



The research process



Disciplinarity, multidisciplinarity,
interdisciplinarity,
crossdisciplinarity, and
transdisciplinarity are like five arrows
shot from but a single bow:
knowledge



Annual Report 2016 - 2017

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi PO, Bangalore – 560 072

Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

Fax: 91-080-23217008

Compiled by:

E. Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor
P.M. Arathi, Sr. DTP Assistant

CONTENTS

ISEC in 2016-17: An Overview	v
1. ISEC Society	1
2. ISEC Faculty/Staff	2
3. Academic Centres	5
4. Research Activities	16
Research Projects Completed	16
Project Reports under Final Revision	46
Research Projects in Progress	47
5. Academic Activities	51
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised	51
Seminars Presented by Visitors	63
Seminars Presented by Faculty	64
Seminars Presented by Students	65
Students' Biannual Seminar Series	65
ISEC PhD Programme 2016-17	65
PhD Awarded	66
Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes	66
Academic Networks	66
SRTT Support Activities	67
6. Publications	69
Books Published / Edited	69
ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development	69
ISEC Monograph Series	70
ISEC Working Papers	71
Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books	81
Working Papers Published outside ISEC	86

7. Participation in Seminars	87
Seminars Presented outside ISEC	87
Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	87
Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteur	95
Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated	98
Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended	99
Keynote/Presidential Addresses	102
Lectures, Talks and Media	103
Newspaper Articles	106
8. ISEC and Campus News in Brief	108
Fellowships, Honours and Awards	108
Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies	109
Miscellaneous	110
9. Meetings	117
10. Appointments, Retirements, Resignations etc.	118
11. Dr V K R V Rao Library	119
12. Data Bank	121
13. Acknowledgements	125
14. Statements of Accounts 2016-17	133

ISEC in 2016-17: An Overview

It gives me immense pleasure to pen the 'Overview' for the Annual Report of ISEC 2016-17. The highlight of the Report is that ISEC conducted for the first time a unique two-day seminar, 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar', on October 24-25, 2016, with support from ICSSR where scholars of international repute on Dr Ambedkar like Professor Gopal Guru participated and contributed to thoughts on Dr Ambedkar. Dr Ambedkar created a new age for those who were bound to caste slavery and corresponding sub-human status. Suffering from unbearable social disabilities, insults and humiliations, his love for the nation did not shrink in any measure and he struggled with firm commitment to reconstruct Indian society and its nation state. The Constitution he pioneered firmly holds up all quarters of people together even in most difficult times. The Constitution of India has an imminent answer for every potential problem as he made liberty, equality, fraternity and justice as the hallmarks of Indian Constitution.

Another significant project undertaken this year was involving stakeholders in research through the Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission-sponsored research project on enhancing farmers' income and welfare, where ISEC's role has been to bring out the baseline survey report on farmers' income and welfare in order to develop strategies to enhance and improve their income. This project on participatory research mode is unique as the inception workshop, concurrent workshop and the final workshop need to incorporate the views of stakeholders such as farmers, farmer organizations, credit institutions, research institutions, producer

organizations, as also present the results to the stakeholders for incorporating comments and suggestions.

The year 2016-17 witnessed many institutional developments in ISEC. The first one is the implementation of the Career Advancement Scheme approved by ICSSR in 2014 itself, but implemented in 2017. This provided opportunity for five members of faculty, namely, Dr N Sivanna, Dr K Gayithri, Dr M Devendra Babu, Dr Krishna Raj and Dr CM Lakshmana, for their elevation as Professors from October 24, 2016. The second is the sustained effort towards lease agreement with Bangalore University which led to the grant of approval from the Government of Karnataka **which had been pending for the last 45 years.**

This year, since May 2016, at least Rs 5 crore of research grants have been facilitated for ISEC of which Rs 2.62 crore were from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to conduct an all-India Evaluation Study of National Horticultural Mission project. The members of faculty were recognized through issue of certificates of merit to them for generating funds and for writing articles in impact factor journals. The PhD students were also issued certificates of merit for attending more than 75% of the biannual seminars. The Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor for research on decentralization whose post had fallen vacant for considerable time period was recruited. The Institute has initiated installation of solar energy plant for 200 kW which will result in green energy on the campus. The surface of the roads has been asphalted, the Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium has

been decorated with all new lights and a new screen. The PhD students have been provided with a new study room with around 40 chairs. The permission of Social Welfare Department has been obtained to fill eight backlog faculty positions. The MoU with the University of Mysore for continuation of affiliation for PhD programme has been renewed. ISEC continued to provide training to Indian Statistical Service probationers, as a permanent capacity building Institution for the Government of India.

The 14th Dr L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on 'The Changing Role of Government in Indian Agriculture' was delivered by Professor V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus, Institute for Development Studies, Jaipur, on September 26, 2016. Professor Vyas stressed that the government should play a crucial role in enhancing the productivity of agriculture and welfare of the farmers. Towards this endeavour, he emphasized on 'saptapadi', the seven steps:

First, there should be specific programmes for the small farm sector since economic development does not necessarily mean that agriculture sector will also have a share in the prosperity: there is a need to design specific strategies for the benefit of the small farm sector.

Second, the government needs to play a vital role in the institutional innovation towards efficient and equitable agrarian structure under land reforms promoting farmers' companies to impart collective strength to producers, institutions in credit and marketing.

Third, public investment in agriculture needs to be increased to go beyond investment in infrastructure enabling producers to benefit from Information technology and frontier research in agricultural sciences.

Fourth, intervention needs to be innovative and participatory through partnerships with stakeholders and go beyond the private sector and enlist support of independent researchers,

civil society organizations, research institutions, farmers' organizations.

Fifth, primary actors should be those who are closer to the producers. Thus, a major role should be given for the states and the units below the state level improving capabilities of the functionaries at the local level.

Sixth, capabilities of farmers should be enhanced to absorb the new knowledge through initiative of the government on its own or in partnership with others.

Seventh, the implementability of the measures taken by the government should be ensured through appropriate organizational design and commitment of government functionaries at different levels. A policy or a programme is as good as its implementation.

The Founders' Day lecture was delivered by Professor Gopakumar, Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Kerala, on January 20, 2017. He highlighted that though Indian democracy has improved considerably during the last 70 years by empowering the masses, moving from its concept of welfare state, it is still in the evolutionary stage. The BJP has been encouraging coalition politics both at the national and regional levels and its political strategies were rewarded once it produced a powerful leadership earlier under Vajpayee and now under Narendra Modi. The rise of BJP as an alternative to the Congress party both at the national and state levels with a strong leadership and its effective coalition arrangement had paid dividends. The dismantling of Planning Commission, changed approach to the politics of North-East, strategies and influences over regional forces are notable in this context.

At the security front, there are numerous challenges, mainly due to the rise and influence of international and domestic terrorism. As a continental nation with wide disparities and cultural differences, it is not easy to improve

domestic peace and order. The cross-border terrorism from Pakistan and challenges from China in the north-east region and elsewhere are issues to be addressed. Relations with Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh are also straining with China competing strategically against India to provide infrastructural support. Since economic globalization has helped the rise of economic growth, development of a strong middle class is very conspicuous. In quantitative terms, India has the second largest middle class in the world, next to China.

The 15th LSV memorial lecture entitled '**Crisis in Indian Agriculture: Can it be Overcome?**' was delivered on the February 14, 2017 by Professor MV Nadkarni, former Vice-Chancellor of University of Gulbarga and the first Professor of Ecological Economics at ISEC. Professor Nadkarni began his lecture highlighting the achievements in Indian agriculture as under: Between 1951 and 2014, India's population increased by 3.5 times, but food grains production increased by 5 times, and milk production by 8.6 times. This increase was mainly through increase in productivity, since net sown area increased by less than 18 per cent between 1950-51 & 2012-13. Tremendous diversification achieved. Annual compound rate of increase in agriculturessss part of GNP kept up increasing: 2.18 % between 1950-51 & 1970-71, 2.96 % between 1971-72 & 1990-91, and further to 3.02 % between 1991-92 & 2013-13. Decreasing instability in area, yield and production over the same periods as measured by CV adjusted for trend. Prof Nadkarni discussed the declining ratio of per worker GDP in agriculture to per worker GDP in non-agriculture sectors from 0.28 in 1971 to 0.14 in 2011 despite significant overall economic growth. Net sown area increased at the cost of fallows and pastures.

Even though the crisis of viability is not a crisis of profitability *per se*, it is certainly not good for capital formation in agriculture, and its long term profitability. What profitability we find today is not sustainable in the long run under agriculture which is increasingly nonviable and

a non-viable farmer is particularly vulnerable to crisis. Non-viability has also led to the neglect and degradation of land. Degraded land increased from 94.5 million hectares in 2003-05 to 96.4 million hectares in 2011-13. In a land-scarce country, the degraded land was 29.3 per cent of total land mass in India. The historic pro-farmer Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 tried to be diluted. The share of agricultural labourers in total agricultural workforce has been steadily increasing in India since 1961, from 24.0 per cent in 1961 to 45.6 per cent in 2001 and further up to 54.9 per cent in 2011. For the first time, wage labour has outnumbered farmers now. These are signs of non viability of agriculture. Prof Nadkarni offers suggestions to cure the disease: Maximise employment along with growth – No jobless growth please! Between 2000 and 2010, GNP grew by 7.7 per cent per annum, but employment only by 0.3 per cent per annum. This kind of growth only worsens the situation in agriculture. Encourage agro-processing industries in decentralised small scale sector, while ensuring the quality of products. Further diversify rural economy. Improve the quality of education and make it accessible to all. Improve value productivity, Encourage consolidation of operational holdings, Liberalise tenancy legislation by recognising informal and short-term tenancy; improve access of informal tenants to credit, Encourage co-operative farming societies.

The following are contributions to policy by faculty members:

Professor MR Narayana (Retired): Economics of social security (pensions)

The study identified target population in terms of socio-economic exclusion clauses, access age and unit of entitlement; determined pension amount or benefit level and indexed for inflation and developed conditions for fiscal sustainability of alternative UOAPS. Contributed to policy towards economics of social security (pensions), the impact of age structure transition on public expenditure

on education and economic growth, the fiscal sustainability of universal health care and pension policies by using National Transfer Accounts and Generational Accounting methodologies, design of old age pension scheme for building and other construction workers in Karnataka and the role of demonetization in unearthing black cash money in Indian economy.

Dr S Madeshwaran and Smt BP Vani: Youth Development Index

A unique multidimensional youth development index based on the capability or asset based approach has been constructed to capture the progress of youth holistically. The index submitted to Ministry of Youth Affairs, GOI, enhances capabilities and competencies to realize one's potential and improve one's well being. The index ranges between zero and one. The State with score of 1 indicates the highest youth development and zero indicates, no youth development. For India, the index is 0.569 making it a medium youth development country. The index ranged from 0.466 for Bihar to 0.689 for Himachal Pradesh. Nearly 50 percent of the States in India belong to either high or very high index category. The index for males is 0.625 while that for females is 0.535.

A multidimensional poverty measure has been developed to identify the poor. In order to match the number of poor from BPL census with the planning commissions poverty estimate, caps were put at State level since 2002. This process might have missed several poor as beneficiaries in anti poverty programmers. The multidimensional poverty measure is useful to measure incidence of poverty and identify poor. The study has questioned the concept of an absolute and one-dimensional view of poverty that has dominated the poverty measurement literature in India and suggested the multidimensional measure demonstrating methodological improvement, strategies, and **policy suggestions for climbing out, and staying out, of poverty, submitted to Niti Aayog.**

The projection of GSDP, employment and unemployment have been made for the SDG report

submitted to the GoI on behalf of the Government of Karnataka.

Professor Kala S Sridhar: Data on urban India and transport governance

The existing urban data in India have inconsistencies and inadequacies. For example, the BPL population for some cities in Karnataka is more than the actual population of the cities. While some data were collected at the level of city, others were collected at district level leading to difficulty in comparison. Thus, there is need for collecting reliable urban data both at the micro (household level), at the macro (city-level) and longitudinal survey (as initiated by Tamil Nadu) in rural and urban areas on an ongoing basis for planning, research, better service delivery and policy making. There is need to collect data on city economic product for Indian cities. Mysuru's urban transport governance is relatively more transparent, accountable, participatory than that of Bengaluru city. The accountability of institutions was better than accountability of the agencies to the public in both the cities.

Professor Meenakshi Rajeev and Smt B P Vani: Interest Subvention for Short-Run Crop Loan in Karnataka, financial exclusion in urban regions, farm sector

Nationalized banks offer short-term credit to farmers at the rate of 7% per annum and offer 3% subsidy for prompt repayment. Results indicated that due to detailed formalities and procedures in land record based loans and due to easy procedures of obtaining gold loan, gold based loan was popular. The RTC based loan required submission of *no due certificate* from all the banks of the region, involving transaction cost on farmers in terms of cost and time. Gold-based loan prevents the poor and the landless to avail subsidized credit. The study suggests for creation of different portal to link farmers availing loan with Aadhaar card which facilitates identification of farmers with dues from banks of the region. This is the basis for Mudra Scheme through National Payment Corporation.

The solution to the distress of the small and marginal farmers in India needs to be found not through the farm sector alone but from also outside the farm sector. Thus development of nonfarm activities taking advantage of the local resource base, using local cooperative banks in business development plans for its rural client is crucial.

Dr Marchang Reimeingam: Policy for North-East

Due to lack of educational infrastructure and unemployment, the migration from North-Eastern Region to Bangalore for employment and education is on the rise. However, the migration along with their family has declined recently. This calls for creation of education infrastructure, education system and economic opportunities in the North-Eastern Region. Migration from the North-Eastern Region to other states should be encouraged for promoting national integration. Upgrading the skill of unskilled labour to semi-skill level through on-job training for greater future earning potential should be emphasised to make MGNREGA employment generation a sustainable one.

Dr K Gayithri and Dr Indrajith Bairagya: Social science research in India

The proportion of research expenditure on social science formed only 0.025% of the Budget of Union of India; while that on pure science research formed 0.86%. India has the lowest per capita expenditure on social science research of \$ 38 among BRICS. India is ahead of China with respect to research citations with citation index of 0.82, while China has 0.52. Only 17% of social science journals are on line; only 2% are open access; 32% of articles are cited once; 7% are cited 6 times, only 1 % of articles are cited 16 times. The EPW has the highest h index of 43 followed by Vikalpa at 33. Only 7% of Indian social science journals are indexed in international data bases.

Dr Krishna Raj: Backwardness, inadequacy of representation and administrative efficiency in Karnataka

An objective assessment of socio-economic backwardness SC/STs, the extent of inadequacy

of their representation in Karnataka Civil Services, and impact of reservation on overall administrative efficiency in Karnataka has been made. The study on 'Reservation in Promotion to SCs/STs in State Civil Services' helped to arrive at a proper policy decision on continuation of reservation in promotion for SCs/STs given the level of inadequacy of their representation in various cadres of Karnataka Civil Services. The study observed that reservation has no impact on the overall administrative efficiency of the state. The report is already used for making a new law in the legislative assembly.

Another study on the 'Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project' investigates the major violations of 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 project affected people. The Encumbrance Certificates reveal that, of the total land 3076 acres handed over by the KIADB, the company has transferred 756 acres (25 per cent) of land under its possession through Sale transaction, JDA and Mortgage to the real estate companies along the Peripheral and Link Road valued at Rs 4952 and Rs 7077 crore as per the current (2014) guidance and market value respectively. The report is placed before the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and it widely discussed and disseminated through print media.

Dr Malini Tantri: Policy on SEZ

The study found that the new SEZ policy initiated provisions such as a single window facility, SEZs online, availability of custom support 24X7 required to reduce the timeline and transaction costs involved in trade. The conventional SEZs were in a better position to function compared with new generation SEZs in matters of trading facilities as they were proximal to Development Commissioner Office, customs authorities and other trade facilitating agencies. However, there is still duplication of procedure, technical and documentation related issues. Thus there is need to upgrade SEZs online; simplification of systems

related to refund and reimbursement of benefits making it investor friendly; time bound disposal of applications by the DC; introduction of integrated 'one stop service' to exporters and developer; and the need to compile an exhaustive database on various dimensions of SEZ performance.

The study suggested an innovative framework to analyse the performance of SEZs such as zone trade performance index, resource cost framework and efficiency analysis. Based on the analysis it will be possible to have cap on the number of SEZs; undertake a periodic study to analyze problems and prospects of the newly notified SEZs; have proper location choice to reduce regional disparities in development; promote SEZs in priority sectors for national development; revisit the SEZs policy based on sector and zone-specific problems and prospects; emphasis on building world-class institutions and infrastructure in promoting SEZs.

Dr Manasi: Sanitation infrastructure for urban poor

Bengaluru is facing serious challenges in providing sanitation infrastructure (toilets) for the urban poor. Based on the study of 20 representative slums, the policies towards their improvement are improving stake holder participation, education and awareness, community empowerment, financing sanitation, addressing technical problems effectively, innovative value added benefits in toilet complexes and considering preferences of people before constructing toilets as vital for eradicating open defecation.

Dr C M Lakshmana: Disability and educational status in India

It is estimated that 2.1 per cent (21 million people) in India suffer from one or the other kind of disability. Bigger states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu have higher incidence of disability and account for a large proportion of disabled population. Among disabled population, their educational status and the percentage of literates have improved.

Still there is a need to chalk out programmes for the overall betterment of disabled population, especially focussing on each type of disability such as visually challenged, voice impaired, physically challenged, mentally challenged considering both the sexes in urban and rural areas.

Dr Balasubramanian: Willingness to pay for aesthetics

Lalbagh botanical garden in Bengaluru is providing aesthetic benefits to visitors. A field-based study indicated that more than 80 percent of visitors were willing to pay more than the existing entry fee as it was affordable and safe for urban dwellers.

Dr V Anil Kumar: Urban governance

For effective urban governance, the 74th Constitutional Amendment should be effectively implemented. Metropolitan planning committees at the level of metro-cities should be constituted and made effectively functioning. District Planning Committees should be constituted to carry out district level urban and rural planning in coordinated manner. The bureaucracy oriented governance should become more elected representative oriented and citizen oriented governance. The focus should shift from top-down district level planning to people-centric district level planning. There should be coordinated efforts by the Zilla Panchayat and the urban governance cell in the Deputy Commissioner's office to conduct planning of district level cities. It has been reiterated that the district level urban planning and governance are hitherto neglected and these should be paid attention by the Government.

