Director, MoHFW, Bangalore, to disseminate important findings from the studies undertaken at the PRC. The findings of research conducted at the PRC are disseminated through publications by individual faculty members in edited books, journal articles and working papers. The PRC members regularly attend and present their research at national and international conferences including annual meetings of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), the Population Association of America (PAA), the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSP), Asian Population Association (APA), and European Association of Population Studies (EAPS).

During 2015-16, PRC also provided the platform for international scholars to discuss the complex issues of demographic change, ageing and care giving needs in a two-day seminar on 'Ageing and Well-being: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care' during December 17-18, 2015. This seminar brought together scholars from India and Europe to discuss issues relating to ageing and well-being in a cross-cultural perspective. The four themes covered in the seminar were Demographic Change, Living Arrangement and Care Giving Needs; Health Status of the Older Persons; Ageing: New Methodologies and Data; and Ageing, Gender and Social Security. Apart from the seminar, a photo exhibition was also arranged on the topic 'Ageing in Institutional Contexts: India and the Netherlands'.

## 4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### Research Projects Completed

1. **District Human Development Report of Chikballapura** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
2. **Towards Improving Rural Sanitation in Karnataka – Understanding the Performance and Benefits of Constructing Private Toilets under Infosys Foundation-Assisted Project, Parishudh Initiative** (Dr S Manasi and Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
3. **Tariff Fixation for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project** (Dr Barun Deb Pal and Ms B P Vani)  
*\* Due to confidentiality of data and analyses and as per the requirement of the sponsors, the Abstract of this project is not included in this report.*
4. **Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Case Study of Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
5. **Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
6. **Globalization, Democratic Politics and Inclusive Governance: Experiences from India** (Prof S N Sangita)
7. **Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes** (Prof S N Sangita)
8. **PIP Monitoring in 12 Districts (2 districts in Karnataka and 10 districts in Jharkhand)** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
9. **India-Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges** (Dr Elumalai Kannan)
10. **Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Yield and Income in Karnataka** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof Parmod Kumar)
11. **Monitoring of SSA-RTE in Karnataka Period: November 2014 to March 2015** (Dr K S Umamani, Dr M Lingaraju and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
12. **District Human Development Report for Davanagere** (Prof N Sivanna)
13. **Status of Environmental Education (EE) at School Level: Case Study of Hebbal Cluster, Bangalore** (Dr K S Umamani)
14. **WHO-Sage India 'Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health in India – Wave 2' 2015 for the State of Karnataka** (Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Prabhuswamy P and Mr Yogananda C)
15. **Migrant's Suitcase: Examining the Flow of Norms, Identity and Social Capital between India and Netherlands** (Prof K S James)
16. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil Test Basis by Farmers in Karnataka** (Dr Ramappa K B and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
17. **Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka** (Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr Ramappa K B)
18. **Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change: A Bottom-up Approach to Simulate the Climate Change Impacts in Two Sensitive Ecological Regions (Biodiversity Hotspots) of India** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S

- Rao, Botany Dept, Delhi University and Prof K V Raju)
19. **Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance: An Appraisal in the Context of India's Select SEZs** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
  20. **Bangalore City Surveys-2** (Prof Kala S Sridhar, Dr S Manasi and Dr K C Smitha)
  21. **A Study on Female Street Vendors in Bangalore City** (Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr Channamma Kambara)
  22. **Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: A District-Level Analysis** (Dr C M Lakshmana and Dr Prabhuswamy P)
  23. **Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi and Dr Pesala Busenna)
  24. **Price Differences in Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices and Price Realized by Farmers for Onion and Grapes in Karnataka** (Dr Parmod Kumar)
  25. **Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimation of Economic Demand, Public Cost and Financing Options** (Prof M R Narayana)
  26. **Prioritizing Technologies to Achieve Climate Smart Agriculture Practices in Madhya Pradesh** (Dr Barun Deb Pal)
  27. **Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices** (Dr Sobin George and Dr Lingaraju)
  28. **Spatial Inequality of Urban Growth in Karnataka: Trends, Levels and Implications** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
  29. **Family Planning and Women's Work Participation in India** (Dr T N Bhat)

## District Human Development Report of Chikkaballapura

– Dr M Devendra Babu

Ever since the publication of Human Development Report by UNDP in the year 1990 highlighting the human development levels of the countries in the world, many countries followed it up and measured the human development index (HDI) and prepared reports at the sub-national government level. The Planning Commission of India also prepared India Human Development Report and updating the same periodically. Following the national initiative the Karnataka state also ventured to prepare HDR at the district level and the latest one being that of 2005. The state went a step ahead and embarked upon an ambitious project i.e. producing District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all its 30 districts in a uniform structure and pattern.

### Objective and Methodology

The broad objective of DHDR is to measure human development index at the taluk level. The three basic dimensions considered for measuring human development are – health, education and standard of living.

Besides measuring HDI, the study also constructed index for five other related human development issues: Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of these indices has been identified and used. These indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment-related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors.

The data sources for constructing the various indices as well as for drafting the chapters are based largely on secondary sources and to a limited extent

on primary sources. Besides, the study includes four small area studies of different issues affecting human development within the district. For these studies, small separate questionnaires were used to obtain data/information from selected households.

The DHDR for Chikkaballapur is presented in 12 chapters. The first chapter, Introduction, sets the tone for the entire exercise. The district overview follows in the second chapter. The human development levels are presented in the third chapter. A detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI has been made in this chapter. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development.

### Human Development Index for Chikkaballapur District

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education. A total of 11 indicators were adopted for measuring these three dimensions.

Among the six taluks, Chikkaballapur taluk ranks first with the value of 0.855 followed by Chintamani 0.753, Sidlaghatta 0.725, Bagepalli 0.394 and Gauribidanur 0.367. Gudibanda taluk takes the last rank with 0.366. The gap in HDI values across taluks is wide i.e. 0.489 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the sharp imbalances in the development of taluks.

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements in respect of progress of women and the gender imbalances in various parameters. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower would be the GDI.

Among the six taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Gudibanda followed by Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur,



Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks. A cursory look at the GII value across the taluks reveals that all of them are very close to each other in their ranking from 0.069 to 0.16.

The measurement of Child development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. Sidlaghatta taluk ranks first in CDI followed by Gauribidanur, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks. The CDI is highest for Sidlaghatta at 0.941 and lowest for Gudibanda at 0.006.

Food Security Index (FSI) measures the poverty level as it directly involves availability food, nutrition, access of food which is the basic need of human beings. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Chikkaballapur taluk leads first among the six taluks followed by Bagepalli, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks.

With regard to UDI, Sidlaghatta TMC with an index value of 0.641 ranks first in the district followed by Chintamani CMC with 0.584, Bagepalli TMC 0.564, Chikkaballapur CMC 0.484, Gudibanda TP 0.356 and Gauribidanur TMC with an index value of 0.236.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) measures the development across the taluks. Chikkaballapur taluk with an index value of 0.620 stands first followed by Sidlaghatta (0.581), Gudibanda (0.537), Chintamani (0.504), Bagepalli (0.393) and Gauribidanur (0.349).

## Way Forward

Chikkaballapur district has completed a little over seven years of its existence. It is slowly coming out of its childhood. The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances had in 2002 identified Bagepalli taluk as the most backward; Gudibanda and Gauribidanur as more backward; Chintamani and Sidlaghatta backward and Chikkaballapur talukas relatively developed. Almost 12 years later it can be said that Bagepalli, which was classified as the most backward, has developed and is showing good progress. Chintamani and Sidlaghatta taluks are also developing and may get out of the backwardness tag. Chikkaballapur taluk though having the headquarters of the district is showing some kind of stagnation. The other two taluks, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur, are lagging behind at the last two places. Regional imbalances exist across the taluks in literacy, education, health and livelihood issues. These imbalances need to be brought down with conscious efforts by all the stakeholders of the district.

## **Towards Improving Rural Sanitation in Karnataka – Understanding the Performance and Benefits of Constructing Private Toilets under Infosys Foundation-Assisted Project, Parishudh Initiative**

*– Dr S Manasi and Dr Sunil Nautiyal*

Safe sanitation is intrinsically linked to human and ecosystem health and forms the most essential component of a safe and healthy life. Apart from various initiatives taken by the government, NGOs and other institutions, the approach/model of Parishudh Initiative (PI) for achieving 100% sanitation within a short time-frame simultaneously

promoting education and awareness on bringing behavioural change is relevant in the state. In this backdrop, the study aimed to carry out research and achieve effective transfer of new knowledge to researchers, policy makers and society. Keeping in view the objectives, we have documented the processes in the Parishudh Initiative model,



situation analysis, users' perceptions on satisfaction with reference to health, maintenance costs, access and convenience, lessons learnt from successes/failures across the targeted villages and deduced critical issues that would facilitate the enhancing of adequacy, efficiency and sustainability of the project. Both structured and semi-structured survey instruments were used for the survey along with focused group discussions, individual interactions and case studies. The project covered all the study districts of PI with a representative sample of 500 beneficiaries (5% of the sample) across six districts in Northern Karnataka.

### **Key Findings**

We found that lack of access to toilets had led to various problems in the study area. The major problems encountered are difficulty during night, especially for difficulty for expectant mothers, children and older people, and sexual harassment. Among the surveyed, 32.4 per cent said that they do not have access to toilets, which caused them mental stress every day. With the implementation

of PI it was observed that there was a decline in the incidence of disease mainly due to higher usage (85.85%) of toilets; this indicated a reduction in open defecation and improved hygienic conditions in the households and the surrounding environment. As many of 98.23 % opined that they were satisfied with the models adopted. Biogas plants are popular and are well-adapted across villages. Volunteers belonging to varied backgrounds played a major role in promoting the construction of toilets in the villages. The PI approach managed to rope in volunteers from among the existing social capital and institutions apart from special awareness drives. A gradual change was observed in the usage of toilets among all sections of the society with an increase in the percentage of people using household toilets (85.8%). Since the northern districts of Karnataka indicated the need for improved sanitation compared to other districts, the initiative was implemented in select northern districts. Overall the programme turned out to be successful and could meet the target of constructing 10,000 toilets within one year.

## **Financial Exclusion in Urban Regions: A Case Study of Karnataka**

*– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani*

Economic theory establishes that investment is critical for generating growth where financial intermediaries constitute the necessary conduit for mobilizing savings and channeling it as productive investment for economic growth. No doubt then, for ensuring inclusive growth, easy accessibility to finance-related facilities by the poor has to be guaranteed. Currently, the issue of financial inclusion, which ensures access to credit and deposit facilities for the unbanked people, is getting considerable attention of the policy makers. Recent drive for financial inclusion through the current NDA government's Jan Dhan Yojana is particularly noteworthy.

Indeed, there are several insightful studies on rural credit market, especially in relation to farmer households. Though it is hypothesized that access to credit is rather low even for the poor, self-employed households in the urban regions (who are in regular need of credit for their business) there has not been enough studies to unravel this phenomenon, in this backdrop, this study focuses on the issue of financial exclusion with particular reference to the urban population in India. In order to provide a macro perspective at the outset, the study begins with an analysis of the nature and extent of urban indebtedness in India, based on NSSO 59<sup>th</sup> round data, which was the latest macro level data available on indebtedness at that time.

Further, based on a primary survey conducted in Bangalore and Tumkur districts of Karnataka, concerning self-employed persons engaged in the service sector establishments such as wholesale and retail trade, the report attempts to highlight the following issues: To study the nature and extent of financial exclusion (access to credit) based on 50<sup>th</sup> round NSS data; The nature and extent of financial exclusion of different self-employed persons/ services establishments, classifying them in terms of extent of their inclusion, such as, completely excluded, partially excluded and fully included. This necessitates preparation of a complete list of possible services such as deposit, credit, insurance, remittances and others desirable for the population under consideration; The reasons for financial exclusion for different class of establishments; Identifying the possible policy interventions.

## Findings

From NSSO survey it is observed that urban households get fewer loans from both formal and informal lending sources. Access to formal credit is much lower for the poorer rural households than their richer counterparts in urban regions and such differences are seen for various social groups as well. Therefore, it is imperative that certain sections of population such as women-headed households, (consisting primarily of widow with small children and engaged in self-employed activities), as well as certain social classes such as Scheduled Tribes be given special attention in the financial inclusion drive in order to bring them on par with other groups.

The urban regions of the country, especially metropolitan cities, such as Bangalore, have a large number of banks functioning across the city. However, our study has revealed that *while the physical distance to the banks is minimal, the psychological barrier (antipathy) appears to be substantial for a large section of self-employed population though they are in need of funds on a regular basis*. It is observed during our survey that in most instances this distance does not emerge from personal experiences but due to the overwhelming

belief that banks are unapproachable. In this regard financial literacy becomes very critical.

Importantly, based on a number of characteristics, such as access to credit, deposit, insurance etc., the study arrived at financial exclusion indices for the respondents. To understand the influence of different variables on financial exclusion, we have devised an ordered logistic regression model where the dependent variable is the above-mentioned exclusion index. This analysis shows that income is a significant determinate of financial exclusion – higher the level of income lower the level of exclusion. Similar is the result with regard to the level of education. Chances of being financially excluded are inversely related to the level of education, i.e., as the level of education goes up, chances of financial exclusion declines. However, there does not seem to have significant difference between illiterates and those with primary education in regard to financial exclusion. Thus, for accessing formal banks a threshold level of education is required, i.e., secondary to higher levels of education is considered necessary. Similarly, traders dealing in light consumer durables (of daily use like clothing) and electronic goods are found to have lower level of exclusion compared to other categories. Age does not appear to matter and so is the kind of shelter (regular shop, pavement or other unstructured shelters). Thus, not having a permanent shelter and so a permanent business address does not seem to be an important consideration.

## Policy Suggestions

- There is a need to improve credit delivery system for the urban poor especially the self-employed. It is also observed that the informal lenders generally collect interest accruals separately from borrowers leaving the principal amount untouched with the result the poor borrowers remain indebted even after paying several times the principal amount as interest. There is also a need to address the disparity in access found across different groups, regions, states etc. in order

to devise policy measures to bring parity across divisions.

- Secondly, financial literacy is very critical for reducing psychological barrier.

Thirdly, it is necessary to provide tailor-made services to these clients. Business correspondence through localised kiosk-based services are considered necessary by our respondents.

## **Educated Unemployment in India: Causes, Consequences and Remedies**

– Dr Indrajit Bairagya

Existing literature argues that educated workers enjoy at least three basic advantages reasonably well *vis-à-vis* less educated workers in the labour market: higher wages, greater upward mobility in income and occupation, and greater employment stability (Sicherman, 1987; Mincer, 1991). However, the lack of demand for workers, search and matching inadequacy, and mismatch between the aspirations of those well educated and the suitable employment opportunities available may result in employment insecurity and instability among potential job-seekers. Moreover, poor quality of education may also be responsible, to a significant extent, towards high levels of educated unemployment and underemployment (Stiglitz, 1975). For instance, at the international level, the unemployment rate is 7.6 percent in 2013 among the U.S. graduates mainly due to the lack of job opportunities and inadequacy of applicants in terms of possessing the required skills as may be desired by employers (John, 2013; Jennifer, 2012). Thus, such mismatches in demand and supply among different segments in the economy can lead to educated unemployment. Earlier, in most of the OECD countries, the levels of education and unemployment rate were inversely related, while high unemployment and underemployment among the educated characterized most of the developing countries (O'Higgins, 2001).

However, perhaps as a fallout of the 2008 global economic crisis, educated unemployment and underemployment have become increasingly more visible, affecting both the developed and

developing world, albeit the latter more severely. While part of the problem lies in over-education due to faulty assumptions of the labour market, socio-economic factors also play a significant role in the mismatch between demand for and supply of educated labour. Like other developing nations, despite the presence of a large volume of sub-standard informal employment, the Indian economy continues to face a perennial unemployment problem. For instance, as per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) (2009-10; 2011-12), in both the rural and urban areas in India, not only is the unemployment rate among the educated (secondary and above) higher than that among those whose educational level is lower than secondary, but also this rate has increased with higher levels of education. This could be attributed to, apart from different macroeconomic reasons and the mismatch between demand and supply across different segments of the economy, individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds, households and region-specific characteristics, an important aspect that has not received much attention in the existing literature. Thus, the objective of the study is to measure the nature and pattern of educated unemployment in India across regions, gender and social groups over time using a large and nationally representative sample of individual (unit level) data provided by National Sample Survey Organization for the period 1983 to 2011-12. The study also tries to identify the socio-economic factors underlying educated unemployment and assess the costs associated with the presence of educated unemployment.

The study results indicate the dual characterizes in the relationship between education and unemployment across the developed and developing countries. In the case of developed countries, the higher the educational level, the lower is the likelihood of unemployment. However, in respect of the developing countries, what is observed is that the unemployment rate increases with an increase in the educational level. Perhaps, this could be due to demand or skill mismatches or low absorption capacity of the labour markets in the developing countries vis-à-vis the developed countries. There exists a similar situation in the Indian context, i.e., a negative relationship between higher education and employment rate.

We find that possessing of technical education by itself doesn't necessarily guarantee employment which, in fact, questions the rationale behind the present Indian government's initiative to promote technical education on a large scale. Although high-industrialized states account for low educated unemployment rates, these states are also unable to engage all educated people in the production process.

Moreover, since the number of unemployed is higher for both the educated and uneducated people those who are not registered with employment exchanges, search and matching problem may also be an important reason for educated unemployment in India. Besides, differences have been found across social groups, gender, religions, regions and other socio-economic characteristics.

Both individual and macroeconomic costs are associated with educated unemployment in India. Direct cost at the individual level incorporates the cost of investment in terms of money. Even it has an indirect cost in terms of an opportunity cost as (s)he could have done something else instead of investing time in education. From the policy-makers' point of view, an essential criticism of educated unemployment is that the large sums of public money have consequently been invested in educating the unemployed which could otherwise have been invested in job-creating productive programmes. The study makes an effort to measure the aforementioned economic costs.

## Governance Reforms in Infrastructure in India: Initiatives and Outcomes

– Prof S N Sangita

The significance of governance in development strategy has attracted the attention of the policy makers, administrators, corporators, NGOs, researchers and development experts since the 1980s. Many countries adopted a development model of governance with the paradigm shift of 'command economy' to the 'market economy' with the increasing realization of state's failure, globalisation and technological revolution. This 'government failure' has compelled scholars, practitioners and development experts/agencies to recommend changes in both the structure and the functioning of the state as well as in the macro-policy governing the economic activities.

With this changing perspective on state intervention, many reforms have been initiated redefining the role of the state (facilitating, downsizing, transparent and predictable rules and policies, participation, responsiveness, accountability, independent regulators), market (disinvestment/ privatization, contracting/out sourcing, public-private partnerships, user charges) and civil society (participation, voice, representation, responsiveness, empowerment, social capital) to produce more goods and services. Now the state along with market and civil society is responsible for formulation and enforcement of policies/ laws in producing more goods and services to the expectation/ satisfaction of people, particularly the disadvantaged.

Infrastructure facilities and their availability like power, telecommunication, transportation, (roadways, railways, airways, waterways) ports (air, sea) water supply and sewage disposal are critical to accelerate growth and development. For instance, unreliable power is a major obstacle to growth and business development for majority of firms in low-income countries.

Against this background, the study examined the implications of governance reforms in augmenting the infrastructure facilities (investment, technology and efficiency) and provisioning of services to the satisfaction of the citizens, particularly the disadvantaged. The objectives are:

- To examine the relations between changes in policies, laws, regulations and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in terms of investment and outcomes;
- To examine the autonomy and accountability of independent regulators in protecting the interests of the producers and consumers;
- To examine the relations between governance reforms and efficiency gains at the utility level;
- To examine the extent of participation of stake holders in policy formulations and monitoring;
- To examine the role of politics in public policy in promoting investment and efficient management in infrastructure for better outcomes;
- To evolve policy and theoretical perspective.

The study mainly focused on issues related to infrastructure from governance perspective. The data sources for the study were government documents (Acts, annual reports, expert committee reports and so on), newspaper reports and websites. An analytical framework has been developed to examine these issues. The study has extensively quoted from various studies and expert group recommendations to substantiate the arguments and some of them have been presented in boxes.

The important findings of the study are: The share of infrastructure as a percentage of GDP has increased from 5.4 per cent in the 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan to about 7.21 per cent in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and 7.5 to 8.5 per cent in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The 11<sup>th</sup> plan as a whole is likely to see an increase of about 2.17 per cent of GDP in infrastructure investment as compared to the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. About 70 per cent of this increase is because of higher private participation, which has increased over the Plan periods. The private investment in infrastructure in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is expected to go up to 48 per cent of the total Plan outlay as against 22.04 per cent in 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and 36.61 per cent in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka are in the forefront of market reforms in infrastructure. They have brought about various regulations and acts and financial incentives to attract projects under PPP mode.

The Indian Telecom sector has proved to be an international success story. The sector has witnessed a commendable growth over the past two years. With an overall subscriber base of 914.60 million and a tele-density of 76.03 per cent, the sector continues to grow from strength to strength. The aggressive growth observed by mobile services is yet to be replicated in case of broadband service, where the subscriber base currently stands at more than 12 million. The Government has a vision to provide telephone connection and broadband facilities on demand across the country at an affordable price and it strives to achieve the same.

Development of railway infrastructure, particularly in the last decade, has been deficient due to multiple reasons, with insufficient funds, misplaced investment priorities, lack of organizational reforms and inability to attract private investments being the main ones. The railways have not transformed its organization according to the needs of the private sector.

The ambitious targets laid down in Vision 2020 of the Railways can be achieved with a blend

of short-term actions related to land, clearances, careful PPP planning, speedy decision-making and long-term action taken on regulatory structures, organizational reforms, etc. Indian Railways should adopt a new market-driven strategy to unlock the enormous potential to increase its earnings from advertising on its websites, trains and at stations.

Unless favoritism is curbed and inefficiency is curtailed, the fate of railways will remain the same. The PMO, the ministers for railways, the Railway Board and the chief ministers of States should involve more vigorously and ensure the development of the railways in all dimensions.

## **PIP Monitoring in 12 Districts (2 in Karnataka and 10 in Jharkhand)**

### **a) Report of Ramanagara and Bengaluru Rural Districts in Karnataka**

— *C M Lakshmana, P Prabhuswamy, C Yogananda*

After the implementation of NRHM by the union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI, the state of Karnataka has achieved significant progress in the overall health care service delivery which certainly helps to women and children. Even though, according to recent survey of DLHS 4 shows that Bengaluru Urban district has witnessed for higher anemic children which is highest in the state as compared to other district. Similar is the case of women. Hence, being a progressive state has achieved certain socio-economic and demographic performance such as female literacy, education and economic development. The state has performed better in the demographic goals, though; the fertility rate is reached to below replacement level. But still the state has huge anemic and undernourished children and women. The PIP monitoring was carried out in two districts of Bengaluru Rural and Ramanagara. Separate reports have been prepared to the Ministry conducting field work and had a discussion with the health staff as well as with the beneficiaries at the visited public health institutions.

Both the districts of Ramanagara and Bengaluru have witnessed for adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down, and except SCs most of the health facilities are functioning in government buildings. There is a shortage of doctors, especially, specialists, other para medical staff and technicians. The shortage of health staff in SNCU is observed not only in the primary

level health facilities but also in the secondary level health facilities. The district hospital of Ramanagara requires necessary facilities such as ICU, CT scan, MRI, Trauma centre, tele-medicine, OPD rooms etc. HMIS coverage in the district is satisfactory but, on the other hand MCTS coverage is comparatively lower.

The health department in Ramanagara district needs to lay more emphasis on SNCU service in order to provide basic requirements as well as physical equipments to save the new-born. With respect to ARSH clinics, there are no separate doctors for counseling the teenagers; this is a common sight in the entire district in the visited health institutions at various levels. There is huge shortage of ASHA workers which has certainly influenced to maternal and child care in delivery service in the district.

With respect to Bengaluru rural district is concerned the study found that most of the RCH indicators of Bangalore Rural district are above the state average. However, human resource is the main constraints in the district. Out of 198 sub-centers in Bengaluru there are 66 sub-centers are being functioning in government building and almost 30 sub-centers are being functioning in rented building. Logistic society is not supplying drugs as per the requirement of the health institutions, particularly essential and emergency drugs.



## **b) NRHM-PIP Monitoring for 10 districts in Jharkhand**

— *C M Lakshmana, T S Syamala, T N Bhat, Lekha Subaiya, P Prabhuswamy, C Yogananada*

The overall socioeconomic conditions in the state are poor in comparison to the country as a whole in general and progressive states in particular. In the performance of demographic indicators such as TFR, CBR, IMR, MMR and CDR the state is much behind the country standards. However, due to NRHM interventions there has been slight decline of TFR in some districts in the recent period. As per the assignment by the ministry of Health & Family Welfare, PIP monitoring was carried out by PRC staff in 10 districts in Jharkhand. Based on the available information by the health personals/ beneficiaries, as well as the field visit and discussion with the health staff of Jharkhand separate reports have been prepared and submitted to the ministry.

The most visible factor in the public health system in the visited districts in Jharkhand is the severe shortage of human resource, rather than the availability of physical infrastructure. Shortage of specialist doctors like Anaesthetists, OBGs and Surgeons in the state as a whole is a common factor. The sanctioned number of staff like LHV, Staff Nurse, Clerk and Lab Technician are not sufficient in numbers.

Maternal and child health services provided in the districts through various health facilities

require to be improved. Overall, ANC coverage, institutional deliveries and immunisation coverage is quite low in the districts. ARSH clinics are providing necessary adolescent health care services in different health facilities.

The JSSK scheme in the districts is functioning reasonably well whereas the JSY programme needs strengthening. Special attention should be provided to meet the basic need of health functionaries in terms of residence, power supply and water facility. HMIS and MCTS coverage is quite satisfactory.

An important factor needs to be report here that over a period of time due to improvement in utilization of antenatal care has brought down the level of maternal death in some extent. Non-functional or shortage of technicians is a common fact in the entire state. Better efforts are required to be put for tribal and poor group who face difficulties in accessing the health care facilities. Immunization coverage in the visited districts has shown that it is on the higher side if considered for the lower age-group of children from 9 to 11 months. But, unfortunately it lacks sustainable improvement for the number of children aging between 12 to 23 months. The dropout rates of ASHA workers are very high in the visited districts in Jharkhand.

## **India-Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges**

— *Dr Elumalai Kannan and Richard S Gray*

The United Nations declared 2016 as the 'International Year of Pulses'. This recognises the importance of pulses as nutritious and healthy food capable of providing the required energy needs of the poor in developing countries. In India, for the majority of the population pulses constitute an important component of regular diet

as they provide required amount of protein when consumed with cereals. However, consumption of pulses is highly sensitive to changes in price and poor consumers tend to substitute them with low-cost cereals and vegetables. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Current level of pulses production in the



country is not sufficient to meet the consumption requirements. India largely depends on imports to meet the consumption requirements and also to control the prices in domestic market. Canada is the largest supplier of pulses, particularly yellow peas, to India. Canadian pulse producers also have price advantage in export of average quality yellow peas. Further, presently trade relations between Canada and India are strongly influenced by the trade in pulses. In this context, the present study analysed India's trade policies impacting the sustainability of trade in pulses between India and Canada.

Bilateral trade between India and Canada has achieved phenomenal growth over time. Total trade volume increased from US \$ 463 million in 1990 to US \$ 5,419 million in 2014 with annual growth rate of about 11.9 per cent. Among the various goods traded, agricultural commodities found a prominent place in the trade basket accounting for about 24.2 per cent of the total trade during 2014. A higher level agricultural imports over exports shows that agricultural trade balance has been in favour of Canada. Among agricultural imports from Canada, pulses accounted for a whopping share of 98.3 per cent during 2013. Dry peas accounted for the largest share of pulse imports followed by lentils and chickpeas.

The supply side analysis of pulses, particularly yellow peas, from Canada showed that area harvested and production increased substantially over time. The harvested area increased from 0.18 million hectares in 1990 to 1.23 million hectares in 2013. Production increased from 0.27 million tonnes to 3.1 million tonnes. The remarkable increase in the production of yellow peas can be attributed to concerted efforts by growers, breeders and the growers' associations. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan dominates pulse production and has attained prominence in the global market for pulses. The Saskatchewan Pulse Growers (SPG) Association has been playing a significant role in making investment in research and development and other important activities for improvement of

pulse sector in Saskatchewan. The primary source of funding for SPG Association comes from 1 per cent growers' check-off collected at the time of sale of pulses. A detailed analysis of the Association expenditure carried out by Richard Gray and others in 2008 revealed a significant producer benefit/cost ratio of 20.2.

Discussion with important stakeholders such as breeders, traders/exporters and pulse industry officials in Canada revealed that India will remain a major destination market for pulses and export potential of yellow peas is very high. Currently, the breeding programme focuses on improving flavour and aroma, cooking quality and micronutrient contents. Yellow peas can be a good substitute for pigeon pea as the nutritional contents are more or less the same and the price is lower. However, there are trade-related issues which merit the attention of the policy makers for early solution. Although import of pulses is allowed free now, bound tariff rates still remain high. This may give leverage to the Government of India to impose tariffs on imports whenever required even without prior intimation to exporters. This unpredictability in import policy creates a bit of anxiety among the traders. Further, enforcement of standards of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) varies by ports and this apparently causes inconvenience to exporters.

Internal transportation issues both in Canada and India are reported to be important constraints for efficient movement of pulses. Mumbai and Chennai are the major ports for import of yellow peas and there seem to be infrastructure problems in unloading, transportation to warehouse and poor storage conditions leading to wastage. These issues need to be resolved for enhanced and smooth trade relations which will go a long way in improving the availability of nutritious pulses for Indian consumers. Further, sustainability of import demand for pulses will depend on nutritional enrichment, substitutability, price and accessibility.

## **Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Yield and Income in Karnataka**

*– Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof Parmod Kumar*

Government of India launched National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 2007-08 at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (FYP), to combat the challenge of deficit food availability in the country. The NFSM scheme is aimed at enhancing production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8, and 2 million tonnes respectively, by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. The NFSM scheme has been extended to 12<sup>th</sup> Plan due to its success in achieving the targeted goal of foodgrains production increase by 20 million tonnes by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. However, new targets have been fixed to produce additional 25 million tonnes of foodgrains by 2016-17, 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses, and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals.

NFSM is in operation in 27 states of the country including Karnataka. NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Pulses are being implemented in Karnataka beginning from the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. Rice was covered in 7 districts during all the five years of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan under the NFSM programme. While Pulses were covered in 13 districts in the first two years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and later extended to the entire state (30 districts).

With this background, the study focused on following specific objectives: (i) to analyze the trends in area, production, productivity of rice, wheat and pulses in the NFSM and non-NFSM districts in Karnataka; (ii) to assess the impact of NFSM on input use, production and income among the beneficiary rice farmers; (iii) to identify factors influencing the participation of rice farmers in NFSM; and (iv) to identify the constraints hindering the performance of NFSM.

To fulfill the objectives, both primary and secondary data have been considered. Primary data has been collected from rice farmers located in two districts (Raichur and Mangalore) of Karnataka using multi-stage sampling method.

Primary data of 300 beneficiary farmers and 100 non-beneficiary farmers of NFSM scheme has been collected. Both primary and secondary data have been analyzed using descriptive statistics, economics of costs and returns of crops, and logistic regression.

The major results and policy suggestions are as under:

- ❖ It has been found based on the secondary data, increase in area, production and productivity of rice in Karnataka to an extent of 1.51%, 14.77% and 13.08 % in 2011-12 as compared to the base year, 2006-07. While there has been a decline in area, increase in production and productivity of pulses by -2.79%, 26.99% and 30.50%, respectively.
- ❖ Among beneficiaries, 15% belonged to either SC or ST and the remaining 59% and 26% belonged to OBC and General groups, respectively. The beneficiary HHs possessed higher net operated land (8.95 acre) by 39 percent as compared with the non-beneficiaries (6.42 acre).
- ❖ Beneficiaries of NFSM scheme have been benefitted by paddy seeds (31%), incentive for micro nutrients in deficit soils (18%), manual and power operated sprayers (15%), incentive for lime in acid soils (14%) and plant protection chemicals (13%).
- ❖ Survey results indicate that kharif paddy yield and net returns per acre was higher by 20% and 47% as compared with non-NFSM beneficiary farmers. While the cost per acre for beneficiaries was lower by 18% as compared with non-NFSM beneficiaries. Further, summer paddy results indicate that yield and net returns per acre was higher by 7% and 88% as compared with non-NFSM

beneficiary farmers. While the cost per acre for beneficiaries was lower by 43% as compared with non-NFSM beneficiaries.

- ❖ Logistic regression results show that number of family members fully engaged in farming, education of farmers, total operated land and access to credit have positive coefficients and significantly associated with the participation decision in the NFSM programme.

### Policy suggestions

- ❖ Awareness regarding benefits given under NFSM programme was known to only 37% of the beneficiaries. Thus, special efforts are required from the agricultural department/RSKs/KVKs/Gram Panchayats for popularization of NFSM.
- ❖ Wide variations in yield of paddy have

been noticed among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries ranging between 10 and 40 quintals per acre. Such wide gap in yield levels can be reduced through capacity building of farmers by the agriculture department.

- ❖ Most of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of NFSM sold paddy to either private companies/mills at uncompetitive price. Hence, alternative marketing arrangements for rice are needed to promote competition and efficiency in rice marketing system.
- ❖ From the logistic regression results, it has been found that farmers are less likely to participate in NFSM scheme with relatively lower levels of education and less owned land. Thus, efforts should be made by the agricultural department/KVKs/RSKs/Gram Panchayats to consider these factors for popularization of NFSM scheme.

## Monitoring of SSA-RTE in Karnataka: November 2014 to March 2015

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

The CHRD of ISEC has done monitoring of SSA in seven districts. This report examines various aspects of the programme implementation. The districts include Kolar, Shivamogga, Belgaum, Bidar, Davanagere, Dharwad and Gadag. Monitoring of SSA activities was done as per the TOR of MHRD, Government of India. The list of schools included Lower Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and KGBVs. The selection of schools was based on the criteria specified by MHRD. The programme implementation has been analysed by selecting a sample of 40 schools in each district. The following are the salient observations and findings:

**1. Physical access:** All the schools have good physical access as majority of enrolled children belong to habitations where schools are located. There are many parents who wish to admit their children to schools away from their habitation as they consider those schools as academically successful and popular. There are also some

children who either walk a long distance or cover 3-5 km as they have limited options.

**2. Quality of access:** Most of the schools have sufficient number of class rooms. The average class room ratio and student-class room ratio in most of the sampled schools is favourably inclined with few exceptions. The text-books are supplied prior to reopening of schools in most cases with a few instances of delay and backlog. The quality of black-boards in some schools is either average or poor due to the quality of paint used or problems in maintenance. While library with newspapers and collection of books prevails in most of the schools, only some schools have the facility of play ground. It is observed that most of the schools have water source in the premises. All the schools have been made provision for separate toilets with efforts to have separate toilets for boys, girls and teachers. Some schools have also built toilets for 'Children with Special Needs (CWSN)'.

**3. Social access:** The composition of students enrolled in all the 15 districts indicates that there are more girls than boys. It is found that majority of the students belong to different social groups which include SC, ST, OBCs and the Minorities. The observation by the MI has been that there is no discrimination on the basis of caste or gender. However, there are instances of boys and girls sitting separately or playing separately. The attendance pattern does not indicate any particular social group with extreme variations.

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

**5. Teaching-learning Process:** One area of monitoring was to examine the nature of teaching and prevalence of constructive approach in the day-to-day teaching. It is found that a majority of the teachers are not conceptually clear about constructive approach. However, most of the teachers are not only conscious but also use child-centered approach. It is observed that there are attempts to provide autonomy to the learner and to seek participation from them. There are also attempts made to extend the benefits of education to CWSN.

**6. Computer-Aided Learning (CAL):** Teaching has been modernized by equipping schools with

computers and CAL resource material to schools in a phased manner. One of the ways has been by providing grants through SSA scheme and other sources. It is found that many schools are not only adding computers but also using them to support teaching-learning process. Many teachers have been trained both in using CAL resources and with the basic knowledge of computer.

**7. Girls' education:** The task of promoting girls education has been one of the priority areas since Independence. The SSA has pursued this goal rigorously. It is observed that the enrolment of girls has been favourable as all the districts have recorded higher ratio of enrolment than boys. This trend is partly due to the fact that a majority of the parents consider enrolling boys to English medium schools and girls to Government Kannada medium schools as Government schools are much cheaper.

**8. Civil work:** In order to improve quality of Primary education, attempts have been made to strengthen infrastructure and school campus. This has been attempted by allotting funds to select schools to build classrooms, kitchen for mid-day meal, toilets and other requirements. All the districts have been availing this benefit.

**9. Community mobilization:** The participation of SMC and its members is advocated for the progress of school. All the schools are officially expected to constitute committees of parents who have admitted their wards. This is considered a crucial measure in ensuring community participation and involvement of the community.

## District Human Development Report for Davanagere

– Prof N Sivanna

Understanding of 'development' and 'human development' is a process that evolved over a period of time. Today, development will essentially rely on a host of factors of which the measurable determinants like the level of social and economic

vulnerability, inequality, gender imbalances etc., are considered important to be specific. The concept of human development is, thus, much broader than the conventional economic development as it goes beyond economic growth as an indicator of well

being of people. Set in this backdrop, in preparing the District Human Development Report (DHDR), Davanagere, an attempt was made to estimate Human Development Index (HDI), both at the district and sub-district levels, using the three dimensions, viz., standard of living, health and education but with certain changes reflecting human development; 11 indicators were used for deriving HDI at the district and taluk level.