Dr Sobin George: Inadequacy of health care personnel from Dalits

The study indicated gross inadequacy in the number of healthcare personnel from Dalit castes. There has been an overall domination of non-dalits in key positions of rural healthcare services and this creates an environment favourable for caste based discrimination. The health policy 2015, emphasizes on governance, community participation and efficient public health deliver

and has no prescription for issue of addressing caste-based discrimination and cultural isolation. Thus, recruiting personnel from discriminated communities in rural health service in sufficient numbers is crucial and vital to ensure discrimination free health service.

Dr Channamma Kambara: Female labour force participation in India and China

Study on Female Labour force Participation in India and China indicated that female labour force participation in India was 35% in 1990 and 27% in 2014. But, female labour force participation in China was 73% in 1990 and reduced to 64% in 2014 and is the highest in the world. In order to improve female labour force participation in India, it is crucial to provide Social security benefits like health and targeted public distribution system; equal wage rates and abolishing discrimination at work place and in promotion; legislation at place to avoid sexual violence at work place; promoting equality such that there is no disproportionate work burden especially on the unpaid care work on women; creation of employment opportunities for rural women by establishing diverse village-level industries.

Dr AV Manjunatha, Dr KB Ramappa: Indian farm sector in distress - Dealing with farmer suicides

The detailed study of farmer suicides in 13 states involved primary data collected from 528 victim households in 46 districts, 138 taluks, and 388 villages. The analysis indicated that the decision to commit suicide by the victim was not due to any single reason. It was spur-of-the-moment triggered action with respect to 70 to 80 per cent of victims. The major reasons for suicides are Indebtedness due to crop loan (44 %), indebtedness due to non-institutional loan (37%), expectation of non-institutional credit (37 %), recovery pressure from non-institutional sources (36%), non-realisation of higher output (35%), non-realisation of higher prices (33%), lack of access to expected institutional credit (33%), crop failure due to lack of irrigation (32%), expectation of loan waiver (31%), Recovery pressure

from institutional sources (28%), indebtedness due to non-agricultural loan (28%), and drug abuse and alcohol addiction (27%). Major policy suggestions include promoting crop and enterprise diversification, coverage of all farmers under the ambit of crop insurance, fixing MSP covering implicit and explicit costs including reasonable profit margins, establishment of farmers welfare cell in the suicide prone districts for addressing agrarian distress issues through counselling and compensation, states should provide compensation both in cash for meeting immediate pressing needs and kind for investing in income generating activities, providing reservation/ giving priority to the victim families for availing agricultural developmental benefits for a period five year, and NGOs and religious institutions should also be involved in counselling farmers.

Dr KB Ramappa and Dr AV Manjunatha: Policy on neem-coated urea

Over use of nitrogenous fertilizers, urea in particular, affected soil quality, resulting in reduction in productivity. Urea accounts for 57 per cent of fertilizer consumption in India. Due to fast nitrogen-releasing property of (normal) Urea which was also subsidized, it was diverted to industrial uses, at the cost of agriculture. Due to research, Neem-Coated Urea (NCU) was developed which increased Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) due to its sustained release. This study on impact of Neem Coated Urea on Soil Health found that the diversion of normal urea to industries has completely stopped due to abundant supply of NCU. It is crucial for capacity building of farmers regarding an optimal use of NCU for improving crop productivity. Thus, mandatory production and distribution of NCU should be continued for improvement of soil health and crop productivity. And this calls for re-estimating recommended dose of NCU and inclusion in package of practices.

Professor M G Chandrakanth, Dr Kiran Kumar R Patil: Costing groundwater irrigation

Groundwater accounts for 70 percent of total irrigation in India. However, the methodology of

costing resource by Commission for agricultural costs and prices (CACP) methodology considers only the depreciation of irrigation pumpset as the proxy for cost of groundwater, with the tacit assumption that irrigation wells serve for at least ten years or longer. But in hard rock areas which form 65 percent of India, due to overexploitation of groundwater and low recharge efforts, the well life has considerably reduced resulting in increased probability of initial and premature well failure thus increasing the variable cost of drilling / digging wells in relation to fixed cost. Our studies have proved that by incorporating the associated negative externalities due to cumulative interference among wells in costing groundwater, the cost of groundwater forms upto

15 percent of the cost of cultivation of perennial crops and upto 30 percent of the cost of cultivation of seasonal crops. As these costs are not accounted in the cost of cultivation, groundwater farmers in hard rock areas are in fact subsidizing the society (the Government) and not *vice versa*. This calls for appropriate accounting of groundwater irrigation in the cost of cultivation of principle crops and the associated fixation of Minimum Support Price of groundwater irrigated crops by the CACP.

The ISEC heartily congratulates Kum BT Lavanya (Economics) and Kum Chandni Bhambhani (Sociology) on winning **Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes** for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2016-17.

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

BOARD OF GOVERNORS 2016-18

Chairperson

Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.)

Members

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

Academic Staff Representatives

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

Co-opted Members

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

ICSSR Representative

Prof. V.K. Malhotra
Member Secretary, 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 Jawaid Akhtar, IAS

Principal Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Government of Karnataka

Smt. Renuka Chidambaram, IAS

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

Prof. M. Muniraju

Acting Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University

Prof. K.S. James

(from August 17, 2015 to May 12, 2016)
Acting Director, ISEC

Prof. M.G. Chandrakanth

(from May 12, 2016)
Director, ISEC

2. ISEC FACULTY / STAFF

Prof. K S James, *Acting Director (from August 17, 2015 to May 12, 2016 forenoon)*

Prof. M G Chandrakanth, *Director (from May 12, 2016 afternoon)*

Professors

1. Dr. M R Narayana, CESP
2. Dr. D Rajasekhar, CDD
3. Dr. K S James, PRC (on EOL)
4. Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
5. Dr. S Madheswaran, CESP
6. Dr. Supriya RoyChowdhury, CPIGD
7. Dr. Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
8. Dr. Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD
9. Dr. Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR
10. Dr. Kala S Sridhar, CRUA
11. Dr. N Sivanna, CPIGD
(w.e.f. October 24, 2016)
12. Dr. K Gayithri, CESP
(w.e.f. October 24, 2016)
13. Dr. C M Lakshmana, PRC
(w.e.f. October 24, 2016)
14. Dr. Krishna Raj, CESP
(w.e.f. October 24, 2016)
15. Dr. M Devendra Babu, CDD
(w.e.f. October 24, 2016)

Associate Professors

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

Assistant Professors

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

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

V K R V Rao Chair Professor

Prof. Michael Goldman

National Chair Professor, ICAR

Prof. P G Chengappa (Retd. on February 10, 2017)

ICSSR Senior Research Fellows

Prof. Krishna Nambiar
Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha
Dr. Chandrashekhara B Damle

Honorary Visiting Professors

Dr. P. Padmanabha
Prof. M. S. Swaminathan
Dr. R. Bharadwaj
Prof. G. Thimmaiah
Dr. P. V. Shenoi
Shri B. K. Bhattacharya, IAS (Retd.)
Prof. M. V. Nadkarni

Prof. Ravi Kanbur
Prof. V. R. Panchamukhi
Prof. Abdul Aziz
Prof. K. Srinivasan
Prof. S. S. Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.)
Prof. C. S. Nagaraju
Dr. Maithreyi Krishnaraj
Prof. Babu Nahata
Prof. R.S. Deshpande

Visiting Professors

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

R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development

Prof. Jos Chathukulam (from February 8, 2017)

Non-Academic Staff

Administrative Staff

Shri A G Bhat, KAS, Registrar
(from February 15, 2017)
Dr K Gayithri, Registrar
(from August 4, 2016 to February 14, 2017)
Dr Vijayakumar N Torgal, Registrar
(from July 21, 2016 to July 26, 2016)
Prof Manohar Yadav
(from September 20, 2015 to July 21, 2016)
Smt. S Ashwini, Accounts Officer
(from October 18, 2016)
Smt. K Sharadha, Accounts Officer
(from January 20, 2015 to August 11, 2016)
Mr. A N Ravi Shankar, Assistant Registrar
Mr. B K Jagdish, Assistant Registrar
Mr. M K Mohan Kumar, Assistant Registrar
Ms. S Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar

Publications

Mr. E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor

Library Staff

Mr. B B Chand, Deputy Librarian
Dr. Pradeep V Hegde, Assistant Librarian
(Procurement)
Mr. K Srinivasa, Documentalist
Mr. R M Shivakumara, Digital Library Analyst
Mr. S Krishnappa, Selection Grade Assistant
(Library)
Mr. M S Siddaraju, Library Clerk

Technical Staff

Mr. A Sathish Kamath, System Analyst
Dr. P Prabhuswamy, Research Analyst
Mr. C Yogananda, Research Analyst



Mr. M Kusanna, Selection Grade Technical Assistant

Mr. R Krishna Chandran, Selection Grade Technical Assistant

Dr. Khalil M Shaha, Selection Grade 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

Mr. T Amarnath

Ms. M Hemalatha

Ms. R Shilpa

Ms. K Suma

Ms. J Vimala

Ms. J Mohana Devi

Ms. Shailaja Prabhakar

Sr. DTP Assistant

Ms. P M Arathi

Senior Assistants

Ms. K S Sharmila

Mr. Vijay N Malave

Ms. S Sudha

Mr. T M Y Karthik

Ms. M Sweatha

Ms. H R Jyothi

Ms. Meghana B Kesari

Ms. R Ramya

Ms. C G Chethana

Ms. Y Archana

Assistants Grade I

Mr. N Boopathi

Despatch Clerk

Mr. B Suresha

Supporting Staff

Drivers

Mr. G Srinivasa Murthy

Mr. Venkata Hanumaiah

Mr. K S Prabhu

Mr. L Kumar

Mr. Muthuraja

Electrician

Mr. R Vasanth Kumar

Attenders

Mr. V Devaraj

Mr. M Mahadeva

Mr. Mallaiah

Mr. Venugopal

Mr. H Rudresha

Messengers / Gardeners / Sweepers / Helpers

Mr. Narasimhaiah

Mr. M Srinivasa

Mr. R Renuka

Mr. K C Shekara

Mr. Nataraja

Ms. M B Ramamani

Mr. A Raja

Ms. T Shobha

Mr. P R Sudhakara

3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

The initial 'Units' of ISEC were restructured into 'Centres' as envisaged in the Institute's Vision 2010 document for strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. With the addition of the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) in 2013-14, ISEC now has nine Centres. A brief summary of each Centre's thrust areas of research in terms of medium-term research perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the academic year 2016-17 is given below. Details of the individual achievements and activities of the Centres and their faculty members are listed at appropriate places elsewhere in this Annual Report.

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

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

Achievements

During 2016-17, the ADRT Centre completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes, such as Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages; The Relationship between Wholesale Prices, Retail Prices, Export Prices and

Prices Realized by the Farmers; Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs); Value Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka; Subsidy Support Calculator Framework, (part of Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Road Map); Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka; Evaluation Programme (2013-14) of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority; and an outreach project on Food Security in India.

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 also widely indulged in various training programmes, publication of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs. The Centre completed a total number of eight projects during the year.

Among the ongoing projects of the Centre are: Agricultural Indicators; Impact of Neem-

Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India; Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka and in India; Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm; Decision-Oriented Information System for Farmers: A Study of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) and Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS); Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka; and the Rice Strategy for India is an outreach project.

The other projects funded by various other agencies include Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development, and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India; Outlook on Agriculture; Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth; Conducting In-depth Study on Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing Company; and Impact Evaluation Study of National Horticulture Mission.

The Centre's faculty members published two books during the year: *Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change for Improving Agricultural Productivity and Food Security*; *Special Economic*

Zones, Socio-economic Conditions of Disturbed Families. The faculty members also published 14 articles in refereed journals of national and international repute, 14 papers in edited volumes/books, and two working papers.

The Centre also organised the following events during the year: workshop on 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka'; Farmers' Training Programme in Agricultural Extension and Integrated Farming System; workshop on Farmer Suicides in India; 'Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India'; GWP-IWP sponsored workshop on Karnataka State Water Policy with Special Reference to Climate Change; two-day Workshop/Training on 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment of Projects for Karnataka Evaluation Authority Officials' and organised two L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lectures by Prof. Vijay Shankar Vyas and Prof. M V Nadkarni during the year. The faculty presented 15 papers and attended 34 seminars/workshops apart from delivering key-note addresses and invited lectures. Prof. Chengappa visited Denmark, Malaysia and Taiwan and a faculty member received the 'Young Scientist Award 2016'.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Thrust area

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

The research studies of the Centre fall into two broad categories: First, studies on reform of state agencies towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation.

Second, studies focusing on the extent to which people, including the poor, have seized decentralisation opportunities and benefited from the same. These include studies on participation of people, voices of the poor, elite capture and cooption.

Achievements

During 2016-17, the following **nine** research projects were handled at the Centre.

1. Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka;
2. Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth;
3. Decentralisation and Social Security: A Study of

Single-Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers; 4. Decentralisation and Education in Karnataka; 5. Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product; 6. State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report 2016-17: The Case of Goa State; 7. Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; 8. Skill Development Policy for Karnataka; and 9. Financial Inclusion and Old-age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganised Workers. Of these, the first one is completed, the next four (No.2 to 5) are ongoing projects and the last four projects (No.6 to 9) were initiated during this year. Barring the first project, all the others are externally funded.

The faculty and staff members of the Centre disseminate their research findings through academic articles, presentations in seminars/workshops and newspaper articles. During 2016-17, the faculty and staff members of the Centre published one Monograph, four papers in edited volumes, one article in a journal and two working paper/ discussion paper. They have also disseminated the findings of the research studies in *Deccan Herald* and *Business Line* newspapers. Members of the Centre have participated/presented papers in 11 seminars and workshops including international seminars.

The Centre organised a training programme on capacity development programme for the Karnataka Zilla Panchayat Members during March 16-17, 2017 at ISEC. In addition, an International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development' was organized during December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC for the University of Hiroshima, Japan.

During the year, a CDD faculty member was appointed by the State Government to the committee to draft the policy on skill development in Karnataka. He has been given a major responsibility in the drafting of the skill policy document. Another faculty member was involved in outreach activities – (a) as Visiting Fellow, Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, for three years 2017-19; and (b) attended a meeting on presentation of Report on Devolution Index, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India, New Delhi.

Current Activities

Currently, the faculty members are undertaking eight studies in collaboration with the Fourth Karnataka State Finance Commission; the Universities of Bristol, Oxford; London School of Economics; German International Cooperation (GIZ); USAID; SIDBI, etc.

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

Research Agenda

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

development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. 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 conferences and seminars during 2016-17 with support from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Govt. of India, New Delhi; EMPRI, Govt. of Karnataka; TIFAC, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India; Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India; the International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD), University of Kassel, 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 year, CEENR completed two research projects sponsored by international/national/state funding agencies.

Activities

CEENR organized one international conference, one workshop 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” held at ISEC from June 26, 2016 to July 23, 2016. Students from universities in Nordic countries, namely Denmark, Sweden and Finland and Norway, participated in the international course.

CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in several national/international conferences and meetings. Besides, CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as governing climate change and carbon budgeting, Natural resource management and local livelihood development, using potential of wild edibles for sustainable socio-economic development in the tribal-dominated areas.

A CEENR faculty member visited Indian Study Centre, Thammasat University, Thailand, as visiting scholar during January 8-28, 2017; and San Francisco, California, from **June 22 to June 24, 2016**, to deliver a lecture in one of the panels “Ecomodernism in action” of the ‘Breakthrough Dialogue 2016: Great Transformations’.

Eleven scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre. CEENR faculty members supervised four intern students from various Indian universities and institutions. An international scholar from CESR, the University of Kassel, Germany, was also supervised.

Current research

CEENR has three ongoing projects – (i) Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones; (ii) Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka and Adaptation Strategies; (iii) Intergrating air and space-borne spectroscopy

and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field-margin vegetation. 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.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy is one of the biggest and prominent centres of the Institute in the discipline of economics, and it continues its impressive and productive academic work through various means, including research publication, undertaking contemporary and competitive research projects, regularly teaching and guiding PhD students, establishing international research collaboration, conducting workshops, seminars and conferences on current topics of economic development.

The most prominent **thrust areas of research** at the Centre during the year have been: **Macroeconomics** (construction of National Transfer Accounts and Generational Accounting for analyses of inter-generational transfers, age structure transition and economic growth, demographic dividends and fiscal sustainability ; the study on the issue of Financial Inclusion and Financial Sector Reforms in India highlights their importance for economic development; another study on Socio-economic Analysis of Infrastructure Projects unravels the high net present value and Internal Rate of Return above the sanctioned rate and has impacted on the deadlock of the infrastructure project; the study on Multi-dimensional wellbeing, Poverty and Income Distribution tries to identify new set of indicators for understanding wellbeing in an multidimensional framework); **Labour economics** (the study on Caste Discrimination in Indian Labour Market provides sufficient evidences to prove that caste is the major hindrance to get equal opportunity among the downtrodden, and analysis

of financial viability and sustainability of social security arrangements for unorganized workers with special reference to building and other construction workers); **Public economics** (public expenditure requirements for universal old age pension for India, and the study on Fiscal policy analysis and Government's expenditure and subsidies has proved that inefficiency in public expenditure has caused high fiscal deficit); **Environmental economics** (the study, Climate Change and Water Supply and Demand Management, analyses the institutional arrangement in Bangalore and New York cities to address the issue of water supply and demand management in the context of climate change and growing water scarcity); **International economics** (the study on Trade Facilitation and Trade Performance of SEZs explains the role of SEZs in economic development).

The CESP studies have helped in **policy formulation** both at the Central and state government levels. The prominent among such studies include the one on Crop Insurance in Karnataka (that helped evolve scientific crop insurance in the state), 'Construction of Youth Development Index' helped develop new index for youth development of the country, 'Sources of Funding for Social Science Research' provided a detailed account of the status of funding for social sciences and the need for increase in allocation of fund for social science research in India, 'Slum Development Policy' has given a new policy framework for slum development. The findings of the study on 'Reservation in Promotion to SCs/STs in State Civil Services' helped to arrive at a

proper policy decision on continuation of reservation in promotion for SCs/STs given the inadequacy of their representation in various cadres of Karnataka Civil Services, continued backwardness among SCs/STs. It is also observed that reservation has no impact on the overall administrative efficiency of the state.

The faculty members have many **publications** in reputed international and national journals to their credit. The topic of these publications include: *Universal Health Coverage Policy, India's Age Structure Transition, Contribution of Infrastructure to Growth, Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market, National Highway PPPs More Efficient than Non-PPPs, Economics of Water: Understanding India's Water Balance in a Globalized Economy, Genuine Saving and Sustainable Development, Special Economic Zones in India* to mention a few. Many popular articles on the current issues of research are also published by the faculty in the leading English newspapers.

The important **research projects completed** are 'Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities', 'Universal Old Age Pension in India', 'Prioritizing Climate-Smart Technologies', 'Bengaluru Finances', 'Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly', 'Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project', 'Slum Governance in Karnataka', 'Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives', 'Sources of Funding for Social Science Research

in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities', 'Crop Insurance in Karnataka'.

The **ongoing research projects** include 'Mapping of Farm and Non-Farm Linkage in Rural India', 'Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit', 'Traders in Food Value Chain', 'Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood', 'Trade Gender and Food Security: With a Special Reference to Tea Plantation in Nilgiris', 'Deciphering Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination', 'Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old Age Pension Scheme for Building and other Construction Workers in Karnataka', 'Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and the State's Fiscal Capacity'. Out of the 19 projects undertaken by the Centre's faculty, six have been completed and 13 are progressing on time. These projects have been sanctioned by the external agencies.

The CESP faculty members are invited for international collaborative research by the University of Guelph, Canada. The World Society Foundation, Switzerland, and ISEC jointly conducted an international conference on 'Middle Class in the World Society'. The Centre also conducted a training course for IES officers. Many students do PhD with Centre's faculty and the Pre-PhD course is largely taught by the faculty of CESP as the curriculum includes microeconomics, macroeconomics, basic and advanced econometrics and statistics.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The Centre for Human Resource Development emerged as the newly titled unit in 2006 with the idea of making it to be inter-disciplinary. Earlier, it functioned as "Education Unit". The primary objective of re-naming the unit was not merely to make the unit inter-disciplinary but to widen the range of its scope. The centre focuses on education and human resource through research, extension, training and consultation in its attempt

to contribute towards knowledge creation, public policy, reform and revitalization of public institutions and professionals.

The Centre is actively engaged in the PhD programme of the institute. The Faculty of the unit is involved in designing and imparting of the Pre-PhD courses for part A and B curriculum of Education discipline. This year, a faculty member has received

Young Scholar Grant under the Prof. Raghuram Rajan's 'Young Scholar Grant Programme' to attend the 2016 NBER Summer Institute workshops at Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. 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 and New York), five edited books so far, from Niruta Publications, Bengaluru, Nootan Publications, Varanasi (UP) and Ankanahalli Prakashana, Ramanagara, and Global Research Publications, New Delhi. In addition, several research papers have been published in reputed journals and edited volumes.

A faculty member was associated with a completed research project on 'Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities', funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. This project aims at ascertaining the flows and priorities in accessing funds by various institutions involved in social science research in India from government and non-government sources. An attempt is also made to analyse the gap between social science research and natural science research considering the fact that more funding is going into natural science research thereby pushing social science research to back seat.

The Centre's faculty members are actively involved in delivering lectures in ISEC's training programmes, and Guest lecturers/Chairpersons in various colleges and institutions in Bengaluru and outside the Bengaluru. A faculty member has

conducted a half-day training programme on 'CGE Modeling' for the benefit of the PhD students, interested faculty members and research assistants. One of the faculty members was also associated as co-coordinator of the Conference on 'India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions', as a part of collaborative research activities between Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) at ISEC, Bengaluru.

The Centre's faculty members coordinated several capacity-building training programmes, viz., 'Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR)' with partial financial assistance from SRTT fund of ISEC; 'Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under SC & ST Component Plan' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi; and 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 supported by Sri Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) for undergraduate students. The programme supports and sustains interest among social science students to pursue higher education in different disciplines of social science. The Centre's faculty members also actively participate in the several EC meetings of Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA) of the Government of Karnataka for policy-oriented issues. 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 came into existence in 2006. The Centre conducts research, has a vibrant PhD programme in Political Science and development studies and conducts considerable research guidance and teaching work. Earlier the Centre was known as 'Development Administration Unit', established in 1974, under the leadership of Prof. Amal Ray and Prof. B S Bhargava. Since its

inception, the Centre has completed 30 research projects, brought out 16 books, five Monographs and 30 Working Papers, and has published more than 500 articles. As many as 32 PhDs have been awarded in the Centre.

The Centre's current faculty strength is three: one Professor, one Adjunct-Professor and one Associate Professor.

Thrust areas of research

Political Institutions: Within the broad rubric of political institutions, the Centre has been focusing on federal institutions, decentralisation and state-civil society interaction. Major focus of the research in the Centre so far as institutions are concerned has been on rural and urban local government institutions and their varied interaction with the local and broader society.

Governance: The scope of research under governance is on inclusive governance, self-governance and good governance. Research is being pursued on governance and public policies, corporate social responsibility and engendering local governance. Particularly, the focus has been on including marginalised sections in local and broader governance. Of late the Centre has also been concentrating on urban governance considering the growing importance of urbanisation in the country and more particularly the governance of district-level cities has been the focus of research. In this sphere, the implementation of the 74th Amendment Act to the Constitution, the functioning of urban local government institutions under a social setting of increasing fiscal pressure on these institutions on one hand and growing communal problems on the other have been the issues researched.

Political Economy: Within the political economy research, the core areas of research have been political economy of urban labour, informal urban economy, paradigms of research in labour studies and political economy of globalisation, class and informality in urban settings. Work and livelihoods in the urban informal settings too has been a major focus of research. Considerable teaching and research guidance within the broad rubric of political economy also is part of the Centre's work.

Projects in Progress

The Centre is currently handling the following projects: (i) *Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh* (sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi); (ii) *Preparation of State Panchayat Raj Report (Karnataka) and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17* (sponsored by the Centre for Rural Management, Kottayam, Kerala); and (iii) *India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods* (sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi).

The Centre recently completed the project, *Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh* (ISEC project).

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 Centre's 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, and 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 new Centre include those realized during the first three 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. In the last year, the Centre has also been part of developing curriculum for students of Development Studies wherein students from other centres also can take our courses. The Centre has eight students of which four are full-time, and four are part-time. Besides, the Centre's faculty members are external examiners for PhD students at other national institutions such as IISc, CEPT University and the University of Calcutta.

To accelerate its **research activities**, the Centre has obtained funding for several projects on Bangalore's livability and spatial growth, funded by the ICSSR and Azim Premji University Research Grants Foundation respectively, in addition to completing a pilot project on the Bangalore city surveys. Other completed projects of the Centre include a study on female street vendors and vulnerability of women's reproductive health, funded by ICSSR; a pilot study on the urban transport governance initiative, funded by the World Resources Institute; an urban sanitation study, focusing on its access to the urban poor, funded by the Human Settlements Management Institute, Government of India. The Centre is part of an international network of the Research Councils UK (RCUK) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) on sustainable cities and urbanization, at whose launch, one of the Centre's faculty members recently gave a keynote address, upon invitation.

In terms of publications, the Centre has brought out books (co-edited with other Institute faculty), monographs, and articles in peer-reviewed journals (*Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies*,

Environment and Urbanization 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 urban journals (*Review of Development Economics*, *China Economic Review*, *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, and *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*). CRUA faculty members contribute columns extensively to the national media and leading financial dailies. The Centre's faculty 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 (ADB), which have invited CRUA faculty to speak at various conferences/workshops. A faculty member was a Scientific Committee Member of the Urban Transitions 2016 Conference, co-hosted by Elsevier and Yale University which was held in Shanghai, China. The Centre faculty members were referees for the Peccei & Mikhalevich Awards of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). CRUA's faculty members have been serving as members of Empanelment Committee in Government of Karnataka's bodies such as the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. In addition, the Centre faculty members have guided interns from nationally well-renowned institutions, universities and colleges within Karnataka and across the country 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 also nationally and globally, the Centre is all set to become a unique think tank, working and collaborating on cutting edge urban research that contributes to substantive urban policy impact.

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

The research work of the Centre 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. The faculty members keep in view their

research interests as well as the requirements of ISEC and those of the sponsors of studies. One research study was completed during 2016-17 -- Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India (financially supported by ICSSR). There are three ongoing projects this year: (i) Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives, (ii) Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study, and (iii) Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health. Two more new projects have been undertaken during the period: Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project, funded by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, supported by the World Bank; and another project on North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects. 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 disseminated their research findings in the form of books, edited books, articles in journals and ISEC Working Papers and newspaper articles. They have published one book, five research articles in journals and one edited book, five ISEC working papers, and several newspaper articles during this year. The Centre has conducted a two-day national seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar', with support from ICSSR. Faculty members have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country and abroad.

The faculty members are engaged in teaching courses for the PhD programme, training programmes at ISEC and at various institutions in Bangalore and elsewhere in Karnataka and India. In addition to three courses offered in Sociology/Social Anthropology that have been undertaken in two terms, there are also two common courses (Methodology and Perspectives) coordinated by two of the faculty members of the Centre. The Centre has 10 PhD research scholars. CSSCD faculty members also guide eight PhD students who are affiliated with other centres of the institute. Three of the PhD students have submitted their PhD theses. In addition, the Centre has selected three new students in the Sociology/Social Anthology course during 2016-17. They have successfully completed their PhD course work and have started working on their respective PhD topics. Some of the students of the Centre also published articles in research journals and presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

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

9. Population Research Centre (PRC)

Perspective

The major objectives of the Population Research Centre (PRC) are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government

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

training programme in population and health studies. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demographic change, health and aging issues of India as well as the linkages of population, development and environment with reference to India. Currently the Centre has continued with monitoring of PIP under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

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)'. Under this project, two reports have been completed under the series of Good Practices on Elderly Care – one highlighting palliative care programmes for the elderly in Kerala and the other on food security for the elderly in Tamil Nadu. PRC is also involved in another collaborative research study on "Global Ageing and Long-Term Care Network (GALNet)" in collaboration with the University of Southampton, University of East Anglia (UK); Africa Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) (Kenya); Tata Institute for Social Sciences (TISS) (India); Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University (China); School of Public Administration, Zhejiang University (China); SIDOM Foundation, Buenos Aires (Argentina). This network brings together academicians, policy-makers and practitioners to share examples of experiences from different countries to inform the design of integrated care services that are centred on the needs of older people. In addition, PRC research work also investigates and highlights the recent trend of urbanization and its disparities across the states in general and Karnataka state in particular. Research on the inter-linkages between gender and health, population, development and environment are the important research areas of focus at the Centre.

One of the main objectives of the PRC is to provide policy and programmatic inputs to the Union 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 three districts of Andhra Pradesh 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 the year, the Centre also provided doctoral (PhD) training programme and emphasised research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge.

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

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed

1. **Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka** (Dr I Maruthi)
2. **Bengaluru Region Finances: A Design for Restructuring** (Prof K Gayithri and Prof S Madheswaran)
3. **District Human Development Report of Ramanagara** (Prof M Devendra Babu)
4. **Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to Urban Poor: A Study of Bangalore City** (Dr S Manasi)
5. **Gender and Life Vulnerability: Study of Women Health from Gender Perspective** (Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr K C Channamma)
6. **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 and Dr P M Kulkarni of JNU, New Delhi)
7. **Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World** (Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
8. **Evaluation Programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority** (Dr I Maruthi)
9. **Accounting for Urban Eco-System Services: A Case Study of Bangalore** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
10. **A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity** (Dr Anil Kumar V)
11. **Beneficiary Assessment of Project Villages in Yadgir District: An Impact Study** (Prof N Sivanna)
12. **Functioning of AYUSH Centres in Karnataka: An Overview** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
13. **Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
14. **Value-Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka** (Dr Ramappa, K B and Dr AV Manjunatha)
15. **Subsidy Support Calculator Framework (Part of Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
16. **Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa)
17. **Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Prof M Devendra Babu)
18. **Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
19. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore–Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project** (Prof Krishna Raj)
20. **Pilot Testing of the TGI Indicator Toolkit in Karnataka** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)

21. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)
22. **Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages** (Prof P G Chengappa)
23. **Land Use Change and Soil Fertility** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
24. **Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap (Status paper)** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
25. **Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
26. **Knowledge of Attitude of Family Planning Methods: A Comparative Analysis in Selected States** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
27. **PIP Monitoring in 7 Districts of Karnataka and 3 Districts of Andhra Pradesh** (All PRC Staff)



Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka

– Dr I Maruthi

The study mainly focuses on Karnataka's food processing industries, on reasons for their success, status, prospects and problems. The expansion pattern of food processing industries based on the analysis of 50 sample units reveals that all the units (100 per cent) were registered under the District Industrial Centres in sample districts and were started during 2014-15. As for the legal ownership status of the industries, the study reveals that a remarkably high number of them are registered as single ownership firms. However, many of the units registered under the Shops and Establishments Act are also operating as family enterprises. Age of entrepreneurs in the food-processing sector is an important determining factor for the growth and expansion of the units. It is observed that most of the entrepreneurs, that is, 68 per cent of the total number of entrepreneurs in this sector are middle aged (30 to 40 years). Young entrepreneurs (below 30 years) constitute about 28.00 per cent of them and 4 per cent of them are aged 45 years and above. As for the educational background of the entrepreneurs, it was observed that different groups of food-processing industries, especially the small-scale units, do not require any skill-based or professional education. Individuals with even primary or secondary education were found to be successfully running the food-processing units. The survey revealed that nearly 26 per cent of the sample entrepreneurs had below primary level education. However, a majority (38 per cent) of the entrepreneurs were educated up to the secondary

level while only 2 per cent of them had obtained technical/ professional level education.

General caste category entrepreneurs dominate the various groups of food-processing industries: the proportion is the highest at 50 per cent in the units registered for distilling, rectifying and blending of spirit. When the same product groups are analysed, the general caste category again dominates with 66 per cent in manufacturing of fruits and vegetable products. In various small-scale registered industries the study found that the backward classes were it quite high at 28.00 percent, while SCs had a share of 14.00 per cent and STs 8.00 per cent. Product-wise analysis of enterprises shows that fruit and vegetable products dominate with 66.66 percent, followed by dairy products with 60.00 per cent, marine products 50.00 per cent, manufacture of grain mill (44.44 per cent) and manufacture of packed food/ consumer foods (30.00 per cent). When the major reasons for operation or success of the units were analysed, it was found that the quality of products/produce tops the list with 88 per cent, followed by good customer service (78 per cent), reasonable prices (64 per cent), replacement for damaged products (34 per cent) and skilled labour (17 per cent). The study also found that the enterprises faced the problem of non-availability of raw materials, high prices of raw materials, poor quality raw materials and consequently competition among units to buy raw materials.

Bengaluru Region Finances: A Design for Restructuring

– Prof K Gayithri, Prof S Madheswaran and M Nageswar Rao

The study was undertaken at the instance of BBMP Restructuring Committee to examine the trends in BBMP finances comprising revenue and expenditure and the debt position. Accordingly, the study included a critical analysis of BBMP

finances from 2007-08 to 2014-15. The study observed a marked deviation of the actuals from the budgeted estimates both on the revenue and expenditure fronts thus reflecting poor planning and fiscal marksmanship. Budgeting approach

seems to be largely incremental in nature basing the expenditure/ revenue on the previous year figures, thus completely lacking focus on performance. User charges are the most important sources of non-tax revenues for ULBs. There has been a tendency to charge for various services at rates that are much lower than the actual costs. This has led to poor cost recovery, poor maintenance and inadequate investments in the infrastructure. BBMP revenue comprising tax and non-tax revenue has increased from Rs 1,145.34 crore in 2008-09 to Rs 2,537 crore in 2014-15; however, its share in the total revenue has declined from 2.07 percent to 2.04 percent during the above reference period indicating

a large and growing dependence on transfers. High degree of fluctuation was observed in state transfers and hence poor predictability of funding was an important issue in the delivery of services. In addition, lack of distinction between capital account and revenue account transfers complicated the analysis which became worse on account of the plan and non-plan transfers on many heads. The study also made an attempt to track the Central and state tax revenue generated in Bangalore region to assess the extent of revenue mobilized: this revealed a substantial increase in the city's contribution to the revenue resources at the levels of both the Central and state governments.

District Human Development Report of Ramanagara

– Prof M Devendra Babu

Ever since the publication of Human Development Report (HDR) by UNDP in 1990 highlighting the human development levels of the various 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 is updating it periodically. Following the national initiative, the Karnataka state also started to prepare HDRs at the district level and the latest one is that of 2005. The state has gone one step ahead and embarked upon an ambitious project of producing District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all its 30 districts with 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 based on primary sources. Besides, the study includes four small area studies of different issues affecting human development within the district. For these studies a small questionnaire was used to obtain data/information from selected households.

Structure of the Report

The DHDR for Ramanagara is presented in 12 chapters. The first chapter, Introduction, sets the tone for the entire exercise. The district overview is in the second chapter. After studying the district development status, the human development

levels are presented in the third chapter. This chapter has a detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development: Literacy and Education are analysed in chapter 4; health and nutrition in chapter 5; Livelihood issues, namely, income, poverty and employment, in chapter 6; standard of living in chapter 7; gender and development in chapter 8; the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in chapter 9 (the Composite Dalit Development Index is presented in this chapter); the governance and human development issues at the local level in chapter 10; the issues relating to urban areas in chapter 11; and the last chapter 12 brings out the critical issues and way forward in the district's human development.

Human Development Index for Ramanagara 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. Among the four taluks of the Ramanagara district, HDI is high for Ramanagara with a value of 1.000 followed by Channapatna with 0.487, Magadi with 0.455; Kanakapura has the lowest HDI of 0.336 among the four taluks. The gap in HDI values is large, i.e. 0.664, between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the imbalances in the development of taluks.

The Gender-related Development Index comprises variables similar to those in the case of HDI. Among the four taluks of the district,

gender inequality is less in Ramanagara followed by Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. Magadi taluk has the highest GII with an index value of 0.149.

The measurement of Child development takes into account three indicators, viz. health, nutrition and education. Channapatna ranks first followed by Ramanagara, Kanakapura and Magadi. Channapatna has the highest CHI of 0.649 and Magadi the lowest at 0.365.