The district is not doing well in HDI (0.528) due to the fact that it is faring badly in several of important HDI components despite doing comparatively well in per capita income, access to water, electricity, literacy rate and GER. Among the 11 components of HDI in the district, Davanagere is visibly poor in six indicators, viz., usage of modern fuel (26 per cent against the state maximum value of 76.3 per cent), access to toilet (46/95), access to pucca houses (53/88), composition of non-agricultural workers out of total workers (40/95), CMR (44/ against the state level lowest of 11.7) and MMR (163/ against the state level lowest of 45). At the taluk level, Davanagere taluk is leading with an HDI index 0.991, followed by Harihara (0.600) and Honnali (0.575), whereas Harapanahalli (0.218) and Jagalur (0.418) are showing lower rates compared to the district position. The human development status in Davanagere district is not that comfortable and much needs to be done with regard to certain basic amenities essential for the enhancement of level of human development.

Davanagere district, over all, has made a reasonably good progress in promoting human

development especially under education, in some aspects of standard of living and needs to do better in improving the health conditions. The district, being a major district endowed with enough natural resources, must able to show a far better performance and evolve a long term vision for the attainment of an impressive human development in the ensuing years and thereby improve its position in human development ranking across the districts of the State. The study recommended working out a comprehensive human development programme – both short-term and long-term strategies – with an aggregate vision/plan, where the disparities and needs are to be studied at the GP level and programmes to be chalked out accordingly, rather than of a top-down process. It has to be more or less of a grassroots planning procedure to be more effective, and result-oriented. Hence, there is need to ensure the development and self-sustainability in terms of water, sanitation, power and infrastructure at the village level and poverty alleviation process is not to be carried out only through the policy of subsidy schemes. Another important factor that needs attention of planners is the ‘accountability’ in delivery mechanism with more of devolution of funds and of community participation and transparency. The educational sector is to be free from the politics surrounding the SDMCs and it is necessary to make them more development-oriented. Increasing the participation of private initiatives in health sector is essential to improve the access to health services and ensure quality of service. This can be achieved by making the medical officers answerable to the outcomes and keep the facilities in serviced conditions by ensuring adequate staff at all levels.

## **Status of Environmental Education (EE) at School Level: Case Study of Hebbal Cluster, Bangalore**

*– Dr K S Umamani*

Recently, increased anthropogenic activities have been deteriorating the environment in several ways at various levels – global, regional and local. In order to achieve the environmental sustainability, the citizens must be empowered

with essential knowledge regarding importance of sustained environment which can be achieved through environmental education (EE). Environmental education together with sound legislation forms an important component for



effective policy framework of managing the environment. Therefore it is important to inculcate environmental values in children at an early age when mind is open to learning and assimilating knowledge.

With this backdrop, the present study explores the status of EE at the school level in one of the clusters of Bangalore urban block. Objectives of the study are:

- To understand how the State of Karnataka has approached inclusion of Environment in the school curriculum, and the types of teacher-training modules for in-service Teachers in EE.
- To understand how EE is being practised in the selected schools of Bangalore — the extent to which it is provided for in the curriculum, time-table, allocation of teachers and type of assessment being undertaken.
- To identify if there are any innovative practices or local issues that have become a part of the EE curriculum in schools.
- To make recommendations to the State government on how it can strengthen EE in schools.

The methodology involved carrying out focus group discussions with the school teachers covering aspects like practice of teaching, teaching methods, other issues associated with it, existence of eco clubs, and recording how other green activities are carried out. CEE and some education department officials were interviewed to capture their views and observations. Seventeen schools representing different boards (State board, ICSE and CBSE boards) and different types of schools – Government (lower primary, middle and high schools), private aided and private unaided schools – serving high, medium and low socio-economic groups were covered for the survey.

## Findings of the study

*Efforts by the state of Karnataka* – In Karnataka, several efforts were made to incorporate EE and provision of teacher's education like reorientation

of school text-books, teachers training, development and dissemination of resource materials, preparing modules for in-service teachers, developing a curriculum plan for pre-service teacher education and infusing environmental science in DEd as a compulsory paper in the first year. The Government of Karnataka has taken up National Environmental Education Programme in Schools (NEEPS) which builds links and develops synergies between organizations. Parisara Mitra programme is another initiative with the objective of creating knowledge on water, air, energy, soil, health and hygiene and surrounding environment of the school.

### *Teachers' background and method of teaching*

– None of the surveyed schools had teachers with specialisation in environmental science. In Government and private aided schools, the teachers are from TCH background. Another problem faced in the schools is the shortage of teachers. The common method of teaching was class-room teaching, where a few schools used different colour chalk-pieces to make the concept / topic catchy and in some schools more emphasis was given to interactive sessions.

### *Teachers' training*

– Under a specially designed training programme 'Chaitanya' for elementary teachers, in-service teachers are trained in interactive methodology of teaching environmental studies, languages and mathematics. However, there is no separate training module or course for training in-service teachers in transacting EVS.

### *Initiatives in schools*

– The National Green Corps (NGC) programme promotes environmental awareness through Eco Clubs that are established in educational institutions across the country. In schools, Eco Clubs (GoI) have been supported with Rs 2,500 per annum since 2001. The activities of the Eco Clubs may include organising seminars, discussions lectures and popular talks on specific environmental issues like global warming, climate change, waste management, medicinal plants and their conservation, health and hygiene, natural resource conservation, pollution and



disaster management. They spread awareness by organising rallies, marches, human chains, street theatre, speeches and debates etc.

*Green activities in schools* – Some of the green activities like planting samplings, watering the plants etc were carried out in a few schools. Quiz, debates and discussions were conducted on environmental issues. Awareness creation programmes on Dengue fever was carried out in one school during which people were requested not to allow water to stagnate. Another interesting

thing done by the Department of Education is transmission of radio programmes for 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> standard students. The programme broadcast any environment-related topic for half an hour everyday between 2.35 pm and 3.05 pm.

The study identified some of the key issues like lack of adequate training, lack of teaching aids, non-expertise of teachers, the education department failing to strengthen environment education. The aim should be to create awareness among children and help them strive for sustainable environment.

## WHO-SAGE India ‘Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health in India – Wave 2’ 2015 for the State of Karnataka

– Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Prabhuswamy P and Mr Yogananda C

WHO-SAGE India Wave 2 is the funded project from IIPS, Mumbai. The SAGE India sample is nationally representative and was implemented in six states – Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Population Research Centre of ISEC conducted the field work in Karnataka and completed the survey in 2015. The specific objectives of the survey are (i) to examine patterns and dynamics of age-related changes in health and well-being, using longitudinal follow-up of survey respondents are they age, and investigate socio-economic consequences of these health changes; (ii) obtain reliable, valid and comparable data on levels of health across a range of

key domains for adult populations aged 50-plus in nationally representative samples; (iii) supplement and cross-validate self-reported measures of health, and the anchoring vignette approach to improving comparability of self-reported measures, through measured performance tests for selected health domains; (iv) collect data on health examinations and bio-markers to improve the reliability of self-reported health data and to monitor the effect of interventions. The survey includes 50 Primary Sample Units (PSUs) – 14 from urban areas and 36 from rural – in Karnataka, covering 1,200 households. The total coverage of the survey is around 90 per cent.

## Migrant’s Suitcase: Examining the Flow of Norms, Identity and Social Capital between India and the Netherlands

– Prof K S James

This project involved post-doctoral fellowship supported by NOW, Netherlands, in collaboration with the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, to study ‘International Remittances and their Impact on Households in India and the Netherlands’. The Netherlands part of the work was done by researchers from the University of Groningen.

The study involves both qualitative and quantitative investigation on the impact of migration at the household level. The quantitative paper attempted to understand the impact of international remittances on consumption pattern of households for India as a whole, besides comparing two southern states of India – Kerala and Karnataka. Using the data from NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> round

household survey, the study looked at whether international remittances play a significant role in consumption behaviour of the people. The results from bi-variate and multi-variate analysis are more or less similar for both the states and India as a whole. The paper suggests that international remittances are affecting the consumption pattern of emigrant households across several consumption goods.

The consequences of international remittances at household level are more in line with the previous studies discussed and suggest more productive use of remittances. The analysis of the study confirms that the households receiving international remittances spent less on one of the key consumption goods, that is, food, and spent more on some investment categories -- both physical and capital -- 'health care' and 'durables', than non-migrant households. The positive and significant impact of remittance income on health care of households suggests remittances play a role for enhancement of human capital and in turn contributes to development of the economy

as a whole. However, we found that remittances have no significant effect on households' education expenditures. Moreover, it can be said on this point that this study is more in line with the optimistic view as it gives the evidence of productive use of remittances- more in health care expenditure, investment goods-durables and less on food expenditure. However, the absence of impact of remittances on education expenditures contradicts many findings. In a nutshell, the significant and positive role of international remittances in investment, provision of health care and less on food expenditure suggest that remittances may play an important role increasing household wellbeing in the long run and that in turn positively contributes to development of the economy as a whole.

The qualitative investigation included the social norms that migrants carry from their place of origin to the destination and how they cope with the distance and missing culture. The study observed different ways and means through which the migrant tries to create the missing culture in the place of destination.

## **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil-Test Basis by Farmers in Karnataka**

*– Dr Ramappa K B and Dr Elumalai Kannan*

Due to change in preferences in crop production techniques over a period of time, several new challenges have emerged impacting long-term food security in the country. With the advent of fertilizer-responsive crop varieties and intensive cultivation of land, deterioration of soil health has become one of the major concerns in recent days. As the chemical fertilizers are important sources of plant nutrients, farmers started applying these chemical fertilizers unsteadily. Therefore, the practice of balanced use of fertilizers through integrated nutrient management has gained much scope for maintenance of soil fertility and plant nutrient supply from all sources – organic, inorganic and biological components – in an integrated manner. Therefore, the government has

taken initiatives to ameliorate the situation and encourage the farmers to adopt balanced use of fertilizers. Farmers are encouraged through various government programmes and schemes to test their soil periodically and apply fertilizers based on the deficiency of nutrients in soil. In this connection, this study focuses to understand the adoption level of soil-testing technology, constraints in the application of recommended doses of fertilizers (as mentioned in the soil-health report) and its impact on crop productivity on two selected crops, paddy and maize, in the state of Karnataka.

The study relied on primary data collected from the sample farmers growing paddy and maize for the reference year 2012-13. Sample of 150

farmers was selected for each crop for assessing the application of recommended doses of fertilizers and their impact on crop production. In addition, the study also involved a control group of 100 farmers for each crop for assessing the impact of the technology on crop production and income of the farmers.

The analysis of the survey data revealed that relatively high proportion of small and medium farmers of paddy and maize tested their soil in the last three years. Most of these soil samples were reportedly collected by the officials of the Department of Agriculture. Among the soil-tested farmers, more than 89 per cent of the paddy and maize farmers stated that increase in crop yield was the reason behind soil-testing, whereas more than 71 per cent of the control farmers opined that they did not test their soil because of their unawareness about whom to contact for details on soil-testing. Half of the maize control farmers also mentioned that as the soil-testing laboratories were located far away from their villages, they could not test their soil. Interestingly, only about 23 per cent of the paddy growers and 11 per cent of the maize soil-tested farmers said they had adopted the recommended doses of fertilizers (RDFs). However, about 94 per cent of the paddy and 59 per cent of the maize farmers who claimed to have adopted RDFs, showed willingness to continue to apply RDFs. Among the farm-size groups, relatively a high proportion of medium farmers in

case of paddy and large farmers in case of maize expressed their willingness to follow the soil test-based fertilizer application in future. Among the important constraints faced by them in the application of RDFs were lack of technical advice on method and time of application, difficulty in understanding and following the recommended doses, and high prices of chemical fertilizers. Analysis of the actual fertilizers applied showed that the control group of paddy and maize farmers applied more quantity of fertilizers than soil-test farmers. Finally, the application of RDFs based on soil-test indicated that there was an increase in yield level by 8.35 per cent over control farmers in case of paddy farmers and 3.84 per cent in case of maize farmers.

The study has also identified that there was a greater awareness about soil testing among the farmers but the soil-testing facilities were not easily accessible to them. Moreover, soil health-cards were not reaching the soil-tested farmers in time. During the study period, all state government soil-testing laboratories (STLs) at the district level were also closed because of inadequate staff and lack of modern facilities. Hence, it was suggested in the report to revive the STLs with full-fledged staff and to equip them with sophisticated modern facilities. Accordingly, through the soil health mission and soil health-card programmes, the state government is planning to revive STLs and deliver soil health-cards to the farmers in time.

## Impact Evaluation of Bhoochetana Programme in Karnataka

– Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr K B Ramappa

This study aims at assessing the impact of the technology components of Bhoochetana programme on productivity of dry land crops in different agro-climatic zones of Karnataka. A detailed field survey was conducted to collect the required information from the farmers and officials of the implementing agency by using pre-tested schedules during 2013-14. The survey of farmers was conducted in 13 districts falling in

all the 10 ACZs in Karnataka and included 13 dry land crops grown across the sample districts. The survey covered 1,520 sample farmers growing reference crops during the Bhoochetana period (2009-10 to 2013-14). To examine the implementing process of Bhoochetana programme, 71 officials of the implementing agency (Department of Agriculture) at different levels were also interviewed.

In maize, about 32 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-testing technology. But, the number of farmers who actually received soil health-cards was very negligible. The proportion of sample farmers applying gypsum, zinc sulphate and borax increased during 2009-10 to 2013-14. Adopters of micronutrients technology recorded higher yield gain by 28.61 per cent as compared to non-adopters. The adoption of soil-test technology for sorghum was largely skewed towards medium and large farm holders. The difference in the yield of sorghum between adopter and non-adopter categories of micronutrients was 18.15 per cent. In pearl millet, 15.7 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. Non-receipt of the soil health-cards on time was a major problem in adoption of soil-test technology. Adopters of micronutrients technology in pearl millet achieved higher yield by 5.48 per cent as compared to non-adopters. In finger millet, about 26 per cent of sample farmers adopted soil-test technology with coverage of 18.3 per cent of the net operated area. Indaf-7 was the preferred variety of the sample farmers. Adoption of micronutrients technology had positive impact on yield by 6.42 per cent.

About 22.7 per cent of the groundnut sample farmers adopted soil-testing technology. Among groundnut varieties, TMV-2 was cultivated by over 50 per cent of the sample farmers. Yield of groundnut was slightly higher by 6.24 per cent among adopters of micronutrients technology than the non-adopter category. In sunflower, about 23 per cent of sunflower sample farmers adopted soil-test technology with coverage of 8.4 per cent of the net operated area. Adopters of micronutrients technology achieved much higher yield of sunflower by 58.05 per cent than non-adopters. About 18 per cent of the soybean sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. JS-335 was the most preferred variety. The yield difference between adopters and non-adopters of micronutrients technology was 0.54 per cent only.

In chick pea, 11.9 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. Annigere-1

was the ruling variety grown by 93 per cent of the sample farmers. The adopters of micronutrients technology achieved 5.17 per cent higher yield than that of non-adopters. In black gram, about 38 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. TAU-9 was the most popular variety. Adoption of micronutrients in black gram achieved higher yield by 9.88 per cent. About 22.8 per cent of green gram sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. Over 50 per cent of the sample farmers cultivated China moong. The difference in yield between the adopters and non-adopters of micronutrients technology was 10.7 per cent. In pigeon pea, about 25 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. The difference in yield of pigeon pea between adopter and non-adopters of micronutrients was 3.41 per cent only.

In cotton, 22.3 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. Adoption of soil and water conservation measures was stagnant throughout the project period. The difference in yield of cotton between adopters and non-adopters of micronutrients technology was 17.69 per cent. In rainfed paddy, 43 per cent of the sample farmers adopted soil-test technology. Adoption of micronutrients technology in rainfed paddy improved the yield by 10.80 per cent.

Some concerns were expressed by various stakeholders with respect to the implementation mechanism of Bhoochetana programme. They included preparation and implementation of annual action plan, timely supply of micronutrients, functioning of cluster godowns, role of farmer facilitators, effectiveness of farmers' field school, coordination and execution of crop-cutting experiments and impact of publicity measures. On the whole, technology components of the Bhoochetana programme were conceived well, but they were not implemented in full spirit as a package. Awareness about soil testing and the need for soil testing had increased particularly among young and progressive farmers. However, field evidences showed that farmers seem to have received the soil health-cards issued by the

ICRISAT during the beginning of the programme. Thereafter, there was a delay or non-issuance of soil health-cards to those farmers who gave soils for testing. Further, soil testing did not cover the extent of the cropped area one would have expected to happen in the 5-year period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Farmers' knowledge about the

micronutrients has increased over time, but the concern is how sustainable will be the adoption of micronutrients and its impact on yield improvement in view of inadequate focus on promotion of other complementary technologies such as soil and water conservation measures, bio-fertilisers and organic inputs.

## **Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Change: A Bottom-up Approach to Simulate the Climate Change Impacts in Two Sensitive Ecological Regions (Biodiversity Hotspots) of India**

*– Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Dr K S Rao and Prof K V Raju*

This study was undertaken at the micro level to understand the impacts of climate change on various sectors such as agriculture, biodiversity and livelihoods and also to develop the possible adaptation strategies for overcoming extent of vulnerability in each sector in the context of climate change. This study was carried out across two important biodiversity hotspots in India, namely, a) the Himalayas and b) the Western Ghats. This study focussed largely on developing the bio-physical vulnerability indicators, analyzing land use land cover change and factors associated with it and also on developing an integrated land use model for predicting changes at the micro level.

This study followed a systematic scientific research methodology to analyze the precise issues associated with climate change. In-depth research was done to understand the process of how people have been adapting themselves to changing environment (with respect to their livelihood activities) due to a variety of factors (such as environmental, policy, socioeconomic), and similarly, how the natural ecosystems are undergoing changes in the context of changing human activities. Besides, spatio-temporal analysis based on remote-sensing data was done using GIS and ERDAS Imagine software. A time series analysis (three decades) was also undertaken for developing land-use, land-cover maps. For

climate variability, the rainfall pattern and trend over the last 50 years (season-wise) was analysed. The analysis has been carried out using India Meteorology Department (IMD) data. As per IMD classification, during the monsoon season, the BRTTR has received 28 years of normal rainfall (i.e. in the range of +19 to -19 per cent) and 12 years of deficit rainfall that shows that there has been a decline in the amount of monsoon rainfall over the years the monsoon rainfall is crucial to a matter for concern as agricultural activities.

Temperature is one of the most important climatic factors which tend to influence changes in the local weather pattern. The variations in the minimum and maximum temperatures can affect the pattern of rainfall and *vice versa*. Both precipitation and temperature play a primary role in agricultural crop productivity and water availability. Nearly 40 years of minimum, maximum and average temperature data has been analyzed for a thorough understanding of temperature variations in the study region. The daily recorded temperature data has been averaged for a particular year (required data has been accessed from IMD). The year 1971 has been taken as the base year for analyzing variations in minimum, maximum and average temperatures. There has been a 0.3<sup>0</sup> Celsius rise observed in both minimum and maximum temperatures for the entire study area over the last four decades.



The variations differ across zones based on the natural vegetation cover. Further, the biophysical indicators developed for various sectors, namely, demographic, land use, occupation and livelihood of various zones (core zone, buffer zone 1 and buffer zone 2) of study region. Based on the combined vulnerability indices, it has been noted that the sectors of buffer zone 2 are most vulnerable, followed by buffer zone 1 and the core zone. Land use and land cover change has been analyzed for the last three decades. It is observed that there has been a change in the cropping pattern and forest cover in the study region. The total cropped area shows a considerable growth, presently occupying an area of about 42.74 per cent in the region of which the net area cultivated and area sown more than once constitute 85.01 per cent and 15.0 per cent respectively. It is interesting to point out that the land under net per capita cultivation amounts to 0.11 ha while total cropped area to 0.14 ha per capita. The number of small and marginal farmers has increased drastically; with 69.12 per cent of the marginal farmers living in the BRT region.

In the last two decades, there has been 14.22 per cent increase in the number of small and marginal farmers.

The cropping pattern in the study region has undergone changes over time due to variety of reasons. The key findings for example such as rise in soil infertility (32 %), reduced in cropped area (31 %), loss in total production (24 %), change in cropping pattern and crop rotation (43 %), and increase in input cost (38%) are found to be driven by change in climate as we also found the deviation in rainfall for about 34% in the region. The adaptation under changing climate is taking place in the region; however, activities to sustain livelihood are shifting from one sector to another sector including non-agricultural activities. This has the impact on the development of social and ecological systems. Micro-level studies on climate change are important and findings of the study would be helpful in developing appropriate strategies for sustainable socio-ecological development of the region.

## **Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance: An Appraisal in the Context of India's Select SEZs**

*– Dr Malini L Tantri*

Trade facilitation as a policy approach to enhance country's trade performance and reap the benefits of trade liberalization is still in its nascent stage. Both developed and developing countries are still in the process of arriving at a consensus in defining what constitutes trade facilitation and how to go about it. With respect to developing countries, undoubtedly, it causes significant burden on its exchequer as it demands heavy investments on infrastructure and also a makeover of existing institutional arrangements. Besides these, many of the technical regulations imposed by developed countries in the name of standards come in conflict with fundamental objective of trade facilitation. For instance, in the recent Bali Ministerial Conference (2013) of the World Trade Organization, India insisted on making it mandatory for customs

authorities globally to allow exporters to take back portions of the rejected consignments at the borders before nullifying the entire shipment. Further, areas of priority for trade facilitation reforms may further vary across developing countries depending on the stage of trade reforms within a country. Issues and priorities may also vary across major exporting sectors in a given country. Though issues raised by specific sector may not come directly under the purview of WTO agreement but definitely emphasise sector specific initiatives needed to be taken to harmonise trade related system and practices.

It is in this background that this study explores trade facilitation initiatives undertaken in India with special reference to Special Economic Zones



(SEZs) and related issues. We have taken the case of SEZs as it represents the sector that contributes nearly 30 % of the country's total exports. In this context this is to be noted that though there are several studies that have attempted to analyse Indian SEZs policy from different perspectives, quite a few important aspects still remain to be analyzed. For instance, there is no conscious attempt to study the specifics of these enclaves now equipped with a more nuanced but less restrictive code of operations.

Also, earlier studies on Indian SEZs focused more on analyzing the changes in its performance over the years than trying to explain the reason behind such changes in performance within the specific framework these enclaves, now equipped with a less restrictive code of operations. And also there are no studies to explain if there is any deviation from the promises outlined in the policy vis-a-vis the real business practices. Findings of the study convincingly help us to argue that, at the outset, at the outset, the imitation of Chinese model of trade policy appeared as an improvement over conventional EPZs, because it sought to fulfil the promise of bringing about qualitative transformation. Thus, in a way, through SEZs, the government is attempting to address issues related to trade facilitation and thereby improve the status of 'doing business indicators', albeit in a piecemeal approach.

With respect to performance, our exercise revealed that at the aggregate level, introduction of SEZs policy in place of conventional EPZs has had positive and significant impacts on trade performance. Currently its contribution to the country's total exports is over 29 percent. Besides, improvement in trade performance in absolute value terms, the improved performance is also reflected in increase in the number of exporting units. However, SEZ policy seems to be failed in diversifying country's export basket. Undoubtedly, SEZs policy has taken the first step in identifying and statutorily implementing the provisions required to reduce the timeline and transaction costs involved in trade related issues. Specifically these can be seen in its attempts to set up OBU, SEZ online, EPC SEZ-EOUs, custom clearance on priority and system decentralization. Transaction costs and time line to export within SEZs are relatively less compared with the national average. Also, conventional SEZs are in a better position compared to new generation SEZs in matters of trading facilities given their closer proximity to DC office, customs authorities and other trade facilitating agencies. Despite these, SEZ exporters do face many issues pertaining to documentation, procedures and formalities that result in increase in either the number of days required to trade or implicit and explicit trade costs, which demand immediate policy attention.

## Bangalore City Surveys-2: A Pilot from a Ward

– Prof Kala S Sridhar, Dr S Manasi and Dr K C Smitha

We answer the following research questions with this pilot study.

What is the extent of Bangalore's functional labor market, in the sense of access and commute time to jobs?

Are the jobs of Bangaloreans welfare enhancing?

Has the level of public services in Bangalore improved in the decade of the 1990s?

What is the status of health and (primary) education of urban Bangalore?

In order to answer the above questions, this study, through primary surveys of households in a ward 128, Nagarabhavi, used a range of indicators covering demographic, social, economic and ecological; residential housing and living conditions; the city dynamics, mobility, migration, home-work-place movement, and its patterns of growth, being based on our primary surveys in ward.

While this pilot study is based on a small sample of 200 respondents in one ward of the metropolitan area, we find a number of interesting things worthy of reporting and call for further investigation.

We find that on average, the monthly reservation wage reported is Rs 20,500, a little lower than the monthly average income earned (which was Rs 28,500). Hence the net benefit from a job on average, is Rs 8,000. However, it is possible for those respondents with a higher reservation wage and a lower salary, the net benefits from jobs would be negative. In fact, at the lower end of the distribution of net benefits from jobs, there was a negative net benefit of 54,000. One-fourth of the respondents had negative net benefits from their jobs. For an additional 16%, net benefits from their jobs were 0, implying that they at least received a salary which was as per their expectations. For the remaining 59% of respondents, the net benefits from their jobs were positive. Based on this majority view, we infer that the jobs of Bangaloreans on average, given the caveats, are welfare-enhancing on average.

What is the extent of the city's functional labor market? If we were to take Bertaud (2014)'s definition of a half hour commute or less, as the city's labour market, 38% (66 out of 174) of respondents are within the city's labor market. Hence more than half of the city's commuters are still outside the city's labor market, which means, they are spending time sub-optimally commuting, without adding to the city's economic productivity.

Average travel time (one way) to work is 42 minutes for general households, which implies that one way travel time to work since 2001 has increased only by a minute. This is possibly not the case, since our data on travel time to work is based on only one ward.

With respect to the delivery of basic services, on average, the consumption of water was 321.5 litres daily per household, i.e. 82.87 LPCD (litres per capita daily), with a mean duration of 5.9 hours.

The consumption was lower for slum households, an average LPCD of 59. The per capita consumption of water (by slum or other households), is quite low, even when compared with the obsolete norm of 135 LPCD recommended by the National Commission on Urbanization, endorsed by the Ministry of Urban Development's service level benchmarks (2010).

For slum households, the mean monthly expenditure on water supply was higher than it was for all households (Rs 102.50), being Rs 191, since slum households are vulnerable and are forced to resort to expensive sources like private water tankers.

For most respondents, a sewerage and drainage facility was available. While a small (2%) reported using a public toilet. With respect to solid waste, more than 95% reported that the local authority collected waste.

Health patterns showed that majority of the respondents suffered from heart ailments, hypertension and diabetes, respiratory ailments and headaches. For health care, majority consulted private hospitals and private clinics; a small percentage availed services from government hospitals.

The educational status of children indicated that most children, both boys and girls, were enrolled in schools. A majority studied in English medium schools, with only a small percentage studying in Kannada medium schools indicated a strong preference for English medium education. Nearly one-fourth of the parents chose schools based on good education and discipline.

The policy implications based on the preliminary findings are to improve mobility in the city, to increase the city's economic productivity, make government hospitals and schools more affordable and reliable in terms of quality, and the city's basic services and environment more conducive for better health and quality of living.

## A Study on Female Street Vendors in Bangalore City

– Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr Channamma Kambara

The main focus of the study was to examine the working life of women street vendors and to understand the factors responsible for women to work as street vendors and their problems. To highlight these dimensions the study relied on both primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected from women street vendors from 20 wards coming under Bruhath Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP). To contact women street vendors we applied snowball methodology and in all we could collect data from 316 respondents.

The study explores the conditions of street vendors in Bangalore city. It examines the issues faced by vendors as well as their living conditions. It shows the dependency of vendors on the private finance and the prevalence of informal support system to start a livelihood activity. However, the long duration of vending has not translated into proportional profits. They face many problems on the streets but continue with their occupation because they have no other better alternative to earn a livelihood. Their family's sustenance depends on their vending business. In spite of all

the hurdles, the women vendors under the study in Bangalore are satisfied with the decent mode of earning their livelihood.

In order to accommodate them in the urban setting and letting them earn their living, some steps have to be taken to help them earn their livelihood legally and respectably. The vendors also should be involved in town planning. Finance should be made available to vendors to help them get away from the clutches of private finance that extort high interest rates. The vendors should also be made responsible for maintaining cleanliness around the vending area and there should be effective intervention of NGOs to educate them on their role and responsibility towards the city and public.

Further, the study can act as a starting point to examine the plight of informal sector workers in the city. This has widened the scope for further studies that could focus on the other issues of informal workers like negotiating public spaces, prevalence of informal finance, and other related areas particularly concentrated on women and men in general.

## Quality of HMIS Data in Karnataka: A District-Level Analysis

– Dr C M Lakshmana and Dr Prabhuswamy P

The main objective of the study is to understand the coverage and quality of HMIS data captured in Karnataka by examining a few select RCH indicators. The attempt was done mainly to understand the quality of health care service delivery indicators across districts in the state and to see the patterns of error. In the analysis, data from 2011 Census and DLHS-4 are used for comparison purpose. No doubt, there is remarkable improvement in the HMIS data coverage and quality over the period. The data is now increasingly used for monitoring various

health programmes which have been implemented by both the State and the Central Governments.

The analysis indicates that about one-fourth of births were not captured by HMIS at the state level. It is mainly because of underreporting of births from bigger hospitals and private health facilities. In case of ANC registration, overreporting was observed as against census estimates and DLHS-4 estimates. There is the possibility of duplication of registration at the facility level where districts show 100 per cent registration indicating pregnant

women could be registered in more than one facility. On the other hand, there is still non-coverage of ANC registration indicating poor registration which needs to be addressed as well. The coverage of first trimester registration of ANC against ANC registration is also suffers the same problem.

The data on pregnant women with anaemia seem to be good to some extent, but here too the

problem of repetition prevails. It shows over 100 per cent coverage in some districts indicating that the same women undergoing the anemia test again and again and the HMIS data reflecting such repetitions. Data of MTP, place of delivery, c-section delivery and new-born care seem to be good to some extent. Data relating to postpartum check-up within 48 hours and check-up between 48 hours to 14 days seems to be consistent but, there is a possibility of double counting even in this case.

## **Assessment of Socio-Economic Capabilities of Dalit Households in Karnataka**

*– Dr I Maruthi and Dr Pesala Busenna*

The Government of India has given importance to development of socio-economic conditions of the disadvantaged people in various Five-Year Plans. The utmost goal of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan was to ensure the social and economic equality of the most poor and deprived people with the notion of 'inclusiveness' in the country. The legacy of this vision was executed in many ways but more ground work needs to be done as the economic growth is fraught with diverse problems. The historic background of the persisting inequalities of Dalits in India provides much clue to understanding the notion of inclusiveness of the deprived communities in our country.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of the study are to:

1. Conceptualize and contextualize the problem of Dalit deprivations based on caste, poverty and human capabilities etc;
2. Understand the severity of deprivations of the Dalit groups through empirical research and showcasing the need for urgent policy intervention to address the problem of capability deprivations to achieve a greater human development;
3. Collaborate with the stakeholders such as Government agencies, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Women's groups,

research organizations to contribute/share the intellectual, human capital and working knowledge on the problems of Dalits and discrimination to execute the entire project;

4. Provide meaningful suggestions to the government agencies and policy makers to frame policies to rebuild the human capabilities of Dalits.

### **Research Methodology and Data**

The sample respondents were drawn by using multistage random sampling technique and the simplest form of entire sampling procedure. In the first stage, the state was divided into three main regions, namely, North, Central, and South Karnataka. In the second stage, two districts in each region with highest SC population were selected. The selected districts are Belagavi (Belgaum) and Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) in North Karnataka; Chitradurga and Devanagere in Central Karnataka; and Mysuru and Tumakur in South Karnataka. In the third stage, two villages were selected in each district based on highest SC population. In the final stage, in each of the selected village, 150 sample households were selected on a random basis. Thus, totally 1,800 households were selected.

### **Findings of the Study**

The information gathered in the selected villages reveals that almost all (except Sosale and

Muguru) Dalits' socio-economic capabilities are very poor. The economic capabilities of Sosale and Muguru village of Dalits are better than the other villages. The primary data reveals that the Dalits by and large have own houses in South Karnataka region. Further, nearly 99 per cent of Dalits in Mysuru district possess own houses.

Gender plays a vital role in occupational diversification in rural households. Majority of the heads of the households are male and only a few are females (21%). A good number of Dalits of Mugalkhoda and Harugeri villages practise Devadasi system. The economic assets are very low in the selected households. Some of the deprivations are: as many as 93 per cent of households are not aware of the water-borne diseases; about 53% of the Dalit households are not aware of family planning programmes; nearly 2 per cent of the households have children with disabilities.

The study observed that half of the households do not have regular employment. Nearly 48 per cent of the households are involved in SHGs. The main source of income for savings in the bank by the SHG members is labour work. The average expenditure on boys is higher than that spent on the girls. Almost all households have been meeting their children school expenses from their own earned income. A majority of the people were not aware of their local political leaders.

According to our primary survey, 34 per cent of the Dalit households still feel there is caste bias in the villages. Nearly half (853) of the households complained that there is a two-class system in the working places. Majority of the OCs and BCs do

not eat food in Dalit homes in general. Most of the households (415) reported that only men visit the Dalit houses. Unfortunately, 54 per cent of the households reported that they are not allowed to enter the non-Dalit houses. Some of the Dalit households reported that Dhobis are not washing their clothes. In most of the villages, barber shops exist for the service of males.

Though a majority of the households have drinking water sources in their colony/ area, a good number of them do not have water connections. Nearly 82 per cent of the Dalits do not have own toilets in their houses. The major reasons for this are poverty and lack of space.

In India, during the slack agriculture period, the rural people migrate to other villages and cities. Our study reveals that 7 per cent of the households migrated to other areas for employment. According to our primary survey, all the villages have different kinds of temples. As many as 671 households reported that they were not allowed to enter the Hanuman temples. It shows existence of caste discrimination in rural areas. Church is a spiritual asset for Dalits. Half of the selected villages, namely, Harugeri, Mugalkhoda, Srinivasa Saradagi, Towdor, Sosale and Madalur, have churches. Nearly 36 per cent of the households reported existence of churches in their villages. In general, particularly in the selected villages, Dalits eat more beef. Beef is a Giffen good for Dalits and mutton is a superior good. People wear different kinds of dresses according to their comfort and availability of dress in their houses. A majority of the households reported changing their dress on alternate days.

## **Price Differences in Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices and Price Realized by Farmers for Onion and Grapes in Karnataka**

*– Dr Parmod Kumar*

Movement of prices across producer and consumer centres provides useful information about the surplus and deficit prevailing in the

market for a particular commodity. This study tries to establish association between the production and consumption or supply and demand for grapes

and onion though looking into prevailing prices at the production centres, trading centres and consumption centres of these two commodities. The study mainly based on primary survey data looks into the price movements by tracking the price obtained by the farmers, price paid and received by the wholesalers, price paid and received by the retailer and also by the exporters if any for different varieties of onion and grapes. The study provides useful policy feedback on price convergence/divergence for these two specific commodities.

Karnataka is endowed with congenial agro-climatic conditions making it possible to grow different varieties of horticultural crops. However, there are several challenges that have to be addressed properly so as to strengthen the horticulture sector in general and the crops analyzed in this study in particular. In order to meet the challenges faced by the growers, major emphasis has to be on post harvest infrastructure and processing for better value addition to the horticultural products, transfer of technology by making the extension systems more accountable and better accessible and precision farming to venture into new opportunities and promotion of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in horticultural crops. There were large numbers of farmers who expressed their dissatisfaction regarding marketing facilities. For marketing their grape produce farmers depended on merchants and intermediaries who were exploitative in

nature. Suitable wholesale and terminal markets with in-built cold chain and where-house facility for the sale of horticultural crops need to 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.

In the case of onions, a multi pronged strategy needs to be adopted to stabilize their prices as volatility in the same affects both producers as well as consumers. The speculative activities among the wholesalers and retailers aggravate the situation as in the present study we have seen that price wedge was much higher at the retail chain than the wholesale chain in the case of onion. It is therefore, important that retail chain is closely monitored to regulate storage and check unscrupulous trade practices at both wholesale and retail trade. To enhance production of onions, more incentive in terms of better price and better marketing infrastructure need to be provided to the farmers. Proper market intelligence system could also help in building up better information system that would facilitate timely policy decisions on exports and imports to even out the fluctuation in prices at the retail level. Better storage facilities need to be developed at the field level. Promotion of processing as dehydrated onion or in the form of paste can help in increasing their shelf life and thus bringing down the volatility in onion prices.

## **Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimation of Economic Demand, Public Cost and Financing Options**

*– Prof M R Narayana*

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is the current social (or civilian) old age pension scheme, public-funded and implemented since 1995 in India. This Scheme lacks universal coverage for reasons including

inadequate public resources, availability of pension for schemes for government employees and other workers in other organized sector and exclusion-clauses built-in the scheme. In addition to providing with income or broader



social security for elderly individuals, the IGNOAPS is distributive-oriented as it is targeted for elderly individuals belonging to the Below-the-Poverty Line families. In this context, this paper examines the economic arguments and implications of introducing a national-level Universal Old Age Pension Scheme (UOAPS) in India. A key economic argument for a UOAPS is based on poverty-reducing effects of IGNOAPS. Evidence for this argument is given by developing and estimating a probabilistic model of elderly poverty at individual level with benefits of IGNOAPS as one of the explanatory variables. Two expenditure scenarios of UOAPS are generated: first, by extending the IGNOAPS to all elderly individuals; and second, by applying the *Pension Parishad's* pension proposal to all elderly individuals. Financial requirements for introducing these UOAPS scenarios are calculated for the short term, from 2004-05 through 2013-14, with and without adjustments to (a) total personal income of elderly individuals, (b) annual inflation, (c) official poverty line and (d) income elasticity of public expenditures on pensions. In addition, a measure of net public expenditure is calculated by adjusting the pension expenditure to the tax payments by elderly individuals by applying the methodology of National Transfer Accounts. Long-term sustainability of the IGNOAPS and two scenarios of UOAPS are examined by applying the methodology of Generational Accounting as India's population is projected to age over the period up to 2100.