Food Security Index (FSI) indirectly measures the poverty level. It has three dimensions, namely, food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Nineteen indicators were used to measure FSI. Ramanagara taluk is first among the four taluks followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura.

Urban development assumes greater significance in the overall human development. For measuring UDI, 11 indicators were used. Ramanagara City Municipal Council (CMC) with an index value of 0.632 ranks first within the district and Channapatna CMC ranks second. Magadi Town Municipal Council (TMC) stands third and Kanakapura TMC takes the last position.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) is a measure of development across the taluks. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI takes into account a large number of indicators. The CTDI shows that Ramanagara taluk stands first followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura.

Pathways to Sanitation: Growing Challenges and Access to the Urban Poor – A Study of Bangalore City

– Dr S Manasi

Availability of safe sanitation is a major challenge for the urban poor besides lack of other basic infrastructures given their cramped housing conditions, increased migration, and poverty.

There is an obvious inter-linkage between water, sanitation, health, nutrition and human well-being, in which sanitation has a strong connection not only with personal hygiene but also with human

dignity, well-being and public health. Hence, the lack of required standards in respect of any of these aspects has serious implications for the society. This has been the situation in most of the developing countries including India, which have witnessed substantial urban expansion over the last few decades.

Despite significant public investment in urban sanitation, over 37 million people in Indian cities resort to open defecation (OD). The 2011 Census of India provides some startling results. Nearly 12% of urban households resort to OD and another 8% use public or shared toilet facilities. The conditions are far worse in smaller cities (population below 100,000), with OD rates around 22%.

Although several interventions have been made in improving toilet access to eradicate open defecation, not all have achieved success. While the numbers have been showing an increasing trend towards providing access to toilets, usage remains a concern as mere construction of toilets does not reflect the problems on the ground constraining usage. Usage is affected by technological, economic and social constraints which have to be addressed for eradicating OD. Further, experts have highlighted the need for further studies for identifying the reasons behind the failure of interventions. Besides, paucity of data and information in this respect has made it difficult to devise appropriate policy decisions.

In this backdrop, this study brings to fore the serious issue of open defecation that still prevails in Bengaluru city slums, key issues and concerns as a resultant of poor toilet access and usage. Findings are based on a survey of 20 slums across 8 zones representing notified and non-notified slums. We surveyed 400 respondents and held FGDs. Focus was mainly on problems faced with respect to toilet access, usage and non-usage among slum residents across age groups and gender. We found that Bengaluru is facing serious challenges in providing sanitation infrastructure for the urban poor. As per Karnataka Slum Development

Board records (KSDB), Bengaluru has 597 slums with 13,86,583 slum population. Access to toilets remains a serious issue as open defecation prevailed in 10 slums (13.5% households). Lack of space to construct toilets, water scarcity and technical problems (44%) were major hurdles for usage. This reiterates the fact that although several interventions are made to improve sanitation facilities; complete access is yet to be achieved to make Bengaluru open defecation free. To draw lesson and influence policy, we have documented some important case studies across other Indian cities to seek solutions for Bengaluru.

The problems and issues concerned are to be addressed in a holistic way, involving all stakeholders, specifically residents without which Bengaluru cannot become free of open defecation. While the public toilet initiatives to a certain extent have served the urban poor, they remain inadequate. Innovative ways of providing public toilets like the e-toilets may provide better sanitation. In Bengaluru, interventions by the KSDB, BWSSB are prominent besides the conscious efforts by some NGOs, corporate agencies and the civil society. However, these remain minuscule given the magnanimity of the problem. Data of our household survey indicates that 42 percent of individual toilets were constructed after 2010 which may be attributed to the implementation of various housing and sanitation schemes. But, it is also obvious that the reasons for this situation are mainly poor quality infrastructure, inadequate sanitation in public places, lack of financial resources and a poor hygienic behavior. The nuances across the slums capture a variety of issues, some context-specific, hence, need to be addressed accordingly. There is a need to understand the ground realities in totality before implementing any such programmes. Since all water-borne, fecal disposal-related diseases and water-based diseases depend on infecting agents from human excreta, it is important to work towards providing adequate sanitation and controlling and making the city free of open defecation and reducing health implications at large.

Gender and Life Vulnerability: Study of Women's Health from Gender Perspective

– Prof R Mutharayappa and Dr K C Channamma

Generally, women are vulnerable to sexual subordination and suffer inevitable adverse health consequences like unwanted pregnancy, STIs, etc. Women's vulnerability is acute in rural areas both due to knowledge gaps and policy failures. Therefore, the present study highlights factors affecting women's health and the treatment-seeking behaviour of women in Ramanagara and Chikkaballapura districts of Karnataka.

The primary focus of the study was to examine the evidence on women's reproductive health and to identify the factors affecting reproductive morbidity and health care. Secondly, the study also documented women's participation in household decision-making, the level of women's autonomy that affects her reproductive health and violence against women.

The present study relied mainly on primary data collected from 2,491 married women aged 15-49 years from the newly established and highly vulnerable districts of Karnataka namely Ramanagar and Chikkaballapura. Chikkaballapura is predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while the population of Ramanagara district is mostly comprised of Other Backward Castes. However, the birth and death rates in these districts are lower than the state average. The other indicators like infant and maternal mortality rates are also lower than the state average.

Findings of the Study

The mean age at marriage for women in Ramanagara district was 18.1 years and in Chikkaballapura district, it was 17.9 years. A man marrying more than once is not a new phenomenon in these districts. This indicates that the couples are prone to reproductive health morbidity. Majority of these respondents were not aware of pregnancy and the ensuing responsibilities. Many of them did not have any rights to decide about pregnancy and child

birth. It was observed that education, occupational status, religion and caste of the respondents had an influence on the awareness of pregnancy.

Reproductive health care services seem to be more efficient in Chikkaballapura than Ramanagara district. The respondents in Chikkaballapura are better informed about pregnancy complications. In spite of the ANM services, Ramanagara recorded only 68 per cent institutional deliveries compared to 94 per cent in Chikkaballapura.

Most of the respondents were aware of when to start a family, to maintain space between children and not to have more children. The government health centres are the main information dissemination centres in this regard. In Chikkaballapura, private hospitals also are doing better work in creating such awareness. The permanent sterilisation method of avoiding pregnancy like tubectomy and laparoscopy are more popular among the respondents. However, the joint decision of the couple is a major factor in deciding type of contraceptive to be used.

The men have less awareness of family planning methods. There is no open discussion about family planning methods and sexually transmitted diseases with the wife. Although majority of the women had a hint that their husbands were aware of STIs, they never spoke about it due to the stigma attached to it. Nonetheless, it is to be noted that the awareness among husbands was further influenced by their education, religion, caste and occupation.

Women's Autonomy: Women's empowerment depends on their participation in household decisions. The study showed that women have not attained complete autonomy in decision-making. She cannot even to decide about

her own health care. However, the women in Chikkaballapura are in a better position compared to their counterparts in Ramanagara. The decision-making is positively influenced by the education and occupation of the women. Interestingly, the women from Scheduled Castes and Tribes have more autonomy in decision making than the rest.

Studies have linked domestic violence to the reproductive health of women. Women who experience violence from their husbands are less likely to have control over sexual activity or to be able to make decisions about the timing of childbearing. The study showed that more than

40 per cent of the women justified their husbands beating them in various situations.

The study shows that the services of the government in rural areas have to be increased and monitoring of the health centres is very important in order to provide better services to improve women's reproductive health. Despite the fact that women in general are becoming aware of their health issues, their position varies depending on their social and economic background. The women at the grass root level and those who are homebound have to be given appropriate awareness of their reproductive rights.

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 and Dr P M Kulkarni of JNU, New Delhi

In spite of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, which provides for mandatory registration of all births including still births and all deaths, having been in force in India since 1969, a large number of births and deaths do not get registered. For the country as a whole about 10 percent of births and 30 percent of deaths are estimated to have missed registration in the recent years. In order to find out the reasons for the poor registration of births and deaths, it is important to understand how the process of registration takes place. The roles of various functionaries and their knowledge of the system is important measures of the success of the registration. To achieve this objective, a primary survey was carried out in two states, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, among functionaries of the CRS. The survey investigated how registration is carried out in situations such as events occurring at places other than usual residence and how late reporting of events are handled. Finally, suggestions were sought from the registrars and others associated with registration on how the system should be improved.

It is found that the village registrars have undergone training, have been provided with manuals, and seem to be fairly well aware of the system. The awareness seems to be better among registrars in areas which have good coverage than others. Similarly, most of the registrars, especially from areas with good coverage, know the procedure of registration for events reported late. However, a deficiency is that many are not aware of the need to register still births. The notifiers, essentially the village level health workers, do play some role in informing the registrars of the events in the area though the registrars claim not to be much dependent on these reports. The degree of awareness of the notifiers of the various aspects of the system, especially of the nuances on handling late reporting, is not as good as that of the registrars but seems satisfactory given that they are not principally responsible for registration. The role of community leaders seems marginal. Registration of events occurring in large institutions, various government and private hospitals and community health centres, takes place as a matter of course and does not require special efforts or initiatives.

While the birth registration is steadily improving, the death registration is still far from desirable. It is also found that there is no felt need by households for registration of deaths unless issues of property are involved. Therefore, not many families report deaths of infants and female adults. While lack of felt need as the reason for poor registration of deaths noted by a majority of registrars interviewed in the survey, it misses the point that the registrars are expected to register the events occurring in the designated areas. The registrar needs to be alert and once he/she learns of the occurrence of a vital event, steps are to be taken to register it.

It is observed that the notifiers are aware of the system, know who the registrar is, and during interviews mentioned that they do notify events but the deficient coverage of deaths shows that this is obviously not happening in many cases. It is true that the community may not come to

know of infant deaths as often the burial takes place quietly. But the village health workers who maintain registers of women, pregnancies, and infants and children are expected to be aware of these events and could easily inform the registrar. However, this too does not seem to be happening to a large extent. It appears that the district offices merely do compiling, collating, and transmitting of the data but not reflect on the numbers entered in the forms as such. There is hardly any system for feedback and to convey to registrars that many events, especially deaths and particularly infant deaths, fail to get registered.

A major deficiency noticed is that there is little monitoring of civil registration by the block and district offices which are merely collating the returns and forwarding these. Monitoring at the lower level needs to be strengthened and feedback given to registrars and block level functionaries regularly.

Ageing and Well-being in a Globalised World

– Prof K S James, Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya

This research project is part of the Indo-European collaborative study among four Institutions, (1) University of Groningen, The Netherlands, (2) University of Southampton, UK, (3) Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. The study began on November 1, 2012 with an inception workshop at CDS, Trivandrum, during January 10-12, 2013.

Under this project several activities were carried out namely organisation of seminars and workshops, initiated exchange of scholars for mutual benefit, initiated joint publications and joint PhD supervision.

Major Workshops and Seminars carried out under this project were (1) Inception Workshop at CDS, Trivandrum, during January 10-12, 2013 (2) Seminar and Proposal Writing Workshop organized

by University of Groningen, The Netherlands at Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague during February 27-March 1, 2014. (3) Capacity Building Mixed Methods Workshop. This mixed method workshop aimed at generating capacity among young researchers and students was held at ISEC, Bangalore during June 2-6, 2014. Around 30 students and young researcher participated in this workshop. (4) Multiple Stakeholder workshop, a workshop Participatory Approaches in the field of Ageing was organized as part of the research project at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, during May 4-5, 2015.

The workshop had two objectives: (i) to make the NGOs aware of the participatory mode of research and the methodology for such research and (ii) to learn from the NGOs on the work related to ageing and motivate them to initiate more research in the subject. It was more

of an interactive workshop and the response was very positive. (5) Proposal Writing Workshop, on Ageing, Health and Social Care in India and Europe at the Carlton Hotel, The Hague organised jointly by the University of Groningen and the University of Southampton during June 28-30, 2015. (6) Final Dissemination Seminar which was held at ISEC, Bangalore titled 'Ageing and Well-being: Cross Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care' during December 17-19, 2015. The seminar had a wider participation of around 40 participants including invited papers. This seminar not only took stock of the work that were carried out as part of this network grant but also had the advantage of bringing together other major institutions and individuals working on similar issues.

Five of the Indian collaborators have visited the Universities of Southampton and Groningen and four scholars from the University of Groningen visited ISEC and Tata Institute of social Sciences, Mumbai. Three students from ISEC have also visited the University of Groningen. Several joint research papers are also ready, a few have already been published and a few others are under way.

Overall, the project was able to maximise its full potential and establish a strong network of multidisciplinary research experts in the India, UK and the Netherlands, in the areas of ageing and wellbeing. In addition, the analysis and intellectual exchange involved in this project has led to new insights in the area of ageing research.

Accounting for Urban Eco-System Services: A Case Study of Bangalore

– Dr M Balasubramanian

Urban ecosystem plays a vital role in the social, economic and cultural development of our society at the local, national and global levels. The economics of urban ecosystem services is drawing increasing attention to urban planning and management to ensure sustainable cities. This study estimates the value of recreation in Lalbagh botanical garden in Bangalore, India. Poisson and negative binomial count data models are used to estimate the recreational trips demand for

Lalbagh botanical garden. The economic value of recreational demand in terms of consumer surplus (CS) value ranges between US\$ 39.68-46.90 per trip and results in the social welfare estimate ranging from US\$ 101.78 million to US \$ 118.70 million. Further, this study found that more than 80 percent of visitors are willing to pay more than the existing entry fee. Valuing of urban parks, green spaces and forests are important economic instruments for sustainable conservation of urban ecosystem.

A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity

– Dr Anil Kumar V

In this study we deal with Hannah Arendt's discussion of labour, work and action, in her major work of political philosophy *The Human Condition*. Arendt's text is a product of series of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in April 1956 under the title '*Vita Activa*'. Arendt was a German philosopher and belonged to the schools of phenomenology and existentialism. She is also known as one of the most important political philosophers of the 20th century.

She has written on a wide range of topics including 'Origins of Totalitarianism', 'On Violence', 'Eichmann in Jerusalem' and a collection of essays, 'Between Past and Future'. She lived during the period of fascism in Germany and was subjected to persecution. However, she escaped from Germany and immigrated to the USA where she taught and wrote political philosophy. Her acquaintance with Greek, Latin and other various European languages

is her major strength as she draws on the classics of the both classical and modern European languages. Besides, as a political philosopher Arendt has always drawn inspiration from and attention to the ancient Greek philosophy in general and political philosophy in particular.

Written in 1958, *The Human Condition* is shaped by the political, social and scientific developments of that time. Arendt discusses the very fundamental dimensions of human life such as what it means to labour, what is called work and how and why action, meaning participation in public life, are important. According to her, the text was to be titled 'Vita Activa'; but was subsequently titled *The Human Condition*. This research argues that though *The Human Condition* attempts to radically rethink the conceptual categories, it has limitations when applied in the context of societies which cannot fall back upon a past of either ancient Greek *Polis* or Roman *res publica*. It is the historico-philosophical recourse to this western past that enables her to theorize modern condition in the light of that past. The entire political philosophy developed by Arendt in the text depends on the recourse to particularly ancient western history. Added to the spatial dimension is the dimension of time when considered in the conditions of the 21st century; the work's limitation is that ever since the text was

written, the public sphere in the west and in the developing world has expanded phenomenally thanks to the development of digital technologies and various media fora, such as the social media, in addition to the manifold increase in the print media. The entire public sphere of 'action', in the sense of participation in public affairs, has changed and is changing rapidly.

In this context this research revisits *The Human Condition* both from the point of view of a developing country such as India and from the stand-point of the 21st century. In such contexts although Arendt's work illuminates modern human condition by thinking the basics of modern existence anew, the political philosophy developed by her still fails to appreciate the significance of the spatial and temporal diversity of the humanity. The latter often may not have the same historico-philosophical past, as is the western past, to evaluate and re-evaluate its current human condition and predicament. In that specific sense the study problematizes the universality of applicability of western philosophical thought though at the same time agrees with the point that we need to increasingly engage with political philosophy of modernity in order to both understand and explicate what is common and distinct in human condition across the shores of west and east.

Beneficiary Assessment of BEL Project Villages in Yadgir District: An Impact Study

– Prof N Sivanna

Health, Education and Quality of Life are significant components of Human Resource Development, the provision of which is the goal and duty of every government. However, in globalised economies, the corporate sector has also joined hands with the state in providing basic amenities, education and economic support to the needy. Labeled as the Corporate Sector Responsibility (CSR), this intervention by the

private sector has gained momentum in the developing nations.

Objectives and Methodology

The Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bengaluru, made one such intervention in the backward Hyderabad Karnataka region's Yadgir district. The study area comprised three Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 18 villages falling under the

jurisdiction of Yadgir Taluk Panchayat of Yadgir district. The prime objective was to conduct an impact assessment study (beneficiary assessment survey) through obtaining feedback from the beneficiaries to the project interventions; understanding any constraints in accessing and using the project benefits and for identifying both positive and negative aspects of project interventions. As the study methodology, a combination of conversational interviews, focus group discussions and participant observation were adopted for collecting the data required for the impact study.

Findings

An impact assessment was carried out in March-April 2016 to assess the extent to which the project succeeded in meeting the intended goals of CSR based on the baseline study results. The study has found that while some of the benefits were put to very good use, there were problems regarding the utilisation of a few others. The best used items were plates and tumblers, benches and desks, Head Master's (HM) chair and tables and bookshelves, solar lighting and refrigerators. If at all there was any instance of non-installment or improper usage, it is due to lack of water and power disruption – both of which are beyond the control of the BEL. The villagers in all the project villages and GPs have expressed happiness and gratitude towards the BEL for its CSR intervention,

providing a number of amenities that were hitherto not available in the village schools and the PHCs, or even if made available by the government, they were either inadequate or dysfunctional.

One of the important lessons from the impact study is that in initiating and implementing CSR development activities, the concerned authorities need to be selective in taking up CSR projects keeping in view the usefulness, life-span of the assets and more importantly, operation, maintenance and sustainability of such projects; facilities that require close monitoring could be avoided from being included in the charter of benefits under CSR. While planning and implementing CSR activities, it is better to involve the local authorities like gram panchayats, School Development Management Committees and other local organizations. To make it more productive and sustainable, it is necessary on the part of CSR project authorities to be in touch with local government institutions like Panchayats and Municipalities as this would ensure continuity, sustainability and more importantly, accountability and thereby earn 'good will' among the locals. Awareness camps and public meetings to disseminate information about the CSR intervention need to be organised. This is essential because today Indian villages are targets of multiple interventions with several actors concentrating efforts to bring about rural development, CSR being one of them.