Main result of the analyses shows that the current old age pension scheme has poverty-reducing effect. This provides with a strong distributive justification and demand for the universal coverage of the current IGNOAPS or introduction of a new UOAPS. Public expenditure requirements for introduction of the proposed UOAPS are remarkably higher as compared to the current expenditure on the IGNOAPS. The expenditure is much (a) lower if adjusted for total

personal income and tax payments of elderly individuals and (b) higher if adjusted for the official poverty-line, annual inflation and income elasticity of public expenditure. These results show different public expenditure implications and financing options by general taxation for a public-funded UOAPS for the policy makers. Further, the IGNOAPS as well as the UOAPS scenarios are fiscally sustainable in the long run for a given common range of income elasticity of public expenditure on the pension. These results of Generational Accounting imply that the demands for the UOAPS policy scenarios are strongly justifiable on distributive ground and long term fiscal sustainability.

Given different exclusionary clauses for the IGNOAPS, a redefinition of universality for provisioning of old age pension may be desirable for India. For instance, one plausible redefinition of universality may be to limit old-age pensions for elderly individuals who belong to the BPL families, earn less than the cutoff personal income, non-payers of personal income tax, and non-recipients of pension in government and other organized sectors. In essence, this redefinition of universality targets the beneficiaries of old-age pension. If implemented, this redefinition of universality may ensure old-age pension to all the targeted elderly individuals and, other things being equal, may ensure fiscal sustainability. Such an approach may be called targeted and sustainable universal old-age pension scheme for India.

The approach, results and implications of this paper add to the existing empirical knowledge on India's current policy debates on design of a public-funded UOAPS. The design parameters include (a) identification of target population in terms of socio-economic exclusion clauses, access age and unit of entitlement, (b) determination of pension amount or benefit level and indexation for inflation and (c) conditions for fiscal sustainability of alternative UOAPS.

## **Prioritizing Technologies to Achieve Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices in Madhya Pradesh**

– Dr Barun Deb Pal

The state of Madhya Pradesh has been achieving more than 20% growth in agriculture sector in terms of real value of output since 2010. Major contribution for this growth comes from growth in oilseeds (mainly soybean), and pulses (mainly gram) followed by cereals (mainly wheat). Soybean production from this state not only contributes 54% of total production, a major source of foreign exchange for India. Again, more than one thirds of gram production in India is contributed by this state. This state is also contributing almost 13% of national wheat supply in India. Besides these, the agriculture sector including animal husbandry contributes almost 27% of this state GDP and provides livelihood opportunity for 65% of its population. Despite these facts, the level of productivity of the principle crops like Soybean, Gram, Wheat, and Rice are significantly lower as compared to the national level. While comparing with national level, the rank of Gram crop in terms of productivity in this state stands at 8<sup>th</sup> position whereas it stands first position in term of area. Again, this state ranks first position in terms of production of soybean crop but stands 10<sup>th</sup> position in terms it productivity. Climate change impact and climate variability, inadequate irrigation facility, fragmented land to adopt modern agriculture implements, and inadequate credit supply, are major factor causing low productivity in this state. On the other hand, fertilizer use efficiency in this state has been declining more than the national level average. At

the end of year 2010 the fertilizer use efficiency (measure in term of kg of grain per kg of NPK) of this state stood at 8 kg of grain per kg of NPK as compared to the national level average of 10 kg of grain per kg of NPK. Whereas, fertilizer use of efficiency of this state was 15 kg of grain per kg of NPK in 2000 as compared to the national level average of 12 kg of grain per kg of NPK. Given this background, increases in productivity and input use efficiency are major policy concerns of this state.

However, the above-mentioned policy issues are neither new to this state nor to the Indian agriculture sector as a whole as these are the priority of the government since Independence. But the recent rise in climate variability and climate change impact made more than 50% districts of this state vulnerable in terms of its impact of agricultural production, productivity and resource availability. Again as the agriculture sector of this state provides livelihood opportunity for more than 60% of its population, coping with climate change impacts to ensure livelihood and food security for millions are key challenges added to the historical policy perspectives of the government. Hence, policies to increase adaptive capacity of the farmers and to make agriculture sector of this state more resilient and sustainable to cope with the future climate change impact would be a challenge to the policy maker but is essential for this state.

## **Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices**

– Dr Sobin George and Dr M Lingaraju

*(\*For details of this project, please see 'Training Programme on Advancements in Social Science*

*Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices' on Page 63)*

## Spatial Inequality of Urban Growth in Karnataka: Trends, Levels and Implications

– Dr C M Lakshmana

A detailed investigation of population growth in Karnataka based on the Census Data from 1971 to 2011 reveals that across the four regions, the Coastal and Southern regions dominated in the number of UAs and census town population. Hence, the main component of urban growth in the above regions is the growth of the census town and UA population. At the same time, the growth in statutory town population is also found strengthening the urban growth. On the other hand, continued urban growth in the statutory towns in the Central and Northern regions has emerged as the major contributor to increase in urban population. It is also seen that growth of population in census towns and UAs has certainly weakened the urban growth in these regions. The study reveals that there has been a continuous shift of population from Class IV and V towns to Class I and II cities in Karnataka during the decades under study.

As per the Concentration Index, the Coastal region stays at the top with regard to population among four regions of the State. The Central and Southern regions (excluding Bengaluru) had registered lower Concentration Index with regard to towns. During the last 20 years, the highest population Coefficient Variation was observed for Southern region. As per the CV, the primary sector does not affect the process of urbanization in Karnataka either High or Medium growth towns in both the decades. In over two decades of 1991-2001 and 2001-2011, the impact of secondary sector occupation in the high growth rate towns became insignificant. The tertiary sector occupation has gained ground in the last two decades of development on the growth of population in the high growth rate towns. However, tertiary sector occupation has not promoted urbanisation in low growth towns in 2001 and 2011. Dakshin Kannada,

Mysuru, Belagavi and Bengaluru Urban are the districts which reported considerable number of both census and statutory townships for 20 years (1991-2011).

The study finds that the Central region has witnessed significant increase in its statutory town population as compared to other regions. Similarly, it holds the first position in regard to the size of the statutory population in the 20-year period. The Southern region (excluding Bengaluru urban district) is second in terms of statutory population after the Central region. Dharwad (Central region) tops the list in regard to the number of statutory towns as of the latest census year (2011), whereas Vijapura (Northern region) is at top with regard to total population of statutory towns. The Southern region (excluding Bengaluru Urban) has the least concentration index (0.157) in terms of population as of 2011. However, Mysuru in Southern region is one of the leading districts with high absolute population size. The Central region heads the list in concentration index of townships (0.105) as of 2011.

### Policy Implications

Increasing population in Class I Towns calls for immediate remedies to arrest migration from tertiary and secondary towns in Karnataka. The study recommends that there is a need to provide the necessary civic facilities in Class III, IV and V towns to reverse the trend and possibly lure people back to these towns. Creation of pull factors like provision of educational and health infrastructure in general and opportunities for secondary and tertiary occupations in the tertiary level and secondary level towns are the immediate possible way to arrest the exodus of people of the these towns. The Government's efforts should be made to lure national and transnational companies

particularly in manufacturing and construction industry in Class II and Class III towns by providing necessary infrastructure and incentives in order to reduce disparity in the growth of urban population across regions/districts and ensure the socio-economic progress.

Huge accumulation of population in the large towns, especially in Class I and II towns, makes provision of more housing, educational

and health facilities inevitable. More reproductive and health services for women and children need to be provided by the government on a priority basis. Further, it is very important to note that the huge increase in urban population in the Southern and Coastal regions has led to higher number of incidents of crimes. The study therefore strongly recommends that precautionary measures should be taken to ensure safety and security of the people, particularly of women, children and the elderly.

## **Family Planning and Women's Work Participation in India**

– Dr T N Bhat

This study examines changes in women's work participation and consequent effects of family planning (FP) acceptance on their work participation, keeping in view the demographic dividend perceived from the growth of workforce population in India. The women's work participation in reproductive ages shows somewhat an inverted U curve in the last three decades, 1981-2001. The findings suggest that in view of decline in main as well as marginal work participation in rural areas, further progress in women's work participation appears to be skeptical, despite increase in the work participation in urban areas. The growth in women's work participation depicts a dismaying picture given the down trend in the annual growth rates for last three decades, decline during 2001-11 being drastic. The women's work participation is vivid with large variations in terms of rural-urban residence, main and marginal employments as well as proportion seeking or available.

The study examined improvements in female schooling and change in women's employment in agriculture sector and educational levels over last three decades as possible explanations for decline in women's work participation. The proportions of females attending school have consistently and rapidly increased over the last three decades; particularly the proportion has increased nearly

fourfold among women aged 15-19 years. The proportion of 15-19 age group females attending schooling in rural areas has been more dramatic than in urban areas. The reproductive-age women's work participation in agriculture has significantly declined in the last two decades 1991-2011 as on the contrary there is a substantial increase in their employment in non-farm sector. The women's employment in agriculture rather displays a gloomy prospect. The education levels among 15-24 years aged females have significantly increased over the past three decades, particularly in the high school and above levels. The data seem to substantiate the view that with increased education levels women tend to withdraw from farm employment in view of the fact that their work participation in agriculture has been not only declining but also growing at a much lower rate.

The NFHS Rounds 1 and 3 data show that women's work participation is relatively higher among current FP acceptors than non-acceptors; work participation among FP acceptors has increased whereas it has stagnated among non-acceptors. FP acceptance seems to enhance work participation among women belonging to certain strata of the society, in particular, socio-economically poorer sections, not women *per se*.

## Project Reports under Final Revision

1. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende and Dr K B Ramappa)
2. **Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)
3. **Evaluation Programme, 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority** (Dr I Maruthi)
4. **Value Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
5. **Research Journals in Social Sciences** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Mr B B Chand)
6. **Subsidy Support Calculator Framework (Part of Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
7. **Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
8. **Accounting for Urban Eco-System Services: A Case Study of Bangalore** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
9. **Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
10. **Work and Workers in the New Service Economy** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani)
11. **Gender and Life Vulnerability: Study of Women Health from Gender Perspective** (Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr Channamma Kambara)
12. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health Seeking Behavior of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)
13. **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)
14. **Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)

## Research Projects in Progress

1. **Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages** (Prof P G Chengappa)  
Date of Commencement: May 2011
2. **Agricultural Indicators** (Dr A V Manjunatha)  
Date of Commencement: April 2012
3. **Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India** (Prof P G Chengappa)  
Date of Commencement: July 2012
4. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: July 2012 (August 2015)
5. **Impact of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on Input Use, Production, Productivity and Income in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: August 2015
6. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil-Test Basis by Farmers in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement: September 2015
7. **Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs)** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Elumalai Kannan)  
Date of Commencement: March 2015
8. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: September 2015
9. **Rice Strategy for India** (Prof P G Chengappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan, and Dr A V Manjunatha)  
Date of Commencement: June 2015
10. **Impact of Neem Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)  
Date of Commencement: January 2016
11. **Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)  
Date of Commencement: January 2016
12. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm** (Prof Parmod Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: January 2016
13. **Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa)  
Date of Commencement: February 2016
14. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)  
Date of Commencement: June 2007
15. **District Human Development Report of Ramanagara** (Dr M Devendra Babu)  
Date of Commencement: February 2013



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| <p><b>16. Decentralization and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers</b> (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2014</p>                      | <p><b>25. Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food Value Chain)</b> (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2015</p>  |
| <p><b>17. Decentralisation and Education in Karnataka</b> (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2015</p>  | <p><b>26. Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project</b> (Dr Krishna Raj)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: June 2015</p>  |
| <p><b>18. Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product</b> (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: February 2016</p>   | <p><b>27. Bengaluru Region Finances: A Design for Restructuring</b> (Prof K Gayithri and Prof S Madheswaran)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2015</p>   |
| <p><b>19. Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-climatic Sub-zones</b> (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2014</p>                      | <p><b>28. Trade Gender and Food Security: With Special Reference to Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris</b> (Dr Malini L Tantri)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2014</p>   |
| <p><b>20. Land Use Change and Soil Fertility</b> (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January 2016</p>   | <p><b>29. Source of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities</b> (Dr K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: August 2015</p>                               |
| <p><b>21. Climate Change and Efficiency or Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study</b> (Dr Krishna Raj)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2013</p> | <p><b>30. Multidimensional Wellbeing: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives</b> (Prof S Madheswaran, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Dr M Balasubramanian)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: August 2015</p> |
| <p><b>22. Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in Rural India</b> (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2014</p>  | <p><b>31. Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination</b> (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2015</p>          |
| <p><b>23. Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap (Status paper)</b> (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: May 2015</p>   | <p><b>32. Crop Insurance in Karnataka</b> (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2016</p>  |
| <p><b>24. Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose?</b> (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2015</p>                                      |  |

33. **Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India** (Dr Indrajith Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement: August 2015
34. **Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: March 2013
35. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: January 2015
36. **A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity** (Dr V Anil Kumar)  
Date of Commencement: January 2015
37. **Beneficiary Assessment of Project Villages in Yadgir District: An Impact Study** (Prof N Sivanna)  
Date of Commencement: March 2016
38. **Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)  
Date of Commencement: March 2013 (June 2013)
39. **Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives** (Dr Anand Inbanathan)  
Date of Commencement: April 2014
40. **Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav)  
Date of Commencement: September 2015
41. **Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health** (Dr Sobin George)  
Date of Commencement: March 2016
42. **Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor: A Study of Bangalore City** (Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement: September 2014
43. **Pilot Testing of the TGI indicator toolkit in Karnataka** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)  
Date of Commencement: September 2015
44. **Will Bengaluru become smart or liveable?** (Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)  
Date of Commencement: December 2015
45. **The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)  
Date of Commencement: April 2016
46. **Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India – Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services** (Prof K S James and Dr T S Syamala)  
Date of Commencement: January 2013
47. **Functioning of AYUSH Centres in Karnataka: An Overview** (Dr C M Lakshmana)  
Date of Commencement: July 2015
48. **Knowledge of Attitude of Family Planning Methods: A Comparative Analysis in Selected States** (Dr C M Lakshmana)  
Date of Commencement: July 2015
49. **Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India** (Dr Indrajith Bairagya)  
Date of Commencement: August 2015

## 5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

#### Training of Field Staff, WHO SAGE India Wave-2, for Karnataka

The training for field staff, WHO SAGE India Wave-2 was conducted at ISEC by PRC during April, 2015. Around 23 field investigators were part of the training. The main purpose of the survey is to collect data on a broad range of self-reported assessment of health and well-being over time. The survey was conducted in 48 PSUs in Karnataka in July, 2015. Around 90 per cent of the 1,200 earmarked households were covered during the survey. This project was sponsored by the International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, in association with the World Health Organisation, Geneva. Dr C M Lakshmana of PRC coordinated the project.

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

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP), ISEC, organized a training programme in Advanced Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers from April 23 to May 1, 2015. Totally 40 Probationary Officers participated in the training programme. During the first phase of the course, the participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques; the second phase focused on Advanced Time Series Techniques. The resource persons for the course included those from within the Institute as well as experts from other institutions, like Madras School of Economics and Pondicherry University.

Prof K R Shanmugam, Director of Madras School of Economics, gave the valedictory

address and distributed certificates to the participants. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form, designed for the course. The training programme was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran, Ms B P Vani and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev.

#### Symposium on the Recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

An important policy dissemination symposium on the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was organized by the Centre for Economic Studies and Policies of ISEC on April 28, 2015. The keynote address on the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's approach and recommendations was delivered by a former Member of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Prof M Govinda Rao. The implications of recommendations for the sub-national governments from a practitioner's perspective with special reference to Karnataka were highlighted by Mr Arvind Shrivatsava, Secretary, Budget and Resources, Government of Karnataka. The symposium also included four presentations by the ISEC faculty members, Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Prof K Gayithri, Dr Devedra Babu and Dr Balasubramanian. Prof M R Narayana made the introductory remarks. The then Chairman of SEC Board of Governors, Prof Thimmaiah, presided over the function and gave his valuable observations. Many senior bureaucrats, academicians and students attended the symposium. Prof K Gayithri coordinated the programme.

## **International Conference on 'Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development'**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, in association with Centre for Environmental System Research, University of Kassel, Germany, organised an International Conference on '*Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development*' at ISEC, Bangalore, on May 20-21, 2015. Among the greatest challenges to humanity in the future involve global environmental changes in climate, urbanization, water availability, and loss of biological diversity etc., climate change will be the most dominant factor having further adverse impacts on the rest. Climate Change and its manifestations, particularly through rising temperatures, changing rainfall, sea-level rise and increasing droughts and floods have the potential to adversely impact natural ecosystems (such as forests, grasslands, rivers and oceans) and socio-economic systems (such as food production, fisheries, and coastal settlements). This is adding additional stress to ecosystems services which form substantial source of income to the rural poor. It is most immediately and inextricably linked to well-being, development and economic growth which are in the ambit of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Addressing Climate Change requires policy formulation, research, technology transfer and diffusion, financing and enhancing adaptive capacity of the poor at national, regional as well as local level. COP of UNFCCC stated that the vulnerable groups particularly in developing countries and whose livelihood is land use practices are the most victimised in present world as in most of the cases their activities are driven by climate. Therefore, solving climate dilemma through mitigation process and scientific research is an ethical concern.

The International Conference was divided into 10 technical sessions, namely, Development of Social and ecological systems under changing climate; Methodological Issues in Climate Research; Biodiversity Conservation, monitoring and mapping; Natural capital: Resource use and management for sustainable livelihood; Global climate change, mitigation and adaptability; Ecosystem services: monitoring and mapping; Remote-sensing, GIS and geo-statistics; etc. A total of 101 participants from various countries such as India, Germany, Sri Lanka, Uganda have participated in the Conference and presented their research findings under various themes of the conference.

Apart from technical sessions, a workshop on 'Energy Transition Dialogue 2015 and beyond under changing climate' was organised within the broad framework of the conference which was chaired by Ms Chitra Vishwanath.

The international conference was inaugurated by Prof G Thimmaiah, the then Chairperson, ISEC Board of Governors. Prof M R Narayana, the then Director in Charge, welcomed the participants and explained the mandate and research activities of ISEC. A presentation on the aim and objectives of the conference was given by Dr Sunil Nautiyal during the inaugural session. In the international conference, Keynote Lectures were delivered by eminent scholars including Prof Dr Rudeger Schaldach (CESR, University of Kassel), Prof K V Raju and Prof Suhas P Wani (ICRISAT), Dr D V A Raghavamurthy (ISRO, Bangalore) and Prof G L Pandit (Delhi University). The international conference was coordinated by Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC.

## **International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development**

Decentralization is expected to contribute to rural development by improving the service

delivery. Several countries have, therefore, adopted decentralization and development approach for rural development. This five-day training programme, which was jointly organized by VAMNICOM, CICTAB and ISEC for 21 participants from SAARC countries during May 25-29, 2015, aimed to discuss the promise of decentralization by taking Panchayat Raj Institutions in India as an example, and identify the best practices that could be adopted in the South Asian countries for cooperative and rural development. The training sessions handled were: i) Evolution of decentralized government system; ii) Characteristic features of local government; iii) Inclusion of socio-economically disadvantaged groups and women; iv) Political, administrative and fiscal decentralization; v) Panchayats, planning and development; vi) Panchayats and the delivery of basic services; vii) Panchayats and agriculture and allied activities; and, viii) Interface between panchayats and Cooperative Institutions. Participants were also taken for a one-day field trip to have ground-level information on the service delivery. The training programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu from the Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

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

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week international course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' from June 28 to July 25, 2015, for post-graduate students from Nordic countries – Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway.

The course was divided into five sessions: Introductory Session; Environment in India: An Overview; Rural-Urban Issues; Natural Resource Management; and Climate Change. Field trips were organised to Local Ward 128 (Nagarabhavi)

of Bangalore city, Silk Board (Thalaghattapura) and Green Building for practical experience and exposure to various environmental concerns.

This course is equivalent to 10 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) and the students were evaluated based on their attendance, performance in the seminar presentations, term paper, personal reflections from the field work. After successful completion of the course, certificates were distributed to the participants during the valedictory session. Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

### **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty on Research Methodology in Women Studies**

A two-week capacity-building programme for social science faculty on 'Research Methodology in Women Studies' was organised from August 1 to 14, 2015 by the Centre for Women's and Gender Studies, ISEC, Bangalore. The then Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, Prof G Thimmaiah, inaugurated the programme and the then Director in Charge, Prof M R Narayana, addressed the gathering.

The residential programme, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, consisted of 46 sessions in all. The sessions highlighted the research methodology with special focus on women and gender studies. The resource persons were drawn from Bangalore University, Mysore University, Pondicherry University, National College (Autonomous University), National Law School etc. Senior officials from the Department of Collegiate Education also took part as observers.

Totally 26 faculty members belonging to disciplines like economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, history and management and coming from different parts of Karnataka participated in the programme.

The programme was organised by Prof Mutharayappa R, Head, and Dr K C Channamma, Assistant Professor, of CWGS, ISEC.



### **Social Science Talent Search Scheme: Orientation and Scholarship Distribution**

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) has been an on-going programme of ISEC since January 2011. Under the scheme, Bangalore University and Christ University sponsor scholarships for meritorious students and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) lends financial support. The scheme aims to address the dwindling interest among students in social science subjects in degree courses.

SSTS Scheme encourages Plus Two level students to take a competitive exam and the top 35 students (25 from Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) qualify for orientation sessions on 'Social Science Scope and Relevance' as well as scholarships during their three-year degree course.

The half-yearly scholarship distribution ceremony was organised at ISEC during August 29-30, 2015. The Chairperson of Board of Governors of ISEC, Dr A Ravindra; Acting Director of ISEC Prof K S James, Registrar of Bangalore University Prof K K Seethamma; Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, Prof S Madheswaran; faculty from Christ Junior College and other dignitaries participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. The SSTSS is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, of Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

### **Training Programme on Strategies for Effective Implementation of Housing for All in India**

Training Programme on 'Strategies for Effective Implementation of Housing for All' was jointly organized by Institute for Social Economic Change, Bengaluru, and Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), New Delhi, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, during September 28-30, 2015. The programme was inaugurated by Dr A Ravindra,

Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC; Prof K S James, Acting Director, delivered the inaugural address.

The training programme aimed at orienting the officials of various municipal corporations or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India on the coveted Government of India programme viz., 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) -- Housing for All'. The resource persons, drawn from both ISEC and other institutions, mainly covered the issues like rehabilitation of slum dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource, promotion of affordable housing for weaker sections through credit-linked subsidy, affordable housing in partnership with public and private sectors, subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

The programme was coordinated by Dr Krishna Raj, Associate Professor and Head of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Dr Ravishankar, DGM, Bangalore HUDCO Regional Office, and Ms Nila Pandian, HSMI, New Delhi.

### **Dissemination Workshop on 'Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor – A Study of Bangalore City'**

A dissemination workshop on the study findings of the project, 'Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor' was held on September 30, 2015 at ISEC. The inaugural session began with welcome address by Prof K S James, Acting Director, ISEC. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, chaired the session. There were 24 participants in the workshop including the Principal Secretary, Housing, Mr Shambu Dayal Meena, Government of Karnataka; other senior officials from various State Government departments, Karnataka Slum Development Board and Bangalore Municipal Corporation; academicians, practitioners, representatives from the private sector, NGOs and HSMI. Findings of the study were presented by Dr Manasi. The workshop aimed to get inputs and suggestions for policy and future research focus



and aid the government agencies in understanding the ground truths and provide insights to improve sanitation access to the poor.

The study aimed to address the concerns like toilet access of the urban poor in Bengaluru city. One of the outcomes of increased urbanization has been the growing number of slums and squatter settlements. The pressure to address urban sanitation is enormous to ensure dignity of the poor besides preventing environmental contamination resulting in disease outbreaks. The findings were based on a survey of 20 slums across 8 zones. Highlights on interventions, toilet access, usage, non-usage, and challenges for women were covered. Besides, documentation of case studies across India and other countries to seek solutions for Bengaluru was done. Various socio-economic, cultural and technical reasons and possible interventions in respect of open defecation in slums were deliberated at the workshop. The study was funded by HUDCO's Human Settlements Research Institute, New Delhi. The workshop was organized by Dr S Manasi of CRUA.

## **National Seminar on 'Women in Informal Sector – Issues and Challenges'**

Women have been working from the time immemorial. But they are invisible in the development process. Much of the women's work which is mainly informal in nature is unrecognized and unpaid, and therefore does not enter many standard force and employment indicators. In India, the unorganised sector accounts for 92 per cent of the total workforce of about 458 million. And more than 90 per cent of women workers are concentrated in informal sector. Women are driven to the informal sector because the flexibility, especially in home-based work, is advantageous to them given their other needs and demands upon their time in the form of unpaid labour. Women, who are generally unskilled, are considered to be the cheap source of labour.

The employment status in informal economy can be categorized into two groups: (1) the self-

employed who work in small unregistered enterprises; and (2) wage workers who work in insecure and unprotected jobs. Women's employment in unorganised sector consists of self-employment in petty trade, food processing, or in family units of traditional occupations or manufacturing establishments that are small workshops scattered geographically or in various forms of putting out systems. As rapid industrialization and mechanization have destroyed traditional crafts, poor women in the developing countries face extensive and acute unemployment. As men move up through education and higher jobs, women continue to hold traditional occupations that ensure basic survival for the family. And whenever there is an availability of alternate job opportunities, men are quick to grab it. Women's employment in petty ventures provides men and society in general, an insurance against unemployment and sickness, against inflation and wage cuts.

Thus, informal employment is generally a larger source of employment for women than men in developing world. In Indian context, woman's capacity to earn is to maintain herself, her children and family and not actually to give her the economic independence. Her obligation to her family extends to supporting it in need by earning.

In this context, a national seminar on 'Women in Informal Sector – Issues and Challenges' was held at ISEC during October 5-6, 2015. The seminar focused on identifying and overcoming the problems of women as well as improving their working conditions.

The objectives of the seminar were: To understand Social Security and informal work; To understand factors responsible for women to work in informal sector; To examine factors affecting life of women in informal sector; To understand women's education and participation in informal sector.

In total 24 papers were presented covering several areas of women in informal sector. We had

received around 150 abstracts from all over the country, out of which 33 papers were shortlisted.

The papers were seriously discussed in each session, during which many questions were raised and the Chairpersons of the sessions gave valuable inputs to the paper presenters. The participants expressed their satisfaction with the accommodation and food arrangements.

### **Training Programme on Micro and Macro Economic Theory**

A five-day training programme on 'Micro and Macro Economic Theory' was organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) from October 12 to 16, 2015 at ISEC for in-service ISS (Indian Statistical / Economic Service) officers and other officers from States/UTs. The programme was sponsored by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation via the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), Delhi. The programme was inaugurated by the Acting Director of ISEC, Prof K S James, who also delivered the welcome address. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev explained the learning outcome expected from the course.

A number of well-known econometricians like Dr Charan Singh (IIMB) and Dr Rupa Chandra (IIMB) delivered lectures on crucial topics along with Prof M R Narayana, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Indrajeet and others. The training programme was organised by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, RBI Chair Professor, CESP, ISEC.

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

The Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) is an inter-disciplinary social science research approach being offered by ISEC. This course is partly supported by the SRTT fund of ISEC with a financial assistance as a part of the capacity-building programme and the remaining financial requirement is arranged by charging a nominal fee to the participants. This year, 17

participants took part in the course, conducted from October 26 to November 6, 2015. The participants are from different regions in India and belonged to different disciplines such as economics, political science, sociology, public policy, law, development management, and gender and development. The course is taught by competent resource persons from both within the institute and outside, like Indian Institute of Science, Pondicherry University, National Law School of India University etc. The training classes included topics on various approaches to social science research, both qualitative and quantitative methods, hands-on experience of SPSS and STATA software and also training on handling large-scale NSSO Unit-level data using SPSS and STATA. Professor K S James, Acting Director, ISEC, inaugurated the training programme. Prof Rajan Gurukkal of the Indian Institute of Science delivered the valedictory address. The course was coordinated by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

### **Workshop on Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap for Karnataka**

The Global Green Growth Institute (South Korea) has entrusted a project on 'Development of Subsidy Calculator Framework' and 'Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators' to the ADRT Centre of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC). In this connection, a workshop on 'Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap for Karnataka State' was organised by the ADRTC in collaboration with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) on November 5, 2015.

The purpose of the workshop was to present the final reports by the partner institutions and to get feedback. Dr A V Manjunatha of ISEC and Prof R S Deshpande made a presentation on micro irrigation potential, investment requirement and subsidy support calculator framework. Prof M G Chandrakanth from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, presented a report on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Mr Shilp Verma from International Water Management

Institute, Anand, presented a report on 'Promoting micro irrigation in Karnataka: Roadmap to success'.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, and the ADRTC project team attended the workshop. Dr P Thippaiah from ISEC, Dr Siddarthan Balasubramania and Dr Ajith Radhakrishnan from GGGI, New Delhi, attended the workshop. The workshop was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha of ADRTC.

### **International Seminar on 'Ageing and Well-being: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care'**

An international seminar on 'Ageing and Well-being: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care' was held at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, during December 17-18, 2015. The seminar was organised as part of a joint research study with Indo-European Networking Research Project in collaboration with the University of Groningen, The Netherlands; University of Southampton, UK; Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. This seminar brought together scholars from India and Europe to discuss issues relating to ageing and well-being in a cross-cultural perspective. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the inaugural function and Jane Falkingham, Dean of the Faculty of Social, Human and Mathematical Sciences and Professor of Demography and International Social Policy, the University of Southampton, UK, delivered the keynote address. The four themes covered in the seminar were Demographic Change, Living Arrangement and Care Giving Needs, Health Status of the Older Persons, Ageing: New Methodologies and Data and Ageing, Gender and Social Security. A photo exhibition was also arranged on the topic Ageing in Institutional Contexts: India and the Netherlands. The valedictory address was given by Dr Leo van Wissen, Director, National Institute of Demographic Research, The Hague.

### **Social Science Talent Search Scheme Programme**

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) is an on-going programme of ISEC since January 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the programme gets financial aid from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme aims to rekindle the dwindling interest in social science subjects among degree students. It encourages talented Plus Two level students to take a competitive exam and the top 35 students (25 from Bangalore University and 10 belonging to Christ University) qualify for availing Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and scholarships. Two Orientations are held during August and January every academic year and scholarships are distributed in two installments for selected students during their three-year tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses. The Talent Search Examination for selecting new students (studying second year PUC) is held every year on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February.

As part of this initiative, the half-yearly scholarship distribution was organized at ISEC during January 9-10, 2016 and the annual examination for selecting the next batch of students was held on January 31, 2016. Chairperson of the Board of Governors of ISEC, Dr A Ravindra; Acting Director of ISEC, Prof K S James; Registrar of Bangalore University, Prof K K Seethamma; Prof S Madheswaran of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC; faculty from Christ Junior College and other dignitaries distributed the scholarships and addressed the students. Members of the advisory committee, Controller of Examinations and Co-coordinator of SSTSS, Prof H K Moulesh; Resource persons like Prof P H Rayappa and Prof Siddananda and others were also present. The SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

## **International Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interaction of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade**

The National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO), Norway, had entrusted a sub-project under the main project entitled 'Food Security in India: the Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade (FOODSEC)' to the ADRTC of ISEC. The FOODSEC team consists of International Food Policy Research Institute (India), National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO, Norway), and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI, Norway).

As a part of the sub-project, an international workshop was organised at ISEC in collaboration with SIFO to discuss the progress of the FOODSEC project, including paper presentations on the project theme by the representatives of partner institutions – NUPI, University of Oslo, CUTS International including SIFO and ISEC – on January 19, 2016. The inaugural session of the workshop was chaired by Prof K S James, Acting Director, ISEC, and technical sessions were chaired by Prof P G Chengappa and Prof Parmod Kumar.

In the Technical Session One, the following presentations were made: Prof Arne Melchior from NUPI on 'Food Prices in India: Inter-state Price Variation and Domestic Trade'; Dr Unni Kjærnes from SIFO on 'Household Food Security in Bihar'; and Dr P G Chengappa on 'Implications of Food Security Act in India'. In the Technical Session Two, the presentations were: Dr P Thippaiah and Dr A V Manjunatha on 'Overview of Slums in Bangalore'; Dr Veena Vidyadharan from CUTS International on 'Household Food Security in Bihar'; and Ms Lise Bjerke from the University of Oslo on 'Food Security among Migrant Urban Population'. The workshop was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa of ADRTC.

## **ISEC Founders' Day**

The Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2016.

Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson of the Board of Governors of ISEC, and Prof K S James, Acting Director, garlanded the Dr V K R V Rao bust. Later various cultural performances were presented by the PhD students and staff of ISEC and prizes were distributed to the winners / runners in various sports events conducted earlier.

To commemorate the occasion, the **Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture** was also organized. Prof Amit Bhaduri, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, spoke on 'Nationalism and Economic Development of India'.

**Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes** were awarded to Ms Aneesha Chitgupi (Economics) and Ms Vijitha Rajan (Non-Economics) for scoring highest marks in the PhD Course work during 2015-16.

On the occasion, **five books** authored or co-authored by the faculty of ISEC and **11 ISEC Monographs** were also released.

As is the practice, ISEC faculty and staff who had completed 25 years of service in the Institute, were felicitated on the Funders' Day: (1) Dr N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, CPIGD; (2) Dr K Gayithri, Associate Professor, CESP; (3) Mr B K Jagdish, Assistant Registrar (Estate & Stores); (4) Ms B Akila, Senior Personal Assistant, CEENR.

Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors of ISEC, delivered the Presidential Remarks and vote of thanks was given by Prof Manohar Yadav, Registrar.

## **Two-Day Capacity Building Programme for the Officers of D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation**

Capacity building is the process of equipping individuals, practitioners and professionals with necessary skills and access to information and knowledge that enables them to perform responsively and effectively. Set in this backdrop,

a two-day capacity building programme was conducted in the Institute on February 1-2, 2016 for the officers of D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation (DBCDC), Government of Karnataka. Efforts were made to sensitise officials on the basic issues concerning formulation and implementation of programmes and schemes of the Corporation and also to upgrade their organizing and functional skills in terms of leadership, planning, negotiation, networking and, more importantly, how to negotiate stress-related issues. The programme was attended by all the 30 district-level officers from the Corporation. The programme was inaugurated by Mr M Ramachandrappa, President of DBCDC, and Chief Guest Prof K S James, Acting Director of ISEC. Dr M R Ekantappa, Managing Director of DBCDC, addressed the gathering. In the valedictory function, Registrar of ISEC, Prof Manohar Yadav, and Managing Director of the Corporation Dr M R Ekantappa, addressed the participants. The programme was coordinated by Prof Manohar Yadav and Dr N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, ISEC.

### **Workshop on 'Mapping of Farm-Non-Farm Sector Linkages in Rural India'**

A workshop on 'Mapping of Farm-Non-farm Sector Linkages in Rural India' was organised by Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) on February 5, 2016 at ISEC. After the welcome address by ISEC Acting Director Prof K S James, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev of CESP, ISEC, commenced the discussion by giving a brief overview of the topic. Thereafter, Dr Manojit Bhattacharjee of St Joseph's College made a detailed presentation of findings from secondary data analysis. Mr Devaraju G and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev presented their findings and experiences from field on the kind of farm-non-arm linkages observed in the states of Karnataka and Assam respectively. Comments, suggestions and scope for further research were given by Prof Saumya Chakrabarti of Visva Bharati University, and Prof Anirban Dasgupta of South Asian University, Delhi. Later, Dr Anirban Kundu of St Joseph's College also articulated his views on the topic.

### **Training Programme on Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices**

Fostering Linkages in Academic Innovations and Research (FLAIR) is an initiative of the Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, for improving the quality of research and teaching in higher education. ISEC, under this initiative, organized a training programme on 'Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices' for university and college teachers from Kerala during February 15-27, 2016.

The programme aimed at introducing young faculty members to recent developments in the approaches afforded by the social sciences to understand social change and social policy and practice. The specific objectives of the training programme were to introduce the participants to approaches afforded by the social sciences to understand social change and social policy and practice, which are relevant to Indian situations and equip them to undertake cutting edge research by offering training in new methodologies and techniques.

The 12-day training programme benefited 16 social sciences teachers from Kerala. The 42-session course was multi-disciplinary in nature with special focus on advancement in knowledge production, theory, methodology, methods and various recent techniques developed in social science research. It covered disciplines such as economics, sociology, political science, education, demography, environment, gender and spatial studies. The themes chosen for the course were selected from current concerns of Indian society and imperatives of policy and the engagement with relevant social science theory and research. The programme was interactive in nature with lectures from experts, group discussions and presentations by the participants. There were practical sessions on data analysis using software such as STATA and SPSS. The participants prepared and presented their papers in a seminar held on the final day of



the training in the presence of select experts. The programme was coordinated by Dr Sobin George and Dr M Lingaraju.

## **Two-Day National Workshop-cum-Training on Renewable Energy – Law, Policy and Climate Change: Indian Perspective**

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC along with the Centre for Sustainable Development (CSD) and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, conducted a two-day workshop-cum-training on 'Renewable Energy – Law, Policy and Climate Change: Indian Perspective' on February 26-27, 2016. The workshop had more than 30 participants from across the country. Speakers invited included experts from the field along with paper presentations by a few young research scholars who are working in the field of energy.

The workshop was inaugurated by Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, and welcome address was delivered by Prof K S James, Acting Director of ISEC. In his introductory remarks, Executive Director of CSD, Dr R Srinivas, highlighted the work being carried out by CSD since its inception. Dr Sunil Nautiyal gave an overview of CEENR emphasizing on the key research work done by the Centre over the years.

The workshop-cum-training saw presentations by many distinguished speakers highlighting different aspects of energy law and climate change. Dr R Srinivas, Executive Director, CSD, highlighted development and transfer of technology and its role in meeting the change regime. Mr Subramanya U H, an energy expert, spoke in depth about the regulatory framework of energy law in India.

There were a set of presentations that showed an interlinkage between climate change, environment, need for development and security in energy. This included presentations by professors of different institutions like ISEC, IIST and CSIR. Dr Sunil Nautiyal presented the positive impacts of use of LPG in remote Himalayan villages due

to reduced dependency on wood as a biofuel. Dr M Chandrashekar gave an overview of the Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells Technology, research on which is being conducted in CSIR. Dr R R Nidamuri of IIST spoke on the methodology by which remote-sensing as a technology can be used in climate change studies. Dr Parmod Kumar addressed the regulatory framework on Air Pollution and Punjab Government Policy on Agriculture. Mr Zende of ARTI mentioned the technologies developed by ARTI to promote production of energy from renewable energy sources.