Functioning of AYUSH Health Centres in Karnataka: An Overview

– Prof C M Lakshmana

In Karnataka, currently AYUSH is headed by a Director, assisted by one Joint Director (for Medical Education), and three Deputy Directors – one each for Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy and Yoga. The district AYUSH health centres are headed by District AYUSH officers who implement and monitor programmes effectively on a regular basis. The entire AYUSH team is guided by the Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. Over the years, there has been considerable increase in the use of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic medicines

for health care by the masses and the public perception about the efficacy of AYUSH medicines has now vastly improved. Also, the Department of AYUSH has been making meaningful efforts to provide affordable health services to both rural and urban masses. In view of this, this study endeavours to investigate the following objectives:

- (i) to examine the available physical infrastructure in the existing AYUSH health centres in Karnataka,

- (ii) to review the availability of human resource at the Karnataka AYUSH health centres, and
- (iii) to evaluate the health care service delivery and its utilization parameters in the existing AYUSH health centres in Karnataka.

The study involves both primary and secondary data available with the Department of AYUSH in Karnataka. The study finds that the available infrastructure in terms of buildings and necessary health equipments is quite impressive. However, the department of AYUSH is badly hit by shortage in the required number of qualified staff to man its on-going programmes such as running hospitals and colleges. Specifically, the department has been facing shortage of drug inspectors, D and

C group employees. Over the last three years, the department of AYUSH has grown by acquiring necessary physical infrastructure such as buildings and equipments, and now it needs necessary qualified health personnel to manage health service delivery to the public.

In view of this, the study strongly suggests that the AYUSH department should first try to fill the vacancies of health staff like pharmacists, therapists, especially supporting staff like sanitary workers, in order to effectively deliver health care service in the existing AYUSH facilities in the state. Top priority should be given to developing primary and secondary health centres in order to make AYUSH health services more accessible to the public.

Socio-Economic Assessment of Aerobic Rice and Bt Cotton in Karnataka

– Dr A V Manjunatha

The study focused on the Socio-economic Assessment of Aerobic Rice and Bt Cotton in Karnataka with the trait emphasis of drought tolerance in aerobic rice and insect resistance trait in Bt Cotton. The sample covered 50 aerobic rice cultivating farmers belonging to 2 talukas of Mandya and another 100 Bt Cotton sample farmers spread over 7 talukas of Haveri district for the agriculture year 2014-15. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics, ranking and social cost benefit techniques. The findings of the study:

Aerobic Rice

- Age and education are not a limiting factor among the farming community to accept and cultivate aerobic rice. Nevertheless, to some extent, the size of operational holding mattered. This can be evidenced on the result that aerobic rice was more popular among marginal and small farmers.
- Majority of the farmers who had adopted aerobic rice have decades of experience in cultivation of conventional crop. The experience in cultivating of aerobic rice was

around 2 years as aerobic rice was introduced very recently about 3 to 4 years back.

- Farmers had obtained slightly higher productivity than conventional rice leading to higher gross returns. But still, the net return from aerobic rice worked out less than conventional rice for the reason that cost of cultivating aerobic rice was higher by 10 to 12 per cent as compared to conventional rice.
- The drought tolerance trait of aerobic rice was amply visible in terms of water saving. The management of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals were not according to recommendations. This resulted not only in increased cost of cultivation, but also had negative effect on the yield level.

Bt Cotton

- Age and education are not a limiting factor among the farming community to accept and cultivate Bt Cotton. Nevertheless, small and medium farmers had taken more interest in cultivating Bt Cotton than marginal and large farmers.

- Sample farmers were cultivating Bt Cotton since 2005 with an average experience of 6 to 7 years in Bt cotton cultivation.
- The insect's resistance trait of Bt Cotton was not fully achieved as fields of Bt Cotton farmers were not devoid of insects.
- The management of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals were not according to recommendations. This resulted not only in increased cost of cultivation, but also had negative effect on the yield level. Labour cost was the highest among all other items of cost of cultivation in Bt Cotton.

Value-Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka

– Dr Ramappa, K B and Dr A V Manjunatha

Tomato is the world's largest produced vegetable crop and known as protective food both because of its special nutritive value and its wide spread. The tomato products like ketch-up, sauce, chutney, soup, paste, puree etc were used as preserved products. The production of tomato is important from economic point of view of farmers as it is a short duration crop and high yield, hence area under its cultivation is increasing day by day. The rising disposable income, urbanization, changing lifestyle, increasing expenditure on health and nutritional foods in both urban and rural areas increased demand for processed foods in the recent past. Therefore, the value chain of perishables (especially tomato) has gained higher prominence in India. On the other hand, the consumption of processed foods such as ready-to-eat, ready to cook have been increasing. Consequently, production, processing and distribution system are adapting to such changes. Both the advantages of supply and demand side have increased the importance of value chain. With this background, a proposal was submitted to National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) for the funding under Research & Development (R&D) sponsored research 2014-15, under agriculture value chain theme. Consequently, this project has been awarded to Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

The study relied upon both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 150 farmers in top three tomato-producing

districts, 120 market functionaries (commission agents and retailers), 45 wholesalers, three processing industries and 60 consumers. Hence, the total sample size accounts to 378. The reference period of the study was 2014-15. The data collected were analyzed using various statistical tools such as CAGR, cost and return structure of tomato cultivation, marketing efficiency, price spread and producer's share in consumers' rupee, value chain mapping, value addition, and garret's ranking. It is understood from the study that, the input suppliers, producers, commission agents, wholesalers, collection centers, central warehouses, vendors, processors, distributors, retailers, exporters and consumers are the actors involved in the tomato value chains in Karnataka. A majority of the sample farmers were marginal (34%) followed by small (31%), semi-medium (21%), medium (13%) and large (around 1%). It was found that Traditional market channel (Channel I) dominated (about 91% of the farmers participated and traded about 88% share of the produce) other two channels, namely Organized retail/ Supermarket channel (Channel II) and Processor's channel (Channel III) in procurement and marketing of tomatoes. Market price of tomatoes was highest (Rs 883/quintal) in supermarket channel as compared to traditional channel (Rs 778/quintal) and processor's channel (Rs 789/ quintal). Among these three channels, the quantities handled by the traditional channel are higher than the other two channels. Accordingly, the producer's share in consumers' rupee was comparatively lower (about 42%) in Channel I as compared to channel II.

Tomato paste, Ketchup and Sauce were the major secondary processed products from the raw tomatoes. The estimated conversion ratio of fresh tomatoes per quintal to processed tomato products worked out to 14:54:63 kgs of paste, ketchup and sauce, respectively. The marketing costs were comparatively higher (about 17%) in the case of tomato paste, however, the share of value added cost was found higher (54%) with regard to production of sauce followed by ketchup (52%) and paste (25%). The marketing efficiency of value added products revealed that the production of ketchup and sauce were profitable than manufacturing of tomato paste alone.

The major constraints faced by the market intermediaries such as commission agents, wholesalers

and retailers were the lack of market infrastructure, congested and unhygienic marketplace and high market fees. While, the main constraints faced by organized retailers were the lack of proper grading done by the farmers. Underutilization of their plants was the greatest constraint expressed by all the sample processors in addition to non-availability of required quality of produce suitable for processing. Overall, the study revealed that, there is an opportunity/scope for higher value-added activities in the study region. Hence, the government should create a favorable environment for the investors through partial support in the form of subsidies, training and education on value-added activities. At the same time, there is a need to provide better support to the organized retailers and encourage them to source higher quantities from farmers directly.

Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap for Karnataka

– Dr A V Manjunatha

The agriculture sector can look forward to better water conservation coupled with higher productivity through micro irrigation technologies. High initial cost of micro irrigation is one of the main reasons for its slow adoption. The investment would be still higher for those farmers who do not have contiguous land holding. Installing the equipment at one single location may not suffice for such farmers. In order to promote micro irrigation, the Government of Karnataka has been extending subsidy for installing micro irrigation systems since 1991-92 and the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture have been shouldering the responsibility of implementation. So far, Rs. 2004.16 crores has been provided for micro irrigation systems to farmers across the 30 districts of Karnataka. This expenditure, as subsidy, was used to install sprinkler and drip systems in 9.40 lakh hectare of irrigated area. Between the periods from 1991-92 to 2005-06, till the Central Government launched the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in 2005, the cumulative area brought under micro irrigation was 1.34 lakh hectares. After the beginning of the NMMI programme, 8.06 lakh

ha of area was brought under micro irrigation in the state. Farmers in the state cultivating almost all types of vegetable crops and growing fruit crops like Mango, Pomegranate, Grapes and Papaya, have availed assistance from the Department of Horticulture for installing drip systems. These two categories of horticultural crops have occupied about 49 per cent of the total area brought under micro irrigation from 1991-92 to till date. The beneficiaries of horticultural crops account for 65 per cent of the total expenditure on micro irrigation in the state. Not many plantation crop growers have adopted micro irrigation systems.

The onus of subsidy is being shared between the Central and State governments. The Central government funded 50 per cent of the equipment cost as subsidy in the case of small and marginal farmers irrespective of social category. In case of other size group of farmers, the Central government contributed 40 per cent of the equipment cost. The State government additionally provided between 20 and 30 per cent of the cost, as subsidy. The total subsidy as percent of the cost of equipment thus

varied between 80 and 90 per cent for different category of farmers. The farmers are required to invest remaining 10 to 20 per cent of the total capital investment.

The effective life of a micro irrigation system can be considered as five years and beyond that period the equipment would function inefficiently. For this reason, area covered before 2009-10 has been excluded from current area under micro irrigation. Accordingly, the area brought under micro irrigation in Karnataka from 2009-10 to 2013-14 period is 4.46 lakh hectares forming a modest 13 per cent of the net irrigated area of state by 2013-14. The field crops constituted 63 per cent of the total area under MI and the balance 37 per cent was under horticultural crops. This current area creates a potential of 21.36 lakh ha for micro irrigation as compared to net irrigated area of state after excluding 7.28 lakh ha of paddy area. It would be an over ambitious target to cover this potential area in 5 years. Hence, the implementation period is proposed for 10 years.

The total estimated investment on cost of equipment comes to Rs 8,068.15 crore assuming that the equipment cost does not change for the next 10 years. On the contrary, it is likely that the cost of equipment would go down slightly in the coming decade due to changes in technology. In an extreme case if the cost of micro irrigation systems escalates by 10 per cent, the purchase cost of the equipment would be Rs 10,991.40 crore to implement micro irrigation in the estimated potential area. On another extreme, if the costs of equipments deflate then the purchase cost would come down to Rs 4,991.40 crore. It is proposed to offer 100 per cent subsidy for those districts which have high agricultural vulnerability, 90 per cent

for medium vulnerable districts and 80 per cent for low vulnerable districts. According to this, the purchase cost of Rs 1,456.68 crore is completely subsidized for high vulnerable districts so as to enable those districts to convert 3.78 lakh ha of potential area into micro irrigated area.

Another option for providing subsidy to farmers, the government has to adopt a differentiated subsidy for new entrants and for repeat buyers. The differentiated subsidy proposed that a larger proportion of subsidy (70 per cent by the government) should be given to small and medium farmers while the least subsidy (20 per cent by the government) be given to large farmers as they can afford to pay the farmer's share.

It is proposed that around 10 per cent of the total estimated potential is brought under micro irrigation every year for ten years. Within 3 to 5 years, the agriculturally high vulnerable districts must be brought under micro irrigation. The medium and low vulnerable districts are expected to extend beyond five years. From the sixth year onwards, the implementation area would get doubled as the equipments needs to be replaced for every five years.

Among several suggestions it is suggested that the scheme must encourage water saving and rain-water harvesting. The scheme can take advantage of MGNREGA for this purpose. Since drip is considered relatively more efficient and water-saving, the scheme should promote drip systems to the extent possible. Since agricultural vulnerability is taken as the base for differentiating the subsidy, the vulnerability index must be revised every three years.

Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade

– Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa

Climate change has affected the availability of resources especially water, productivity, food

and income security in India and also affected the domestic and international trade. Already

several states are facing shortages in agricultural production due to reduced cropping area and production levels especially from climate sensitive crops. In view of these possible impacts on food security, CUTS International in association with its consortium partners, International Food Policy Research Institute (India), National Institute for Consumer Research (SIFO, Norway), and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI, Norway) is implementing this mega project on 'Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade (FOODSEC)'.

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' to the ADRT Centre of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC). As part of work package of the project, a survey

among vulnerable household (Slum population) in Bengaluru is needed. The project assignment consisted of the following tasks: (i) facilitating visit of FOODSEC research team in Bangalore; (ii) hosting of workshop at ISEC facilities for FOODSEC team and ISEC faculty staff; (iii) preparing and conducting of 150-160 interviews among vulnerable households according to existing questionnaire and instructions formulated in field survey manual; (iv) selecting, instructing and controlling an appropriate team of highly qualified enumerators after further agreement with the FOODSEC research team; (v) making of data entries and coding of data. Data output should be provided as SPSS files according to further instructions from the SIFO research team and; (vi) Assistance in adapting questionnaire to local conditions. All the tasks assigned under the project have been completed within the stipulated time. The household survey in Bangalore is a part of a comparative study between Bihar and Karnataka.

Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka

– Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof M Devendra Babu and R Manjula

Decentralisation is expected to result in good service delivery and development outcomes. Policies and programmes have been therefore initiated towards democratic decentralisation in rural areas and were introduced after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in India. In response to the widespread criticism that the democratic decentralisation in India has been hampered on account of limited political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation, Karnataka has initiated some policies and reforms for the last one decade to strengthen democratic decentralisation. As a result, it is expected that the Grama Panchayats (GPs) would provide effective governance and this in turn leading to better assessment of resources, long term vision and planning and improved outcomes.

Against this background, this study has made an attempt to (i) analyse the quality of governance; (ii) examine whether the households have represented their needs in the appropriate forums and authorities; and, (iii) evaluate the development outcomes achieved during the period 2010-2013. For this study, secondary data were collected from 10 GPs from five districts in Karnataka and primary data from 404 households in the jurisdiction of these GPs.

The study seeks to establish a link between the performance of GPs and the state of development in the five districts. It is found that the quality of governance plays an important role in the service delivery for the benefit of the people. The authors also analyse the performance of GPs in the discharge of their obligatory and discretionary functions

and these relate to the delivery of services such as drinking water, sanitation, streetlights; infrastructure like roads, housing and welfare oriented MGNREGS.

The main conclusions of the study are the following. First, decentralisation has been ineffective in bridging the gaps or reducing regional inequalities. Second, there is no change in the quality of planning and outcomes due to decentralisation reforms. Third, introducing reforms in the decentralised government and new schemes without development of capacities, adequate devolution, coordination between the line departments and lack of freedom to handle resources will not result in the desired outcome.

To conclude, we agree with Bardhan that while decentralisation has certain advantages, its uncritical celebration may lead us to overlook the limitations. The study shows that the following are the notable limitations of the decentralisation: (i) Failure to include the backward region in the process of development through decentralised governance; (ii) poor governance leading to exit of marginalised groups from participation because of the perception among them that 'nobody listens to us'; and (iii) livelihood concerns coming in the way for the poor to participate in the decentralised governance. A number of suggestions to overcome these limitations have been made in the report for the consideration of policy makers.

Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?

– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani

When it comes to providing health access to the most vulnerable groups in India, the elderly feature prominently. With a reduction in the nation's mortality rate, the proportion of the population who are elderly has been rising steadily. This pattern is expected to increase from 7.5 percent in 2010 to 11.1 percent in 2025 and the number of elderly is expected to reach close to 160 million by the year 2025.

Among the elderly non-communicable diseases like cancer, joint replacement and heart problems are very common. Treatments of these diseases which are of chronic in nature are rather costly- which makes it not reachable for the elderly who are mostly dependent or with low post-retirement income. National Sample Surveys 52nd round (1995-96), 60th round (2004) and 71st round (2014) have shown that the prevalence and incidence of diseases as well as hospitalization rates are much higher among the elderly compared to other population group.

The provision of Health Insurance is an important component of social welfare. For the poor and vulnerable, this becomes a

necessity. Perhaps one of the relatively recent and prominent Central government-sponsored schemes is the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which was launched in 2008 for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The scheme, which was launched by the Central Ministry of Labour and Employment, aims to address the issue of financial liabilities facing these households as a result of health shocks that involve hospitalization. The scheme has been implemented in 25 states in India and as of February 2011, a total of 23 million families have been enrolled under this scheme. The scheme provides coverage to the head of household, spouse and up to three dependent children or parents. *In this context it is important to know whether the elderly are covered by their offspring or not, and if covered, what is the extent of the coverage.*

Our review of literature shows that while there are a few studies on RSBY in Karnataka, the issue of access to health care by the elderly has not been discussed by any researcher. Existing research papers primarily discuss the problems of implementation. In this backdrop the current research addresses the following issues.

Objectives

1. To analyse the expenditure pattern towards health by different sections of population (Using NSS consumer expenditure data).
2. To examine the level of penetration of the RSBY programme in the state of Karnataka
3. To identify if there is any difference in the utilization of the RSBY scheme in terms of average amount claimed across gender, different age groups (the elderly in particular) and regions etc.

Both secondary data from NSSO, data collected from labour department and primary survey data are used for the study.

Findings

The Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojna was launched in India, as the nation's first information technology enabled social security scheme. Since then the scheme has been implemented across various states and districts with significant variation in the enrollment percentages. As of 2012, the average state level enrollment was 50%. However, the state of Karnataka, displayed an enrollment percentage below the national average at 41%, with district wise variation ranging from 19% to 62%. This offers scope for expansion of the scheme in the state and getting more individuals from BPL households insured.

Our analysis of the NSS data and data from the RSBY database showed that several poorer districts with lower incomes displayed relatively better enrollment rates. On the other hand, certain backward districts showed low enrollment rates, despite having a greater proportion of poor. Districts like Gulbarga, Bidar, Koppal, Raichur and Bellary show poor HDI ranking and low rates of enrollment. These districts need to pointedly work on getting more people enrolled in the scheme.

Our analysis of the health status of the elderly shows that even though only 1/5th of the aged people perceived that their health status

is poor, 37% in rural areas and 44% in urban areas were suffering from one disease or other. The most common incidences of diseases among the elderly were found to be joints and bones related, and TB/Asthma/Respiratory ailments in rural areas; and Hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes were found to be more common ailments among the elderly in urban areas. NSS data reveals clearly that the highest percentages of people suffering from ailments are those aged 60 years and above (29% in rural areas and 38% in urban areas). It is disheartening to then observe that the share of the aged population getting treatment was the lowest compared to other age groups.

Finally, we carried out a field survey to understand the RSBY enrollment trends under the new round of RSBY enrollment. We observe through our field survey that enrollment in the new round conducted during 2015, has been relatively more satisfactory in the state. In most cases all members of the family are enrolling under RSBY. However, the major lacuna is the dissemination of information concerning utilization of the card.

If the amenities under the RSBY facilities are not accessed by the poor due to lack of knowledge or other shortcoming as mentioned, it is the elderly that gets most adversely affected as a household tend to address health concerns of the younger members first. Therefore, it is necessary to address some of these lacunas concerning the utilization of RSBY scheme -- in the absence of which it will remain as another card in the hands of the poor.

There are not many studies that look at the performance of RSBY programme in the state; we found only limited literature. Literature is almost absent regarding health care of elderly in the state. We attempted to address this through secondary data analysis and primary survey and therefore this study can be considered as a modest attempt to fill this research gap.

Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project

– Prof Krishna Raj

Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP) has completed two decades (1995-2015) since MoU was signed between the Government of Karnataka and the Consortium of Kalyani Group India, SAB, and VHB of USA in 1995. The mega infrastructure project, aimed at economic development of the state, is crippled due to its inherent structural weaknesses surrounding unscientific PTR, FWA, ODP and Supplementary Enactments. The series of events seriously implicate successive fraudulent eminent domain and nonexistent consortium which conveniently compromised developmental goal of the state over self-centered motive. The root cause of the problem lies in leveraging of excess land and unscrupulous profiting by the company indulging in real estate business against sanctioned economic principles embedded in the PTR and FWA. Though the Framework Agreement was entered into as far back as 1997 and construction was started in 2004, so far the Company has been able to construct only 41 km of peripheral, 8.5 km of link road and 4 km of Express way out of 62 km in Section A of the project and the toll is being collected from the users of this road. The remaining work has been held up because the project is mired in controversy. Several years have been spent in litigations. It is alleged that land in excess of what is actually required for the project has been acquired and that the project has become a real estate venture instead of an expressway project as the excess land is given away to private builders and thus the company is set to make very huge profits at the expense of the Government and the farmers who have lost their land. The House Committee of the Karnataka Legislature is looking into the allegations.

It is against this background that ISEC has been asked to make a detailed study of the beneficial/ adverse impact of the project on stakeholders such as the Government of Karnataka, NICEL and the

people of the project-affected area. Objectives of the study are:

1. Identify evidences on major violations of Framework agreement and recast the monetary values for NPV and IRR with regard to each violation;
2. Revision of NPV and IRR based on current trend of receipts and expenditure;
3. Socio-Economic impact analysis of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy.

Based on the above objectives, the present study makes an inquiry into all the stream of costs and revenues for revising NPV and IRR at current market prices. The estimates based on accrued revenue show high Internal Rate of Return for the project apart from toll revenue of Rs 169 crore per annum (2014). The total cost of the project for Section A was about Rs 480 crore as declared in the initial financial closure in 2004. Taking inflation into account, the construction cost for Section A of the project is revised upward at Rs 940 crore as per the Construction Cost Index for the year 2008-09. This cost is higher than the Outline Development Plan (2004) of BMICAPA assessment of Rs 5 crore for construction of 1 km of road irrespective of Right of Way. The cost for Section A consisting of peripheral (41 km), Link Road (8.1 km), 8 interchanges and Expressway (4 km completed out of 12 km) is Rs 350 crore. If the cost of the land Rs 275 crore which is deposited by the NICEL with KIADB is taken as land compensation, the total cost for the Section A is Rs 625 crore. The stream of revenue generated through intended (toll revenue) and unintended (real estate transaction in toll road) is more than sufficient to yield total costs of the project. The company is entitled to collect the toll for 30 years from the completion notice as per the toll concession agreement which allows the company

to make additional huge profit. The galloping traffic has already fetched huge revenue at high toll rates which are not commensurate with NHAI toll fixation. But the burden of paying high toll is passed on to the commuters. The Encumbrance Certificates reveal that, of the total land of 3,076 acres handed over by the KIADB, the company has transferred 756 acres (25 per cent) of land under its possession through Sale transaction, JDA and mortgage to the real estate companies along the Peripheral and Link Roads valued at Rs 4,952 and Rs 7,077 crore as per the current (2014) guidance and market value respectively. These revenues are considered for revision of IRR as additional stream of unintended revenue and not declared in the

financial feasibility report of NICEL approved by the Finance Department in 1995. The PTR evidently reported toll revenue of the express way alone at 6 per cent and Economic Viability of BMICP report estimated negative rate of IRR at -0.27 per cent. With addition of each township revenue to the Toll Road revenue, the NPV and IRR returns would be higher. But revenue from sale of land in toll road had not been considered in both PTR and the financial feasibility study, or else, there was higher IRR for the toll road alone. The income from total real estate transaction is Rs 7,077 crore at 2014 market prices. This clearly indicates the true definition of BMICP: whether the project is predestined for infrastructure development or for real estate development.

Pilot Testing of the TGI Indicator Toolkit in Karnataka

– Prof Kala S Sridhar and Ms K C Smitha

We conducted a pilot assessment of urban transport governance in Bengaluru and Mysuru, with elaborate institutional arrangements for urban transport. The aim was to develop a framework for assessing governance and decision-making in the urban transport sector. For the assessment, we used the Transport Governance Indicator Assessment Toolkit developed by the WRI which consists of 39 indicators in 6 different functional categories — policy, planning, standards, execution, budgeting, and regulation. The methodology of the study was to assess the indicators by choosing an organization for each functional category in each of the selected cities, and was based on analysis of documents, and discussions with relevant officials in the selected cities. The final analysis and scoring on each indicator was based on the guidance assessment provided by the WRI, and our own judgement.

Each indicator in our assessment broadly relates to one of the aspects of governance, namely Transparency (T), Accountability (A), Participation (P) and Capacity (C)-TAP-C for both government and civil society. With respect to policy, the indicators are the mandate and capacity of the policy making body, its effective functioning, transparency

and public participation in its functioning. In planning, the same indicators are used, but in addition, legislative review of plans and the role of consultants/advisory groups, are included. With respect to standards, the mandate, functioning and enforcement are assessed. In execution, the functioning of the executive authority, staffing policies, performance-based incentives, reporting, project selection and specification, contracting process and execution, audit, transparency during execution, post-implementation review and environmental and social impact assessment of projects, are assessed. In budgeting, the elements assessed are as follows: budget process, audit, public inputs and legislative review. With respect to regulation, the autonomy and mandate, neutrality of the regulatory authority, its tariff philosophy, and performance reporting were assessed.

We find based on our assessments that Mysuru's urban transport governance is much more transparent, accountable, participatory than the counterparts in Bengaluru. Nonetheless, accountability of institutions is better than accountability of the agencies to the public in both the cities. While capacity is the only dimension on

which all agencies rank highly in Bengaluru, Mysuru has some limitations on its capacity, due to its size and resources. Another reason which explains Mysuru's better ranking with respect to the TAP-C indicators when compared with Bengaluru is that in Mysuru, parastatal entities such as KSRTC are executing agencies, whereas in Bengaluru, BMTC is an independent, corporatized entity. A caveat of the study is that if other cities are examined, these findings could be different, if not entirely new.

The **original contribution made by the project** has been to pilot test a toolkit for urban transport

governance in Karnataka's cities, using the TAP-C framework that has been developed by the WRI. Until now, there was only a toolkit which was developed for governance of the electricity sector by the WRI. This has been the first initiative to understand the governance of urban transport, and it has been applied to Karnataka's cities. It is possible to extend the toolkit to advance our understanding of governance in other urban sectors – such as water supply, sanitation or solid waste, even telecommunications. If we get further funding, we can scale this up to study urban transport governance in other major cities of the state and the country.

Discrimination and Patterns of Health-Seeking Behaviour of Dalit and Muslim Communities in Selected Villages of Karnataka

– Dr Sobin George

The study attempted to address the following questions: How do socio-religious groups organise themselves and negotiate power relations and whether such organized efforts play any role in their access to resources and services? Whether existing power relations in the village govern the practices of health provisioning and health accessing? What are the lived experiences of Dalits and minority communities while accessing health services and what are the changes, if any, occurred overtime in such experiences? What are the differential treatments and practices which the Dalits find to be discriminatory? Whether similar social or religious background of care seekers and care givers can enable better services? Whether experiences of discrimination affect their treatment seeking behaviours and episode of illness? Whether discriminatory experiences in the public sector pushed them to private sector for treatments and whether they avail better services without discrimination in private sector? How do discriminated groups react to such experiences and what are their concerns to enable better healthcare services? The study relied on available macro data sources and ethnographic

fieldwork in three villages in Karnataka to address these questions. The summary of the findings are presented as follows.

Reiterating the relative inferior position of Dalits, the study has drawn on the interconnectedness of inferior health outcomes and practices of discrimination and isolation. Identified forms of discrimination in the sphere of health services against Dalits included separate standing lines, being ignored and kept waiting for long, discrimination in health check-up and treatment, including the avoidance of physical touch, discrimination in the delivery of the medicine and avoidance of visit to houses by public and private doctors and medical practitioners. The study has brought out the covert and overt expressions of discrimination against dalits by the upper caste healthcare providers. It is mainly because of the highly unequal power relation in allopathic medical profession where the practices of discrimination based on caste are not easily discernible. Similarly, there were explicit practices of discrimination by denying treatments, avoiding touch and prioritising forward caste members for tertiary care facilities which are limitedly

available. Adding to it, there is a general tendency to articulate the poor public health services in rural areas as only issues of lack of infrastructure, non-availability of qualified medical personnel, corruption, poor management and above all the lower prioritisation of public health facilities of the people (other than the maternity and childcare services).

The study further probed whether Muslims face any discrimination in general in public health services? The study has found visible inter-group differences in access to services with regard to ICDH, MNCH and general health services for lower caste and upper caste Hindus and Muslims. The differential treatments unfavourable to lower caste Muslims and Hindus could be attributed to their social, economic and religious group positions in the following way. First of all, there exist an environment favourable for prejudices and discrimination in the PHCs and CHCs where these people sought treatment with the dominant presence of medical care providers including doctors, specialists, lab technicians and clerks from higher socio-economic groups, which include caste Hindus and forward class Muslims. While lower caste Muslims were not found in any levels of health provisioning public hospitals, some of the ANMs, ASHA and Staff Nurses were from lower caste Hindu background; however from economically better off groups. Hence the environment is found to be unfavourable for lower caste Muslims, followed by Dalits and others in the caste hierarchy. Secondly, the intergroup differences were further explained by the differential experiences narrated by the respondents. Thirdly, irrespective of the resource constraints, infrastructure lacuna and non-availability of services, persons from caste Hindus and forward caste Muslims received better treatment in the public health services, especially at tertiary level services. This relatively better treatment of patients from caste Hindus and forward caste Muslims also indicates discrimination against lower caste/class Hindus and Muslims.

The study suggests that while formulating policies and programmes to deal with the inferior health outcomes of marginalized groups the existing intricacies of social exclusion that they face and graded discrimination between and within various social groups should be considered along with the issues of material deprivation and poverty. National Rural Health Mission being a flagship programme on health must have a focus on social inclusion of marginalised in access to health care. First of all, this should be reflected in resource allocation since localities where marginalized groups reside still have severe shortage of health facilities, personnel and resources. Further, the inclusion agenda needs to be integrated in the written-down roles of duty-bearers such as ASHA, ANM, PRIs, NGOs, District Administration and State. Similarly, there should be concrete steps to check elements of discrimination in food and livelihood security programmes such as NREGA, Annapurna, ICDS and Mid-Day Meal. In states like Uttar Pradesh, initiatives like appointing more Dalit workers at anganwadis and sub-centres where Dalit population is high has improved access and reduced discrimination. There should be similar initiatives along with community awareness at the local level to make the rural healthcare services inclusive. Sensitisation appears to be an important measure, where civil society can play a leading role. Since, discrimination is practiced at all levels of healthcare delivery i.e. from doctors till multipurpose workers; sensitisation should be imparted at each level as part of in service and pre-service trainings. Furthermore, since prejudices based on caste and ethnicity is intense in the Indian society, there should be adequate legal safeguards to check discrimination. It was also found that financial inaccessibility to health services appeared to be compounding the effects of discrimination and isolation. Therefore, quality healthcare services which are affordable at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels are also a policy concern.

Changing Consumption Pattern in India: Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production and Marketing Linkages

– Prof P G Chengappa

Understanding consumption patterns is important in planning economic growth and development as there has been a diversification of consumption basket among the Indian households over the last two decades. The shift has been away from essential food commodities to high value commodities particularly with a rise in income levels. This project analysed the pace and pattern of these changes under three different modules; categorized as consumption diversification, production diversification and marketing and policy-related studies. The analysis clearly captured the change in consumption patterns of livestock products such as milk and milk products, chicken, fish and prawn, pulses, oilseeds and edible oils, beverages (tea and coffee) and agro-processed foods among rural and urban households. The second module provides an analysis of production diversification as India's agricultural diversity is steadily moving towards high value crops and livestock activities from staple food to augment farm incomes.

The agrarian crisis in India, impact of climate change on agriculture particularly plantation sector, diversification of agriculture in south India, importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture in enhancing food security have been analysed in detail. In addition, the structural transformation of the Indian coffee and avenues for certified and organic coffees have been analysed. Papers on climate

variability concerns and perceptions of coffee growers revealed the various adaptive strategies adopted by them. One such measure, eco-tourism, was also studied to gauge its impact as an alternative/additional source of income for traditional coffee growers.

The third module addressed marketing and policy-related aspects concentrating on the coexistence of regulated and emerging alternative marketing models in India, electronic marketing in agri-business and IT application in agricultural marketing service delivery. Studies on linking horticultural growers to markets, value chain analysis and market studies on fruits and vegetables, diversified products and markets for Noni were delved in this module. A value-chain approach for promoting conservation in India by greening coffee and sustainable coffee certification practices has also been attempted.

In conclusion, our analyses reveals that urbanisation coupled with economic and income growth has led to a shift in the Indian diet moving away from staples and increasingly towards milk and dairy products, vegetables and fruits, meat and fish. In production as well, the system has transformed towards a diversified market-oriented production system with rapid technological advancements in agriculture production, rural infrastructure improvements and the use of ICT.

Soil Fertility and Land Use Change

– Prof Sunil Nautiyal

This report on 'Soil Fertility and Land Use Change' covers an authentic data compiled through a field survey, rational explanation and scientific interpretation required to meet the objectives of the

study. This study is meant to provide a reference point for future research in this field (to understand the land use change on soil fertility) at micro level. The main features of study region and findings of

study are described below:

- This study includes documentation and analysis of chemical properties in lands under various crops from study area.
- The main objective of this study is “To analyze and understand the chemical properties of soil under various major crops in the study region”.
- This study was undertaken in three different districts and three different agro-climatic zones of Karnataka 1) Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga district (Central dry agro-climatic zone of Karnataka) 2) KR Pete Taluk, Mandya district (Southern dry agro-climatic zone of Karnataka) 3) Hassan Taluk, Hassan district (Southern transition agro-climatic zone of Karnataka). Among three taluks in each taluk, we have selected one village as a sampling site, i.e. G N Kere from Hosadurga taluk, Rayapura from Hassan Taluk, and Sasalu from KR Pete Taluk.
- After selection of study sites primary survey was conducted for obtaining the information on cropping pattern and land use to identify the land use for the sample collection.
- Based on the primary survey we have chosen Pomegranate fields from Hosadurga Taluk, Ginger and Ragi from Hassan Taluk, Sugarcane and Chevanthi (Chrysanthemum) (flower crop) from K R Pet Taluk.
- These crops are being grown on a large scale. For this study, period of cultivation of each crop in farmers’ fields was taken into consideration.
- Further soil samples were collected by using standard methods from selected agricultural sites for the analysis.
- Standard methods were used to obtain the soil chemical properties from the selected sites.
- The study results reveal that soil under same crop for continuous years exhibits relatively low soil fertility as compared to the soil under crops being cultivated in rotation.
- Among all soil samples collected from various land use types, soil under sugarcane cultivation shows less fertility due to the continuous cultivation of the crops for longer period of time. However, to maintain the soil fertility, farmers have to use excess amount of purchased inputs (fertilizers) and other micro nutrients.
- Our study concludes that there is a need to maintain soil fertility while ensuring the economic benefit to the farmers. There is a need to understand the crop-wise soil fertility at micro level for sustainable land use management.
- There is a need to maintain appropriate baseline data (related to soil analysis) at micro level to develop appropriate measures for soil fertility maintenance.
- This preliminary study will enable us to undertake in-depth research on land use and soil fertility management in various agro-climatic regions of Karnataka, linking with socio-economy and ecology of the agro-ecosystems in which they are located.

Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap

– Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani

Slums are a global phenomenon characterizing the urban spaces caused by population growth, rapid economic growth accompanying industrialization and urbanization, migration and poor governance. The rise in these informal

settlements reduces the ability of individuals to lead a productive social and economic life as these poor neighborhoods undergo material and moral deprivation. The World Bank estimates 2011 show that it is developing countries that would account

for over 90 percent of the urban growth with South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa expecting a two-fold increase in urban population. India is expected to add 404 million urban dwellers followed by China and Nigeria. Almost a quarter of the world's urban populace would live in slums. Given a whopping increase in urbanization, the total slum population is likely to increase indicating the rampant urban informality especially in global South cities. Asia, which houses half of the world's population, has around 30 percent of its urban population living in slums. In absolute numbers, China has the most slum dwellers in the world with 180 million, followed by India with 104 million. The Census of India 2011 notes that 1,37,49,424 slum households exist in the country, of which 5.3 percent are in Karnataka. The incidence of the slums in the state is expected to grow, and given this context, the project intends to know the status and incidence of slums in Karnataka and thereby call for better governance that involves upgradation, rehabilitation and prevention of slums creation.