There was also a detailed presentation by members from National Law School on energy law: power purchase agreements and contractual issues and the more recently launched Renewable Energy Bill that has been put up for comments by the Government of India. In addition, there was a detailed discussion with Mrs Vidya Rani of Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd (KREDL) on the incentives that individuals or groups can draw from the various schemes launched by the Central and State governments.

The concluding session involved an in-depth discussion on the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties (CoP21) to Climate Change Panel Discussion wherein different members of the panel highlighted the positive and negative aspects derived from the proceedings of CoP21. The national workshop was convened by Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr R Srinivas.

## **Discussion Meet with Karnataka Fourth State Finance Commission**

A half-a-day Discussion Meeting was organized by the Institute for the benefit of Fourth State Finance Commission, Government of Karnataka, on March 9, 2016.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr C G Chinna Swamy, and members of the Commission, Dr H Shashidhar and Mr H D Amaranathan attended the meeting. From ISEC, Prof Abdul Aziz, Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof Manohar Yadav, Prof Kala



Sridhar, Dr M Devendra Babu, Dr Anil Kumar and Dr N Sivanna participated in the discussion.

The Commission had a very detailed discussion with the ISEC faculty members on issues concerning the fiscal decentralization process as seen in PRIs and Municipalities of Karnataka. This discussion meet was coordinated by Dr N Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, ISEC.

## **ICSSR Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to ST and other Marginalized Groups**

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is a unique institution functioning with the aim of reaching education and development through research in social sciences through an inclusive approach. Besides establishing and managing national level institutions of higher learning and research in social sciences, it has, in recent times, under the foresight of its chairman, instituted capacity building programmes exclusively for the benefit of research scholars and young faculty hailing from vulnerable background and communities. ISEC had the benefit of organizing such programmes including the present 'Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to ST and Other Marginalized Groups' for the young Faculty Members and Research Scholars from social sciences across the state and nation sponsored by the ICSSR under the Special (ST) Component Plan. The programmes aimed at training the participants in both theoretical and practical aspects of social science research in social sciences by combining both class room lectures by eminent scholars from both within and outside ISEC as well as through a number of hands on exercises. The overall goal of

this orientation programme was to sensitise the participants to advancements in conducting research on a range of social, economic, political, educational, historical and related issues. The objective was also to establish in their minds a proper understanding of what is research, what is scientific research, design of research and its ultimate outcome as well as contribution to society and social policy. A concerted effort was made in all programmes to see that the participants benefit from learning about what is the advanced thinking and research practices today; the benefit of multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary methodologies and approaches.

The Orientation was held at ISEC for four days during March 14-17, 2016. Twenty-six candidates obtained admission for this programme. They represented various social science subjects such as Economics (7 participants), Sociology (10 participants), Political Science (3 participants), History (2 participants), Education (1 participant), Psychology (1 participant), Geography (1 participant), & Library Science (1 participant). The institutions from where they have hailed were the Tumkur University, Karnatak University and the rest from Degree College Teachers within Karnataka. Another specialty of this orientation programme was that it was an abridged programme for only 4 days, thus enabling to cover only the main highlights of social science research methods. Thus, the topics of lectures and discussions were holistic and limited in number. There were no hands-on exercises and library work. But the participants benefited immensely from the lectures delivered by eminent scholars from ISEC and outside. The orientation programme was coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of CHRD, ISEC.

## **OUTREACH**

### **6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of Comparative Education Society of India on 'Education: Domination, Emancipation and Dignity'**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Comparative Education Society of India (CESI) was

held at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, during December 14-16, 2015. The theme of the conference was 'Education: Domination, Emancipation and Dignity'. The conference was co-hosted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and the Azim Premji University (APU). Dr Indrajit

Bairagya, Assistant Professor, ISEC, collaborated with APU to conduct the conference.

### **National Conference on 'Environment, Economy and Human Wellbeing'**

The relationship between environment, the flow of ecosystem services to the economy and human wellbeing is diverse, complex and uncertain. Any change in the quantity or quality of environment can affect the economy and human wellbeing in a non-linear manner. In this backdrop, Christ University and ISEC jointly organised a two-day National Conference on 'Environment, Economy and Human Wellbeing' during March 1-2, 2016. The conference focused on five important themes: 1. Theoretical and methodological aspects of environment and human wellbeing, 2. Ecosystem services and human wellbeing, 3. Linkages between environment and poverty, 4. Gender and environment, 5. Economic valuation of the environment.

Inaugurating the seminar, Professor Sudhir ChellaRajan, former Head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, said climate change is the real challenge the world faces now and sustainable development and backstop technology can reduce greenhouse gas emissions in all the sectors. Dr Adaina K C welcomed and made introductory remarks. The presidential address was given by Dr Fr Thomas C Mathew, Vice-Chancellor of Christ University. Dr Krishna Raj, Associate Professor and Head, CESP, ISEC; and Prof Maria Saleth, Honorary Professor of Madras School of Economics, Chennai, participated in a panel discussion. The seminar ended with valedictory address by Professor B S Sreekantaradhya, former Professor of Economics of the University of Mysore.

### **Farmers-to-Farmers Workshop on Conservation of Agro-biodiversity, Resource Utilization and Ecosystem Management**

A 'Farmers-to-Farmers Workshop on Conservation of Agro-biodiversity, Resource Utilization and Ecosystem Management' was organized by the Centre for Ecological Economics

and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC, Bengaluru, in collaboration with Punyabhoomi, Hassan, in Gowripura Village of Hassan District on March 11, 2016. The workshop was sponsored by Technology, Information and Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology (DST), New Delhi.

The main objectives of workshop were: to understand better the reasons behind changing cropping patterns by farmers; to make the farmers aware of the impact of changing cropping patterns on the local ecosystem; to encourage a farmer-to-farmer interaction by which farmers practising the more eco-friendly ways can motivate others to follow suit. More than 120 farmers attended the workshop from over 30 villages in and around Hassan district. The participants varied from relatively small-farm owners having 3-5 acres of land to farmers with landholdings as large as 100 acres.

Mr Vijay Angadi of Punyabhoomi took the farmers on a short tour around the farm land where the workshop was being conducted. Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Professor and Head, CEENR, ISEC, welcomed the participants and explained briefly about the project. Later, Dr Sangeeta Baksi, a scientist at TIFAC, DST, highlighted the different works of TIFAC carried out over the years. Later, Mr S K Manjunath, explained how he realized 25 years back that farmers were harming their soil, and he now advocates organic selviculture. Dr Devendra Kumar Pandey, a former IFS officer, highlighted the need for Sustainable Development along with climate change and its impact on various factors including loss of biodiversity. Dr P B S Bhadoria, Professor at IIT Kharagpur, who spoke next, explained his study in paddy cultivation where newer paddy varieties gave more yield. He also mentioned how he had taken the help of local non-profit organisations to promote technological advancement in agriculture, which would be helpful to the farmers. Dr A B Patil from the University of Agriculture Sciences, Hassan, spoke in detail about the horticulture crops and advantages

of horticulture. The last two speakers were Dr Balakrishna Gowda of the College of Agricultural Sciences, Hassan, and Dr Basavaraj Humbarwadi of Karnataka State Agriculture Marketing Board, Bangalore. They spoke briefly about the importance of proper marketing mechanisms for agricultural produce and explained how marketing strategies could help better the profit margin of farmers.

In the end, the participating experts and academics had an interaction with farmers when the farmers expressed their concerns and problems. They admitted there was a need to work in tandem with the nature but they were susceptible to

fall for more economic gain. The problems they faced varied from protecting sandalwood trees grown in their farm lands to water problems for growing crops to soil fertility and its loss over time. Problems pertaining to marketing of their produce and getting appropriate rates for the produce were a few other points highlighted by the farmers. The crux of the workshop – understanding the reasons of changing cropping pattern and making farmers aware of the impacts of this change in cropping pattern – was well achieved in the workshop.

The workshop was convened by Dr Sunil Nautiyal of CEENR, ISEC.

## LECTURES

### **Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 13**

The 13<sup>th</sup> L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Kaliappa Kalirajan, Professor of International and Development Economics, Crawford School of Economics and Government, The Australian National University, Canberra, on June 12, 2015. He spoke on 'Will Free Trade Agreement between India and China Reduce India's Trade Deficit?'

Prof Kalirajan started his lecture by recognizing the fact that trade between India and China has been rising exponentially. But with the increasing trade, there is a widening trade deficit for India about which some businesses raised alarm and some Indian parliamentarians have started accusing China of unfair trade practices. He pointed out that both the countries intend to negotiate for free trade arrangements between them based on

their complementarities. Using a stochastic frontier gravity model in his lecture, he put forth how much reduction in trade deficit due to different preferential trading arrangements was feasible under hypothetical full export potential scenarios. The empirical model he ran showed that India's potential gain was high when the influence of India's existing 'behind the border' constraints were eliminated. He concluded that if FTA between China and India was implemented without eliminating the 'behind the border' constraints, then certainly it would go in favour of China and would not reduce the trade deficit for India.

### **Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture**

Mr Subroto Bagchi, Co-Founder and Chairman of Mindtree, Bengaluru, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on 'Platform and Purpose' on November 17, 2015 at ISEC. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, ISEC Board of Governors, presided.

## Seminars Presented by Visitors

**The Demographic Transition & Urbanization** — Prof Tim Dyson, London School of Economics & Political Science, UK (April 1, 2015).

**Thomas Piketty's Contribution: Capital in the Twenty-first Century** — Prof Frank

Thompson, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, USA (April 8, 2015).

**Agricultural Performance of India & China: A Comparative Study** — Dr Xue Zhaomin, Associate Professor, Sichuan Academy of Social

Sciences, Faculty & Secretary General, The Centre for India Studies, SASS, China (May 5, 2015).

**Rice Sector Restructuring in Asia: What Does this Mean for Global Food Security?** — Dr Samarendu Mohanty, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines (May 14, 2015).

**Governance Issues of Bengaluru Development** — Ms Kathyayani Chamaraj, Executive Trustee, CIVIC, Bengaluru (June 5, 2015).

**A Bend in the Cauvery: An Account of the Cauvery Water Dispute** — Dr A Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Centre for Sustainable Development, Bengaluru, former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka, Bengaluru (June 30, 2015).

**Health and Economic Well-being of Workers in Selected Industries with Special Emphasis on North-East India** — Dr Amrita Ghatak, Assistant Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmadabad (January 8, 2016).

**Land Reform or Land Titling: A Critique of**

**India's Land Policy** — Dr Pradeep Nayak, Officer of the Odisha Administrative Service and Fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla (February 8, 2016).

**Sexual Harassment at the Workplace, a Violation of Women's Human Rights** — Professor V S Elizabeth, Professor, Centre for Child and the Law and Placement Officer, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru (March 8, 2016).

**The Enigma of Democracy: Reflections on the Career of a Contentious imagination** — Dr Bishnu Mohapatra, Formerly Professor in School of Development, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru (March 10, 2016).

**A Development Vision for India** — Dr.R.Balasubramaniam, Founder & President, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Founder & Chairman, Grassroots Research & Advocacy Movement (March 15, 2016).

**Contemporary Challenges to the Women's Movement** — Ms Madhu Bhushan, Vimochana (March 16, 2016).

## **Seminars Presented by Faculty**

**Bangalore City Surveys – 2** — Prof Kala S Sridhar, Professor, Dr S Manasi, Associate Professor, CRUA, and Dr K C Smitha, Research Fellow, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (July 13, 2015).

**Spatial Inequality of Urban Growth in Karnataka: Trends, Levels and Implications** — Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, Population

Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (January 28, 2016).

**Ecology and Proletarianisation: Increasing Need for Attention?** — Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (March 30, 2016)

## **Seminars by Students**

**Can We Promote Equity & Access in Higher Education through E-Learning? Exploring the Acceptance & Potential Cost Advantages of the Spread of Online Education in India** — Dr Rupa Basu, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Centre for Economic Studies & Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (May 21, 2015).

**A Study on Politics of Dispossession and Under-development: Appropriating Local Mechanisms in West Singhbhum of Jharkhand** - Mr Sujit Kumar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (July 20, 2015).

**Child Health and Social Differential in India: Caste and Neighbourhood Effect** - Mr Rajesh Raushan, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 14, 2015).

**Measuring Linkages to Identify Key Economic Sectors in India: An Input-Output Analysis** - Ms Tulika Bhattacharya, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (September 23, 2015).

**International Trade Competitiveness of the Indian Textile Industry: An Empirical Study** - Mr Tarun Arora, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (December 11, 2015).

**Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Development in Karnataka: A District Level Analysis** - Ms Soumya Manjunath, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (December 21, 2015).

## Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 32<sup>nd</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted at ISEC during June 8-19, 2015. In all, there were 67 presentations comprising 5 pre-submission seminars, 32 progress seminars and 7 proposal seminars. There were 23 theme presentations. Prof Kaliappa Kalirajan participated in the seminars as a Special Discussant.

The 33<sup>rd</sup> Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during December 10-22, 2015. Totally, there were 62 presentations comprising 2 pre-submission seminars, 40 progress seminars and 20 proposal Seminars. Dr Murthy K N, IFS, and Prof B S Bhargava, participated in the seminars as Special Discussants.

## ISEC PhD Programme 2015-16

For the 2015-16 PhD Programme of ISEC, as many as 242 candidates had applied, out of which 137 were called for the admission test. Of the 77 applicants who subsequently appeared for the test, 42 qualified for the Centre-level Interviews. Finally, 32 candidates were selected for the 2015-16 PhD Programme by the Selection Committee.

The Inaugural ceremony of the PhD Programme course work was organized on August 18, 2015. Acting Director of ISEC Prof K S James distributed the Pre-PhD Course Certificates to the successful students of the 2014-15 batch. The course work for the 2015-16 batch students commenced from August 18, 2015.

## 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:

**Dr Kaushik Basu:** Thesis: '*Capital Structure of Indian Manufacturing Sector: Nature, Determinants and Regulatory Changes*' (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

**Dr Amit Kumar Sahoo:** Thesis: '*Healthcare Utilization and Financial Protection: The Role of Health Insurance*' (Supervisor: Prof S Madheswaran)

**Dr Benson Thomas:** Thesis: '*Epidemiological Transition and State Health Expenditure: A Study in Kerala, India*' (Supervisor: Prof K S James)

**Dr Krishanu Pradhan:** Thesis: '*Sustainability of India's Fiscal Policy: An Empirical Study*' (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana)

**Dr Lavanya Suresh:** Thesis: '*Decentralisation Governance and Forest Resource Management: A Study in the State of Tamil Nadu India*' (Supervisor: Prof N Sivanna)



## Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Aneesha Chitgupi (in Economics) and

Ms Vijitha Rajan (in Education) for scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2015-16.

## Academic Networks

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

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

## SRTT Support Activities

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

1. Mr Tarun Arora, PhD student, presented a paper on 'Export Competitiveness of Textile Commodities: A Panel Data Approach' in the PhD Student Workshop in Economics held at the University of Minho, Braga, Portugal, during June 17-18 2015.
2. Mr Anup Balu Hiwrale, PhD student, attended Summer School Programme on 'Studying Indian Tribal Culture' held at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, from June 28, 2015 to July 4, 2015.
3. Ms Madhavi Marwah, PhD student, attended Summer School on 'Water, Food and Energy: Interdependencies and Tensions', held at Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Sciences Po (Paris) and Columbia University from June 30, 2015 to July 4, 2015.
4. Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr K C Chennamma organised a National Seminar on 'Women in Informal Sector – Issues and Challenges' at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, during October 5-6, 2015.

### Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

The Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) is an on-going programme of ISEC

undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students from those universities, the programme receives financial support from the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC.

The Programme, started in January 2011, aims to rekindle the dwindling interest in social science subjects among the undergraduate students.

Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, is the co-ordinator of SSTSS.

### ISEC Summer Internship Programme

The annual ISEC Summer Internship Programme supported by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) Fund for research capacity building, aims to equip the young students continuing their post-graduation programmes in social science disciplines, to undertake research.

This year, 206 applications were received for 30 fellowships available across the nine academic Centres of ISEC. The selection of interns for the two-month training programme was done by the respective Centres after scrutinising the applications.

Along with research training under a supervisor, the programme provides the necessary



infrastructure and other facilities for the interns, including free accommodation, food, travel allowance and a monthly stipend of Rs 5,000. The interns are given a certificate on successful completion of the internship and submission of an internship report.

Dr Sobin George is the Coordinator of the Internship Programme 2016.

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

The Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) is an inter-disciplinary social science research approach, being organized annually by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. A portion of the financial assistance for this course is provided by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) Fund of ISEC as a part of its capacity-building programme and the remaining financial requirement is arranged by charging a nominal fee to the participants.

This year, 17 participants took part in the course conducted from October 26 to November 6, 2015, and coordinated by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

## **Publications - Monograph Series**

K V Raju, S Manasi, Sunil Nautiyal and K P Rashmi (March 2015). *Conservation through Culture in Urban Ecosystems: A Case Study from Bangalore, India*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 36**. Bangalore: ISEC.

Sunil Nautiyal, S Manasi, M S Umesh Babu and K S Rao (April 2015). *Study on the Production and Profitability of Pulses and Beans in India – A Case Study of Karnataka*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 37**. Bangalore: ISEC.

Veerashekharappa and B P Vani (June 2015). *Financial Inclusion to Livelihood: Entangled to Gain*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 38**. Bangalore: ISEC.

S Manasi, N Latha and Bibhu Prasad Nayak (July 2015). *E-waste Management in Urban Cities: A Situation Analysis of Bangalore*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 39**. Bangalore: ISEC.

Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani and Veerashekharappa (October 2015). *Financial Inclusion through SHGs: Understanding Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka State*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 40**. Bangalore: ISEC.

Sunil Nautiyal, N P Varsha, Sravani Mannam and C Rajasekaran (October 2015). *Ethnobotany and Medicinal Plants Conservation through Scientific and Technological Interventions*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 41**. Bangalore: ISEC.

S Manasi, B R Hemalatha, N Sivanna, R G Nadadur and P G Chengappa (October 2015). *Land Policy and Administration in Karnataka: Bhoomi-KAVERI-Mojini Integration*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 42**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

S Manasi, K C Smitha, N Sivanna, P G Chengappa and R G Nadadur (November 2015). *Land Policy and Administration in Karnataka: Urban Property Ownership Records – The Karnataka Experience*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 43**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

P J Dilip Kumar (January 2016) *Defending the Green Realm: The Forest Conservation Act 1980 of India in Theory and Practice*. **Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 44**. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### Books Published / Edited

*'Development Trends in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture' (edited)*. New Delhi: Westville Publishing House, 2015, by Elumalai Kannan, R S Deshpande, Prem Nath, P G Chengappa, K R M Swamy and C P A Iyer.

*'The Paradox of India's North-South Divide'*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, June 2015, by Samuel Paul and Kala S Sridhar.

*'Biodiversity of Semi-Arid Landscape: Baseline Study for Understanding the Impact of Human Development on Ecosystems'*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, ISBN: 978-3-319-15463-3, 2015, by Sunil Nautiyal, Bhaskar K and Imran Khan Y D.

*'People and Peepal: Cultural Attitudes to Sacred Trees and their Conservation in Urban*

*Areas'*. USA: Patridge Publications, ISBN: 978-1-4828-5876, 2015, by Raju K V, S Manasi, Sunil Nautiyal and K P Rashmi.

*'Work and Health in Informal Economy: Linkages from Export Oriented Garment Sector in Delhi'*. Daanish Books, February 2016 – Sobin George.

*'MGNREGA: Employment, Wages and Migration in Rural India'*, London and New York: Routledge, 2016 – Parmod Kumar and Dipanwita Chakraborty.

*'Indian Agriculture: Performance, Growth and Challenges: Essays in Honour of Ramesh Kumar Sharma' (edited)*. London and New York: Routledge, 2016 – Parmod Kumar and S Mohanakumar.

### ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is now being co-published by ISEC and Springer. Two issues of the Journal – Volume 17, Number 1 and 2 – have been brought out so far under the new arrangement. The next issue of the Journal (Volume 18, Number 1), is in press.

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

### ISEC Monographs Series

K V Raju, S Manasi, Sunil Nautiyal and K P Rashmi (March 2015). *Conservation through Culture in Urban Ecosystems: A Case Study from Bangalore,*

*India. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 36*. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

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## ISEC Working Papers

**Title :** Impact of Infrastructure Provisioning on Inequality: Evidence from India  
**Author :** Sumedha Bajar and Meenakshi Rajeev  
**No. :** 337

The paper, **Impact of Infrastructure Provisioning on Inequality: Evidence from India**, by Sumedha Bajar and Meenakshi Rajeev analyses the links between physical infrastructure and inequality and determines the nature of this relation in 17 major Indian states. The paper shows that the impact of infrastructure on consumption inequality across states differs for the type of infrastructure under consideration

and the relation of infrastructure with inequality is not necessarily negative. The results have shown that some components of infrastructure, mainly power and roads, are associated with increased interpersonal inequality at the regional level and the paper provides some explanations for this result. The results of this study do not prescribe abandoning transportation projects or infrastructure development but instead recommend that the government should emphasize also on investments in complementary policies. Infrastructure can help open up opportunities but it should not be that these benefits are reaped by those who are in a position to be able to take advantage of these.

**Title :** Assessing Export Competitiveness at Commodity Level: Indian Textile Industry as a Case Study

**Author :** Tarun Arora

**No. :** 338

Tarun Arora's Working Paper, **Assessing Export Competitiveness at Commodity Level: Indian Textile Industry as a Case Study**, assesses the export competitiveness of top fifteen textile products exported by India to top six textile export destinations (separately for each export destination) at 6-digit level of HS classification using both price and income export elasticities. The export elasticities are estimated using dynamic panel data approach for each country separately. Estimates of commodity specific elasticities are used to forecast the exports of commodities exported to respective export destinations. The resulting estimates are useful to designing destination specific export promotion policies for India.

**Title :** Participation of Scheduled Caste Households in MGNREGS: Evidence from Karnataka

**Author :** R Manjula and D Rajasekhar

**No. :** 339

The paper, **Participation of Scheduled Caste Households in MGNREGS: Evidence from Karnataka (No.339)**, by R Manjula and D Rajasekhar, analyses the extent to which Scheduled Caste (SC) households have participated and benefited from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Karnataka, with the help of both secondary and primary data. The demand for MGNREGS work and participation of SC households was found to be high in districts where the incidence of SC population was high. However, the number of days of employment obtained by SC households was relatively low. This suggests that SC households were discriminated in the provision of MGNREGS work in Karnataka. The paper also discusses factors that constrained the participation of SC households in MGNREGS.

**Title :** Relationship between Services Trade, Economic Growth and External Stabilisation in India: An Empirical Investigation

**Author :** Mini Thomas P

**No. :** 340

The paper, **Relationship between Services Trade, Economic Growth and External Stabilisation in India: An Empirical Investigation** by Mini Thomas P attempts to study the inter-relationships between services trade, economic growth and external stabilisation for the Indian economy, during the post-reforms period. The contribution of international trade in non-factor services and other invisibles towards India's economic growth and current account stabilisation is examined descriptively. The relationship between the three macroeconomic variables is estimated using the ARDL approach to co-integration, for the time-span from 1996-97:Q1 to 2011-12:Q4. The study finds the existence of co-integrated relationship between Current Account Balance, GDP and services trade, for the Indian economy. The study also finds empirical evidence indicating that workers' remittances are more crisis-prone compared to net services exports, in case of Indian economy.

**Title :** Locating the Historical Past of the Women Tea Workers of North Bengal

**Author :** Priyanka Dutta

**No. :** 341

The paper, **Locating the Historical Past of the Women Tea Workers of North Bengal** by Priyanka Dutta, attempts to trace the historical past of the women tea plantation workers of North Bengal, taking into account the hitherto neglected aspects of gendered nature of labour recruitment, migration, labour control practices and so on, through the intermeshing of race, class, ethnicity and sexuality of the actors involved in the process. The paper concludes that some of the convincing reasons behind the marginalisation of women workforce in the tea industry of North Bengal

during contemporary times have their roots in the various systems and practices of the colonial past.

**Title :** **Korean Media Consumption in Manipur: A Catalyst of Acculturation to Korean Culture**

**Author :** **Marchang Reimeingam**

**No. :** **342**

Working Paper **Korean Media Consumption in Manipur: A Catalyst of Acculturation to Korean Culture** by Marchang Reimeingam discusses how Korean media consumption among young people in Manipur acted as a catalyst to adopt the Korean culture, itself a blend of the Western and Korean cultures, in the recent decade. The adoption of Korean culture is widely prevalent among youngsters in Manipur irrespective of a household's economic background, education level, religion, occupation and ethnicity. These people have been motivated by the Korean media, especially movies and dramas. They adopted some components of the Korean culture, such as food, hair style, make-up, movies, clothing and language that suited and fascinated them though many of them do not know the country of origin, i.e. South Korea, of these cultural features. People of Manipur are open to new or modern cultural adoption, but they have also retained their inherent culture.

**Title :** **Socio-economic Determinants of Educated Unemployment in India**

**Author :** **Indrajit Bairagya**

**No. :** **343**

Indrajit Bairagya in his paper **Socio-economic Determinants of Educated Unemployment in India** explores the socio-economic and regional factors responsible for educated unemployment in India using different rounds of NSSO. The paper finds that possessing technical education by itself doesn't necessarily guarantee employment which, in fact, questions the rationale behind the present Indian government's initiative to promote technical education on a large scale. Although high-industrialised states account for low educated

unemployment rates, these states are unable to engage all educated people in the production process. Moreover, since the number of unemployed is higher for both the educated and uneducated people among those who are not registered with employment exchanges, search and matching problem may also be an important reason for educated unemployment in India. Besides, differences have been found across social groups, gender, religions, regions and other socio-economic characteristics.

**Title :** **Tax Contribution of Service Sector: An Empirical Study of Service Taxation in India**

**Author :** **Mini Thomas P**

**No. :** **344**

The paper, **Tax Contribution of Service Sector: An Empirical Study of Service Taxation in India** by Mini Thomas P, examines the service taxation in India from a macro-economic perspective, focusing on broad questions such as the level and composition of service tax revenue during the time-span of the "positive list approach" from 1994-95 to 2011-12. The income elasticity of service tax revenue collection is estimated for the Indian economy with the help of pooled FGLS, utilising data from Directorate of Service Tax and National Account Statistics. The importance of service tax as a consumption-based tax is also analysed descriptively. The paper finds that the contribution of service tax towards the Centre's tax revenue is not commensurate with the high share of services in India's GDP. The paper also finds that income elasticity of service tax revenue collection to be less than 1, which when juxtaposed with India's low tax-GDP ratio, points to the existence of untapped revenue potential for service taxation in the country.

**Title :** **Effect of Rural Infrastructure on Agricultural Development: District-Level Analysis in Karnataka**

**Author :** **Soumya Manjunath and Elumalai Kannan**

**No. :** **345**

The paper, **Effect of Rural Infrastructure on Agricultural Development: District-level Analysis**



**in Karnataka** by Soumya Manjunath and Elumalai Kannan, empirically investigates the relationship between rural infrastructure and agricultural productivity in the state of Karnataka. The analysis has been carried out in the districts of Karnataka for the period of 1980-2010. The paper establishes that the role of availability of infrastructures in rural areas is contributing to agricultural productivity. Infrastructure utilisation index also turns out to be a positive determinant of agricultural productivity. Along with provision of infrastructures, fertiliser input continues to play an important role in agricultural development. Despite the fact that availability of data limited the variables that could be considered, the study throws up evidence in support of greater investment in infrastructures in rural areas while at the same time stressing the need to take steps to maximise the utilisation of existing resources. Therefore, it is important to invest in providing region-specific infrastructures to resolve the disparities across region.

**Title :** Moreh-Namphalong Border Trade  
**Author :** Marchang Reimeingam  
**No. :** 346

Marchang Reimeingam, in his paper **Moreh-Namphalong Border Trade**, notes that level of border trade (BT) taking place at Moreh-Namphalong markets along Indo-Myanmar border is immensely linked with the third economies like China which actually supply goods. Moreh BT accounts to two percent of the total India-Myanmar trade. It is affected by the bandh and strikes, insurgency, unstable currency exchange rate and smuggling that led to an economic lost for traders and economy at large. India experiences a negative BT balance as the potential export items are not produced in Moreh. Opening of BT at Moreh has benefited the local border people in terms of employment, infrastructural development and also improves trade and other relationship between India and Myanmar. Myanmar is critical for India not only for BT partner but also for India's 'Look East Policy (LEP)' for developing strategic and economic relations with East and South-East Asian countries.

**Title :** Emerging Trends and Patterns of India's Agricultural Workforce: Evidence from the Census  
**Author :** S Subramanian  
**No. :** 347

The paper, **Emerging Trends and Patterns of India's Agricultural Workforce: Evidence from the Census** by S Subramanian, presents the trends and patterns in the change in workforce in rural India. Drawing from Census data, the paper highlights four important phenomena namely marginalisation of rural workers, feminisation of the agriculture, increasing importance of various subsidiary activities and finally the ongoing structural changes in the rural economy. The emergence of these phenomena has various linkages regarding the future trends of Indian agriculture.

**Title :** Estimation of the Key Economic Determinants of Services Trade: Evidence from India  
**Author :** Mini Thomas P  
**No. :** 348

Mini Thomas P, in her paper **Estimation of the Key Economic Determinants of Services Trade: Evidence from India**, estimates the key economic determinants of India's international trade in services during the post-reform period from 1996-97 to 2011-12. It involves the estimation of income and price elasticities of India's services trade using the ARDL approach to co-integration. The paper argues that the income elasticity of India's services exports is quite high and statistically significant in the long run, when the GDP of OECD countries is taken as proxy for GDP of importing countries. Price elasticity of services exports is found to be negative but statistically insignificant. In case of India's services imports, both the income and price elasticities of demand are found to be positive and statistically significant. Services imports are found to be more responsive to changes in income than relative prices. The implications of the empirical findings for India's Current Account Deficit are also explored.



**Title :**           **Employment-Export  
Elasticities for the Indian  
Textile Industry**

**Author :**       **Tarun Arora**

**No. :**           **349**

The paper, **Employment-Export Elasticities for the Indian Textile Industry** by Tarun Arora, assesses the Potential for employment generation of Indian textile industry for the period 1988-2013. The employment and exports data are matched using the central product classification (Version 2) in order to get the concorded time series data for the period 1988-2013 and obtain sub-sector level elasticity estimates. Fully modified OLS (FMOLS) is used to estimate the long run employment-export elasticities. The elasticities are further used to forecast the employment till the year 2020 using time series ARIMA modeling technique. The results suggest remarkably high employment generation potential for sub-sector 139 (manufacture of other textiles) in comparison to sub-sector 131 (spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles). The analysis is useful in designing sub-sector specific employment- generation policies for industrial sector.

**Title :**           **Caste and Care: Is Indian  
Healthcare Delivery System  
Favourable for Dalits?**

**Author :**       **Sobin George**

**No. :**           **350**

In his paper, **Caste and Care: Is Indian Healthcare Delivery System Favourable for Dalits?**, Sobin George examines whether the Dalit castes are adequately represented in the health service system in rural India in the context of the already established caste-based discrimination in service delivery. Drawing from official data, the paper shows an overall domination of non-Dalits in healthcare services. The paper presents two scenarios to understand it further. First is the similarities in health disparities between SCs and non-SCs/STs of Bihar and Tamil Nadu, which have huge presence of non-SCs/STs in significant positions of healthcare delivery. Second is the case of Andhra Pradesh (undivided), which has less

intergroup disparities and better distribution of health personnel from Dalit castes at all levels of health services. These cases confirm the persistence of unfavourable environments for Dalits with the domination of non-Dalits in health services.

**Title :**           **Food Security in Karnataka:  
Paradoxes of Performance**

**Author :**       **Stacey May Comber, Marc-  
Andre Gauthier, Malini L  
Tantri, Zahabia Jivaji and  
Miral Kalyani**

**No. :**           **351**

The paper, **Food Security in Karnataka: Paradoxes of Performance** by Stacey May Comber, Marc-Andre Gauthier, Malini L Tantri, Zahabia Jivaji and Miral Kalyani examines the trend of inconsistent human development patterns vis-a-vis economic growth rates in Karnataka, using food security indicators of availability, accessibility, and nutrition as analytical lens. Specifically, the points of intersections between food security and dimensions of human development are explored. It illustrates that, although Karnataka has shown sufficient production of agricultural commodities and promising economic growth, the cause of malnutrition and hunger remain, which greatly affects human development outcomes.

**Title :**           **Land and Water Use  
Interactions: Emerging  
Trends and Impact on Land-  
use Changes in the  
Tungabhadra and Tagus  
River Basins**

**Author :**       **Per Stalnacke, Begueria  
Santiago, Manasi S, K V  
Raju, Nagothu Udaya Sekhar,  
Maria Manuela Portela,  
Antonio Betaamio de  
Almeida, Marta Machado,  
Lana-Renault, Noemi,  
Vicente-Serrano and Sergio**

**No. :**           **352**

The working paper **Land and Water Use Interactions: Emerging Trends and Impact on**

**Land-use Changes in the Tungabhadra and Tagus River Basins** by Per Stalnacke, Begueria Santiago and Manasi S. et al The paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the issues, current status and complex inter-linkages in land and water management, emerging trends and its impact in two river basins<sup>1</sup> - the Tungabhadra sub-basin in India and the Tagus basin in Spain and Portugal. The paper covers a wide range of issues including changing water demands affected by erratic hydrological cycles, frequent fires affecting forests, biodiversity and soil thus influencing the livelihoods of marginal communities. The paper also brings to the forefront the need for integrated water management in view of poor integration across and within sectors.

**Title :** Ecotaxes: A Comparative Study of India and China

**Author :** Rajat Verma

**No. :** 353

Rajat Verma in his paper **Ecotaxes: A Comparative Study of India and China** attempts to compare various forms of ecotaxes adopted by India and China in order to reduce their carbon emissions by 2020 and to address other environmental issues. The paper notes that as per OECD-EEA database's definition, in total there are only twenty-four environmentally related taxes that exist in both the countries. Of these taxes, five out of seven environmentally related taxes in China were revised after the year 2006, and in India all the taxes were levied only after 2002. In addition, as per our definition only seven and five environmentally related taxes in India and China, respectively, can be deemed as ecotaxes. There is a severe paucity of literature on analysing the performance of ecotaxes. Based on the limited literature, it was found that there are several governance related issues in India in managing the funds generated from the ecotaxes. In the case of China, studies reveal that the purpose of consumption tax is defeated as it leads to an increase in total fuel consumption and to a decline in social welfare.

**Title :** Own House and Dalit: Selected Villages in Karnataka State

**Author :** I Maruthi and Pesala Busenna

**No. :** 354

The paper **Own House and Dalit: Selected Villages in Karnataka State** by I Maruthi and Pesala Busenna sheds light on the factors which determine the construction of a habitable house with special reference to Dalits in Karnataka. The findings presented in the paper are as follows: Two villages had better economic opportunities and sufficient water resources, which were the main reasons for the construction of good houses. Among the selected villages, in Srinivasa Saradgi village of Kalaburagi district the conditions of Dalits' houses were very pathetic and majority of the dalit houses were inhabitable due to water leakage, damaged floors and walls and constraints of space. It was also noted that although several housing programmes have been in place for dalits, lack of financial support continues as a major hurdle for Dalits to construct habitable houses.

**Title :** Alternative Medicine Approaches as Healthcare Intervention: A Case Study of AYUSH Programme in Peri Urban Locales

**Author :** Manasi, S, K V Raju, B R Hemalatha, S Poornima and K P Rashmi

**No. :** 355

The paper **Alternative Medicine Approaches as Healthcare Intervention: A Case Study of AYUSH Programme in Peri Urban Locales** by Manasi S, K V Raju, B R Hemalatha, S Poornima, K P Rashmi offers a discussion on the role of SOUKYA Foundation DMRC (Dr. Mathai's Rural Health Care Centre) under the AYUSH programme aimed at reviving traditional healthcare systems in peri urban areas. The paper notes that given the big challenges in providing healthcare in India because of rising costs and poor infrastructure, traditional medicine is to be seen as a positive alternative for improving the health status of the masses.

**Title :** Analysis of Export Competitiveness of Indian Agricultural Products with ASEAN Countries

**Author :** Subhash Jagdambe

**No. :** 356

The working paper **Analysis of Export Competitiveness of Indian Agricultural Products with ASEAN Countries** by Subhash Jagdambe attempts to assess India's trade intensity as well as the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of the agricultural sector with respect to trade with ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) at the aggregate and disaggregate levels. It shows that India's export

intensity in total agricultural trade was increasing with respect to ASEAN rather than with the rest of the world. It was further observed that Import Intensity has been declining over the study period. It was also noticed that the comparative advantage was decreasing gradually throughout the study period although the pattern of India's comparative advantage in export of agricultural products with ASEAN varied from one commodity to another. The paper suggests that the efforts of Indian exporters should be focused on promotion of export of items, which they have a comparative advantage such as meat, vegetables and fruits, tea, rice and cereal products to the ASEAN markets.

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'Impact of MGNREGA Scheduled Tribe Workers on Poverty in Sikkim'. *Journal of Rural Development*, 35 (1), 2016 – **Marchang Reimeingam**.

'Small, Marginal and Dalit Farmers in Rainfed Agriculture: A Case Study of Srinivasa Sardgi in Kalaburgi District, Karnataka'. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 5 (2): 2249-96, May 2015 – **Maruthi, I**.

'Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Practices of Dalits in Karnataka'. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 5 (2): 82-102, July-December 2015 – **Maruthi I** and **Pesala Busenna**.

'Intra- and Inter-State Inequality in the North-East Region with Special Reference to Assam. In Rakhee Bhattacharya (ed), *Regional Development and Public Policy Challenge in India*. Springer Publication, July 2015 – **Meenakshi Rajeev** and **Azharuddin Akhtar**.