The project starts with conceptualizing the category of 'slums' as it would enable the creation of an index with appropriate parameters for targeted government intervention. The current work uses the definition conceptualized by Pronab Sen Committee. Based on the committee's identified vulnerability dimensions, the slum index was created where states of India are ranked. On the basis of this index, Haryana (0.650) tops the index with better amenities being provided for slums while Bihar (0.330) is the last in the provision of basic infrastructure. Karnataka (0.436) stands at 18th position and the need for addressing issues like better housing, drainage facility, and latrine facility is raised. Further, based on the same methodology, the District Slum Development Index was formulated for Karnataka on the basis of data available from Asha Kirana Mahiti, a database under the supervision of Karnataka Directorate of Municipal Administration as part of JNNURM. The variables used are slightly different and they include: Share of Households possessing Hakku Patra, Share of Households possessing Possession

Certificate, Share of Pucca Houses, Share of Households with electricity facility, Share of Households with safe drinking water facility, Share of Households with closed drainage and Share of Households with Latrine facility. Based on this index, the overall score of the state stands at 0.594 with vast scope for improvement in ensuring some form of property/ownership rights and better drainage for slums as the state's performance fare poorly in these dimensions.

The status of slums and slum population in Karnataka reveals a picture where the total number of slums (notified and non-notified) in Karnataka is almost 3,500 of which Bangalore Urban houses the largest number (nearly 15%) with only 36 percent of them being notified. Of the total slums, the data shows that only around 30 percent of slums are on private land. In addition, with incidence of slums in the state being at around 14 percent, around 33 percent of the slum populace belongs to SC/ST category indicating the economic deprivation that social capital like caste brings in. Slums generally are compact settlements therefore making the site not amenable for human habitation. This signifies the tenability of these informal settlements. The notion of tenability refers to the possibility of 'maintaining, holding or sustaining' a settlement at a particular site. A tenability index was constructed indicating the extent to which the state has extended tenure rights on those who are *prima facie* eligible to make such a claim and have the potential to be recognized and extended such tenure rights. The same was constructed for the districts of Karnataka that show that most of the slums are tenable and are therefore are ready for *in situ* upgradation. Around 37 percent of the slum dwellers have to travel beyond 5 km to have an access to urban health centre that caters to basic health facility like fever, cold and cough. However, nearly 75 percent of the slum dwellers have an access to private clinics.

Given the trends of slum and its conditions in Karnataka, the next part of the project dealt with review of legislative interventions for slum development. Here, the shift in the stance of

the government from 'builder and provider' of housing to all to being 'facilitator' is gradually seen with the introduction of private sector as a key actor in the process. This model of PPP that involves non-state actors is employed with the aim of improving beneficiary identification and also due to the paucity of funds with the government.

The project finally highlights the varied practices followed across the country for better slum governance. They include slum networking (multi-partner approach), private-public partnership

model, community-based approach and livelihood approach. Largely, a shift in the adopted approach for slum governance is seen from infrastructure-focused approach to community-based approach as that entails the participation of slum dwellers in slum upgradation or slum development. But in Karnataka, the current housing policy is driven by PPP mode which requires it to be equitable, transparent and balanced. Further, the strategies for slum prevention are discussed through ensuring adequate infrastructure that can provide the scope for employment and poverty reduction.

Urban Governance Policy and Planning in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

– Dr V Anil Kumar

In this study we have attempted to compare three cities from two states. We have followed the approach of Rob Jenkins (2004) of comparing two states on a single theme. However since regional diversity in Karnataka is marked, we have taken one city, Dharwad, from North Karnataka and one city, Udupi, from South Karnataka. We have taken Mahabubnagar from Telangana. We have asked four research questions:

1. How is the district city planning taking place?
2. How is the delivery of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation?
3. To what extent the governance of the city is effective?
4. Finally, are there any other prominent issues?

Firstly, regarding district urban planning, as per the Constitution, it should be conducted by the DPC. However, at present in Karnataka it is being done by the district collector's office. In the present dispensation, bureaucracy takes all the decisions and not the DPC. In Telangana the district governance is conducted by the municipal administration. Here the district collector's office does not have much role. Both Karnataka and Telangana cases indicate that district planning and governance are not being conducted by elected representatives and DPC as mandated by the Constitution. Karnataka, however,

stands much better in comparison because both in Dharwad and Udupi there are DPCs. In Telangana DPCs do not exist.

Secondly, how is the delivery of services such as drinking water and sanitation taking place? In Karnataka, taking the cases of Dharwad and Udupi, we find that drinking water is a great problem in Dharwad; so is sanitation. Both these basic needs are problematic in Dharwad and are not being met satisfactorily. However, the condition of Udupi is much better. Both drinking water and sanitation are not problems for the citizens of Udupi. On the other hand in Telangana, again drinking water and sanitation are major problems and are not being met adequately.

Thirdly, to what extent the governance of the cities under consideration is effective? In Karnataka we find that the governance of the city of Udupi is much more effective than the governance of the city of Dharwad. We attributed this to better social capital and citizen action, which we found is less in Dharwad. In Telangana the effectiveness of district-level urban governance is far worse than in Karnataka. Mahabubnagar city, comparatively speaking, fares much poorer in effectiveness of governance terms than even Dharwad and of course, than Udupi.

Fourthly, are there any other prominent issues? There are certainly issues of social capital and social cohesion in the district level cities. This is particularly the case with Dharwad and Mahabubnagar. Both Dharwad and Mahabubnagar suffer from communal

problems. In both these cities communalism is sometimes more latent and becomes manifest whenever there are occasions of conflict in and around the city. In Dharwad communalism is more latent, and in Mahabubnagar it is quite manifest.

Knowledge and Attitude of Family Planning Methods in India

– Prof C M Lakshmana

Lack of knowledge in use of family planning methods is a major barrier to promotion and use of contraceptives among couples in India, which is the second most populous country of the world after China. Thus attainments of proper knowledge base relating to contraceptive use are considered to be as significant impact on the growth of population. However, the Government of India is spontaneous in validating and promoting knowledge amongst the married couples in India. The country launched a nationwide Family Planning Programme in 1952, a first of its kind in developing countries.

In view of this, the present study has examined the knowledge of family planning methods among currently married couples in India. A comparative analysis is done to examine the state-wise issues in this regard using NFHS and DLHS data for various rounds. The main objectives of the study are: (1) to know the knowledge of family planning methods among currently married women in India by state, (2) to examine the trend and pattern of unmet need for family planning and contraceptive prevalence rate in India by states. Data for the study have come from District Level Household Survey (DLHS) as well as from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of various rounds. For the first objective, the available DLHS data for various rounds have been used to study comparative analysis on the knowledge of family planning methods among currently married women in India by state. The parameters of family planning such as current use of family planning methods, unmet need for family planning, percentages of contraceptive

prevalence rate, and by various background characteristics of family planning services have been analysed for this study.

Major Findings

India is one of the first countries to launch a family planning programme in 1952. This plan brought about significant decline in population growth and the use of family planning methods increased over time. The study also finds that during the DLHS 1 and 2, there is a substantial increase of family planning methods among married women in India. However, still there is considerable gap in the use of contraceptive methods as well as the spread of knowledge among married women in India. In all states, the average knowledge of any method is above the national average of 90 per cent. There is substantial increase of female sterilisation, and also there is gradual increase of male sterilisation over time. Similarly, the use and knowledge of IUD, pill and condom among married couples has seen significant increase. However, there is a need to create awareness and to shed more focus in this regard especially in north-eastern, eastern and central region states. Only in a few states like Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Meghalaya, the knowledge of IUD insertions is 50 to 70 per cent. Current use of family planning methods in India on an average is 46 per cent in north-eastern region states, 47 and 51 per cent respectively in central and eastern states. This confirms that the use of family planning methods in these regions is below the national average of 54 per cent.

PIP Monitoring in 7 Districts of Karnataka and 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh

– Dr T S Syamala, Dr C M Lakshmana, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Mr C Yogananda

Karnataka has made significant progress in many demographic and health indicators in recent years. The performance of Karnataka is far above the national average while it lags behind other southern states. The fertility level has declined to replacement level and the infant mortality has shown drastic decline during the last decade. As per the Ministry guidelines, the PIP monitoring was carried out in seven districts of Karnataka, viz., Bengaluru Rural, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Hassan, Kolar, and Mysore. Separate reports have been prepared for each district after analysing data collected from the district offices as well as based on the field observations, discussions with the health personnel and the beneficiaries.

Although the visited districts have adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down, the major problem observed was with respect to the shortage of manpower. This was particularly true in case of secondary and tertiary care hospitals than primary health centres. The shortage was more pronounced in case of doctors, especially, specialists, other para-medical staff and technicians. The shortage of health staff in SNCU is also observed at all levels. The shortage of Group D staff was also quite noticeable in the districts of Karnataka. Although the infrastructure at the PHC level has improved after the implementation of the NRHM programme, the infrastructure at the district and sub-district hospital is highly limited and needs improvement.

Overall, ASHA programme is running smoothly in visited districts of Karnataka.

However, a few issues like dropout of ASHAs after receiving the required training, problems in refilling the ASHA kit etc needs attention. Although, the adolescent health programme under the name of “Sneha clinic” is in operation in the districts, the community response is poor. Though the institutional deliveries are increasing all-over Karnataka, the deliveries conducted through C-section are alarmingly high. The working of JSY and JSSK programme in the districts are more or less satisfactory barring some complaints regarding the delay in getting the money, poor quality of food supplied in the facilities and issues with respect to delay in getting referral transport. Free referral transport for delivery cases is found to be underutilized due to long waiting time for getting ambulance services and inaccessible call response. Although the major aim of the JSSK programme is not make delivery cashless, some of beneficiaries incurred expenditure mainly on transport, on diagnostic tests and also on drugs. Some of the essential drugs were also in short supply in many of the districts. With the implementation of NRHM, the data show that the antenatal care, post natal care and institutional deliveries in the districts have increased. It is found that HMIS coverage was comparatively better than the MCTS coverage in all the visited districts. The biomedical waste management at District Hospital and FRUS has been outsourced to private agencies and has been successful. On the other hand, in the case of PHCs, the waste management is done at the premises itself.

PIP Monitoring Report for Three Districts in Andhra Pradesh

– Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya and Dr P Prabhuswamy

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

below replacement level fertility in recent times, the infant mortality rate remains to be high and

is almost same as the national average. However, the infant mortality has shown positive decline during the period of NRHM implementation. The PIP monitoring was carried out in three districts of Andhra Pradesh, i.e., Anantapur, Chittoor and Nellore. Separate reports have been prepared for each of these districts after analyzing the available data from the district health offices as well as based on the field visits and discussions with the officials and the beneficiaries.

Overall, the selected districts in the state had adequate health facilities as per the norms laid down and most of the health facilities are functioning in government buildings except in the case of sub-centres. However, a serious shortage of manpower was observed, especially at the secondary and tertiary hospitals. There are shortages for doctors, especially specialists, other para-medical staff and technicians. Severe staff shortages are observed in SNCU units. In order to overcome the problem of shortage of staff, particularly radiographer and lab technicians, Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated tele-radiology system to provide radiology services to all the CHCs, Area and District Hospitals across the State. This initiative will not only reduce out of pocket expenditure but also reduce the time of patient for travel to a Diagnostic Laboratory for radiology services. Similarly, in order to deal with the shortage of lab technicians, all the laboratory investigations are also been outsourced through MEDALL HMIS coverage in the districts is satisfactory; however, MCTS coverage is comparatively lower.

In order to improve the maternal health, under the *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA), the pregnant women will be given free health check-up and required treatment. The scheme is applicable for pregnant women to avail health services in all Government hospitals across the country. The service of 104 is found to be effective in conducting FDHS. Currently, attention is also being given to the control of NCDs in the population, with the setting up of NCD clinics at various facilities. The services of 104 MMUs are being utilised for screening patients for diabetes, hypertension and other NCDs at the village itself.

Apart from the central government schemes, several programmes from the state have also been initiated to improve health condition of people in the state. Scheme like Mahila Master Health Checkups (MMHC) for women above 35 years of age has been functional in the state. MMHC programme is used to screen women aged 35 years for seven NCDs – oral, breast and cervical disorders, hypertension, diabetes, hormonal disorders and vision disorders. Another scheme called *e-aushadhi* online is also introduced in the state. This scheme is primarily to manage the drug supply from the warehouse to various institutions. Overall, ANC coverage, institutional deliveries and immunisation coverage is good in visited districts. The JSSK and JSY schemes are functioning reasonably well. Overall, the PIP monitoring brought out several issues that need attention as well as several positive aspects of the implementation of the NRHM programme in Andhra Pradesh.

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, Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Komol Singha)
2. **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)
3. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil Test Basis by Farmers in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
4. **Research Journals in Social Sciences** (Dr A V Manjunatha and B B Chand)
5. **Impact of Neem Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
6. **Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
7. **Work and Workers in the New Service Economy** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Ms B P Vani)
8. **Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North-East India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
9. **Construction of Youth Development Index** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)

Research Projects in Progress

1. **Agricultural Indicators** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: April 2012
2. **Value Chains for Sustainable Conservation, Integrated Development and Livelihoods Promotion: An Application to Butterfly Farming in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa)
Date of Commencement: July 2012
3. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: July 2012 (August 2015)
4. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: September 2015
5. **Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)
Date of Commencement: January 2016
6. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: January 2016
7. **Conducting Indepth Study on Contract Farming: Land Leasing and Land Sharing Company** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: March 2016
8. **Decision-Oriented Information System for Farmers: A Study of Kisan Call Centres (KCC) and Kisan Knowledge Management System (KKMS)** (Dr I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: March 2016
9. **Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: December 2016
10. **Farmer Suicides in India (Coordinated Study)** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)
Date of Commencement: December 2016
11. **Impact Evaluation Study of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr I Maruthi, Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: November 16, 2016
12. **Rice Strategy for India** (Prof P G Chengappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan and Dr Manjunatha A V)
Date of Commencement: June 2015
13. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement : June 2007
14. **Decentralization and Social Security: A Study of Single Window Service Centres for Unorganised Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement: December 2014

15. **Decentralisation and Education in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
16. **Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement: February 2016
17. **State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17: The Case of Goa State** (Prof M Devendra Babu)
Date of Commencement: December 2016
18. **Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement: October 2014
19. **Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/ STs and Women in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: August 2016
20. **Urbanisation of Agricultural Land, Fodder and Dairy Production, and Resource Use Efficiency at the Rural-Urban Interface in Pakistan and India (2016)** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement: October 2016
21. **Integrating Air and Space-borne Spectroscopy and Laser Scanning to Assess Structural and Functional Characteristics of Crops and Field Margin Vegetation** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: January 2017
22. **Climate Change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities: A Comparative Study** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: October 2013
23. **Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: October 2014
24. **Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
25. **Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food Value Chain)** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
26. **Trade, Gender and Food Security with a Special Reference to Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: December 2014
27. **Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities** (Prof K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
Date of Commencement: August 2015
28. **Multidimensional Wellbeing: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives** (Prof S Madheswaran, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: August 2015
29. **Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: December 2015
30. **Crop Insurance in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: April 2016
31. **Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old age Pension Scheme for Building and**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>other Construction Workers in Karnataka
(Prof M R Narayana)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: October 2016</p> | <p>Quality of Elderly Services (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January 2013</p> |
| <p>32. Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (Dr Anil Kumar V)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January 2015</p> | <p>41. Living Arrangement Concordance and Wellbeing of Older Persons in India (Dr T S Syamala)</p> <p>Date of Commencement : July 2016</p> |
| <p>33. Preparation of State Panchayat Raj Report (Karnataka) and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17 (Prof N Sivanna)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2016</p> | <p>42. Coverage and Quality Data Captured by HMIS: A Facility Level Analysis in Karnataka (Dr T S Syamala)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: August 2016</p> |
| <p>34. Will Bengaluru become Smart or Liveable?
(Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2015</p> | <p>43. Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Case Study (Dr T S Syamala)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: August 2016</p> |
| <p>35. The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited
(Prof Kala S Sridhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2016</p> | <p>44. Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in Karnataka (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunath)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2016</p> |
| <p>36. Gram Panchayats in Karnataka: Reservation and Participation of Representatives (Dr Anand Inbanathan)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2014</p> | <p>45. Preparing Road Map to Enhance Farmers Income and Welfare in Karnataka
(Prof M G Chandrakanth and Dr A V Manjunatha)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: March 2017</p> |
| <p>37. Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study (Prof Manohar Yadav)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: September 2015</p> | <p>46. Skill Development Policy for Karnataka
(Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: January 2017</p> |
| <p>38. Research and Development (R&D) in Preventive and Therapeutic Healthcare in India: Implications for Public Health (Dr Sobin George)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: May 2016</p> | <p>47. Financial Inclusion and Oldage Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes (Prof D Rajasekhar)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: April 2017</p> |
| <p>39. Evaluation of KHSDRP (Prof Manohar Yadav)</p> <p>Date of Commencement: December 2016</p> | <p>48. Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Taluk, Zilla</p> |
| <p>40. Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India – Increased Awareness, Access and</p> | |

and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (Prof M Devendra Babu)

Date of Commencement: April 2017

49. **Estimating the Potential Value of Eco-tourism and other Cultural Services of Forest Ecosystems in Uttarakhand** (Prof S Madheswaran, Ms B P Vani and Prof M G Chandrakanth)

Date of Commencement: March 2017

50. **Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and State's Fiscal Capacity** (Prof K Gayithri)

Date of Commencement: April 2017

51. **Theorizing Farm Non-Farm Linkages in Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Date of Commencement: April 2017

52. **India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhyaya, NIAS)

Date of Commencement: March 15, 2017

53. **North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)

Date of Commencement: From the date of receipt of sanction order

54. **Living Arrangements and Quality of Life of Older Women** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)

Date of Commencement: March 2017

55. **Global Ageing and Long-Term Care Network (GAL Net)** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)

Date of Commencement: March 2017

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

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

The Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organized a training programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary officers, Government of India, sponsored by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI, from April 10-22, 2016. Totally 47 Probationary Officers participated in the training programme. During the first week of the course, participants were introduced to Basic Econometric Techniques and the second week concentrated on Advanced Time Series Techniques with hands-on experience through E-views and STATA. The resource persons for the course were drawn both from within the Institute as well as experts from other institutions like Madras School of Economics, Institute for Financial Management Research, Central University of Pondicherry and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

Prof K S James, Acting Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants. Prof N R Bhanumurthy, NIPFP and Secretary, Indian Econometric Society, gave the valedictory address and distributed the certificates to the participants. Feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants by circulating a structured feedback form, designed for the training. The training was rated as Excellent by the ISS officers. The NSSTA under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) appreciated the effort and quality of training imparted by ISEC over the period of time and requested us to conduct this programme as a permanent event for each year to impart training in

applied econometrics to ISS probationary officers. The training programme was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Smt B P Vani, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy.