'Financial Inclusion and Disparity: A Case of India'. *ILO Publications*, July 2015 – **Meenakshi Rajeev**.

'Crop Insurance in Karnataka'. In Conference Volume: *Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region over the Medium Term: Setting an Agenda for Strategies to Meet Challenges*. Madras Institute of Development Studies, January 2016 – **Meenakshi Rajeev**, **Manojit Bhattacharjee** and **B P Vani**.

'Climate Change, Risk, Uncertainty and Mitigation: Crop Insurance in India'. *Social Science Research Network*, 2731503, February 2016 – **Meenakshi Rajeev**, **B P Vani** and **Manojit Bhattacharjee**.

'Is Effective Cost of Borrowing Too High for SHGs?: Understanding the Role of Transactions Costs'. *Social Science Research Network*, 2747778, March 2016 – **Meenakshi Rajeev**, **B P Vani** and **Veerashekhharappa**

'A Study of Domestic Marketing Channels of Fisheries in Bangalore in City'. *Social Science Research Network*, 2747782, March 2016, by **Meenakshi Rajeev** and **Supriya Bhandarkar**.

'Small and Marginal Farmers and Rural Nonfarm Activities'. In Conference Volume: *Small Producers in India under Liberalization: Issues and Challenges*. Institute for Development Studies, March 2016, by **Meenakshi Rajeev** and **Manojit Bhattacharjee**.

'Social Disparity in Curative Care: Determining Factors across Social Groups in Rural India'. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 16 (2): July-Dec-2014 – **Mutharayappa R** and **Rajesh Raushan**.

'Factors Affecting Adolescent Child Bearing and Its IMPACTS on Maternal and Child Health in India', *Asian Journal of Human Development and Livelihood*, 4 (1), March-September 2015 – **Mutharayappa R**.

'Age Structure Transition, Population Ageing and Economic Growth: New Evidence and Implications for India. In K V Ramaswamy (ed), *Labour, Employment and Economic Growth in India*. London, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2015, pp 127-52 – **Narayana M R**.

'India's Age Structure Transition, Sectoral Labour Productivity and Economic Growth: Evidence and Implications Based on National Transfer Accounts'. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 34: 381-415, 2015 – **Narayana, M R**.

'Management of Leaf Rust Disease by Household Coffee Farmers in India: Evidence and Implications for Price and Income Effects on Chemical Controls'. *Agricultural Research*, 5: 43-50, 2016 – **Narayana, M R**.



'Estimation of Income and Price Elasticities Using Almost Ideal Demand System'. In Rajni Jain and S S Raju (eds), *Decision Support System in Agriculture using Quantitative Analysis*. Udaipur: Agrotech Publishing Academy, 2015, Pp 77-114 - **Parmod Kumar**.

'Economic Impact of Air Pollution from Agricultural Residue Burning on Human Health'. In S Nautiyal et al (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface-Building, Environmental Science and Engineering*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016 - **Parmod Kumar** and **Surender Kumar**.

'Energy Generation by Use of Crop Stubble in Punjab'. In S Nautiyal et al (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface-Building, Environmental Science and Engineering*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016 - **Parmod Kumar**.

'Global Food Security: Issues and Challenges'. In Parmod Kumar and S Mohanakumar (eds), *Indian Agriculture: Performance, growth and challenges: Essays in honour of Ramesh Kumar Sharma*. London, New York: Routledge, 2016 - **Parmod Kumar**.

'Trends in Production and Consumption of Foodgrains and Oilseeds in Southern States in India'. In Seminar Proceedings on *Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region over the Medium Term: Setting an Agenda for Strategies to Meet Challenges*. Madras Institute of Development Studies and FAO, March 2016 - **Parmod Kumar**.

'Sustainable Coffee Marketing: Challenges and the Way Forward'. *Indian Journal of Marketing*, 46 (1): 35-48, 2016 - **Parmod Kumar** and **Gana Shruthy M K**.

'Acceptance of Birth Control Methods: The Prevailing Pattern among Yerava Tribe in Karnataka'. In P K Panda and S Sarkar (eds), *Globalization and Economic Development*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2015 - **Prabhuswamy P**.

'Age at Marriage: Preferences among Yerava Tribe in Karnataka'. *Journal of Health Management*, 17 (2): 248-62, April-June 2015 - **Prabhuswamy P**.

'Collusion, Co-option and Capture: Social Accountability and Social Audits in Karnataka, India'. *Oxford Development Studies*, 43 (3): 330-48, September 2015 - **Rajasekhar D**, **Salim Lakha** and **R Manjula**.

'Growth of Horticulture Sector in Karnataka - Post-Reform Period'. *Indian Journal of Economics and Development*, 11(3): July-September, 2015. **Ramappa K B**, **Jyoti Upaddhyay** and **Y Nagaraju**.

'Food Processing Industry in India: An Overview', *SYMPHONY ZIMCA's Management Journal*, IV: 68-76, 2015 - **Ramappa, K B** and **Lavanya B T**.

'Development of Urban and Peri-urban Dairying: A Study in Bangalore City'. In *Development Trends in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture*. New Delhi: Westville Publishing House, 2015 - **Ramappa K B**, **Elumalai Kannan** and **A V Manjunatha**.

'Agricultural Subsidies and Food Security: A Comparative Analysis of India and China'. *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, 8 (7): 1057-63, 2016 - **Ramappa K B** and **Manjunatha A V**.

'The Caste Continuities and the Social Gap' (Book Review), *Bridging the Social Gap: The Perspectives on Dalit Empowerment*, Sukhadeo Thorat and Nidhi Sadana Sabharwal (eds), Sage Publications, New Delhi. *Journal of Social and Economic Change*, 16 (2): 371-74, July-December 2014 - **Sobin George**.

'Health for Not All: Mapping the Discriminated and Detached Terrains of Health Services in Rural India'. *Journal of Health System*, 1 (1), December 2015 - **Sobin George**.

'New Forms of Retail Trade and the Weak among Vulnerable in India'. In Guo Xiaoming (ed), *Sino-Indian Forum: Opening-Up, Cooperation and Economic Growth*. Chengdu: Sichuan People's Publishing Ltd., 2015 - **Sobin George**.

‘Butterfly of Assam University Campus in Silchar: Can Academic Institutions Contribute to Conservation of Species Diversity in Northeastern Region of India’. *Acta Univ. Agric. Silv. Mendelianae Brun*, 63 (3): 731-739, 2015 - **Sunil Nautiyal, M Deb, Sláma Petr, P C Bhattacharjee and Shubhadeep Roychoudhury**.

‘A Preliminary Study on Phytoplankton in Fresh Water Lake of Gogi, Yadgir District, Karnataka’. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 4 (4): 2030-3037, 2015 - **Sunil Nautiyal, K Bhaskar, Y D Imran Khan and L Rajanna**.

‘Conservation and Management of Forest Resources in India: Ancient and Current Perspectives’. *Natural Resources*, 6: 256-272, 2015 – **Sunil Nautiyal and Umesh Babu M S**.

‘Diversity of Zooplankton and their Seasonal Variations of Gogi Lake, Shahapur taluk, Yadgir district, Karnataka, India’. *International Research Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 5 (1): 32-38, January 2016 – **Sunil Nautiyal, Imran Khan Y D, Pavan Tikhile, Vani Sastry and Bhaskar K**.

‘Plant Diversity and Associated Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Soliga Tribal Community of BRTTR: A Biogeographic Bridge for Western and Eastern Ghats India: Medicinal Plants’. *International Journal of Phytomedicines and Related Industries*, 8 (1): 1-17, 2016 – **Sunil Nautiyal, Sravani M, Kaechele H and Rajasekaran C**.

‘Distance Barrier in Institutional Delivery in Rural India’. In C R K Nair and K S James (eds), *Maternal and Child Health in India: A Compendium of Studies conducted by the Poulation Research Centres*. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, government of India, 2016 – **Syamala, T S**.

‘India’s Support System for the Elderly: The Emerging Challenges’. In K Garithri and K V Raju (eds), *State, Governance and Financing India’s Development*. Cambridge University Press, India, 2016 – **Syamala, T S and K S James**.

‘Biomedical Waste Management: Issues and Concerns – A Ward-Level Study of Bangalore City’. *6<sup>th</sup> National Conference Papers on Biomedical Waste Management*, Ahmedabad Management Association, Ahmedabad, August 2015 - **Umamani, K S, S Manasi and Latha**.

## Working Papers Published outside ISEC

‘India’s Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Has it Reduced Poverty in Chitradurga District of Karnataka?’. Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore Working Paper 206, July 2015 – **Kala Seetharam Sridhar and A V Reddy**.

‘Infrastructure Provisioning and Consumption Inequality in India: Does Level of Development Matter? *Working Paper No. 35*. ILO Publication through Global Labour University, Berlin – **Meenakshi Rajeev**.

‘The Impact of Infrastructure Provisioning on Inequality: Evidence from India’. *Global Labour University Working Paper No. 35*, International Labour Office, July 2015 - **Meenakshi Rajeev and Sumedha Bajar**.

‘Financial Inclusion and Disparity: A Case of India’. *Global Labour University Working Paper No. 37*, ILO Publications, July 2015 – **Meenakshi Rajeev**.

‘Crop Insurance and Risk Mitigation: Experiences from India’. International Center for Development

and Decent Work, Kassel University, Germany, January 2016- *Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani* and *Manojit Bhattacharjee*.

'Public Expenditure Requirements and Financing Options for a National Level Universal Old Age Pension Scheme in India'. Working Paper Series II: No.6. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New Delhi, December 2015 – *M R Narayana*.

'Age Structure Transition, Public Education Expenditure and Economic Growth: New

Macroeconomic Evidence for India'. Working Paper No. 16-01. National Transfer Accounts Project, University of Hawaii at Manoa (Hawaii, USA), January 2016. <http://www.ntaccounts.org/web/nta/show/WP16-01> – *Narayana M R*.

'Will a Universal Health Coverage Policy be Fiscally Sustainable for India? New Evidence and Implications'. MPRA Working Paper No. 69637. Munich Personal RePEc Archive, Munich University Library (Munich, Germany), February 2016. <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/69668/> – *Narayana M R*.

## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

### Seminars Presented outside ISEC

**Deb Pal, Barun**

‘Prioritizing Technologies to achieve climate smart agriculture in Madhya Pradesh’, at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, Rajasthan, March 28-29, 2016.

**Gayithri, K**

‘Financing Human development in Karnataka’, at Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, June 12, 2015.

**Nayakara, Veerasha**

‘Decentralization, Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Governance’, at Gandhigram Rural Institute, Deemed University, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, June 22-23, 2015.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

‘Accessibility to Credit: Evidences from NSSO Data’, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Guwahati, May, 2015.

‘Concepts of Game Theory’, at Mysore University, Mysore, June 2015.

‘Prisoners Dilemma and Dominant Strategy’, at Christ University Bangalore, July 2015.

‘India’s National Accounts, at Indian Statistical Institute’, Bangalore Centre, September 28, 2015.

‘Public Enterprises’, at Fiscal Policy Institute, January 2016.

**RoyChowdhury, Supriya**

‘Labour Administration Case of Karnataka’, at International Labour Organisation, Bangalore, September 30, 2015.

‘Social Dialogue of Tripartite Mechanism: Case of Karnataka’, organized by International Labour Organisation and VV Giri National Labour Institute, at Hotel Claridges, New Delhi October 13, 2015.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

‘Inclusive Growth in India: Inter or Intra Regional Disparities?’, at Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore, May 11, 2015.

### Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

**Babu, M Devendra**

XIV Finance Commission’s Recommendations and Rural Local Governments: The Implications; at the Symposium on The Recommendations of the XIV Finance Commission, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, April 28, 2015, at Bangalore.

District Human Development Report – Chikkaballapura; at the Workshop on Release of Report, Zilla Panchayat, Chikkaballapura, April 30, 2015.

(with N Sivanna) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Realities and Challenges; at the Round Table Meeting on Basic

Sanitation in Rural India: Future Vision and Road Map for Swachh Bharat, organized by AGRASRI, August 20, 2015, at Tirupati, AP.

Skill Development in India: Need an Holistic Approach for Success; at the Seminar on Skill Development, Rural Entrepreneurship and Technology, organized by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Regional Office, September 3-4, 2015, at Bangalore.

Decentralised Management of Fluoride Chemical affected Drinking Water: A Case Study of Chikkaballapur District in Karnataka; at the Seminar on The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance, organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, February 3-4, 2016, at NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

### ***Balasubramanian, M***

Concept Note on Environmental Sustainability and Human Well-being; at the First Kickoff Meeting in the collaboration project on Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological, and Analytical Perspectives, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research, and Université de Lausanne, Switzerland (2015-2017), October 5-6, 2015, at Université de Lausanne, Switzerland.

Investing in Natural Capital: A Comparative Analysis of India and China; at the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relations: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, Sichuan, China, October 26-27, 2015, at Chengdu, China.

Economics of Urban Ecosystem Services in Bangalore; at the 8<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference on 'Urbanization and the Environment', organized by Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE), January 4-6, at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

Environmental Sustainability and Human Well-Being in India; at the Project Meeting on Indo-SWISS project on Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological, and Analytical

Perspectives, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 27-28, 2016, at Bangalore.

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

Sampling, Data Collection and Analysis; at the Workshop on Socio-Economic Analysis of Biotechnology Products, April 18-27, 2015, in Switzerland.

Selection of Vice-Chancellors; at the Seminar on Structure and Governance of Universities, organised by Mysore University, Mysore, July 20, 2015, at Mysore.

Educational Reforms for Sustainability; at the AICTE-sponsored International Conference on Creating a Sustainable Lens for Higher Education: The New Urgency, organised by Sambhram School of Management, Bangalore, July 30, 2015, at Bangalore.

Effects of Natural Disasters on Agriculture Sector in Nepal: Options and Strategies for Its Revival; at the Policy Dialogue Series on Food and Agriculture, organised by the International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, and Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, August 3, 2015.

Agricultural Transformation in Asia: Key for Development; at the Asian Economic Development (AED) Conference, organised by Chiang Mai University, Thailand, August 26-27, 2015, in Thailand.

Contract Farming – Issues and Challenges; at the National Workshop on Going beyond Production – Exploring 'Market Focus' in Agricultural Extension; organised by MANAGE, Hyderabad, November 2, 2015, at Hyderabad.

Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region: The Regional Context; at the Workshop on Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region over the Medium Term: Setting an Agenda for Strategies to Meet Challenges, organised by Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, January 21-22, 2016, at Chennai.

Emerging Areas and Programmes; at the Agriculture Education through ODL and Their Accreditation, organised by the School of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, January 28-29, 2016, at New Delhi.

Market for Genetically Modified Food; at the Bangalore, India Bio Conference, organized by The Lalit Ashok, Bangalore, February 9-11, 2016, at Bangalore.

Contribution of ODL System in Respect of Access, Equity, Relevance and Quality in the System of Higher Education; at the Seminar on Prospects of Open Distance Learning (ODL) System, organized by Central College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, February 13, 2016, at Bangalore.

#### ***Deb Pal, Barun***

Prioritizing Climate Smart Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh; at the Project Inception Workshop on Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies and Priorities, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore in collaboration with Rajmata Agriculture University, Guwalior, April 18, 2015, at Guwalior.

Farmers' Perception and Priorities for Climate Smart Agriculture; at the Project Dissemination Workshop, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, in collaboration with EPCO, Govt. of MP, Bhopal, October 14, 2015, at EPCO, Bhopal.

#### ***Devika, C M***

The Sustainable Future for Indian Coffee: Certified, Organic and Specialty Coffee; at the Third INDIALICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development under the Innovation System for Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Agriculture Including Plantation Crops, organized by CDS, Trivandrum, March 16-18, 2016.

#### ***Gayithri, K***

Recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission on Public Expenditure Management;

at the Symposium on Recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, April 28, 2015, at Bangalore.

#### ***Jagdamba, Subhash***

(with Narayan Gore) India's Tea and Coffee Export Performance: Under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement; at the International Conference on Trade and Exchange Rate Policies in the Context of WTO and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), organised by Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad, India, September 28-29, 2015, at Hyderabad.

Analysis of Revealed Comparative Advantage in Export of India's Agriculture Products; at the International Conference on WTO, Trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing and Least Developed Countries, organised by Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT New Delhi, India, October 29-30, 2015, at New Delhi.

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

(with R Mutharayappa and Rajesh Raushan) Status of Migrants in Urban Informal Sector: A Study in Bengaluru City; at the National Seminar on Women in Informal Sector: Issues and Challenges, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change and ICSSR, October 5-6, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Gendered Isolation in Informal Sector; at the National Conference on Informal Sector: Protection of Livelihood Rights and Social Security for Vulnerable Occupational Groups, organised by Bharat Informal Workers' Initiative, New Delhi, October 24, 2015, at New Delhi.

#### ***Kannan, Elumalai***

Rice Productivity Growth and Rural Poverty in India; at the Lead Authors Meet on Rice Strategy for India, jointly organised by International Rice Research Institute (IRR), Manila, Philippines, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, June 26-27, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Agricultural Sector in Myanmar: Performance and Challenges; at the international conference



on 'Myanmar at the Crossroads: Current Realities, Challenges and Opportunities', organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, July 20-22, 2015, at Bangalore.

Sustainability Issues in India Agriculture; at the EPFL Summer School 2015 on Environmental Issues in Urban and Rural India, organised by SWISSNEX, Consulate of Switzerland, Bangalore, August 28, 2015.

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

Demand and Supply of Agricultural Commodities with updated Data; at the Seminar on The Future of Indian Agriculture: Policy Options for Competitive, Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, April 8-9, 2015, at The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi.

Energy Generation by Use of Crop Stubble; at the International Conference on 'Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modelling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development', organized by CEENR, ISEC Bangalore, May 20, 2015, at Bangalore.

Performance of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in Eastern India; at the International Conference on Issues in Regional Development, organised by Centre for Regional Development & Planning Department of Economics, University of Burdwan, West Bengal, September 15-16, 2015, at Burdwan.

Functioning of the MSP Scheme; at the Seminar on Emerging Issues Related to Agriculture Subsidies and the WTO, organised by IIFT, New Delhi, September 22, 2015, at New Delhi.

RKVY Performance in Madhya Pradesh; at the Project Dissemination Workshop on Prioritizing Climate Smart Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh, organised by CESP, Institute for Social and Economic Change, October 14, 2015, at EPCO, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Medium Term Outlook; at the National Workshop - Technical session: The Short and Medium term Agricultural Outlook, organized by Indian Agricultural Outlook – The 2016 Rabi Season and Medium Term Prospects, New Delhi, January 13, 2016.

Food Security in Southern India; at the Workshop on Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region, organized by MIDS, Chennai, January 21-22, 2016.

Energy Generation and other Alternate Uses of Crop Stubble; at the Two-Day National Workshop-cum-Training Programme on Renewable Energy – Law, Policy and Climate Change, organised by CEENR, ISEC Bangalore, February 26-27, 2016.

Production Structure of Horticulture; at the Two-Day Seminar on Small Producers under Liberalization in India: Challenges of Survival, organized by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, March 28-29, 2016.

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

Indian State and Its Capitalist Development: Successful Democracy with Multiple Challenges (Revised version); at the 19<sup>th</sup> Indian Political Economy Association Conference, organised by Indian Political Economy Association and Department of Political Science, Goa University, December 4-5, 2015, at Goa.

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

Role of Fertility in Changing Age Structure Population in South India; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asian Population Association (APA) Conference, organised by Asian Population Association (APA), Thailand, July 27-30, 2015, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

### ***Majumder, Agamoni***

(with Prof S Madheswaran) Meta-analysis of Value of Statistical Life; at the 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society, organized by The Indian Econometric Society, IIM Kozhikode, January 4-6, 2016, Kozhikode.

## **Madheswaran, S**

Is Affirmative Action Policy for Private Sector Necessary?; at the International Conference on Dalits Vs African-American, organized by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies (CSSEIP) - National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore in Collaboration with Indian Council For Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, July 9-10, 2015.

(with Agamoni Majumder) Meta-Analysis of Value of Statistical Life; at the 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society, organized by The Indian Econometric Society, IIM Kozhikode, January 4-6, 2016, Kozhikode.

## **Manasi, S**

Nidhi Jamwal, Lack of Environmental Planning Exacerbating Climate Change Risks in Urban India: Experiences from Megacities of Bangalore and Mumbai; at the International Conference on Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development, organized by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 20-21, 2015.

(with N Latha, and Sunil Nautiyal) Green Buildings in India: Initiatives Towards Reducing Climate Change; at the International Conference on Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development, organized by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 20-21, 2015.

(with Poornima S and Sunil Nautiyal) Zero Plastic Waste in Contribution to Reducing Climate Change Implications – Story of Change – Chintamani Town, at the International Conference on Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring

Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development, organized by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, May 20-21, 2015.

Bangalore City Surveys-2: A Pilot Study; at the Seminar, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, July 13, 2015, at Bangalore.

Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor; at the Dissemination Workshop, organized by HUDCO's Human Settlements Management Institute, New Delhi, September 30, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

## **Manjunatha, A V**

Social Science Journals in India; at the Conference, organized by ICSSR, New Delhi, July 13, 2015, at ICSSR Conference Room, New Delhi.

(with Ramappa K B) Value Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Financing of Agri-Commodity Value Chain, organized by NABARD and IFPRI, Lucknow, November 29-30, 2015.

Research Journals in Social Sciences in India; at the Special Meeting to discuss the Draft Chapters, organized by ICSSR, New Delhi, December 18, 2015.

Farmers' Suicides in India; at the Workshop of the AERUs/Cs for Finalization of the Research Methodologies and the Survey Questionnaires of the Studies, organized by Government of India, New Delhi, December 22-23, 2015, at New Delhi.

Groundwater Management Options in Karnataka; at the Workshop on the National Groundwater Improvement Programme, organized by the Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore, 2016, at Bangalore.

(with Thippaiah P) Overview of Slums in Bangalore; at the International Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate

Change, Economics, Politics and Trade, Jointly organized by National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO), Norway & ISEC, January 19, 2016.

## ***Maruthi, I***

Expenditure Inequalities among the School Children in Dalit Households: Selected Villages in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on The New Rural Paradigm – Policies and Governance, organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, February 3-4, 2016.

## ***Narayana, M R***

Macroeconomic Policy Analyses by Using National Transfer Accounts: New Evidence for India; at the Plenary II: National Transfer Accounts: A tool for analyzing population dynamics and their policy implications, 3rd Asian Population Association Conference, organized by UNFPA, APRO, Bangkok and Asian Population Association: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, July 27-30, 2015.

Use of NTA Data for Macroeconomic Policy Advocacy for India; at the Regional Meeting on National Transfer Accounts in Asia, organised by UNFPA, APRO, Bangkok, East-West Centre, Honolulu, USA and IDRC, Toronto, Canada, Bangkok, Thailand, December 3-4, 2015.

Age Structure Transition, Public Spending on Education and Economic Growth in India; at the Annual International Conference of Comparative Education Society of India on Education: Domination, Emancipation and Dignity, organised by Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, India, December 14-16, 2015, at Bangalore.

## ***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Climate Change and Vulnerability: Micro Level Case Study from Rural Landscapes; at the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Growth, organised by International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management, IDRI – TIFAC, October 28-30, 2015, at New Delhi.

Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; at the Workshop for Preparation of the Proposals for DBT, organised by Govt. of India, June 1, 2015, at SEC, UAS, Bangalore.

Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; at the Workshop for Preparation of the Proposals for DBT, organised by Govt. of India, June 15, 2015, at SEC, UAS, Bangalore.

Socio-Ecological Development under Changing Environment: A Case Study; at the International Workshop on Ecological Systems in the Indian Rural-Urban Interface: Functions, Scales and Dynamics of Transition, organized by HESCO, Dehradun, February 13, 2016, at Dehradun.

Climate Change and Protected Areas Development: Indian Perspectives; at the Two-day National Workshop-cum Training Programme on Renewable Energy, Law Policy and Climate Change, organized by ISEC in association with Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, February 26-27, 2016, at Bangalore.

Climate Change and COP 21: Indian Perspectives (21st Conference of Parties to Climate Change (Parsi) Panel Discussion); at the Two-day National Workshop-cum-Training Programme, organized by Renewable Energy, Law Policy and Climate Change, organized by ISEC in association with Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, February 26-27, 2016, at Bangalore.

Ecosystem Services Under Changing Climate; at the Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Climate Change, organized by Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), March 29, 2016, at Bangalore.

## ***Raj, Krishna***

Climate Change, Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in New York and Bangalore Cities; at the National Seminar organised by CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore, 2015, at Bangalore.

***Rajasekhar, D***

(with Erlend Berg and R Manjula) Improving access to social security benefits among Unorganised Workers in Karnataka, India; at the International workshop on 'Measuring the Social, Economic and Political Effects on Social Protection: How to Overcome the Challenges?' April 15-17, 2015, at Germany.

Facilitating the provision of skills to youth in Karnataka; at the Conference on Skill Development, Rural Entrepreneurship and Technology, organised by Visvesvaraya Technological University, September 3-4, 2015, at Bangalore.

Decentralisation and Primary Education: Lessons from Sino-Indian Comparative Study; at the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relations: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), October 26-27, 2015, at Chengdu, China.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Climate Change and Risk Mitigation: Role of Crop Insurance in India; at the International Conference on Climate Change and Social Ecological Economical Interface-Building: Modelling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, May 20-21, 2015, at Bangalore.

(with Christoph Scherrer and Supriya Bhandarkar) Value Chain Analysis and Financing: A Case Study of Coffee; at the Conference on Decent Work in Global Agricultural Production System, organised by ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, September 12-16, 2015, at Germany.

(with Supriya Bhandarkar) Banking Sector Reforms and the Problems of Bad Loans: A Study of Indian and Chinese Banks; at the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relations: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Science (SASS), October 24-28, 2015, at Chengdu, China.

Crop Insurance in Karnataka; at the Conference on Prospects for Agriculture in India's Southern Region over the Medium Term: Setting an Agenda for Strategies to Meet Challenges, organized by Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, January 2016

Non Farm Activities: Experiences from Assam; at the Workshop on Farm Non-farm Linkages in Rural India, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, February 5, 2016, at Bangalore.

Crop Insurance and Risk Mitigation: Experiences from India; at the Conference on Decent Work and Sustainable Development along Rural-Urban Gradients, organized by TISS, Guwahati, February 2016.

Small and Marginal Farmers and Rural Nonfarm Activities; at the Conference on Small Producers in India under Liberalization: Issues and Challenges, organized by Institute for Development Studies, Jaipur, March 2016.

***Ramappa, K B***

Role of Agricultural Subsidies in Achieving Food Security: A Comparative Analysis of India and China; at the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relations: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Science (SASS), October 26-27, 2015, at Chengdu, China.

***Reimeingam, Marchang***

Situating North-East India's Economy in BCIM Economic Corridor; at the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relation: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Science, Chengdu, Sichuan (SASS), October 26-27, 2015, at Chengdu, China.

***Roy Chowdhury, Supriya***

Invited Panel Presentation on Theorizing Informality; at the Consultative Workshop on Landscapes of Urban Livelihoods: Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives, organised by Azim Premji University, Bangalore, October 7, 2015, at Bangalore.

Shifting Paradigms of Labour Administration; at the Conference on Labour in the Global South, organised by Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, November 18-21, 2015, at New Delhi.

## *Sivanna, N*

Decentralisation and Political Empowerment of Women in PRIs: Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; at the State Level Conference on Gender Relations and Politics in Panchayat Raj Institutions, organised by Nitte University, Dakshina Kannada, January 28, 2016, at Dakshina Kannada.

Right to Information and Public Service: Master Keys to Good Governance; at the National Seminar on Democracy in Transition India: Trends and Issues, organised by Basaveshwara College, Rajajinagar, January 8-9, 2016, at Bangalore.

Empowerment of Women through Reservation and Participation in Local Bodies; at the National Seminar on The New Rural Paradigm-Policies and Governance, organized by the Centre for Human Resource Development, NIRD, Hyderabad, February 3-4, 2016, at Hyderabad.

## *Sridhar, Kala Seetharam*

The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission: What does it hold for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)?; at the Symposium, organized by Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC, April 28, 2015, at Bangalore.

Social Science Research on Indian Cities, at the Joint Consultation on Urban Research Landscape in India, Consultation, organized by Research Council of UK and National Institute of Urban Affairs, May 15, 2015, at New Delhi.

Modeling Carbon Emissions in India's Cities, at the International Conference Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation

and Livelihood Development, organized by CEENR, ISEC, May 20-21, 2015, at Bangalore.

Suburbanization of Bengaluru and Other Indian Cities: What Do We Know?; at the Conference on Contemporary Issues and Trends in Urban Transformation, organised by Department of Cultural Studies, Jain University Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, September 12, 2015, at Bangalore.

Urban Poverty to Inclusive Prosperity: Evidence from Research; at the Conference on Urban Thinkers Campus-India, organised by Research Council of UK and National Institute of Urban Affairs, October 6, 2015, at New Delhi.

Urban Land Use Policies: The Case of Indian Cities; at the Tenth ISAS International Conference on Politics and Economics of Land in South Asia, organised by Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore, October 29-30, 2015, at Singapore.

State of Women in Urban India; at the World Congress on Women: Gender Empowerment, organised by Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni College for Women, November 18, 2015, at Bangalore.

Public Services, Finances, Land Use Regulations and Competitiveness: The Case of Mangaluru; at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of Sustainable Smart Cities India Conference, organised by Mangaluru City Corporation, November 16-17, 2015, at Mangaluru.

Don't We Like Our Cities to be Open Defecation Free?; at the National Summit on Sustainable Water and Sanitation, organized by CDD Society, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS), Government of India, and Nispana Innovative Platforms, January 8, 2016, at Bengaluru.

Social Infrastructure in Indian Cities, Regions and Their Impacts; at the National Seminar on Dynamics of Social Infrastructure in India - Emerging issues,



prospects and challenges, organized by University Grants Commission and Mount Carmel College, February 24, 2016, at Bengaluru.

The potential of land leasing and sales in India's cities; at the Discussion with Karnataka's Fourth State Finance Commission, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 9, 2016, at Bengaluru.

***Syamala, T S***

Living Arrangement Concordance and Elderly Wellbeing in India; at the Third International Conference of Asian Population Association, organised by University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, July 27-30, 2015, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

(with Angan Sengupta, Federica Angeli, C P Van Schayck, Pieter Dagnelie) Contrasting Pattern of Overweight and Obesity Prevalence among Rural and Urban Women from 'Underweight States' and 'Overweight States' of India; at the Third International Conference of Asian Population Association, organised by University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, July 27-30, 2015, at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Gender Gaps in Old Age; at the International Conference on Gender Equality, organised by Gender Park Kerala and UN Women, November 12-14, 2015, at Trivandrum, Kerala.

Mental Health and Household Income: A Case of Indian Elderly; at the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Indian Association of Social Science and Health, organised by Department of Demography, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, December 10-12, 2015, at Trivandrum.

(with Ajay Bailey, Sabu Padmadas) Living Arrangement Concordance and Well-being of Older Persons in India; at the Seminar on Ageing and Well-being: Cross Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care, organised by University of Groningen, The Netherlands, University of Southampton, UK and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 17-18, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Geographic Barriers in Institutional Devilry in rural India; at the Seminar on Population and Development: Issues and Challenges in 21<sup>st</sup> Century, organized by International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, March 18-19, 2016, at Vasant Naik State Agricultural Extension Management Training Institute (VANAMAT) Nagpur.

***Umamani, K S***

How to Accelerate Progress towards 2030 Global Goals in Karnataka; at the Media Meet, organised by Family Planning Association of India, Bangalore Branch, December 14, 2015, at Bangalore.

***Yadav, Manohar***

Emerging Awakening among Dalit youth in India; at the seminar on Politics in University Campus and Dalit Victims, organized by Karnataka Dalit Intellectual Forum and DSS, Bhimavaada, February 16, 2016, at Central College, Senate Hall, Bengaluru.

Kanshi Ram and Alternative Dalit Politics; at the seminar on Alternative Dalit Politics and Dalit Intellectuals, organized by Karnataka Dalit Intellectual Forum and DSS, Bhimavaada, March 15, 2016, at State Youth Centre, Yavanika, Bengaluru.

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

***Babu, M Devendra***

Participated as a Discussant, in the Round Table Meeting on Basic Sanitation in Rural India: Future Vision and Road Map for Swachh Bharat, organized

by AGRASRI, August 20, 2015, at Tirupati, AP.

Participated as Panel Member, in the Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2016-17, organized



by School of Management, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), March 2, 2016, at Bangalore.

### ***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Participated as a panelist on 'Education and Labour Market in India', in the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Comparative Education Society of India (CESI) December 15, 2015, at Azim Premji University, Bangalore.

Chaired a session on 'Education and Social Inequality 3: Composite Roots', in the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Comparative Education Society of India (CESI), December 15, 2015, at Azim Premji University, Bangalore.

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

Participated as Speaker in the Workshop on The modalities of selection of Vice-chancellors for the Universities of Karnataka, organized by the Forum of Former Vice-Chancellors of Karnataka on May 2, 2015, at Bangalore.

Participated as Chief Guest in the Brainstorming Session on Cultivation of Avocado and Other Minor Fruits, organized by IIHR Regional Station, Chettalli May 27, 2015.

Participated as a Panelist in the Workshop on "India Rice Conclave", June 24-25, 2015.

Chaired a session, at the National Seminar on Financing of Agri-Commodity Value Chain: Challenges and Opportunities at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, November 29-30, 2015.

Chaired the discussion on Short Term and Long Term Measures for Addressing Crisis in the Plantation Sector, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, February 6, 2016.

### ***Deb Pal, Barun***

Participated as Panel Expert, in the Workshop on Renewable Energy – Law, Policy and Climate Change: Indian Perspective, organized by Centre

for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), ISEC, Bangalore in association with Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, February 26-27, 2016, at Bangalore.

### ***Kannan, Elumalai***

Session Chairman, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Infrastructure and Industrial Capabilities (II); at the Conference on Myanmar at the Crossroads: Current Realities, Challenges and Opportunities, organized by NIAS, Bangalore, July 20-22, 2015.

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

Panel Member, for the Dissemination Workshop, National Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in Manufacturing, Bhopal, October 15, 2015.

Panel member in a session and Discussant for two papers, in the Two Days Seminar on Small Producers Under Liberalization in India: Challenges of Survival, organized by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, March 28-29, 2016.

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

Chaired the session on 'Rural-Urban Migration in India and Emerging Challenges of Work, Habitat and Policy'; at the Indian Political Economy Association Conference, organized by Indian Political Economy Association and Goa University, December 5, 2015, at Goa.

### ***Lingaraju, M***

Chairperson in a Technical Session – II, in the One Day Inter – Disciplinary Self Financed National Seminar on Vocationalization of Higher Education: Implications for various Departments, organized by Govt. First Grade College for Women, Ramanagara, October 14, 2015.

### ***Madheswaran, S***

Invited as a Discussant for the Workshop on Multidimensional well- being, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, September 7-9, 2015.

Chairperson, in the Indian Society for Labour Economics Conference, organized by Central University of Kashmir, October 10-12, 2015, at Kashmir.

Discussant, in the Symposium on Growth, Inequality and Poverty, organized by European Union Programme and ICSSR, October 19-20, 2015.

Chairperson, in the Youth Development Index Steering Committee, organized by RGNIYD, Tamil Nadu, October 16, 2015.

### ***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Participated as a Discussant, in the Panel Discussion on Post COP 21 - Forestry and Carbon Sink, organized by Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, January 22, 2016.

### ***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Participated as Discussant, in the Conference on Decent Work in Global Agricultural Production System, organised by ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, September 2015.

Chaired a Session, in the International Conference on Sino-Indian Relations: Change and Development, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Science, Sichuan, China, October 24-28, 2015.

Chaired a session, in the Conference on Decent Work and Sustainable Development along Rural-Urban Gradients, organized by TISS, Guwahati, February 2016.

Participated as Discussant, in the Conference on Small Producers in India under Liberalization: Issues and Challenges, organized by Institute for Development Studies, March, 2016.

### ***Reimeingam, Marchang***

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Sino-Indian Relation: Change and Development, organized by SASS, Chengdu, Sichuan (PR China), October 26-27, 2015.

### ***RoyChowdhury, Supriya***

Participated as Steering Committee Member and Panelist, in the Minimum Wages in Hybrid Seed Varieties, organized by Syngenta and Fair Labor Association, January 19, 2016, at Hyderabad.

Participated as Jury Member, in the Public Hearing on Slum Evictions in Karnataka, organized by Alternative Law Forum, Bangalore, January 28, 2016.

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

Participated as Chairperson, in the Seminar by Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, ISEC, on Urban growth in Karnataka, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, January 28, 2016.

Participated as Chairperson and Coordinator, in the Seminar by Prof.V.S.Elizabeth, NLSIU, Bangalore, on Sexual Harassment at the Workplace, a Violation of Women's Human Rights, March 8, 2016.

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

### ***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Organized two-week long Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), sponsored by SRTT and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 26-November 6, 2015.

Organized the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Comparative Education Society of India (CESI) on 'Education:

Domination, Emancipation and Dignity', in collaboration with Azim Premji University (APU) and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), December 14-16, 2015, at Azim Premji University, Bangalore.

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

(with Elumalai Kannan and A V Manjunatha) Brain-Storming Session on Rice Strategy for India April 14, 2015, at Hyderabad.

(with Elumalai Kannan and A V Manjunatha) Lead Authors meet on Rice Strategy for India, ISEC, June 26-27, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

23<sup>rd</sup> Annual AERA Conference at Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai, December 2-4, 2015.

Editorial Committee Meeting relating to – ‘Rice Strategy for India’ at UAS, GKVK, Bangalore as part of the project entitled ‘Rice Strategy for India’, sponsored by the International Rice Research Institute (IIRRI), Manila, December 28, 2015.

(with A V Manjunatha) Organised International Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade, Jointly Organized by National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO), Norway and ISEC, January 19, 2016.

### ***Gayithri, K***

Symposium on the Recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission at ISEC April 28, 2015.

### ***George, Sobin***

Coordinating the ISEC Internship programme from April-September 2015.

Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, Paradigms and Practices, sponsored by Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, February 15-27, 2016.

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

Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty, sponsored by ICSSR, August 1-14, 2015.

(with R Muthayappa) National Seminar on Women in Informal Sector: Issues and Challenges, sponsored by ICSSR, October 5-6, 2015.

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

Coordinated Training of Field Staff, WHO SAGE India Wave-2, for Karnataka, sponsored by

International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, April, 2015.

### ***Lingaraju, M***

Organized Two Days Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme to the Selected Meritorious Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), a joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bengaluru at ISEC, Bengaluru, August 29-30, 2015.

Organized Two Days Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme to the Selected Meritorious Students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), a joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bengaluru at ISEC, Bengaluru, January 9-10, 2016.

ICSSR Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to ST and Other Marginalized Groups, sponsored by ICSSR, March 14-17, 2016.

### ***Madheswaran, S***

(with B P Vani and Meenakshi Rajeev) Applied Econometrics Training Programme for ISS Probationer Officers, April 23-May 1, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

### ***Manasi, S***

Dissemination Workshop on Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor, sponsored by HUDCO's Human Settlements Management Institute, New Delhi, September 30, 2015.

### ***Manjunatha, A V***

Organised Review Workshop on Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap for Karnataka, November 5, 2015.

(with Chengappa P G) Organised International Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics

and Trade, Jointly Organized by National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO), Norway and ISEC, January 19, 2016.

***Mutharayappa, R***

(with Channamma Kambara) National Seminar on Women in Informal Sector: Issues and Challenges, sponsored by ICSSR, October 5-6, 2015.

***Nautiyal, Sunil***

International Conference on 'Climate Change and Social-Ecological-Economical Interface-Building: Modeling Approach to Exploring Potential Adaptation Strategies for Bio-resource Conservation and Livelihood Development', sponsored by ISEC in association with Centre for Environmental System Research, University of Kassel, Germany, May 20-21, 2015.

ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on "Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface". June 28, 2015 to July 25, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Organised One-day International Workshop on 'Socio-Ecological Systems in the Indian Rural-Urban Interface: Functions, Scales and Dynamics of Transition', in association with Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), Dehradun, Uttarakhand February 13, 2016.

Organised Two-day National Workshop cum Training on 'Renewable Energy – Law, Policy and Climate Change: Indian Perspective', in association with the Centre for Sustainable Development (<http://csdindia.in/>), Bangalore and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, February 26-27, 2016.

Organised One-day Field Workshop on 'Farmer to Farmer Interactive Workshop on Conservation of Agro-biodiversity, Resource Utilization and Ecosystem Management', in collaboration with Punyabhoomi, Hassan at Gowripura Village,

Hassan, sponsored by Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, March 11, 2016.

***Raj, Krishna***

Urban Local Bodies Training Programme on 'Strategies for Effective Implementation of Housing for All', sponsored by HUDCO, New Delhi, September 28-30, 2015.

Two-day National Seminar on 'Environment, Economy and Human Wellbeing', Jointly with ISEC and Christ University, March 1-2, 2016.

***Rajasekhar, D***

(with M Devendra Babu) International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development for participants from SAARC countries, jointly organised by ISEC, CICTAB and VAMNICOM, May 25-29, 2015.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

(with Madheswaran and BP Vani) Coordinated ISS Probationary Officers Training Programme, sponsored by NSSTA, MOSPI, GoI, April 23-May 1, 2015.

Refresher Training Programme on Micro and Macro Economic Theory For in-service ISS Officers and Officers from States/UTs, sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Academy of Statistical Administration) Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, October 12-15, 2015.

Organised workshop on Mapping of Farm-Non-farm Linkages in Rural India, sponsored by ISEC Bangalore, February 5, 2016.

***Sivanna, N***

(with Manohar Yadav) Coordinated a Two-Day Capacity Building Programme for the Officers of D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development

Corporation, Government of Karnataka, February 1-2, 2016, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinated a Discussion Meeting for the Fourth State Finance Commission, Government of Karnataka, at ISEC, March 9, 2016.

### **Syamala, T S**

Ageing and Well-being: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care, sponsored by University of Groningen, The

Netherlands, University of Southampton, UK and Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; ISEC, Bangalore, December 17-18, 2015.

### **Yadav, Manohar**

(with N Sivanna) Coordinated a Two-Day Capacity Building Programme for the Officers of D Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka, February 1-2, 2016, at ISEC, Bangalore.

## **Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended**

### **Bhat, T N**

Workshop on Ageing, Health and Social Care in India and Europe held at University of Groningen, The Hague, Netherlands during June 28-30, 2015.

### **Chengappa, P G**

29<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Agricultural Economists (ICAE), at Milan, Italy, July 8-14, 2015.

### **Devika, C M**

3<sup>rd</sup> INDIALICS International Conference, organized by Centre for Development Studies (CDS) Trivandrum and Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) New Delhi, March 16-18, 2016, at CDS Trivandrum, Kerala.

### **Gayithri, K**

International Conference on The Canada-India Education Conference, organized by the Shastri-Indo Canadian Institute and Laval University, Quebec City, Canada, May 15, 2015.

### **James, K S**

Quarterly meeting of the project "Assessing the Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) in India" at JNU, New Delhi, April 16, 2015.

Two-day Workshop on participatory research methodology with selected NGOs, researchers and policymakers held at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai on May 4-5, 2015.

Final Workshop on Migration, Development and Citizenship, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, during June 25-27, 2015.

Workshop on Ageing, Health and Social Care in India and Europe, organized by University of Groningen, The Hague, Netherlands during June 28-30, 2015.

### **Kambara, Channamma**

Symposia on World Court of Women against War, for Peace, organized by Women in Black and Vimochana, November 16 2015, at Bengaluru.

Workshop on Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor, organized by Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, September 30, 2015.

### **Kumar, V Anil**

Workshop on Rural Transformation: Possibilities, Prospects and Challenges, organized by Tata Institute of Social Sciences Hyderabad, March 21-22, 2016, at Hyderabad.

### **Lingaraju, M**

Attended & Participated in the seminar presentation and discussion entitled '2<sup>nd</sup> Half Yearly Monitoring Report on SSA-RTE and MDM Implementation for the State of Karnataka, in Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Davanagere, Kolar and Shivamogga Districts, July 28, 2015, at the



State Project Director's Office, SSA, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

***Manasi, S***

Smart Capital: Creating Smart Places in Bengaluru, organized by Smart Cities of India Foundation, May 27, 2015, at Bangalore.

'Wealth to Waste', International Conference on 'Urban Resilience- Empowering Local Communities for Local Action', organized by UNAM, Mexico, DF. (WEBINAR), February 16-20, 2016.

***Manjunatha, A V***

Brainstorming Round Table Meeting Status of Social Science Research in India, organized by at ICCSR, New Delhi, August 14, 2015.

Conference on Emerging Trends in Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness, organized by G.K.V.K., Bangalore, December 29, 2015.

***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Workshop on Indo-German Dialogue on Excellence, organized by DFG and DWIH, Germany, November 20, 2015, at Max Mueller Bhavan, Bangalore.

Workshop with regard to the Multi-Institutional Research Proposal on The Rural-Urban Interface: A Space of Transitions in Agriculture, Economics, and Society, on October 13, 2015, at University of Kassel, Witzenhausen Campus.

Workshop on Ecosystem Modeling and Land Use Change, organized by University of Kassel, October 12, 2015, at CESR.

***Rajan, Vijitha***

Summer School on Education, Theme: Changing Nature of Public and Private in School Education, organized by Azim Premji University, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research & King's College London supported by UGC-UKIERI Thematic Partnership, June 15-20, 2015, at Wipro Learning Center, Bangalore.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Workshop on Understanding National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Database, organized by Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, October 2015.

Conference on Skills, Education and Growth in India and China, organized by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, December 15, 2015.

***Ramappa, K B***

Conference on Emerging Trends in Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness, organized by G.K.V.K., Bangalore, December 29, 2015.

***Singh, Neeti***

Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Entrepreneurship, organized by TISS Mumbai & Sri Aurobindo Society, September 11-13, 2015.

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Smart Capital: Creating Smart Places in Bengaluru, organized by Smart cities of India Foundation, May 27, 2015, at Bangalore.

Transport governance initiative: Workshop to discuss pilot testing of the toolkit, organized by World Resources Institute and Embarq India, August 17-18, 2015, at Bengaluru.

UK/India Urban Transformations Research Workshop, organized by Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), March 2-3, 2016, at Jaipur.

***Subaiya, Lekha***

Two-day Workshop on participatory research methodology with selected NGOs, researchers and policymakers held at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai on May 4-5, 2015.

***Syamala, T S***

Two-day Workshop on participatory research methodology with selected NGOs, researchers and policymakers held at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai on May 4-5, 2015.

Workshop on Status of the Elderly in Orissa, organised by UNFPA and ISEC, Bangalore, December 4, 2015, at Bhubaneswar.

**Umamani, K S**

6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Comparative Education Society of India (CESI) on Education: Domination, Emancipation and Dignity, in collaboration

with Azim Premji University (APU) and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) December 14-16, 2015, at Azim Premji University, Bangalore.

**Veerashekhharappa**

Seminar on Financial Delivery Models at "Billion Investment", organized by Skoch Foundation at SEBI, Mumbai, June 10-11, 2015.

## Keynote/Presidential Addresses

**Babu, M Devendra**

Keynote Address on 'India's Agriculture Sector: Challenges and Way Forward', in the Seminar on Past and Present Scenario in Agriculture Sector in India, organized by Department of Economics, Shanthi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Malavalli, Mandya District, August 7, 2015.

**Chengappa, P G**

Keynote address, in the First Meeting of NABARD Regional Advisory Group (RAG), Bangalore, October 15, 2015.

Inaugural address, in the National Conference on Emerging Trends in Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness, organised by the Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation and Business Management, UAS, Bangalore, December 29, 2015, at UAS, Bangalore.

Delivered the Presidential address at the Annual day of Murnad College, organized by the Murnad Education Society, Murnad, Kodagu District, January 2, 2016.

Delivered Keynote address at the National Management Convention-2016 on Sustainable Agribusiness in India, organised by the KIIT School of Management, Bhubaneswar, February 19-20, 2016.

**Kumar, Parmod**

'Role of Technology in the Development of Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh', in the Project Inception Workshop on Moving towards

Climate-Smart Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh: Technology, Policy and Farmers, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, in collaboration with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Delhi, and Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, April 17-18, 2015.

'Crop Insurance', in the Expert Group Seminar on Crop Insurance Policy for Madhya Pradesh, organised by Dr B R Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Indore, MP, May 16-17, 2015.

**Madheswaran, S**

Keynote address on 'Economic Thought of Dr Ambedkar', Ambedkar Engineering College, May 2015.

Keynote address on 'Dr Ambedkar as an Economist and His Contribution of Indian Planning', Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, May 2015.

Keynote address on 'Women in Informal Sector in India', in the ICSSR Seminar on Women in Informal Sector, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, October 5, 2015.

'Dr Ambedkar's Economic Insights in Indian Planning and Economic Development' at the Seminar on The Contemporary Relevance of Social and Political Thought of Babasaheb Ambedkar, organized by Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, March 19-20, 2016.

***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Keynote address on 'Integrated Research and Selected Results of Ecosystems, Land Use and Climate Change in India', at ZALF in ZALF Colloquium, October 8, 2015.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Keynote address on 'Research in Social Sciences', in the Workshop, organised by Apex University, Arunachal Pradesh, August 7, 2015.

Keynote address on 'Social Science Education in India', in the Workshop, organised by Apex University, Arunachal Pradesh, August 8, 2015.

Jury's address on 'Social Science Research Method', in the Consortium of Students in Management Research (COSMAR), organised by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 25-26, 2015.

Keynote Address at conference on Positioning of Cooperatives in Emerging Market Economies, Indian Society for Studies in Cooperation, Mysore, March 5, 2016.

***Yadav, Manohar***

'Women in Unorganized Sector: Social Security Measures and Policy Concerns', in the Seminar on Women in Unorganised Sector: Issues and Challenges, organised by Rural Educational Development Society (REDS), Tumkur, October 10, 2015, at REDS, Tumkur.

'Buddhism and Its Tenets of Scientific Moralism', in the Conference on Buddhism: Principles and Precincts, organised by Bahujan Scholars Forum for Social Justice, December 6, 2015, at Hotel Kaniska.

## **Lectures, Talks and Media**

***Babu, M Devendra***

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayats, Planning and Development: The Experiences', at the International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development for participants from SAARC countries, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, May 25-29, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Fiscal Decentralization – Vision and Reality', at the International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development for participants from SAARC countries, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, May 25-29, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Finances of Panchayats in Karnataka', at CMDR, Dharwad, November 6, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Finances of Panchayats in Karnataka', at CMDR, Dharwad, December 6, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research Design', at Karnataka State Women's University, February 25, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods', at Karnataka State Women's University, February 25, 2016.

***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Delivered two lectures on 'Classics v/s Keynes' and 'Inflation-Unemployment-Philips Curve Relation', in the Refresher Course in Micro and Macro Economic Theory for Senior Level Officers of India Statistical Service, at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 12, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Introduction to SPSS' and 'Distributed Lag Model', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 26 to November 6, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on (i) 'Globalisation and Inequality' and (ii) 'Human Capital Theories', in the FLAIR Programme, February 15-27, 2016.

## **Balasubramanian, M**

Delivered a lecture on 'Environmental Valuation: Methodological Issues', at the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), ISEC, Bangalore, November 3, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Towards a Green National Product in India', in the two Day National Seminar on Green GDP and Sustainable Development in India, Organised by Department of Economics, Sri Narayana College (Women), Kollam, Kerala, July 6-7, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Solid Waste Management in India'; and 'Economics of Urban Ecosystem Services' at the ISEC-NCI International Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 9, 2015.

## **Chengappa, P G**

Invited lecture on 'Linking Farmers to Markets', in the Training Programme on Agricultural marketing – The new Paradigms, organized by MANAGE, Hyderabad and IDS, Mysore, August 5, 2015, at Mysore University.

Delivered a lecture on 'Seed Marketing Management vis-à-vis global perspective', in the International Certificate Course, organised by ICAR-DSR Mau for Nigerian nationals, November 11, 2015, at GKVK, UAS, Bengaluru.

Delivered a invitation lecture on 'Transformation in Indian Agriculture: Subsidy, MSP and Market Linkages', in the Induction Training Programme for IAS officers at Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, December 11, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Value Chains for Policy Analysis', in the Centre of Advanced Faculty Training–Quantitative Techniques for Agricultural Policy Research, organized by the Division of Agricultural Economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, March 9, 2016.

Delivered a special lecture, at the inaugural session of the International Seminar on Changing Contours of Indian Agriculture: Agricultural Growth, Non-farm Employment and Rural Poverty, organized by CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, March 12, 2016.

## **Deb Pal, Barun**

Delivered four lectures on 'Input-Output Economics and Its Application for Policy Analysis', at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, November 5 and 7, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Agriculture Policy and Climate Change in India', at Indian Institute of Plantation Management, Bangalore, December 15 and 28, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on 'Method of Agriculture Research to include climate variability', at IIPM, Bangalore, December 29, 2015.

## **Inbanathan, Anand**

Delivered a lecture on 'Inclusion of Socio-economic Disadvantaged Groups in the Panchayats', for delegates from SAARC countries, May 25, 2015.

## **Kambara, Channamma**

Delivered a lecture on 'Approaches towards Women's Issues: Unpaid Work', in the Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Faculty (Women), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, August 1, 2015.

## **Lakshmana, C M**

Delivered a lecture on 'The Current Scenario of World Population Growth', at Vydehi Institute of Nursing Sciences & Research Centre, Whitefield, Bengaluru, July 10, 2015.

## **Madheswaran, S**

Delivered 12 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics', to the ISS Probationer Officers in the Training Course on Applied Econometrics Training Programme April 23 - May 2, 2015, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Delivered 4 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics', to the Management teachers under QIP programme, IIT Roorkee, July 1, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Affirmative Action in Private Sector', at International Conference on Dalits Vs African-American, National Law School of Indian University, July 9-10, 2015.

Delivered 8 lectures on 'Application of Econometrics for the Evidence-based Policy Making', to the officers of the Competition Commission, Government of India, June 29-30 and July 3-4, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Slum Development Policy' to the Government Officials, organized by HUDCO, September 28-30, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Overview of Econometrics', at University of Kashmir, October 12, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Application of Econometrics to Labour Economics' and special lecture on Measuring Discrimination, South Asian Network Programme on Labour Economics (SARNET), ILO and IHD, October 31 - November 2, 2015.

Delivered 12 lectures on 'Applied Econometrics' to the IES Officers In-service Training Programme at IEG, organized by TIES, December 21-23, 2015.

Talk on Plenary Session on 'Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy', Indian Economic Association, CESS, Hyderabad, December 28, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Inclusive Growth and Measuring Inequality and Discrimination', at FLAIR Programme, ISEC, February 22, 2016.

Delivered four lectures on 'Qualitative Response and Limited Dependent Variable Model', at Dayal Bagh University, Agra, March 5, 2016.

#### **Manasi, S**

Delivered a lecture on 'Urban Property Ownership Records - Experiences from

Karnataka', at ISEC-Nordic Course in India (NCI) Course on Approaching the Environment in India - Issues and Methods in the Study of Nature-Economy-Society Interface, Bengaluru, July 7, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Best Practices in Solid Waste Management and Sanitation', at ISEC-Nordic Course in India (NCI) Course on Approaching the Environment in India - Issues and Methods in the Study of Nature-Economy-Society Interface, Bengaluru, July 7, 2015.

#### **Manjunatha, A V**

Delivered two lectures on (i) 'India Agriculture: Performance and Challenges' and (ii) 'Agrarian Distress and Farmers suicides in India', to students of Guelph University, Canada, at Mysore, February 3, 2016.

#### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Delivered two Lectures on 'Governing Climate Change Debates and Policies in Indian Context'; and 'Community and Climate Change Governance-Case Study from Himalayan Region', at the ISEC-NCI International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India - Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, July 20, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ecology and Environment under Changing Climate', for the Students and Faculty of Solapur University, MH at ISEC, Bangalore, January 1, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Culture and Climate', at Lions Club, January 19, 2016.

#### **Rajasekhar, D**

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayats and Micro-finance & Self help groups', at International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development for participants from SAARC countries at ISEC, May 25-29, 2015.



Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayats and the delivery of Basic Services', at International Training Programme on Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development for participants from SAARC countries at ISEC, May 25-29, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Theoretical Foundations of Micro-Finance' for the UGC Fresher course on 'The Dynamics of Economic Theory in the Context of Emerging Economic Scenario', at University of Mysore, June 1, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Public Works, Targeting and Workfare' for the UGC Fresher course on 'The Dynamics of Economic Theory in the Context of Emerging Economic Scenario', at University of Mysore, June 1, 2015.

Interview on poverty perspective to magazine brought by Bharat Electricals, Bangalore.

### ***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Given TV interview on 'Recent Economic Policies of India', Chengdu, China.

Delivered a lecture on 'Introduction to Game Theory', at Mysore University, June, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Issues on Macroeconomics', at National Law School, Bangalore.

Delivered two lectures on 'Prisoners Dilemma and Dominant Strategy', at Christ University, July 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Game Theory and Oligopoly Market', at National Law School of India University, August 2015.

Delivered eight lectures on 'Microeconomics and Macroeconomics', at Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (National Academy of Statistical Administration) Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, October 12-15, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'National Income Accounting', at National Law School of India University, November 4, 2015.

Delivered special lecture on 'Applications of Game Theory', at Faculty Development Programme, FLAIR, organised by Government of Kerala and ISEC, Bangalore, February 2016.

### ***Ramappa K B***

Invited Lecture on 'Inclusive Banking for Rural and Agricultural Development' in the International Training Program on Agribusiness Financing – Opportunities & Challenges in SAARC Countries, organized by ISEC, Bangalore and NIBM, Pune, 2015.

Delivered Invited Lecture on 'Innovative initiatives for Solid Waste Management' for Training APMC members from Maharashtra and Karnataka at Agriculture Marketing Training College, Mysore Division, KSAMB, Division Office Mysore, November 6, 2015, at APMCs in India.

### ***Sivanna, N***

Delivered a special lecture on 'Political and Administrative Decentralisation in India: Vision and Reality' to the participants of an International Workshop on 'Decentralisation and Development Approach of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Cooperative and Rural Development', organized by VAMNICOM, Pune, CICTAB, Pune and ISEC, Bengaluru, May 26, 2015.

Delivered two special lectures on '73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution and powers, duties and responsibilities of Grama Panchayat members' to the members and presidents of Grama Panchayats in a training programme, organized by CMDR, Dharwad, January 18, 2016.

Delivered a special speech on 'Impact of Social Science Research on Society' to the participants of Research Methodology Course, organized by Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, January 30, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Empirical Research: Questionnaire and Interview Method' to the participants of Research Methodology Course, organized by Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur, February 25, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Empirical Research' to the participants of Research Methodology Course, organized by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16, 2016.

### **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Delivered a lecture on 'Land Use Regulations and Implications for Inclusive Planning, in the Training programme on Urban administration and governance, organized by EMPRI and KULDFC, April 1, 2015.

Interview with Singapore Radio, Oli FM 96.8 Tamil News Bulletins, 1 pm and 7 pm, Singapore, May 11, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Data Sources and Analysis in Urban and Regional Research', at Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty, Indian Council for Social Science Research and Centre for Women and Gender Studies, ISEC, Bengaluru, August 5, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'India's Urbanization, Public Services, and Land Use Regulations: Implications for the Environment', for ISEC-Nordic Course in India (NCI) Course on Approaching the environment in India – Issues and methods in

the study of nature-economy-society interface, Bengaluru, July 7, 2015.

Appearance and short interview on *Vasantham TV*, Singapore, October 29, 2015, 20:30 hours (<http://seithi.mediacorp.sg/mobilet/singapore/29oct-isas/2226546.html>)

Delivered a lecture on 'Tools and Techniques for Urban and Regional Research', at Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, ISEC, Bengaluru, November 3, 2015.

Delivered lecture on Recent Advances in Urban Economic Research, Related Tools and Evidence, Advancements in Social Science Knowledge Production: Approaches, paradigms and Practices, Fostering Linkages, in the Academic Innovation and Research (FLAIR) Training Program, February 23, 2016.

### **Yadav, Manohar**

Delivered a lecture on 'Influence of Teacher's on Children at Primary School Learning', at Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, June 11, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Efficiency of Government Schemes and Programmes for Scheduled Tribes', at Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, September 4, 2015.

Delivered a lecture on 'Up-gradation or Upliftment: Gandhian Approach to Dalit Emancipation', at Bangalore University, Bangalore, November 6, 2015.

## **Newspaper Articles**

### **Babu, M Devendra**

(with D Rajasekhar) 'Local Bodies' Polls: Key issues Absent'. *Deccan Herald*, February 12, 2016.

### **Lakshmana, C M**

The Expert Opinion on the Move to Reports All Child Deaths Under the Age of Five from January 2016 from Public Health Facilities Initiated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, *Times of India*, November 5, 2015.

### **Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Urban Financial Exclusion: A Neglected Concern', *Financial Express*, 2015.

'Financial Inclusion and Self-Help Groups' Bank Linkage', *Deccan Herald*, January 2016.

### **Reimeingam, Marchang**

'Natural Disaster: Lesson from Kasom Block', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, August 27, 2015.

'Madness of MPSC in College Assistant Professors Recruitment', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, November 17, 2015.

'Politics of Rugged Road of Kasom Block'. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, March 17, 2016.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

'Clever with Smart Cities', *The Economic Times*, July 14, 2015.

'Start a Green Evolution', *The Economic Times*, November 3, 2015.

'Can Bihar Join South India?' *The Economic Times*, November 20, 2015. (<http://www.economictimes.com>)

'Lessons for Non-South India, *The Economic Times*, December 5, 2015.

Interview to *Deccan Chronical*, regarding Bengaluru's Preparedness in the Event of Floods,

December 6, 2015.

Quoted in *Times of India*, regarding proposal for Reducing Urban Transport Congestion, December 8, 2015.

'Evaluating the State of Women in Urban India', *The Financial Express*, December 22, 2015. (<http://www.financialexpress.com>)

(with A Ravindra) 'As We All Get Older'. *The Economic Times*, December 26, 2015. (<http://www.economictimes.com>)

Quoted in Vijaya Vani (Bangalore edition) regarding the Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor, (<http://epapervijayavani.in/>), January 3, 2016.

Quoted in Times of India (Bangalore edition) regarding study on Annual Survey of India City-Systems (ASICS), (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>), March 15, 2016.

## 8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Fellowships, Honours and Awards

***Chengappa, P G***

Visited Kathmandu, Nepal, at the invitation of International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi office, August 3, 2015.

Visited the University of Milan, Milan, Italy, August 8-14, 2015.

Visited Chiang Mai University and Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, August 26-30, 2015.

***Gayithri, K***

Visited Canada to attend The Canada- India Education conference and to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, May 13-18, 2015.

***Kannan, Elumalai***

Visited the University of Saskatchewan, Canada for the joint project on "India-Canada Pulses Trade: Prospects and Challenges" funded by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Canada, March 2015.

***Madheswaran, S***

Conferred as Research Fellow, The Institute for the study of Labour (IZA), till March 31, 2019.

***Nautiyal, Sunil***

Invited as Member, Editorial Board of Wodpecker Journal of Agriculture Research.

As ZALF Fellow, visited Germany for two months for research work in Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Germany.

Elected as Councilor for Central Executive Council (2015-17) of National Institute of Ecology.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Visiting Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).

Visited International Centre for Development and Decent Work, Kassel University, Germany.

Academic Senate Member, Apex University, Arunachal Pradesh, August 2015.

Jury at Consortium of Students in Management Research (COSMAR), Indian Institute of Science, November 2015.

Jury at Reserve Bank of India, February 2016.

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Empanelled for the visiting Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) Chair Professor of Indian Studies (Economics) in Foreign Universities, August 2015.

Visiting ICCR Chair Professor of Indian Studies, University of Nairobi, Department of Economics, August 2015. (Declined)

## Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

### **Babu, M Devendra**

Member, IC-SCR, School of Regenerative Medicine, Manipal University, Bangalore.

### **Bairagya, Indrajit**

Member of Board of Studies of the Department of Economics (UG BA courses), St Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

### **Balasubramanian, M**

Member, Women Task Force Committee, Government of Karnataka 2016.

Referee, Ecosystem Services (Elsevier) and Land Use Policy (Elsevier) from February 2016.

### **Deb Pal, Barun**

Member, Board of Studies, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore since November 2015.

### **George, Sobin**

Editor, ISEC Newsletter, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

### **Kumar, Parmod**

Member of the Annual Review IRC of National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NIAP), DPS Marg, PUSA, New Delhi, April 7-8 2015.

### **Lakshmana, C M**

Appointed as Subject Expert for the Panel Committee for the Preparation of the Report on 'Social and Educational Survey of Backward Classes in Karnataka', Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

External Examiner, Board of Examiners, Department of Geography, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru.

Member, Expert Committee for the preparation of Social and Educational Survey Report on

Backward Classes of Karnataka, appointed by the Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

### **Madheswaran, S**

Steering Committee Member, Youth Development Index, RGNIYD, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Government of India.

Member, Task-force Committee on Poverty, Government of Karnataka.

Executive Council Member, Indian Society for Labour Economics.

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* (Springer).

Chairperson, Steering Committee, Youth Development Index, Ministry of Youth Affairs, RGNIYD.

Panel Expert, Project Evaluation, ICSSR.

### **Narayana, M R**

Member, Karnataka State Audit Advisory Board, Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Government of India.

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (Springer) from February 2015 to February 2016.

Member, Technical Committee, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka.

### **Nautiyal, Sunil**

Member, Expert Committee for Group Monitoring Workshop for Evaluation of the Research Projects Under Multi-location Network Programme of DST, Govt. of India, Addressing Migration and Malnutrition in Tribal Population of Maharashtra: Overcome through Innovative Programme and Appropriate Technologies, ARTI, Pune, November 27-28, 2015.



Life Member, Indian Science Congress Association.

Member, Expert Committee for Group Monitoring Workshop of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India for evaluation of the research projects under “People and Protected Areas: Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in partnership with local communities - 2nd Phase, during January 28-29, 2016 at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan.

***Rajasekhar, D***

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Economic Studies and Planning, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga.

Abdul Nazir Sab Chair Professor at CMDR, Dharwad.

Member of Research Advisory Board at the Institute of Public Health, Bangalore.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Governor’s Nominee as expert for the Selection of Faculty for the West Bengal State University, May 2015.

Resource Person for IIIT Bangalore.

Member, Indian Statistical Institute Selection Committee Meeting, September 4, 2015.

Member, Board of Studies Committee Meeting, St Josephs College.

Senate Member, Apex University, Arunachal Pradesh, August 2015.

Member, Board of Studies-Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.

***Reimeingam, Marchang***

Editor, Working Paper Series, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

***Sivanna, N***

Co-coordinating Pre-PhD Part-A Paper on ‘Institutions and Development’

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Political Science and Development Administration, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu

Member, Advisory Body, Gram Swaraj Project, RDPR, Government of Karnataka

Member, Advisory Council, Sri Abdul Nazir Sab Chair, CMDR, Dharwad

Member, Academic Council, K L E Society, Belgaum

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

Member, Conference Scientific Steering Committee, Urban Transitions Conference 2016, Yale University and Elsevier, Shanghai, China, September 2016 (invitation received in November 2015) <http://www.urbantransitionsconference.com/>

Member, Joint Research Councils UK-National Institute of Urban Affairs Network on Sustainable Cities and Urbanization, February 2016.

***Tantri, Malini L***

Member of Adjudication Committee for Shastri Student Internship Programme in Aid (2015-16) by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute (SICI).

## Miscellaneous

***Babu, M Devendra***

Coordinated PhD Course Part A Paper V ‘Evolution of Decentralised System in India’, August 19, 2015 to December 2, 2015, ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinated the visit of Economics Students of

East West Pre-University College, Bangalore, to ISEC on October 29, 2015.

Coordinated the visit of Students of Earth Science, University of Solapur, Maharashtra, to ISEC on January 1, 2016.

## ***Bairagya, Indrajit***

Attended the project completion seminar. 2<sup>nd</sup> Half-Yearly Monitoring Report on SSA-RTE and MDM Implementation for the State of Karnataka, on July 28, 2015 at the State Project Director's Office, SSA, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

Attended Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Economics (UG BA courses), St Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore, September 30, 2015.

Panelist of four Bi-Annual seminar presentations of PhD students, December 2015.

Reviewed a paper titled "Globalization, Education and Economics Growth" for a book published (forthcoming) from Cambridge University press, New Delhi.

Reviewed a paper titled "Redesigning the Instructional Act in Romanian Higher Education" for Current Science, (a Journal of Current Science Association and Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore)

## ***Balasubramanian, M***

Guidance to interns: Mr. Akshay Jain, TISS, on the title of the work **Valuing of Regulating Ecosystem Services: A Global Review** from June-July 2015; and Ms. Nithya, Central University of Tamil Nadu, on the title of the work **The Value of Timber, Carbon and Fuel Wood Forest Products in India's Forest** from June-July 2015.

Experts Committee Member: Meeting attended on State Human Development Report 2015, Chapter 11: Natural Resources, Climate Change and Human Development, February 16, 2016.

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

Attended the first Meeting of Search-cum-Selection Committee for filling up the post of Executive Director, National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, at Department of Biotechnology (DBT), New Delhi, September 3, 2015.

As an expert member attended selection committee meeting for the selection of Dean of student welfare of OUAT, Bhubaneswar, September 4, 2015.

As an expert member attended selection committee meeting for the selection of Dean of student welfare of OUAT, Bhabaneswar, September 4, 2015.

Re-elected as the President, Agricultural Economics Research Association, New Delhi at its Annual General Body meeting at CIFE, Mumbai, December 4, 2015.

Acting as a local research guide to M/s Camille Frazier, Fulbright-Hays PhD Scholar, working on Growing Insecurity: Rural and Urban Anxieties over Agriculture in India studying at University of California, Los Angeles, USA, attached to Institute for Social and Economic Change.

## ***George, Sobin***

Attended 11 doctoral committee meetings; panelist for 4 papers in the biannual seminar, June 2015

Evaluated 64 proposals as part of ISEC PhD admission programme

Judge, Young Sociologists Competition held at Christ University Bangalore, December 10, 2015.

Coordinated ISEC Internship programme, from May to September 2015.

## ***Inbanathan, Anand***

Supervising 7 PhD students, with two in an advanced stage of writing their dissertations, so as to submit their dissertations within the end of this year; three are midway through their PhD work; and two are at an early stage preparing their respective research proposals.

On the Doctoral Committees of 16 students. Attended DC meetings of 12 students that were conducted before the biannual seminars in June 2015.

Coordinator of the ISEC Monograph Series.

**Kambara, Channamma**

Guidance to Intern Krupa Maria Varghese, IIT-M, June-July 2015.

PhD Course Coordinator Part A, Paper IV, 2015-16

PhD Course Coordinator Part B, Paper VI, 2015-16

**Kumar, Parmod**

(with A V Manjunatha and Elumalai Kannan) Presentation on Evaluation of RKVY Programme; at the Workshop on Financial Propriety and Risk Management in the Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture in the States, organized by the Office of Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Agriculture in Hall No.5, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, May 6, 2015.

Attended a Meeting on Concurrent Evaluation of RKVY Programme for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, organised by the Joint Secretary, RKVY, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, May 13, 2015.

(with Manjunatha A V) Attended the Pre-bid Discussion of the Concurrent Evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for XII Plan, New Delhi, May 13, 2015.

Proposal Presentation on Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing Companies, organised by the Additional Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, May 13, 2015.

Attended Meeting to Prepare Programme for Publication of Glimpses of Indian Agriculture for Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, May 27, 2015.

Panel member for the selection of Researchers at Agriculture Price Commission, Karnataka, Bangalore, July 20, 2015.

Panel member for the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the

Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface', July 24, 2015.

Visited IFPRI for a discussion with Professor P.K. Joshi Director, IFPRI and Member AERC Evaluation Committee regarding AERCs funding issues, August 6, 2015.

Attended Editorial Board Meeting for publication of Glimpses of Indian Agriculture – II, August 20, 2015.

Submitted Model Estimates for NCAER/FAO Outlook Project, August 30, 2015.

Attended the Meeting at NCAER on the inception of Outlook Project, September 14, 2015.

Attended third AERC Review Committee Meeting and presented ADRTC performance at Institute of Growth (IEG), Delhi, October 12-13, 2015.

Attended meeting, organised by the Joint Secretary MOA, Government of India at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, and presented methodology for the forthcoming project on Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing Companies, October 26, 2015.

Done Field work at Patiala (Punjab) "Information and Agriculture Productivity (Glasgow University) along with Subramaniam, October 27-29, 2015.

Attended CCOS Meeting at New Delhi (MOA has called for a CCOS meeting for the new studies for the Work Plan 2015-16 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi), November 18, 2015.

Attended the Meeting of the Editorial Board of Glimpses of Indian Agriculture Publication for Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, February 18-19, 2016.

Attended Meeting at Agricultural Price Commission Karnataka, Bangalore to finalize the study on Crop Insurance In Karnataka, February 24, 2016.

Attended the meeting called by the Department of Land Resources to discuss a proposed study on impact assessment, feedback and suggestions on improving the system of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) at Conference Hall Silver Oak 2, India Habitat Center, Lodhi Road, New Delhi, March 3, 2016.

## **Lakshmana, C M**

Attended the Expert Committee Meeting of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, for the Preparation of Social and Educational Survey on Backward Classes of Karnataka, August 31 and September 12, 2015.

Attended the Expert Committee Meeting for the Preparation of Social and Educational Survey on Backward Classes of Karnataka, at the Office of Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, Government of Karnataka, September 12-13, October 20, November 17 and December 8, 2015.

Attended the Expert Committee Meeting of the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, for the preparation of Social and Educational Survey on Backward Classes of Karnataka, February 18, 2016.

Submission of Two PIP reports of Thuthukudi and Thiruvavur Districts of Tamil Nadu to the Ministry (in March, 2016).

## **Madheswaran, S**

(with BP Vani) coordinated both Basic Econometrics and Advanced Econometrics courses.

Presented a Concept Note/Work Plan (project initiation) on Multidimensional Well-being, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, November 4-8, 2015.

Submitted a report on 'Issues in Measurement of Poverty and Strategies' to Combat Poverty to the Task Force Committee, GoK and Niti Aayog, New Delhi, June 2015.

Submitted report on 'Diversities in Outcome: Graduate Labour Market in India' to NUEPA, MHRD larger report on Higher Education and Equity, December 2015.

## **Manasi, S**

Initiatives and Best Practices in Solid Waste Management and Waste Water Management in the Training programme on Urban administration and governance, organized by the Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute (EMPRI) and Karnataka Urban Infrastructure and Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC), Bangalore, April 1, 2015.

Selected as member of the RESURBE program. RESURBE program aims to realize research, capacity building and urban development projects worldwide, as well as support informed policy making on urban resilience. As a member, Manasi will be involved in co-developing joint proposals on an international platform. This program is coordinated mainly by University of Bradford, UK and few other institutions.

Continued as Empanelment Committee Member in Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka 2015 and coordinated the documentation work related to empanelment of ISEC with Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka.

Guidance to intern Ms. Kissa Mwaisoba, under the RTF-DCS Fellowship 2014-15, NAM, S and T Centre, New Delhi.

Host Supervisor for PhD Student, Lindsay Vogt, Department of Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara.

Finalized and sent Centre's perspectives to Director, January 2016.

Met with the CS, GoK, January 2016.

Centre brochure finalized after incorporating

Director's comments, and sent for printing, February 2016.

**Manjunatha, A V**

(with Parmod Kumar) Reviewed Nine State Reports on Impact Evaluation of National Food Security Mission.

Attended meeting, organised by the Joint Secretary, MOA, Government of India, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, and presented methodology for the forthcoming project on Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing Companies, October 26, 2015.

Presented the Draft Project Report on 'Research Journals in Social Sciences in India', at the Special Meeting to discuss the Draft Chapters, organized by ICSSR, New Delhi, December 18, 2015.

Project Progress presentation of Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs), Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, January 22, 2016.

Presented the "Final Draft Chapters" on 'Research Journals in Social Sciences in India' at the Meeting of ICSSR-IDRC Collaborative Study on "Status of Social Science Research in India", organized by ICSSR, New Delhi, February 26, 2016.

**Mutharayappa, R**

Attended Board of Examination Meeting as Member, Department of Studies in Anthropology, University of Mysore, Mysore, April 23, 2015.

**Narayana, M R**

Two students were awarded the PhD from the University of Mysore during 2015. Title of theses were: a) *Small-scale Industries in India: Measurement Issues, Efficiency, Productivity and Competitiveness* and b) *Sustainability of Public Debt in India: An Empirical Study*.

**Refereeing for Professional Journals:** Oxford Development Studies; Review of Urban and Regional Development Policy; Journal of Economics

of Ageing (Elsevier); and SARVEKSHANA: Journal of National Sample Survey Organization.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Supervised the six-month field work of Ms Diya Paul, PhD student from Department of Geography, Rutgers University, USA, in Chittoor Forest Division of Andhra Pradesh. Report has been submitted.

Guidance to Intern student Mr Kemonou Richard Senami Segun, Research Assistant and Lecturer, Houdegbe North American University, Benin, had been awarded Research Training Fellowship for Development Country Scientists by NAM & ST Centre, Government of India, New Delhi, to carry out research work on **Disparities in Economic Values Assigned to Natural Resources and Across Genders: The Case of Volta Basin (Pendjari River) in Benin and Burkina Faso**, from July to October 2015. Report has been submitted.

Adjudicated Ph.D. Thesis titled "Socioeconomic Impacts of Climatic Extremes and their management: A Case Study of Floods in Pakistan with Special Reference to Aspects of Mitigation, coping strategies and adaptation of farming sector" of Mr. Azhar Abbas, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany (January 2016).

**Rajan, Vijitha**

Book Review: 'Inhabiting 'Childhood': Children, Labour and Schooling in Postcolonial India'. *Taylor & Francis Journal, Contemporary South Asia* (DOI:10.1080/09584935.2015.1033955)

**Raj, Krishna**

Evaluated thesis of CEPT, Ahmadabad University, and Acted as Panelist for the thesis.

Co-ordinated and taught Microeconomics to Pre-PhD students.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Resource Person, IGIDR, Mumbai, for Thesis Evaluation and Conduct of *viva-voce*.

***Rajeev, Meenakshi***

Examining thesis for Jadavpur University and Kolkata University.

Reviewing papers from several journals.

Doing collaborative work with Kassel University on financing of value chain in coffee production.

Discussion: Decent Work in Global Agriculture Production System, ICDD, Kassel University, Germany, September 2015

Resource Person, University of Hyderabad, November 28, 2015.

Resource Person for National Law School of India University, Bangalore

***Reimeingam, Marchang***

External Examiner, Pre-submission Doctoral Thesis (Economics) presentation on the topic "A Study on Socio-Economic.

Reviewer, Asian Women, Research Institute of Asian Women, Sookmyung Women's University, South Korea.

Reviewer, of manuscript, 'The Future of Indian Universities: Comparative and International Perspectives', Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2015.

External Examiner, Pre-submission Doctoral Thesis (Sociology) presentation on the topic "Migration to Bangalore: A Study of Reverse Migration of IT Professionals", Christ University, Bangalore, January 22, 2016.

***Roy Chowdhury, Supriya***

Supervising PhD students, Mr Sujit Kumar (thesis submitted), Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln, Mr Jitin G.

***Sridhar, Kala Seetharam***

SSRN's Top Ten download list for: ERN: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment & Capital Stock; Urban infrastructure (Topics).

PSN: Economic Growth (Topic) Top Ten, PSN: Infrastructure (Topic) Top Ten, PSN: Telecommunications (Topic) Top Ten and Political Economy - Development: Domestic Development Strategies eJournal Top Ten, 2 Jan 1997 through May 5, 2015.

Reviewer, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)'s Peccei & Mikhalevich Awards, May 2015.

SSRN's Top Ten download list for: Political Economy - Development: Public Service Delivery eJournal, June 2015.

Reviewer, Oxford University Press, June 2015

Reviewer, Springer, June 2015

Referee, Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies, June 2015

Reviewer for International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development (Taylor & Francis), January 2015.

Doctoral Committee Member. "Linkages of Urbanization and Demographic Transition in India" by Raju Sarkar, PhD Student, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, April 2015.

Guidance to interns: Nirupama Jayaraman, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, June 2015; Shahnaz Basheer, Central University of Karnataka, June 2015.

Gave feedback to Ms Tanushree Bhan (University of Massachusetts, USA) and Ms Debapriya Chakraborty (University of California - Irvine) regarding their theses, July 2015.

(With Paul, Samuel) Book Review: 'The paradox of India's North South Divide: Lessons from the States and Regions', *Civil Society*, New Delhi: SAGE, August 2015.



'Climate Change in Karnataka's Cities: Is this Real?' Proposal presentation to Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Bengaluru, October 16, 2015.

Reviewed papers for Journal of Social and Economic Development (ISEC's Springer journal) (November 2015), Sage Open (November 2015), Re-review of paper for Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies (November 2015)

Upon Invitation, gave comments to Prof Paolo Perulli (University of Eastern Piedmont, Italy) regarding his Asian chapter of his book, December 2015.

A review of the book, by late Paul, Samuel and Kala S Sridhar, The paradox of India's north south divide: Lessons from the states and regions, New Delhi: Sage, 2015, appeared in The Book Review, December 2015 (Reviewer: Kham Khan Suan Hausing)

DC Member, for Amrutha Mary Varkaj, Dipak Mandal and Zeenat Hussain, February 2016.

### *Syamala, T S*

Attended the Management Committee Meeting and Annual General Body Meeting of Praxis India, at New Delhi on August 31, 2015.

Participated in Academic Advisory Council Meeting of Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), Bangalore, on September 15, 2015.

Attended the NFHS-4 Maharashtra data dissemination workshop on March 19, 2016, at Nagpur

Attend the Annual Action Plan Meeting of Population Research Centres, March 28-29, 2016, at Cochin.

Attended Management Committee Meeting for Praxis-India April 31, 2016 at PRAXIS training Centre Tharavad, Vaniyamkulam, Palakkad, Kerala.

### *Tantri, Malini L*

External Referee for evaluating MA dissertation research proposal to Christ University, Bangalore.

Acted as a external referee for evaluating MA desertation of Christ University Studnets.

### *Umamani, K S*

Prepared a Proposal on Ganitha Kalika Andolana in Hyderabad-Karnataka Districts. Declined the offer due to financial reasons.

Project completion seminar. 2<sup>nd</sup> Half-Yearly Monitoring Report on SSA-RTE and MDM Implementation for the State of Karnataka, on July 28, 2015 at the State Project Director's Office, SSA, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

Presented Monitoring Institution's views on Karnataka MDM Programme with specific reference to Kolar, Shivamogga, Belgaum, Bidar, Davangere, Dharwad and Gadag districts-- in the PAB (Project Approval Board) meeting organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi on 5th February 2016.

### *Yadav, Manohar*

Attended an Expert Committee meeting at TRI Mysore, June 11 and 12, 2015.

## 9. MEETINGS

### **Academic Programme Committee**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 31, 2015 and January 29, 2016.

### **Research Programme Committee**

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on June 26, September 30, December 29, 2015 and March 24, 2016.

### **Annual General Body**

The 43<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 30, 2015.

### **Board of Governors**

The Board of Governors for the period 2013-2015 met on August 1, 2015, August 17, 2015, September 19, 2015, November 2, 2015 and December 30, 2015 (10 a.m.)

The Board of Governors (Newly Constituted) for the period 2016-2018 met on December 30, 2015 and January 27, 2016.

### **Finance Committee**

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on September 11, 2015, November 23, 2015, and February 24, 2016.

### **Gratuity Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on July 21, 2015.

### **Provident Fund Trust**

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on September 7, 2015 and March 31, 2016.

## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

### Appointments

1.	Mr. Vinoth Chandra Rai	Senior Assistant (Systems)	01.04.2015
2.	Dr. V Anil Kumar	Associate Professor, CPIGD	12.05.2015
3.	Prof. Manohar Yadav	Registrar	21.09.2015

### Retirements

1.	Dr. Veerashekhharappa	Associate Professor, CESP	30.06.2015
2.	Ms. Leela K	Senior Assistant Librarian	30.06.2015
3.	Mr. S Rajanna	Attender	31.07.2015
4.	Mr. S A Sudarshan	Assistant Grade I	30.09.2015
5.	Dr. T N Bhat	Assistant Professor, PRC	31.12.2015
6.	Mr. N S Vasuki	Senior Personal Assistant	31.12.2015
7.	Ms. M S Nagavalli	Assistant Grade I	29.02.2016

### Resignations

1.	Dr. Komol Singha	Assistant Professor	24.02.2016
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### Obituaries

1.	Dr. Surinder P S Pruthi	Life Member	17.04.2015
2.	Shri Buch M N	Life Member	06.06.2015
3.	Dr. Samuel Paul	Life Member	26.10.2015
4.	Shri Mehra D P	Life Member	08.11.2015

## 11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators,

consultants, students from all over the country. Library is fully automated using "LIBSYS" software. Library database is accessible online through the institute website. A notable treasure of the library is the collection of valuable books as a bequest from Sir M Visveswaraya and Dr V K R V Rao Collections.

### Library Collection

The Library collection has grown to 1,34,606 with addition of 811 documents during the year. 359 books 428 reports and 24 other documents were added to the library collection.

Besides this the library receives 293 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. Library also subscribes to 12 daily newspapers.

### Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to the faculties, visiting faculties, Board members, life members, research scholars and administrative staff. Institutional membership and special membership are also facilitated to extend the library services to interested members. Reading room and photocopy services are provided to the visiting research scholars.

**Reference Service:** The library provides personalized reference services for its users along with normal reference services. The library has good collection of reference sources to provide timely and accurate reference service.

**Current Awareness Services:** Library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal list, current contents and monthly index of articles every month.

**Article Index:** The Library maintains an

article index database containing about 77000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

**Press Clippings Index:** This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community is interested.

**Inter-Library Loan and Document Delivery Services:** The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the users, with the cooperation of well-established libraries in Bangalore such as Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Science, National Law School of India University and other institutions. Institute is also member of DELNET, JCCC@UGC-INFONET so as to facilitate wider access to resources.

## Databases

The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. For providing efficient service, extensive user's assistance is facilitated.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. **EconLit** is an American Economic Association's electronic database, which is the world's foremost source of references to economic literature. The database contains more than a million records covering 1969-present. Updated monthly. Includes subject indexing and abstracts to over 1000 journals in economics and allied areas.
2. **IMF E-library and Data** offers the entire catalogue of over 10,400 publications in several digital formats in one integrated environment. All text is fully searchable, making it easier to find information.
3. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
4. **India Time Series-EPWRFITS** is distinctive online database that provides downloadable access to time series data covering around 25,000 variables across 13 sectors of the economy relating to a wide range of macroeconomic variables from the real and financial sectors in a convenient and user-friendly manner for analytical and empirical research.
5. **J-Gate** is an electronic gateway to global e-journal literature. Launched in 2001 by Informatics India Limited, J-Gate provides seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 12,356 Publishers. It presently has a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 41,125 e-journals with links to full text at publisher sites.
6. **JSTOR** is an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences. Collections on JSTOR include the complete archival record of each journal. Coverage begins at the first volume and issue of the journal ever published, and extends up to a publication date usually set in the past three to five years.
7. **Political Science Complete (PSC)** provides full text for more than 520 journals, and indexing and abstracts for over 2,900 titles, (including top-ranked scholarly journals), many of which are unique to the product. PSC has a worldwide focus, reflecting the globalization of contemporary political discourse. The database also features over 340 full-text reference books and monographs, and over 36,000 full-text conference papers, including those of the International Political Science Association.
8. **Prowess** from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 20,000 firms. Prowess provides detailed financial information on each company along with production, sales, consumption of raw material and energy etc. over a period of time. The database is available in the Library on single user license and it is available for access in the reference section.

## Digitization Programme

The digital library software and resources were upgraded during the year to provide easier access and better discovery. The digital library currently has more than 10000 documents in its collection. Digitization of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,

Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnataka University, UAS-Dharwad is over. Discussion with institutions such as Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and State Central Library, Bangalore, are on for partnership for digitization of rare and valuable collections especially in the social sciences.

## 12. DATA BANK

A 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.

## Progress Report of Databank: 2015-16

Data Bank has gathered significant amount of data on socio-economic and political variables at State and all India level and stored them in a user-friendly data in soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments and research organizations contributing to Social Science Research. The activities carried out by databank this year are listed below -

- Currently, there are 33 project schedules in the possession of databank.

- Databank has added some important database in its depository this year. It included –
  - Participation in (and Expenditure on) Education [NSS 42<sup>nd</sup> Round (1986-87), 52<sup>nd</sup> Round (1995-96) and 68<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)]
  - Consumer Expenditure Survey [NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (2011-12)]
  - Employment and Unemployment Survey [NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (2011-12)]
  - Particulars of Slums [NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round (2012)]
  - Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition [NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round (2012)]
  - All-India Debt and Investment Survey [NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round (2013)]
  - Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households [NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round (2013)]
  - Land & Livestock Holdings [NSS 70<sup>th</sup> Round (2013)]
  - Social consumption in India : Health and Education (NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014)
  - Soft copies of NSS Reports beginning from NSS 68<sup>th</sup> to 71<sup>st</sup> Rounds.
  - Compilation of data in excel sheet
- Gross State Domestic Products (with its sub-sectors) of all States from 1980-81 to 2013-14 at both current and constant prices
- Land use pattern of all states since 1950-51
  - Latest Statistical reports – Statistical Abstracts, State economic surveys, Statistics at glances, Agricultural census /input survey reports; Reports on cost of cultivation, water data book etc.,
- Latest published reports of task forces/committees/working Group/Sub-Groups set up by various governments.
- Databank has created statistical profiles for “Karnataka and India” consisting web links for major socio-economic database sources/ key policy documents/reports. These have been uploaded on the website of ISEC and users can access them by visiting Databank web page or home page.
- The databank has continued to provide latest and stored information (statistics) to its users through emails. Among the users included members of BoG, ISEC, faculty, hon. /visiting professors, students, project staffs and Government of Karnataka officials (principal/joint secretaries/commissioners etc). Apart from these, databank is working towards establishing an interface with the users by providing guidance over sources and platforms where researchers could access the database needed for their research work. Databank is quite happy to see growing response from the users for this.
- Databank has also collected email addresses of faculty members of major social science institutions and universities. This could be used for better dissemination of research /information as well as promotion of ISEC Journal.

## 13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### Our grateful thanks to:

The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC).

Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).

Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.

University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.

Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, UNFPA, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and the Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Annual Report 2015-16: At a Glance

Annual Report 2014-15: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In J/EBs	Seminars 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/ Newspaper	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
<b>ADRTC</b>														
Parmod Kumar (PK)	2* (AVM)	6*** (AVM+EK +RKB+MR)		2		6		9	2		2		1	
I Maruthi (IM)	1	2			1	2		1						
Elumalai Kannan (EK)	3** (RKB)	4*** (PK+AVM +RKB+PGC)	2** (PGC+AVM)	1* (PGC)	1	1		3	1					1
Ramappa K B (RKB)	2** (EK)	5***** (PK+AVM+EK)				4		1		1		2		
Komol Singha (KS)						1								
A V Manjunath (AVM)	1* (PK)	11***** (PK-EK +RKB+PGC)	4*** (PGC)			7		6		2		2		
	6	16	2	3	2	21	0	20	3	3	2	4	1	1
<b>CDD</b>														
D Rajasekhar (DR)		5* (MDB)	1* (MDB)		1	1		3				5	3	
M Devendra Babu (MDB)	1	2* (DR)	1* (DR)			1		5	2		1	9	1	
	1	6	1	0	1	2	0	8	2	0	1	14	4	0
<b>CEENR</b>														
K V Raju (KVR)	1* (SN)			1* (MS+SN)	3*** (MS+SN)									
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	2** (MS+KVR)	2	5	2* (KVR+MS)	3** (KVR+MS)	5		7	1	3	1	4	3	3
M Balasubramanian (MB)		2* (SM+KSI+BPV)				1		4				4	2	
	1	3	5	2	3	6	0	11	1	3	1	8	5	3
<b>CESP</b>														
M R Narayana (MRN)	1				3	3		3					3	
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1* (BPV)	5*** (BPV+PK)	3* (SM+BPV)		6* (BPV+VS)	7	5	7	4	2	4	18	6	5
S Madheshwaran (SM)		4*** (BPV+KG +KSI+MB)	1* (BPV)			1		2	4		4	46	6	1
K Gayathri (KG)		2** (SM+IB)	1			1	1	1		1				1





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2014-15: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/ coordinated	Books published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working papers	Articles published In J/EBs	seminars 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/ Newspaper	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
Krishna Raj (KR)		2	2			2		1						
B P Vani (BPV)	2** (BDP+MR)	6***** (MR+SR+SM +KSI+MB)	1* (SM)		2* (VS+MR)									
Malini L Tantri (MLT)	1	1			1								1	
Barun Deb Pal (BDP)	2* (BPV)					4	1	2	1			8	1	
	5	13	6	0	11	18	7	16	9	3	8	72	17	7
<b>CHRD</b>														
K S Umamani (KSU)	2* (ML+IB)					1		1		1				
M Lingaraju (ML)	2** (KSU+IB+SG)		3			2			1	1				
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)	2* (KSU+ML)	3* (KG)	2		1				2			6	1	
	3	2	5	0	1	3	0	1	3	2	0	6	1	0
<b>CPIGD</b>														
S N Sangita (SNS)	2													
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)		1* (BPV)					2	2	2					
N Sivanna (NS)	1	1	2		2** (MS+PGC)			3				7	5	
V Anil Kumar (VAK)		3				3	1	1	1	1				
	3	5	2	0	0	3	3	6	3	1	0	7	5	0
<b>CRUA</b>														
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)	1* (MS+CK)	3* (MS)		1	1	7	2	11	2	3		17	2	2
Manasi S (MS)	2** (SN+KSS+CK)	2* (KSS)	1	1* (KVR+SN)	7**** (KVR+SN +NS+PGC)	2		5		2		2		
Channamma Kambara (CK)	2** (KSS+MS +RM)	1* (RM)	2					2		2		1		
	2	4	3	1	6	9	2	18	2	7	0	20	2	2



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<b>CSOCD</b>														
Manohar Yadav (MV)		1				1		2			2	3		
Anand Inbanathan (AI)		1										1		
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)		1			2	3		1	1			3	1	
Sobin George (SG)	1* (ML)	2	2	1	1	3							1	
	1	5	2	1	3	7	0	3	1	0	2	7	2	0
<b>PRC</b>														
K S James (KSJ)	1	4*** (TSS+LS+SM +BPV+MB)				1				4				
R Mutharavappa (RM)	1* (CK)	1* (CK)				2								
T S Syamala (TSS)		2** (KSJ+LS)	1			2		6		2				
C M Lakshmana (CML)	4	2	1			2	1	1				2	3	
T N Bhat (TNB)	1									1				
Lekha Subaiya (LS)		1* (KSJ+TSS)								1				
	7	6	2	0	0	7	1	7	0	8	0	2	3	0
<b>ICAR National Professor</b>														
P G Chengappa (PGC)		4** (EK+AVM)	5*** (EK+AVM)	1* (EK)	2** (MS+NS)	5		10	5	1	4	5		3
	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	10	5	1	4	5	0	3
<b>Total ISEC</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refreshers' Course respectively

2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies

3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively

4) K and P Address stands 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)

11) The total ISEC number indicates the sum of the students, staff and visiting faculty



## *Lectures...*

Professor Kaliappa Kalirajan of The Australian National University, Canberra, delivering the 13th L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture at ISEC on June 12, 2015. He spoke on 'Will Free Trade Agreement between India and China Reduce India's Trade Deficit?'



Prof Amit Bhaduri, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivering the Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture at ISEC on the Founders' Day, January 20, 2016. Prof Bhaduri spoke on 'Nationalism and Economic Development of India'.  
(More Founders' Day pictures on next page)

Shri Subroto Bagchi, Co-Founder and Chairman of Mindtree, Bangalore, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, 'Platform and Purpose', on November 17, 2015 at ISEC.



# Founders' Day fete



Several books and ISEC Monographs, authored or co-authored by the faculty of ISEC, were released during the Founders' Day celebrations on January 20, 2016. (From left) Prof Manohar Yadav, the then Registrar of ISEC; Dr A Ravindra, Chairman of the Board of Governors of ISEC; Prof Amit Bhaduri, who delivered the Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on the occasion; and Prof K S James, the then Acting Director of ISEC.

founder's  
day



ISEC students, staff and their family members staged a variety of cultural programmes during the day.







# Lalbagh is the preferred destination for an outing: study



# Bangalore Mirror

## Not odd: Even city is looking at Delhi plan

Delhi's odd-even scheme is not odd for Bangalore. The city is looking at the plan to reduce traffic congestion. The Bangalore Mirror reports that the city is considering the odd-even scheme to manage the traffic during the peak hours. The plan is to allow only vehicles with odd-numbered registration plates to move on odd days and even-numbered plates on even days. This is expected to reduce the number of vehicles on the road by 50% during the peak hours.

## Stigma key deterrent to abortions, say doctors

Doctors say that stigma is a key deterrent to abortions. They argue that women are often faced with social pressure and discrimination when they decide to abort. This can lead to mental health issues and even physical harm. Doctors call for a more supportive environment for women who choose to abort, including better access to safe abortion services and reduced stigma.

## Private hospitals asked to report all under-five deaths from Jan

Private hospitals are asked to report all under-five deaths from January. This is part of a new initiative to improve the monitoring and reporting of child deaths. The government wants to ensure that all deaths of children under the age of five are properly recorded and investigated. This will help in identifying the causes of death and implementing measures to prevent similar deaths in the future.

## ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರ

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರ. The population is changing. The article discusses the demographic changes in India, including the aging population and the increasing number of people in the working age group. It also talks about the impact of these changes on the economy and social structure.

# Panorama

## Financial inclusion and self help groups' bank linkage

Financial inclusion and self help groups' bank linkage. The article discusses the importance of financial inclusion for the poor and how self-help groups can help in this process. It highlights the challenges faced by these groups in getting bank accounts and the need for government support to facilitate this process.

## Stubble-burning costs Punjab farmers ₹7.6cr/yr in med bills

Stubble-burning costs Punjab farmers ₹7.6cr/yr in med bills. The article reports that the health costs for Punjab farmers due to stubble-burning are increasing. It mentions that the state government has spent ₹7.6 crore in medical bills for farmers in the last year. This is due to the respiratory problems caused by the smoke from the burning of stubble.

## Spreading misinformation

Spreading misinformation. The article discusses the spread of misinformation on social media and its impact on society. It mentions how false information can lead to panic and confusion, and how it can be used to manipulate public opinion.

## Delhi's odd-even No. rule may not help B'lore

Delhi's odd-even No. rule may not help B'lore. The article discusses the odd-even scheme in Delhi and whether it can be implemented in Bangalore. It mentions that Bangalore has a different traffic pattern and a larger number of vehicles, which might make the scheme less effective.

## Women pradhans bringing about change in Bihar, UP

Women pradhans bringing about change in Bihar, UP. The article discusses the role of women pradhans in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It mentions how these women are bringing about positive changes in their villages, such as improving the status of women and promoting education.

## Rework drains to avoid flooding of city

Rework drains to avoid flooding of city. The article discusses the need to rework the drainage system of the city to avoid flooding. It mentions that the current system is outdated and needs to be upgraded to handle the increasing amount of rainwater.

## Most villagers have watery eyes, chest congestion

Most villagers have watery eyes, chest congestion. The article reports that many villagers are suffering from watery eyes and chest congestion. This is likely due to the pollution caused by stubble-burning. The article calls for measures to reduce the pollution and protect the health of the villagers.

## 'Governance better, but city has long way to go'

'Governance better, but city has long way to go'. The article discusses the governance of the city and the need for improvement. It mentions that while the governance has improved, there is still a long way to go in terms of infrastructure and public services.

# Local bodies' polls: Key issues absent

Local bodies' polls: Key issues absent. The article discusses the local body elections and the absence of key issues in the campaign. It mentions that the candidates are focusing more on local issues and less on the broader concerns of the voters.

## Start a Green Evolution

Start a Green Evolution. The article discusses the need for a green evolution in the city. It mentions how the city can become more sustainable by promoting green spaces, reducing pollution, and using renewable energy.

## As We All Get Older

As We All Get Older. The article discusses the challenges of aging and the need for better healthcare and social support. It mentions how the aging population is increasing and the need to prepare for the future.

## More power to women

More power to women. The article discusses the need for more power to women in decision-making. It mentions how women are playing a more active role in society and the need to give them more influence.

## Class 12 CBSE students feel over-burdened

Class 12 CBSE students feel over-burdened. The article discusses the pressure on Class 12 CBSE students and the need for a more balanced curriculum. It mentions how the students are facing a lot of stress and the need to reduce the workload.

## How go online to know about public properties

How go online to know about public properties. The article discusses how to use online resources to find information about public properties. It mentions various websites and portals that provide this information.



***FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS  
2015-2016***





**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 2016 and the Income & 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 are 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 accounts.
  - d. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Statement of Accounts give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India;
    - 1) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE, as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016
    - 2) In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the f Income for the year ended on that date.

For P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

S Rajagopalan  
Partner

MM No - 25349

Firm Regn No.000580S



Place: Bangalore

Date: 18 AUG 2016



# 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 2016

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
15,89,60,753	Establishment Expenses	4	14,86,33,378	23,10,52,965	Grant receipts	1	22,10,21,900
8,29,41,673	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	10,61,10,315	4,75,16,306	Interest income	2	4,78,20,844
4,04,86,433	Unspent grant		3,88,48,772	69,63,930	Other receipts	3	2,79,06,171
31,44,342	Excess of Income over expenditure		31,56,450				
28,55,33,201	Total		29,67,48,915	28,55,33,201	Total		29,67,48,915

### Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2016

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
53,29,73,740	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	56,64,75,596	51,08,64,203	Investments	6	54,12,80,378
11,99,24,245	Current Liabilities	9	15,59,70,137	14,20,33,782	Current Assets	7	18,11,65,355
30,94,891	Capital work-in-progress	10	, 0	30,94,891	Capital work-in-progress	10	, 0
12,26,71,208	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	11,98,01,232	12,26,71,208	Fixed Asset as per contra	11	11,98,01,232
77,86,64,084	Total		84,22,46,965	77,86,64,084	Total		84,22,46,965

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2015 - 16

### Schedule - 1

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
2,40,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		2,40,00,000
2,00,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		20,000
8,24,30,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		7,33,00,000
10,66,30,000				9,73,20,000
2,25,00,000	d	ADRT Grants( Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,50,00,000
1,45,88,500	e	PRC Grants ( Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI )		1,39,28,000
5,20,81,478	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		4,65,15,212
19,57,99,978		Gross grant		18,27,63,212
4,46,79,662		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		4,40,16,529
24,04,79,640				22,67,79,741
44,96,196		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	26,76,130	
49,30,479		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	30,81,711	57,57,841
23,10,52,965		Net Grant		22,10,21,900

### Schedule - 2

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
3,33,46,394	a	Interest on F.D's	3,56,44,733	
1,13,04,344		Add: Accrued interest on FD	85,90,300	4,42,35,033
28,65,568	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		35,85,811
4,75,16,306		Total		4,78,20,844

### Schedule - 3

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	
51,31,395	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	67,84,473	
50,23,460		Overhead charges spent from various projects	60,94,324	6,90,149
1,07,935				
5,22,006	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		2,26,95,500
63,33,989	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		45,20,522
69,63,930		Total		2,79,06,171

### Schedule - 4

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
13,70,44,708	a	Salary ( incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		12,78,66,650
45,70,698	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		36,58,584
24,11,870	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		66,25,909
1,49,33,477	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		1,04,82,235
15,89,60,753		Total		14,86,33,378

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2015 - 16

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
67,62,273	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	60,41,387
37,04,114	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	57,11,991
7,00,438	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	8,58,935
47,17,658	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	37,36,007
2,27,01,486	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	2,55,70,936
2,59,553	f	Vehicle maintenance	3,35,349
15,85,463	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	12,79,405
73,70,368	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	86,81,502
58,85,556	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	63,19,557
23,80,658	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	10,47,999
6,85,417	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	12,07,500
14,15,450	l	Admn / Project exp / Royalty pymts / Meeting exp / VKRV Rao Prize/ Endowment fund expenses	
2,16,79,384	m	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	4,09,03,901
4,77,833	n	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	16,27,243
26,16,022	o	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	27,88,603
8,29,41,673		Total	10,61,10,315

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Investments as on 31.03.2016 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2015			Balance as on 31.03.2016		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	2,62,00,000	2,62,00,000	-	5,27,57,000	5,27,57,000
2	ISEC Development Fund	-	8,93,39,384	8,93,39,384	-	10,22,58,670	10,22,58,670
3	Corpus fund	1,00,00,000	3,41,50,000	4,41,50,000	-	4,66,50,000	4,66,50,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,28,69,496	5,28,69,496	-	5,28,96,765	5,28,96,765
5	ISEC Virtual Centre Fund	-	2,12,50,000	2,12,50,000	-	-	-
6	ISEC Plan ( Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
7	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	1,69,20,000	1,69,20,000	-	1,94,20,000	1,94,20,000
8	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
9	Endowment fund ( Founder Member A/c)	-	70,48,000	70,48,000	-	79,90,000	79,90,000
10	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	10,67,000	10,67,000	-	10,67,000	10,67,000
11	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,15,000	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
12	GVK Rao Travel Grant	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	2,00,000	2,00,000
13	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,000
14	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	12,00,000	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	12,00,000
15	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	1,50,000	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	1,50,000
16	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000	4,25,000	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>1,00,00,000</b>	<b>27,60,33,880</b>	<b>28,60,33,880</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,02,29,435</b>	<b>31,02,29,435</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,10,00,000	97,23,000	4,07,23,000	3,28,00,000	1,11,73,000	4,39,73,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,23,00,000	4,23,00,000	-	4,18,00,000	4,18,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	4,75,00,000	4,75,00,000	-	4,80,00,000	4,80,00,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,20,00,000	3,20,00,000	-	3,47,00,000	3,47,00,000
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	4,50,20,599	4,50,20,599	-	5,01,26,680	5,01,26,680
6	Population Research Centre	-	1,08,000	1,08,000	-	51,263	51,263
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>3,10,00,000</b>	<b>17,66,51,599</b>	<b>20,76,51,599</b>	<b>3,28,00,000</b>	<b>18,58,50,943</b>	<b>21,86,50,943</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Projects:</b>						
1	Oxford LSE	-	93,00,000	93,00,000	-	99,00,000	99,00,000
2	Changing food patterns - Opportunities for Diversification	-	26,31,601	26,31,601	-	-	0
3	ADRTC - Impact assesment study of RKVY	-	52,47,123	52,47,123	-	-	0
4	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	0	0	-	25,00,000	25,00,000
	<b>Total ( C )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,71,78,724</b>	<b>1,71,78,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,24,00,000</b>	<b>1,24,00,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B+C)</b>	<b>4,10,00,000</b>	<b>46,98,64,203</b>	<b>51,08,64,203</b>	<b>3,28,00,000</b>	<b>50,84,80,378</b>	<b>54,12,80,378</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2015 - 16

### Schedule - 7

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
67,576	a	Cash on Hand		77,094
8,85,19,496	b	Cash at Bank		11,18,51,554
31,82,020	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		16,22,340
3,71,41,441	d	Advance to other units		5,07,69,781
1,00,000	e	Grant receivable		48,89,313
1,25,31,620	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest )		1,17,20,506
4,91,629	g	Prepaid expenses		2,34,767
14,20,33,782		Total		18,11,65,355

### Schedule - 9

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
4,04,86,433	a	Unspent grant		3,88,48,772
5,18,17,148	b	Advance from other units / project / others		7,67,82,179
2,70,87,982	c	Sundry liabilities ( Payables)		3,99,45,381
5,32,682	d	Overhead charges payable		3,93,805
11,99,24,245		Total		15,59,70,137

### Schedule - 10

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Capital work-in-progress		Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
8,94,891		Arch Gate		0
22,00,000		Facility Centre		0
30,94,891		Total		0

### Schedule-11

Previous year 2014 - 15 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2015 - 16 Rs.
12,38,65,498	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	12,26,71,208	
49,51,258	b	Add: Additions during the year	31,59,435	12,58,30,643
12,88,16,756				
13,668	c	Less: Deletions during the year	5,772	
61,31,880	d	Depreciation	60,23,639	60,29,411
12,26,71,208		F.A as in balance sheet		11,98,01,232

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Capital fund as on 31.03.2016 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2015	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2016
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
<b>A</b>	<b>ISEC Funds:</b>						
1	Overhead and Royalty	3,21,17,520	2,90,48,457	60,23,639	-	-	5,51,42,338
2	Centre for urban planning and development	5,94,04,333	9,53,462	-	-	-	6,03,57,795
3	Virtual Centre Fund	2,14,75,597	11,13,793	2,25,89,390	-	-	-
4	Direct Receipts	19,218	47,678	-	-	-	66,896
5	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
6	Corpus fund	4,60,82,365	11,58,212	-	-	-	4,72,40,577
7	Centre for Women and Gender studies	1,01,64,421	75	72,850	-	-	1,00,91,646
8	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	80,27,721	6,82,052	-	-	-	87,09,773
9	ISEC Endowments Fund	14,21,199	98,054	19	-	-	15,19,234
10	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	12,73,952	-	-	-	-	12,73,952
11	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,42,694	11,560	-	-	-	1,54,254
12	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	2,47,40,898	62,87,774	-	-	-	3,10,28,672
13	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,38,645	10,283	-	-	-	1,48,928
14	ISEC Development Fund	8,57,80,439	1,11,11,242	-	-	-	9,68,91,681
15	GVK Rao Travel Grant	3,31,383	22,566	-	-	-	3,53,949
16	Social Science Talent Search	11,35,349	7,00,000	87,300	-	8,66,606	8,81,443
17	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,83,301	4,08,472	4,18,975	-	-	4,72,798
18	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	10,000	1,000	-	-	-	11,000
19	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	1,81,09,257	13,11,024	1,56,692	-	-	1,92,63,589
20	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	2,34,239	-	-	1,40,397.00	-	3,74,636
	<b>Total ( A )</b>	<b>31,10,93,531</b>	<b>5,29,65,704</b>	<b>2,93,48,865</b>	<b>1,40,397.00</b>	<b>8,66,606</b>	<b>33,39,84,161</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Corpus Funds:</b>						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,37,72,194	6,05,041	-	9,69,367.00	-	4,53,46,602
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,39,23,769	3,40,198	-	-	-	4,42,63,967
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	5,09,82,639	24,06,824	10,00,000	-	-	5,23,89,463
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	3,33,77,674	-	-	29,13,292	-	3,62,90,966
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	4,98,23,933	43,76,504	-	-	-	5,42,00,437
	<b>Total ( B )</b>	<b>22,18,80,209</b>	<b>77,28,567</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>	<b>38,82,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,24,91,435</b>
	<b>TOTAL ( A+B )</b>	<b>53,29,73,740</b>	<b>6,06,94,271</b>	<b>3,03,48,865</b>	<b>40,23,056</b>	<b>8,66,606</b>	<b>56,64,75,596</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2016 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 01/04/2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2016
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,53,83,425	-	-	9,53,83,425	17,79,213	9,36,04,212
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	19,80,670	76,223	-	20,56,893	5,16,245	15,40,648
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	66,03,663	2,07,216	5,772	68,05,107	7,62,701	60,42,406
4	Computers and peripherals*	16.21%	65,78,298	21,36,268	-	87,14,566	19,38,115	67,76,451
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,05,99,566	7,39,728	-	1,13,39,294	8,36,568	1,05,02,726
6	Other Assets (Utensils )	4.75%	3,82,017	-	-	3,82,017	20,618	3,61,399
7	Vehicles	9.50%	11,43,569	-	-	11,43,569	1,70,179	9,73,390
	Total		12,26,71,208	31,59,435	5,772	12,58,24,871	60,23,639	11,98,01,232

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016





## 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

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AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Accounting Policies:

#### 1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention and generally accepted accounting policies and practices adopted in India ("GAAP").

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity of the "GAAP" which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income and expense of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating.

Further the accounting standards prescribed by ICAI are also considered wherever applicable to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements.

#### 2. Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprises of ISEC main account which comprises both Plan and Non Plan accounts along with unit project accounts.

Employee Provident Fund and Gratuity Trusts accounts do not form part of this account as the same are managed by the respective trusts.

#### 3. Revenue Recognition

Grants for Seminars and Conferences and other Revenue Grants are recognised as and when received and accounted for on cash basis.

Interest Earned on deposits towards the Funds are accounted on accrual basis and added to the respective fund accounts.

#### 4. Government Grants

- a. Grants received from GOK/ICSSR/ADRTC/PRC and other funding agency grants are accounted for on cash basis.

## **5. Inventory**

Expenditure on the purchase of Publication, Stationery and other stores is accounted for as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase.

## **6. Fixed Assets & Library Books**

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition.
- b. The assets are recognised as and when the payment is made and not when they are installed and put to use.
- c. Amount received on disposal of Fixed Assets has been accounted for as income in the Income and expenditure account.
- d. Work in Progress (Buildings): Expenditure incurred on buildings under construction as on to the end of this financial year has been shown separately as Capital Work in Progress.
- e. The expenditures towards plan/ongoing capital contracts are provided for in the books based on the budget provision made in the Plan Grants.
- f. Cost of all the fixed assets are debited to the Income and Expenditure account in the year of purchase. For control purpose both cost of the asset and accumulated depreciation are shown in the balance sheet.

## **7. Depreciation**

Depreciation in the books has been provided as per the rates provided under schedule XIV of Companies act, 1956 on Straight Line method for control purpose and is not charged to income and expenditure account however the amount of depreciation so arrived is being transferred from Overhead and Royalty account to Asset replacement Fund based on the decision taken in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Finance Committee Meeting.

## **8.0 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 16<sup>th</sup> December, 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.

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-  
K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-  
M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-  
S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



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---

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Schedule No 12:

#### Notes to Accounts:

##### 1. Income tax:

The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (IIIab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year.

##### 2. Fixed Assets:

- a. Fixed Asset Register is not maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
- b. Fixed Assets have not been tagged for all the class of assets.
- c. The Institute has to initiate the process of actuarial valuation of fixed assets as the last actuarial valuation was done in 2004-05. An actuarial valuator has been assigned the task of valuing the fixed asset and the same incorporated in the financial year 2016-17.

3. During the financial year 2014-15 Rs.1,88,27,395/- and for the financial year 2015-16 Rs.1,84,16,300/- has been provided in the books, totalling to Rs.3,72,43,695/- towards provision for capital expenditure.
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.
7. The Institute has registered its Employees PF Trust with the EPFO Department during the year. The Notices were received from EPFO towards non-remittance of monthly subscription and contribution from ISEC. The Institute is in discussion with the EPFO authorities to resolve the issue. However, from 01<sup>st</sup> April 2016 onwards contractual employees have been included to the purview of ISEC EPF Trust.

8. As per ISEC rules, 10% of gross salary is being deducted as rent from employees. However, as per the rules of GOI and GOK, HRA should not be given to employees who are allotted quarters. Alternatively the rent charges should be in par with the HRA. This was also objected by C& AG in their inspection report issued for the financial years 2011-12 to 2014-15.
9. As per notification No.30/2012-Service Tax reverse charge mechanism is applicable to the Institute. But the same is not being followed, as Institute is a educational institution. Hence, a certificate exempting the Institute from the purview of service tax has to be applied on the basis of "**educational institute**".
10. Actuarial valuation of EL encashment to employees has not been undertaken by the Institute. However a provision has been made for yearly encashment and those employees retiring before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.
11. The general insurance is not undertaken to the Institute as a whole. However library books and Institute vehicles are covered under insurance.

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

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# 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 2016

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
	<u>Establishment :</u>				<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
6,72,49,443	Salary	6,64,01,388		3,39,30,000	Received from ICSSR	3,54,00,000	
72,35,238	Encashment of earned leave	29,81,080		4,85,00,000	Received from GOK	3,79,00,000	
2,51,827	Medical reimbursement	8,59,476		8,24,30,000		7,33,00,000	
					Less: Overspent grant of		
2,60,502	Home travel concession & LTC	1,87,389	7,04,29,333	15,07,973	previous year	-	
7,49,97,010				8,09,22,027		7,33,00,000	
					Add: Unspent grant of		
4,94,501	Postage, telephone and telegrams		5,97,383	-	Previous year	11,88,774	7,44,88,774
9,84,338	Travelling & daily allowance		6,93,639	8,09,22,027			
52,12,104	Repairs and maintenance ( incl Estate)		62,33,395	4,55,709	Interest on SB a/c		7,97,090
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			52,53,522	Other receipts		43,16,156
3,43,069	Audit fees	4,00,750		-	Overspent grant		18,02,455
1,73,770	Legal fee	1,20,000					
	Lease Rental to Bangalore						
3,78,250	University	1,91,050					
4,28,662	Mess charges	4,49,127					
6,508	Bank charges	8,475					
3,07,167	Registration fee	5,89,200					
18,950	Insurance to library assets	22,816					
3,85,403	Honorarium	6,31,047					
-	Institutional fees	26,500					
17,12,752	Miscellaneous	10,11,760	34,50,725				
11,88,774	Unspent Grant		-				
8,66,31,258	Total (A)		8,14,04,475	8,66,31,258	Total (A)		8,14,04,475
Journal of Social and Economic Development							
90,573	Printing expenses		65,832		Grant in aid :		
5,720	Miscellaneous expenses		120	2,00,000	Received from ICSSR	20,000	
					Less: Overspent grant of		
88,261	Unspent grant		42,309	15,446	previous year	-	
				1,84,554		20,000	
					Add: Unspent grant of		
				-	Previous year	88,261	1,08,261
1,84,554	Total (B)		1,08,261	1,84,554	Total (B)		1,08,261
8,68,15,812	Total (A+B)		8,15,12,736	8,68,15,812	Total (A+B)		8,15,12,736
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
	<u>Sundry liabilities:</u>						
4,64,599	Deposits	6,70,099		67,576	Cash on hand	77,094	
2,03,26,250	Due to Others	3,49,78,129		3,42,50,306	Cash at bank	4,42,13,640	4,42,90,734
1,33,08,201	Sundry payables	1,16,26,408	4,72,74,636	3,43,17,882			
				4,52,273	Advance and deposits	6,12,994	
3,40,99,050				5,79,725	Due from Others /		
12,77,035	Unspent Grant (JSED)		42,309	10,31,998	Units / Projects	5,84,557	11,97,551
				26,205			
				-	Sundry receivables		26,205
					Overspent grant ( Non-Plan)		18,02,455
10,43,59,759	Fixed assets as per contra:				Fixed assets as per contra:		
	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
13,97,35,844	Total		15,16,76,704	13,97,35,844	Total		15,16,76,704

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2015-16 ISEC - Non-Plan

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Computer charges	81,845
	2 Misc. Receipts	1,98,955
	3 Project Receipts	39,72,210
	4 Sale of working papers	19,983
	5 Sale of asset (buy back)	2,000
	6 Subscription to journal	422
	7 Xerox Charges	40,741
	Total	43,16,156
Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2015-16		
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary ( incl DA Arrears)	5,93,91,278
	2 AO's Pension & Leave Salary	1,19,362
	3 Salary to CWGS unit Staff	12,01,490
	4 P.F.Contribution	32,55,681
	5 Gratuity Contribution	22,14,228
	6 Rent Charges	2,19,349
	Total	6,64,01,388
III	<u>Postage, telephone &amp; telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage / Courier	2,65,930
	2 Telephone	3,31,453
	Total	5,97,383
IV	<u>Travelling &amp; daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	2,16,278
	2 TA DA Field work and others	3,65,468
	3 Conveyance charges	1,11,893
	Total	6,93,639
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Repairs and Maintenance	14,99,571
	2 Estate Maintenance	47,33,824
	Total	62,33,395
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
	(a) <u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Stautory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	2,56,500
	2 Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,44,250
	Total	4,00,750
	(b) <u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	98,875
	2 BOG Meeting ( Food and Honorarium)	1,80,614
	3 Ph.D Programme expenses	3,87,431
	4 Miscellaneous	3,44,840
	Total	10,11,760

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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## Schedules to balance sheet 2015-16 ISEC - Non-plan

Liabilities side:		Amount (Rs.)	
VIII	<u>Deposits:</u>		
	E.M.D A/c		1,75,000
	Hostel deposit		62,100
	Library deposit		4,24,700
	Mess deposit		8,299
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,70,099</b>
IX	<u>Due to others:</u>		
	Audit fees		3,50,000
	ISEC Alumni Fund		2,22,000
	Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture		2,50,246
	Due to PRC ( Overspent grant)		36,63,773
	Due to CDD		8,81,645
	Due to Development a/c		2,19,349
	Due to ISEC Plan		2,93,91,116
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,49,78,129</b>
X	<u>Sundry payable:</u>		
	<u>i) Establishment:</u>		
	Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	53,11,412	
	PF Contribution	2,65,676	
	Gratuity Contribution	1,81,849	
	Provision of EL encashment	50,73,664	
	GIS	560	
	Income Tax	22,450	
	Prof. Tax	5,150	
	LIC	480	
	LIC Pension Contribution	77,602	
	LIC Pension Subscription	71,290	1,10,10,133
	<u>ii) Sundry expenses:</u>		
	Institute's Registration Fees	3,00,000	
	R& M - Multitech	3,490	
	Estate Maint - House Keeping & Security	2,78,500	
	Telephone Charges	20,719	
	Fellowship contingency	13,566	6,16,275
			<b>1,16,26,408</b>

Contd.....

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Schedules to Balance Sheet 2015-16

Asset side:		Amount (Rs.)
XI	<u>Cash in hand:</u>	
1	Petty cash - Academic Section	5,000
2	Petty cash - Accounts Section	39,968
3	Petty cash - Estate Office	17,656
4	Petty cash - CEENR Unit	1,470
5	Petty cash - Registrar Office	10,000
6	Petty cash - Director Office	3,000
	Total	77,094
XII	<u>Advance and deposits (assets):</u>	
1	Festival advance	58,700
2	Advance	2,01,008
3	KEB deposit	3,48,336
4	Gas deposit	4,950
	Total	6,12,994
XIII	<u>Due from others / Units/projects ( Asset):</u>	
1	ICSSR - Directors Meeting	5,53,923
2	SWF ( Salary deduction)	845
3	T-shirts	12,422
4	ADRTC unit	13,355
5	Other Project	938
6	CEENR	1,824
7	CRUA	1,250
	Total	5,84,557

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

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 PLAN

### Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2016

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
1,36,46,259	Capital expenditure	90,74,165		Grant in aid :	
9,65,942	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	20,89,566	40,00,000	Received from ICSSR	40,00,000
-	Course work Fellowship & Contingency	22,66,387	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	2,00,00,000
20,080	Working paper expenditure	9,500	2,40,00,000		2,40,00,000
8,74,008	Library books	6,27,571	3,74,138	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	12,52,754
30,59,757	Library subscription	50,07,871			
56,523	Library Book binding	-			
11,03,197	Seminar/project expenses	4,41,363			
11,55,826	Printing and Stationery, etc	8,06,002			
20,28,129	Campus maintenance	22,44,301			
2,11,663	Vehicle maintenance	3,35,349			
12,52,754	Unspent grant	23,50,679			
2,43,74,138	Total (A)	2,52,52,754	2,43,74,138	Total (A)	2,52,52,754
Training programme SC / ST Category					
1,99,220	Training programme expenditure	1,28,078	3,27,298	Unspent grant of Prev year	1,28,078
1,28,078	Unspent grant	-			
3,27,298	Total (B)	1,28,078	3,27,298	Total (B)	1,28,078
2,47,01,436	Total (A+B)	2,53,80,832	2,47,01,436	Total (A+B)	2,53,80,832
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
13,80,832	Unspent grant	23,50,679		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
8,337	Expenses payable	3,31,466	20,00,000	KTDFCL	-
1,53,09,000	Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs	2,04,38,250	-	Dena Bank	20,00,000
-	Due to Fellowship Fund ( Course Work)	22,65,166	1,30,00,000	SBM	1,30,00,000
1,81,09,257	<u>Library Digitization Fund :</u>		1,60,607	Prepaid Expenses	1,11,258
	Opening balance	1,81,09,257	35,907	TDS receivable (Lib Dig)	44,868
	Add: Interest received on FD	13,11,024	1,01,908	Sundry Receivables	1,01,908
		1,94,20,281	1,95,09,004	Due from ISEC Non-plan	2,93,91,116
	Less: Expenditure during the year	1,56,692			
30,94,891	Capital work in progress as per contra	-	30,94,891	Capital work in progress as per contra	-
	<u>Fixed assets as per contra:</u>			<u>Fixed assets as per contra:</u>	
3,94,62,872	As in last balance sheet	4,34,58,702	3,94,62,872	As in last balance sheet	4,34,58,702
	Add: Additions during the year	12,91,278	39,95,830	Add: Additions during the year	12,91,278
39,95,830		4,47,49,980			4,47,49,980
8,13,61,019	Total	8,93,99,130	8,13,61,019	Total	8,93,99,130

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

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K Gayithri  
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth  
Director

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## ISEC - Plan Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2015-16

		Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<b>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</b>		
	1	Office equipment	6,41,675
	2	ISEC Construction & Renovation	84,32,490
		Total	90,74,165
II	<b>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</b>		
	1	Printing and stationery	7,54,735
	2	Copy-editing charges	51,267
		Total	8,06,002
III	<b>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</b>		
	1	Electricity charges	20,72,246
	2	Water charges	1,72,055
		Total	22,44,301
IV	<b>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</b>		
	1	Fuel and repair charges	3,14,076
	2	Vehicle insurance	21,273
		Total	3,35,349

		Schedules to Balance Sheet 2015-16	Amount (Rs.)
		Liabilities side:	
I	<b>Expenses Payable</b>		
	1	Electricity Charges	2,14,649
	2	Water Charges	25,663
	3	Fuel & repair - Vehicle	79,004
	4	Salary - Lib Dig	12,150
		Total	3,31,466
II	<b>Civil Works - Construction &amp; Repairs</b>		
	1	Construction of Residential Quarters / Academic Building	1,24,00,000
	2	Construction of Compound Wall	29,09,000
	3	Resurfacing of Internal Roads	25,16,250
	4	Coffee Lounge repairs and renovation	20,13,000
	5	Construction of Ramp for Bank & Post Office	6,00,000
		Total	2,04,38,250
III	<b>Library Digitization - Expenditure</b>		
	1	Salary	1,36,509
	2	Honorarium	2,227
	3	Repairs and maintenance	3,747
	4	Miscellaneous	13,223
	5	TA & DA	986
		Total	1,56,692
		Asset side:	
V	<b>Sundry receivable:</b>		
	1	Printing & Stationery	5,420
	2	Library Subscription & Journals	96,488
		Total	1,01,908
IV	<b>Prepaid Expenses</b>		
	1	Prepaid expenses	1,07,518
	2	Prepaid expenses - Library	3,740
		Total	1,11,258
		Contra ( Both sides ) :	
V	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>		
	1	Office equipment	6,41,675
	2	Library books	6,49,603
		Total	12,91,278

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth  
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016





# 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 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary **			Grant in aid :		
(Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC)		14959558	Received during the year	25000000	
Printing and stationery		780000	Add: Unspent of previous year	3420276	
Books & periodicals		1100000	Adj prior period unspent *	1700	28421976
TA & DA		465229	Interest on SB a/c		180633
Postage, telephone and telegrams		200000			
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent		898300			
Repairs & Maintenance		1128808			
Seminars & Conference etc.,		250000			
Contingency		420000			
Fellowship & Contingency		400112			
Unspent Grant		8000602			
<b>Total</b>		<b>28602609</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>28602609</b>
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016</b>					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at bank		9438500
Salary (Includes Employees contribution towards Statutory deductions)	1223887		Advance		130000
PF Contribution	34591				
Gratuity Contribution	24020				
Computer Facility	61100				
Other payables	224300	1567898			
Unspent Grant		8000602			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	3724118		As in last balance sheet	3724118	
Additions during the year***	89908	3814026	Additions during the year***	89908	3814026
<b>Total</b>		<b>13382526</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>13382526</b>

\* Rectification of Refilling charges accounted twice during 2014-15, added to opening unspent grant for 2015-16.

\*\* On account of shortage of faculty (due to one vacant position and one lean position) in the ADRTC Centre, temporary staff services were utilised for carrying out the project related work.

\*\*\* Fixed assets purchased during the year has been capitalised.

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer I/c

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
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Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



## Population Research Centre Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including PF and gratuity contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)		13763092	Grant-in-aid : Received from Government of India Recurring Grant	13700000	
TA & DA		47632	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1503433	12196567
Books & Periodicals		34457	Interest on SB a/c		8976
Data processing, Stationery printing, Contingency, POL, & maintenance of vehicles		165030	Interest on MOD		13757
		14010211	Overspent Grant *1		1790911
TA & DA (PIP Monitoring)		162601	Grant-in-aid : Non-recurring Grant - PIP Monitoring		228000
Unspent Grant *2		65399			228000
		228000			228000
Copy-editing charges (Publication of Compendium of important studies)		6960	Grant-in-aid : Overspent Grant (Publication of Compendium of important studies) *3		6960
Total		6960	Total		6960
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Due to Overhead & Royalty a/c		950000	Cash at bank		72647
Sundry Expenses payable			MOD A/c		51263
Salary payable	888340		Festival advance		3000
Sundry expenses payable	22726	911066	TDS on MOD		1684
			Overspent Grant *1		1790911
Unspent grant *2 (PIP Monitoring)		65399	Overspent Grant (Publication of Compendium of important studies) *3		6960
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	2963414		As in last balance sheet	2963414	
Add: Additions during the year	2434	2965848	Add: Additions during the year	2434	2965848
Total		4892313	Total		4892313

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
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Firm Regn. No.000580S

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



# 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 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2354765	Interest received:		
Salary to Research Assistant		12344	Interest on SB a/c	44551	
Contingency:			Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3989054	4033605
TA& DA	4343				
Contingency	341	4684			
Premium paid on purchase of securities		87404			
Amount transfred to fund (15%)		605041			
Excess of income over expenditure transfred to Fund a/c		969367			
Total		4033605	Total		4033605

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corup Fund :			Cash at bank		309630
Opening balance	43772194		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Plouged Back	605041		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
Excess of I / E transfred	969367	45346602	10.71% GOI Stock 2016	4700000	
Salary payable		277187	7.59% GOI Stock 2016	4200000	
			7.83% GOI Stock 2018	11300000	
			7.83% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			8.07% GOI Stock 2017	1900000	
			8.12% GOI Stock 2020	1800000	
			8.19% GOI Stock 2020	600000	
			8.24% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			FD with Canara Bank	600000	
			FD with SBM Bank -8.75%	600000	
			FD with SBM Bank	145000	
			FD with SBM Bank	9750000	
			TNPFIDCL	78000	43973000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	1310027	
			TDS receivable	31132	1341159
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		46123789	Total		46123789

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

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S Rajagopalan  
Partner  
MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# 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 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Grant-in-aid:			Interest received:		
Overspent grant of previous year		324613	Interest received on SB a/c	44850	
Salary		3461408	Interest received on term		
Contingency		150	deposits & GOI Bonds	3741321	3786171
Total		3786171	Total		3786171
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund account:			Cash at bank		1262143
Opening balance	43923769		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Project receipts			HDFC	5900000	
Training Programme for SC/ST			Allahabad Bank	1500000	
elected member of Zilla			Corporation Bank	9000000	
Panchayats in Karnataka	221674		Dena Bank	13800000	
DHDR - Ramanagara	118524	44263967	SBM, Mallathahally Branch	5000000	
		5000	SBM, ISEC Branch	6600000	41800000
Preparation of manuscript for			Interest on FD receivable		337805
publication (IIPA)		41216	TDS receivable		404059
Salary payable		375469	Amount receivable from ISEC Main a/c		881645
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		225431	As in last balance sheet		225431
Total		44911083	Total		44911083

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Sd/-

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Registrar

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M G Chandrakanth  
Director

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S Rajagopalan  
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MM No.-25349  
Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## ISEC - Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship/internship/contingency		1391185	Interest on SB a/c		131681
Journals & Periodicals		1600000	Interest on FD a/c		3988545
Research and Publication expenses		70829			
Allocated to fund a/c		1058212			
<b>Total</b>		<b>4120226</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4120226</b>
<b>Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016</b>					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
<b>Fund a/c :</b>			Cash at bank		35606
Opening balance	46082365		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:- Contribution during the year	100000		HDFC	3000000	
	46182365		Corporation	2500000	
Add:allocations during the year	1058212	47240577	SBM	31150000	
			Dena Bank	10000000	46650000
			TDS receivable		145241
			Interest receivable on FD		409730
<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>			<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
<b>Total</b>		<b>57489210</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>57489210</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
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Firm Regn. No.0005805

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

# 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 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Allocated to fund a/c		682052	Interest on SB a/c		44310
			Interest on FD a/c		637742
Total		682052	Total		682052
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		435999
Opening balance	8027721		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	682052	8709773	Dena Bank	2700000	
			SBM	5290000	7990000
			TDS Receivable		51219
			Interest Receivable		232555
Total		8709773	Total		8709773

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar  
Accounts Officer I/c

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016

Sd/-

K Gayithri  
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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

## Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2016

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
<i>Leased line</i> (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		900000	Interest on SB a/c		87161
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i> (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)		242902	Interest on FD a/c		4737168
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		200000			
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i> (capacity building, Internship and PDP)					
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>		215653			
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i> (Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations)		700000			
<i>Contingency</i>		250000			
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>		9112			
		2306662			
<b>Total</b>		<b>4824329</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4824329</b>

### Balance sheet as on 31st March 2016

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
<b>Fund a/c :</b>			Cash at bank		3682151
Opening balance	50982639		Investments:		
Less: maturity proceeds of FD	1000000		Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	10000000	
	49982639		Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank	2500000	
Add:- Plough back to Fund	2306662		Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	11000000	
Add:- Contribution during the year	100162	52389463	Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	2500000	
			Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000	48000000
			Security deposit with DOT		1000
			Prepaid lease line subscription		123509
			Interest Receivables		487553
			TOS Receivable		95250
<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>			<b>Fixed assets as per contra:</b>		
As in last balance sheet		424934	As in last balance sheet		424934
<b>Total</b>		<b>52814397</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>52814397</b>

for P Chandrasekar  
Chartered Accountants

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Place: Bangalore  
Date: 18.08.2016



**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRES, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2015-2016**  
**I - Permanent Centres**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund Balance		
		Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent			
1	ISEC - Non Plan	1277035	0	7332000	5113246	79710281	81470427	0	1760146	0	Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	1380832	0	24000000	0	25380832	23030153	2350679	0		Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	3420276	0	25000000	182333	28602609	20602007	8000602		0	Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	1471722	13928000	22733	12479011	14211483	0	1732472		Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	4033605	4033605	3064238	969367		45346602	Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	324613	0	3786171	3461558	3461558		0	44263967	Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	6078143	1796335	136248000	13138088	153667896	145839866	11320648	3492618	89610569	

**II - Funds**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			Fund balance as on 31.03.2016
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	<b>FUNDS :</b>										
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	9931195	9931195	0		55142338	Vide page No. For details	
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	25399	25399	0		1000	Vide page No. For details	
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	4120226	4120226	0		47240577	Vide page No. For details	
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	49204	49204	0		20896	Vide page No. For details	
5	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	682052	682052	0		8709773	Vide page No. For details	
6	ISEC Endowments fund	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	Vide page No. For details	
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	0	2400	2400	0		21324		
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	9456	9456	0		146149	Vide page No. For details	
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	0	16090	16090	0		181553		
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	10267	10267	0		184396		
	<b>Balance c/d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14846289</b>	<b>14846289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111648006</b>		

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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					Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	FUNDS :										
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	14846289	14846289	14846289	0	0	111648006	Vide page No. For details
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	51387	51387	51387	0		688044	Vide page No. For details
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	7621	7621	7621	0		93756	Vide page No. For details
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	13233	13233	13233	0		204012	Vide page No. For details
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	89051	89051	89051	0		1273952	Vide page No. For details
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	11560	11560	11560	0		154254	Vide page No. For details
9	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	2008097	2008097	2008097	0		31028672	Vide page No. For details
10	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	10283	10283	10283	0		148928	Vide page No. For details
11	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	7218724	7218724	7218724	0		96891681	Vide page No. For details
12	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	22566	22566	22566	0		353949	Vide page No. For details
13	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	195600	128627	324227	1190833	0	866606	881443	Vide page No. For details
14	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	4824329	4824329	4824329	0		50982639	Vide page No. For details
15	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	469420	469420	469420	0	0	472798	Vide page No. For details
16	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	2949206	2949206	35914	2913292		36290966	Vide page No. For details
18	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	4376604	4376604	4376604	0		54200437	Vide page No. For details
19	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	146526	17620	164146	23749	140397	0	374636	Vide page No. For details
20	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	4053	4053	4053	0		2000	Vide page No. For details
	Sub-Total	0	0	342126	37048670	37390796	35203713	3053689		385690173	

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**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE**  
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**STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CENTRES, FUNDS AND PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2015-2016**  
**III - Projects**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			Fund Balance
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	0	98430	98430	790	97640	0	1000	
i	Assessment of socio-economic capabilities of Dalit households in Karnataka - ICSSR	0	61992	30000	0	-31992	0	0	31992		
ii	Impact assessment of Prime Minister's Rehabilitation package for farmers in drought prone district of Karnataka	1094659	0	0	0	1094659	0	1094659			
iii	Evaluation programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority	0	57056	0	0	-57056	72065	0	129121		
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	55665	0	0	0	55665	9677	45988			
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	119360	0	1230000	0	1349360	592364	756996			
	Agricultural trade facilitation as a new response to Agrarian challenges :An institutional perspective of India's select commodity trade	214099	0	400000	0	614099	246860	367239			
vi	International seminar on " Green economy and sustainable development in collaboration with Sichjjuan Academy of social sciences	4136	0	0	0	4136	0	4136			
vii	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	357440	0	0	0	357440	172490	184950			
viii	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	180374	0	240000	0	420374	348846	71528			
ix	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	19022	0	0	-19022	0		19022		
x	Rice strategy for India	749115	0	642200	0	1391315	772210	619105			
xi	NABARD-Value chain analysis of tomato marketing systems in Karnataka	0	0	500000	0	500000	699021		199021		
xii	Research journals in social sciences	0	0	280000	0	280000	317315		37315		
xiii	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	7525792	0	0	247805	7773597	2638147	5135450			
2	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages										
3	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	2663757	0	3828857	102282	6594896	5821567	773329		0	
4		244662	0	0	9884	254546	0	254546		0	
	Balance c/d	13209059	138070	7151057	458401	20680447	11691352	9405566	416471	1000	

Contd.....



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	13209059	138070	7151057	458401	20680447	11691352	9405566	416471	1000
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	188125	0	1931	-186194	0	0	186194	
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	14258	14258	367129	0	352871	
7	Project on Agriculture outlook	899274	0	400000	31394	1330668	30415	1300253		
	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion :									
8	An application of Butterfly farming	692537	0	0	23737	716274	118310	597964		
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	0	0	1611783	4498	1616281	1238565	377716		
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	0	0	1005800	9590	1015390	861177	154213		
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	0	0	309921	0	309921	79482	230439		
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	0	0	1207500	2	1207502	157600	1049902		
13	PRC Projects	0	0	0	36746	36746	36746	0		1000
i	Ageing & Wellbeing in globalising world: ICSSR Indian-European Research project	661832	0	1535282	0	2197114	2197114	0		
ii	WHO-SAGE India wave 2	472216	0	1930320	0	2402536	2678296	0	275760	
14	Increased Awareness,Access and Quality of Elderly Services	666430	0	4029213	43787	4739430	4758878	0	19448	
15	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	4443	4443	4443	0		1000
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	26320	0	0	0	26320	0	26320		
ii	Training programme on Decentralisation and Development approach of Panchayats Raj institutions	0	0	255269	0	255269	229840	25429		
16	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	9434967	0	0	1122697	10557664	320905	10236759		
17	ISEC-APY project	0	0	542047	0	542047	153202	388845		
18	District Human Development Report : Ramanagar District Human Development Report :	0	96208	180000	1047	84839	84839		0	
19	Chickballapur	142164	0	450000	13114	605278	605278	0		
20	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	1394921	0	2419715	127753	3942389	979408	2962981		
21	ISEC DE project	645639	0	100728	16173	762540	542730	219810		
22	CESP Projects	0	0	0	101755	101755	101755	0		1000
	Balance c/d	28245359	422403	23128635	2011326	52962917	27237464	26976197	1250744	4000

Contd.....



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	28245359	422403	23128635	2011326	52962917	27237464	26976197	1250744	4000
i	Evaluation study on conservation of Magadi Fort	183834	0	0	0	183834	0	183834		
ii	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFRAL project)	488100	0	0	0	488100	84631	403469		
iii	Evaluation of State Finances with respect to Karnataka ( 14th Finance Commission)	42680	0	0	0	42680	22045	20635		
iv	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	228302	0	0	0	228302	183313	44989		
v	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer ( UNFPA funded)	175333	0	0	0	175333	13873	161460		
vi	Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimate of eco demand, public cost (UNFPA funded)	154773	0	0	0	154773	89841	64932		
vii	Workshop on “State Human Development Report”	17749	0	0	0	17749	0	17749		
viii	Brain storming session on National Innovation report- DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	0	23285		
ix	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	0	0	505000	0	505000	0	505000		
x	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	0	0	425000	0	425000	111473	313527		
xi	Slum governance in Karnataka, trends, issues and road map	0	0	244102	0	244102	61706	182396		
xii	Trade, gender and food security:with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	241900	0	0	8983	250883	93980	156903		
23	Rapid appraisal of result frame work document	191924	0	0	7754	199678	0	199678		
24	Prioritizing climate smart agriculture in Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1510183	15410	1525593	1824064	0	298471	
25	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor project	0	0	750000	10393	760393	1077258	316865		
26	Sources of funding for social science research- flows, adequacy & priorities	0	0	400000	6716	406716	397567	9149		
27	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	473305	0	600000	17256	1090561	533107	557454		
	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	0	0	680000	0	680000	88877	591123		
28	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUIP	0	100	496200	11521	507621	103090	404531		
	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	0	26351	0	3877	-22474	0	0	22474	
30	Balance c/d	30466544	448854	28739120	2093236	60850046	31922289	30816311	1888554	4000

Contd.....





# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance	Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent							
	Balance b/f	30466544	448854	28739120	2093236	60850046	31922289	30816311	1888554	4000
31	Multidimensional well-being:Conceptual, methodological and analytical perspectives	0	0	0	254	254	347629		347375	
32	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	332424	0	0	8035	340459	202655	137804		
33	ISEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	28776	28776	28776	0	0	1000
i	SSA monitoring in Karnataka project 2010-2012	193985	0	487745	0	681730	681730	0	0	
ii	Baseline study on demographic pattern and health profile around the uranium mining area at Gogi	0	300700	300700	0	0	0	0	0	
iii	Preparation of Human development report for Davangere district	83438	0	180000	0	263438	35089	228349		
iv	Demographic and health study in and around Barc	0	283649	684605	0	400956	152738	248218		
v	International Conference-14th - 16th Dec-2015	0	0	0	0	0	500000		500000	
34	ISEC CPIGD Projects	0	0	0	25462	25462	25462	0		1000
i	Two day capacity building programme for the officers D Devaraj Urs backward classes development corporation	0	0	197600	0	197600	88650	108950		
ii	Gender and rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka	0	327895	0	0	-327895	0	0	327895	
iii	Certificate courses in development studies and research methodology	50079	0	214000	250000	514079	423302	90777		
iv	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	176876	0	0	0	176876	23226	153650		
v	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	146887	0	0	0	146887	77756	69131		
35	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	0	0	17755	17755	17755	0		1000
i	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in Government jobs	11151	0	0	0	11151	0	11151		
ii	Kodava: Identity and culture	141611	0	0	0	141611	0	141611		
iii	A comprehensive study on the status of Scheduled castes in Karnataka	99636	0	0	0	99636	0	99636		
iv	Kudubi community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic study	0	0	364800	0	364800	0	364800		
	Balance c/d	31702631	1361098	31168570	2423518	63933621	34527057	32470388	3063824	7000

Contd.....



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund Balance
	Balance b/f	31702631	1361098	31168570	2423518	63933621	34527057	32470388	3063824	7000	
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR initiative-Collegiate Education	0	0	867060	0	867060	684795	182265			
36	ISEC CEENR Projects	158929	0	0	54119	213048	255211	0	42163	1000	
i	SSY Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat state	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0	162868		
ii	Assessing the environmental burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities - Bangalore & Hyderabad	0	176411	0	0	-176411	0	0	176411		
iii	Livelihoods, vulnerability & adoption strategies to climate variability	583226	0	0	0	583226	583226	0			
iv	Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods & enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR hills, Western Ghats	2307	0	325021	0	327328	40975	286353			
v	Rural-Urban interface and socio-economic and environmental consequences	8714	0	0	0	8714	0	8714			
vi	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
vii	Eco diversity study in and around BARC project site at Challakere, Chitradurga district, Karnataka	0	111619	430203	0	318584	312912	5672			
viii	Group monitoring workshop Jan 29-31, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ix	International seminar on "National resources and national accounts in South Asia"	0	29310	300000	0	270690	23081	247609			
37	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	219390	0	0	2925	222315	213000	9315			
38	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	73776	0	0	4371	78147	7060	71087	0		
39	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	96506	0	0	3899	100405	0	100405			
4	ISEC - NCI Course	77039	0	817299	9190	903528	902528	1000		0	
	Balance c/d	32922518	1841306	33908153	2498022	67487387	37549845	33382808	3445266	8000	

Contd.....



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance	Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent							
	Balance b/f	32922518	1841306	33908153	2498022	67487387	37549845	33382808	3445266	8000
41	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	1396031	0	0	47289	1443320	1329082	114238		
42	Land use changes and soil fertility	0	0	255320	0	255320	74158	181162		
43	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	16487	16487	16487	0		
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	311398	0	0	0	311398	0	311398		
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000	
iii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty for SC category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
iv	Green economy: policy & challenges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Orientatin programme for faculty members and research scholars belonging to ST & other marginalised groups									
v		0	0	300000	0	300000	124337	175663		
44	Research Methodology course	11853	0	0	479	12332	0	12332		
45	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	56819	0	0	1891	58710	41794	16916		
46	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	1201490	912408	2113898	2186748	0	72850	10091646
47	ISEC CWGS Project	0	0		21630	21630	200	21430		
i	Gender and life vulnerability: Study of women health from gender perspectives	438912	0	480000	0	918912	707019	211893		
ii	Two weeks capacity building programme for social science faculty members	0	0	846000	0	846000	703032	142968		
iii	Women in informal sector issues and challenges	0	0	180000	0	180000	110993	69007		
48	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	4876076	4876076	4876076	0		
49	ISEC CRUA Project	0	0	0	6444	6444	6444	0	1000	
i	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor-Astudy of Bangalore city	149026	0	528880	0	677906	690828	0	12922	
ii	Will Bengaluru become smart or livable?	0	0	600000	0	600000	114390	485610		
50	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	0	0	299259	2786	302045	242700	59345		
51	Virtual centre for public policy and government	0	0	0	1113793	1113793	1113793	0		closed projects
	Balance c/d	35286557	1931306	38599102	9497305	81451658	49887926	35184770	3621038	10100646

Contd.....



# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund Balance
	Balance b/f	35286557	1931306	38599102	9497305	81451658	49887926	35184770	3621038	10100646	
52	Assessing the Quality of Civil Registration System (CRS) Data on a regular basis	536839	0	1124149	25627	1686615	1686615	0			closed projects
53	EPFL Summer programme	1524	0	0	71	1595	1595	0			closed projects
54	Migrant's Suitcase: Reforms	47275	0	0	1826	49101	49101	0			closed projects
55	Migration & Development	0	29161	0	29161	0	0	0	0		closed projects
56	International seminar on "Global issues of population, development and environment"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			closed projects
57	Training workshop on "Demographic computations series 2 - multistate population projection in Excel and R"	0	170771	170771	0	0	0	0	0		closed projects
58	BMRCL Project	1450639	0	0	64737	1515376	1515376	0		0	closed projects
59	Third party evaluation study of VGST programmes	216555	0	0	10965	227520	227520	0	0		closed projects
60	Livelihood security through financial access	0	8866	0	8866	0	0	0	0		closed projects
61	Non-tariff barriers in trade supply chain between India and Srilanka	0	120175	208762	6021	94608	94608	0	0		closed projects
62	Socio-economic analysis of increasing resilience of coffee production to leaf rust disease	98145	0	0	0	98145	98145	0			closed projects
63	Evaluation study on the impact and advantages of the various services with a particular focus on the help desk	154326	0	0	0	154326	154326	0			closed projects
64	Evaluation study of Saakshar Bharath programme in Karnataka	170339	0	0	0	170339	170339	0			closed projects
65	Training programme on "Applied Econometrics" for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationary officers - 23rd to 02nd May,2015	0	0	2312000	0	2312000	2312000	0			closed projects
66	Refresher training programme on micro and macro economic theory for in-service ISS officers and officers from States/UT's held between 12-16th October,2015	0	0	891250	0	891250	891250	0			closed projects
67	Real time class room sharing of rural & urban	36737	0	0	0	36737	36737	0			closed projects
68	Prelude conference on rural urbane	52460	0	0	1252	53712	53712	0			closed projects
69	Functional review of BBMP project	90349	0	0	0	90349	90349	0			closed projects
70	ISEC - workshop on urbanisation	22014	0	0	526	22540	22540	0			closed projects
	Balance c/d	38163759	2260279	43306034	9646357	88855871	57292139	35184770	3621038	10100646	

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# INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Expenditure				Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	38163759	2260279	43306034	9646357	88855871	57292139	35184770	3621038	10100646	
71	Land policy and administration	244919	0	0	0	244919	244919	0			closed projects
72	Monograph on the status of women in Karnataka	658401	0	0	0	658401	658401	0			closed projects
73	International seminar on "Climate change and food security: The Global and Indian context"	55317	0	0	0	55317	55317	0			closed projects
74	International conference on "Climate change and social-ecological-economical interface-building modelling approach to exploring potential adaptation strategies for Bio-resource conservation and livelihood development	0	0	497162	24500	521662	521662	0			closed projects
	Sub-Total	39122396	2260279	43803196	9670857	90336170	58772438	35184770	3621038	10100646	
	Grand total (I + II + III)	45200539	4056614	180393322	59857615	281394862	239816017	49559107	7980262	485401388	

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Rs.	
<b>Income side</b>	
1 : Unspent grant of previous year	40486433
2 : Grant received during the year	180166837
Grant-in-aid receivable	226485
<b>180393322</b>	
<b>3 : Other receipts:</b>	
Interest on SB a/c	3585811
Interest on FD a/c	44235033
Other receipts	12036771
<b>59857615</b>	
<b>1 : Unspent grant</b>	<b>38848772</b>
<b>2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds</b>	<b>3156450</b>
<b>(49559107-7980262+426377)</b>	<b>42005222</b>

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

[illegible]



[illegible]



- Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
  - Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)
  - Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)
  - Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)
  - Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)
  - Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD)
  - Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)
  - Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD)
  - Population Research Centre (PRC)
- 
- Publications
  - Library



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