Workshop on 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka'

One-day workshop titled 'Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka' was jointly organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change and Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission on May 31, 2016. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, chaired the workshop. Professor T N Prakash Kammardi, Chairman, Agriculture Prices Commission and Professor M N Nadkarni, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, were the chief guests. Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev introduced the workshop while Professor Parmod Kumar concluded the inaugural session with vote of thanks.

Dignitaries from various fields related to agriculture crop insurance attended the workshop. There were representatives from Department of Agriculture, Department of Sericulture, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre. Officials from NABARD, Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Vijaya Bank, Agriculture Insurance Company of India, academicians from institutes such as CMDR, ISEC and ISI participated in the workshop. Many farmers representing various farmer organisations such as Karnataka State Sugarcane-Growers' Sangha took part in the work shop.

Pros and cons of current crop insurance for farmers, viz., the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, were discussed in detail. Challenges for improving farmers' participation in the crop insurance programmes were delineated by the experts.

National IPR Policy: Opportunities for Academia

The Union Cabinet approved India's first Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy on May 13, 2016. The policy sets out seven broad objectives and relevant guidelines to promote the country's IP regime as follows: (i) Awareness: outreach and promotion; (ii) Generation of IPRs; (iii) Legal and legislative framework; (iv) Administration and management; (v) Commercialization of IPR; (vi) Enforcement and adjudication; and (vii) Human capital development. This policy has opened up opportunities for stakeholders across the spectrum. In this regard, ADRT Centre of ISEC in association with the Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre, Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka, organized a workshop on 'National IPR Policy: Opportunities for Academia' at ISEC on June 3, 2016.

The workshop started with welcome address by Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC. The following technical session was chaired by Prof R S Deshpande who explained the themes of the presentations and their relevance to the present context. The first speaker, Dr S Rama Murty, Professor and Head of IPR at the Centre for Emerging Technologies, Jain University, Bengaluru, explained the new National IPR Policy and how that had opened up opportunities for stakeholders. He also highlighted the key takeaways for Academia. In the second session, Dr Farah Deeba, inventor and former Principal Scientist, Monsanto, and IP Specialist, explained Copyrights and Ethical Issues in Research. After two presentations, Prof Deshpande gave a concluding remark on the presentations. Colleagues from ISEC including research staff of ADRT Centre attended the workshop. Dr A V Manjunatha, organizer of the workshop, proposed a vote of thanks.

ISEC-NCI International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – New Theories 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 26, 2016 to July 25, 2016, for students from Nordic countries. Students from Norway, Sweden and Finland attended the course. The course, organised by ISEC since 2006, is 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 Corporation Ward 128 (Nagarabhavi) of Bangalore city, Green Building, *Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve* (BRTTR), Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), Hulikal village (home of well-known tree-planter '*Saalumarada Thimmakka*') in Mandya district, Kanakapura and Thalaghattapura. Practical field experience was provided for the researchers/students to understand human and ecosystem interactions, status of biodiversity, protracted area management and outcomes, resource governance and conservation. These multiple visits aimed to expose the students to various environmental issues and concerns.

This course is equivalent to 10 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). The students were evaluated for 10 ECTS 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 issued to the participants during the valedictory session. So far, more than 140 students from the universities/institutions of Nordic Countries (Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland) have participated and successfully completed this international course. Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Dr M Balasubramanian of CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme

ISEC has been organizing the Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) programme since January 2011 in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the SSTS Scheme gets financial help from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme is an initiative to revive interest in social science subjects among students in the degree courses. Under the scheme, boys and girls at Plus Two level take a competitive exam. The top 35 students (25 belonging to Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) qualify. Two orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance are held for qualified students in August and January every year and the scholarships are distributed in two installments during their three-year tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses. A talent search examination for selecting new students of second-year PUC is held on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

This year, the half-yearly scholarship distribution was organised at ISEC on August 27-28, 2016. The Director of ISEC, Prof M G Chandrakanth; Registrar of Bangalore University, Prof K N Ninge Gowda; former Director of ISEC, Prof R S Deshpande; Principal of Christ Junior College, Fr. Sebastian Mathai; and other dignitaries participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. Various resource persons who addressed the students included Prof K G Uma, Prof H K Moulesh, Prof Siddananda, Prof Kala Sridhar, Prof S Madheswaran, Prof B R Parineetha, Prof Ashok H S and Dr V Anil Kumar. Nodal officers from different colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The SSTS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

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 organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The course is financed by the SRTT Fund of ISEC and fees collected from the participants.

This year, 20 participants took part in the course conducted during September 26-October 7, 2016. The participants came from various regions of India and belonged to disciplines such as economics, agricultural economics, econometrics, political science, social work, women's studies, management, commerce and finance. The course was taught by resource persons from within ISEC as well as from other institutes including the Indian Institute of Science, National Law School of India University, St. Joseph's College, Amrita School of Business. The training classes covered topics on various approaches to social science research, both qualitative and quantitative methods, hands-on experience of SPSS, STATA and R software and also training in handling large-scale NSSO unit-level data using SPSS and STATA.

Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, inaugurated the training programme. Four lectures were scheduled in a day, each with one-and-a-half hour duration. This year, the course was coordinated by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

Sustainable Utilisation of Water in Cauvery River Basin: Issues and Solutions

In order to discuss the issues over sharing of the Cauvery water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, ISEC and Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission (KAPC) organized a one-day workshop on Sustainable Use of Cauvery River Water at Bangalore on October 3, 2016. Prominent farmers' representatives from both the states participated.

The workshop was inaugurated by Sri Rajendra Singh, winner of the Stockholm Water Prize and Magsaysay Award. Dr Nataraj,

former Director of MIDS, Dr Janakarajan, formerly Professor at MIDS, legal experts, scientists as well as ISEC faculty members participated in the workshop, presided over by the Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, Dr A Ravindra. The initiative was widely appreciated since it involved frank discussions among users, stakeholders, experts and legal personalities. The press too widely covered the workshop and applauded the efforts of ISEC in bringing the stakeholders together to uphold the spirit of 'Cauvery Kutumbam', with friendship, solidarity and fraternity while appreciating the problems persisting in both the states. The workshop resolved that such initiatives must continue and a decision was also taken to organize a similar workshop in Chennai with the cooperation of MIDS.

The workshop also felt that skilful and efficient use of scarce Cauvery water needs to be addressed immediately while focusing on other issues including deforestation in the catchment, pollution, alternative cropping pattern and so on for a long-term solution to the problem. Research institutions like UAS Bangalore and TNAU Coimbatore need to play constructive roles in this regard. Dr Ravindra suggested that an informal Core Group be formed comprising experts in water resources, legal luminaries, agricultural scientists from both the states so as to advise the governments on sustainable use of Cauvery water and resolving the conflicts amicably besides strengthening the Cauvery Kutumbam initiative. Sri Rajendra Singh expressed his wholehearted support to take these forward. Dr Chandrakanth emphasized that support to cultivation of foxtail, kodo, proso, barnyard and little millets in addition to major millets such as ragi and bajra, is crucial, as they are climate smart crops, which are of short duration coming to harvest in less than 80 to 90 days. Further, these crops require only around 1/5th of the water used by paddy, they are rich in protein, dietary fiber, with low glycemic index, and are helpful in combating obesity and diabetes, a pernicious problem of the modern society.

National Seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar'

Of late, Indians at large have started realizing the significance of Dr B R Ambedkar. Now, he is no longer confined only to the Dalit world, which, of course, reveres him most as their sole liberator, as he is creating the space he deserves even in the hearts of all the other caste and religious communities of India. On occasions his struggle was solitary, complicated and daring. It appeared as if he took against the tides of time, much against the will of the wheel, which whimsically marched towards the sole goal of the self-rule. But his cause was even greater, enduring and was aimed at re-writing the history of India. That way, his battle was against history itself, the history that made innate the structures of injustice, exploitation, exclusivities and deprivations, and therefore, it is still refusing to settle down with him. Naturally, Ambedkar continues to be relevant, thoughtful and a perennial source of knowledge and inspiration to address the persisting historical and systemic wrongs of India.

There is a passionate need to compare, scrutinize, analyse and find out the real strengths and viabilities of Ambedkar ideology and Ambedkar's contribution to nation building. A two-day national seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar' organised at ISEC on October 24-25, 2016, deliberated these questions further. There were 12 paper presentations in six sessions. The keynote address was delivered by Professor Satish Deshpande. Professor Gopal Guru delivered the special lecture and Professor Ravi Varma Kumar, former Advocate-General of Karnataka, delivered the valedictory speech. Noted academics including Prof Hargopal, Prof Valerian Rodrigues, Prof V K Natraj, Prof Siddalingaiah, Prof R S Deshpande, Prof D Jeevan Kumar, Prof P G Jogdand, Dr Ramesh Kamble, Dr Abhinaya Kamble and Dr Sivasundar also participated in the seminar.

The seminar, sponsored by the ICSSR, was coordinated by Professor Manohar Yadav and Dr Sobin George of CSSCD, ISEC.

Workshop on 'Farmer Suicides in India: Causes and Suggestions'

A workshop on 'Farmer Suicides in India: Causes and Suggestions' was organised on October 20, 2016 by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of ISEC.

The main purpose of the workshop was to: (i) present the findings of the study on farmer suicides in India; (ii) to appraise the status of the study, and (iii) formulate steps to be taken to complete the state report by the respective AERCs for timely submission to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

Among the dignitaries/experts who attended the workshop were: Sri P C Bodh, Advisor, AER division, DES, MoA & FW, GoI; Sri Rakesh Kumar, Assistant Director, AER division, DES, MoA & FW, GoI; Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC; Prof R S Deshpande, former Director of ISEC; Prof P G Chengappa, National Professor of ICAR; Dr I Maruthi, Head, ADRTC; Dr A V Manjunatha, Principal Investigator, ADRTC; Dr K B Ramappa, Co-Principal Investigator, ADRTC; and representatives of 9 AERCs (Karnataka, Maharashtra, AP, TN, MP, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat & Assam).

The progress of the work and main findings of the study were reported for 12 of the 15 states for which the study is being carried out. The workshop was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa.

Impact of Neem-Coated Urea (NCU) on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India

A workshop on the study, 'Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India' was organised by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of ISEC, Bangalore, on October 21, 2016.

During the workshop, Advisor of the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES),

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA & FW), Mr P C Bodh, reviewed the progress of the project and set deadline for the participating Agro-Economic Research Centres (AERCs) to complete it on time. On discussion with the other AERCs, it was decided to treat Soil Health Card Scheme Study as a separate study with different timeline. The Advisor also stressed that the NCU study should be completed as per the schedule decided earlier. It was also decided during the presentation of the NCU results that the experts' opinion on the perceptions of the farmers regarding soil characteristics are intuitive, as it is difficult for them to interpret scientifically. The impact of NCU on productivity was found to be varying from 1% to 40% increase from state to state, and crop to crop.

Director of ISEC, Prof M G Chandrakanth; ICAR National Professor, Dr P G Chengappa; Head of ADRTC, Dr I Maruthi; Mr Rakesh Kumar and Prof R S Deshpande attended the workshop. Experts from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), UAS Bangalore and UAS Raichur, Directors of AERCs, representatives from INM Division, MoA & FW, researchers and officials of Karnataka State Agriculture Department participated in the workshop.

The project was coordinated by Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunath of ADRTC along with other five AERCs established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Workshop on Karnataka State Water Policy with regard to Climate Change

ISEC in collaboration with Dr Kamta Prasad of the India Water Partnership, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, and Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka, organized a one-day workshop on Review of State Water Policy of Karnataka on November 16, 2016. The National Water Policy 2012 and the Karnataka state water policy were discussed in the workshop along with contemporary issues pertaining to river water sharing in the context of climate change. Shri B G Gurupadaswamy, Secretary, Water Resources

Department, Govt. of Karnataka, was the Chief Guest. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairman. Dr Chandrakanth, Director, highlighted the following points among others in his presentation:

- a) Due to rapid urbanization, migration and economic growth, demand for water for domestic, drinking, municipal and industrial purposes in both urban and rural areas will raise and cannot be met totally from groundwater. Due to increasing fluoride, iron and salt levels, groundwater has been declared unfit for drinking in 4,500 villages. The water use efficiency literacy has to be increased and the perennial sources need to be explored along with improving efficiency of consumptive use including groundwater recharge.
- b) WUAs are not properly geared up to appreciate the economic scarcity of water and hence farmers need to be made aware of water payments similar to PES.
- c) The storage capacities of 40,000 minor irrigation tanks is reduced due to siltation and poor upkeep.

International Conference on 'India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions'

A conference on 'India, China and New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions' was organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) during November 21-22, 2016. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, BoG, ISEC, inaugurated the conference and Chaired the inaugural session. Prof R S Deshpande, former Director of ISEC, elaborated on the collaboration between ISEC and SASS.

The presentations covered several aspects of culture, growth and development pertaining to the Chinese and Indian economies. A number of papers had important policy implications focusing primarily on bilateral trade between China and

India that may help to reduce the current account deficit that the Indian economy is facing. The papers also addressed the policy issues on social sector development and sustainability issues for both the economies.

Two special talks, delivered by Prof Charan Singh and Prof N Ravi, both of IIM Bangalore, focused on the lessons the two countries can learn from each other given their different macro-economic systems. In his valedictory address, Prof Sheng Yi of SASS, China, emphasized the importance of strengthening the collaboration between the two emerging economies.

The programme was coordinated by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, of ISEC.

Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration

This year ISEC organised the Kannada Rajyotsava on November 30, 2016. Prof Siddalingaiah, renowned Kannada poet and formerly Professor and Head, Department of Kannada Studies, Bangalore University, was the Chief Guest. In his address he highlighted the rich legacy of Kannada language and literature and its discussion and reference in the ancient Greek works. Further, he emphasized that people who have migrated to Karnataka should be encouraged to learn and speak in Kannada as globalisation and continued migration are posing a serious threat to the language.

Prof Siddalingaiah and noted economist Prof Abdul Aziz, who was invited as a special guest, were felicitated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC. A cultural programme was presented by the staff and students of the Institute. During the programme, former Vice-Chancellor and noted environmentalist Prof M V Nadakarni was felicitated by Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC. Prof Chandrakanth and Dr K Gayathri, Registrar, distributed prizes to the participants of cultural programme. Prof Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering and vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Dasanooru Koosanna. The programme was

co-ordinated by Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, PRC, and Dr Channamma Kambara, Assistant Professor, CRUA, ISEC.

International Seminar on 'Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) organised a two-day international seminar at ISEC on 'Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific' on December 8 and 9, 2016. Representatives from various universities, research institutes, the national and the state governments, NGOs and others participated in the seminar and presented 48 papers. The seminar, funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, aimed to share knowledge on poverty, environment and sustainable development goals in the Asia-Pacific region.

After the welcome address by Dr Rajasekhar, Director in charge, ISEC, Prof U Sankar of Madras School of Economics delivered the keynote address on 'Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Indian Context' and recommended policy measures to achieve sustainable consumption and production in India. The plenary session focused on various topics and themes of the seminar. Prof N H Ravindranath spoke on climate change link with science and policy. Prof T Jayaraman's lecture focused on climate change and agriculture link with sustainability. Prof M N Murty's lecture was on collective action, environment management, and sustainable development goals.

The first theme of the seminar, 'Climate change and its impact', had three parallel sessions and 14 papers were presented in these sessions. Six of the papers focused on agriculture and climate change, while five were related to climate change and vulnerability. The second theme of the seminar was 'Environment, Health and Sanitation'; six papers were presented in this session. The first highlighted the effects of Arsenic on Health Outcomes in a district-level analysis; the second

– on sanitation challenges in urban poor – studied a case from Bangalore; another paper was a study on ground water and public health in India; another paper was on waste water irrigation and farmer's health, studying a case from Varanasi; one presentation was on environment health impacts of brick kilns in Karnataka.

In the third session on the theme, 'Forest, agro-biodiversity and ecosystem services', 10 papers were presented. The fourth theme of the seminar on 'Poverty, energy and natural resource management', saw 11 papers being presented. The valedictory session was chaired by Prof R S Deshpande, member of BoG, ISEC, and ISEC Director, Prof M G Chandrakanth, spoke about the seminar. Prof A Damodaran, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, delivered the valedictory address on 'Novel Economic Instrument for Conservation'. The collected papers shall soon be published as a book. Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, organised the seminar.

International Conference on 'The Middle Class in World Society'

Recently, development agencies and international organizations have been showing keen interest in the middle class. For example, both the World Bank and the OECD published studies claiming that there is an emerging middle class in countries of the global South. *The Economist* even averred that more than half of the world's population belongs to the middle class. These and similar findings are based on different and controversial definitions of the notion of a middle class. Furthermore, these income-based definitions represent a fractionated group. From a sociological perspective, however, middle class is more than just a part of the population that lives above the poverty line and having a certain consumption potential. Sociological definitions of middle class do not focus on how much its members own, but rather on what they own (means of production, high human capital) and what their beliefs and interests are.

To further explore the above debate, a joint international conference on 'The Middle Class in World Society' was conducted at ISEC during December 16-17, 2016. The conference was funded by the World Society Foundation (Zurich, Switzerland). Given current developments in the social structure of world society (e.g., the rise of some Asian countries, the devaluation of educational certificates), it is time to reconsider the notion of middle class in the semi-periphery and periphery and its link to socio-economic development. Against this background, papers from various countries such as USA, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Africa, South Africa, China, Latin America and India were received for the conference. Researchers were encouraged to investigate the changes in the size of the middle class, its socio-structural features (occupation, education, religion, ethnicity, gender), regional distribution, organizational capacity and political influence.

Prof V K Malhotra, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, inaugurated the conference. Prof Kochhar of PEW Research Center, Washington DC, USA, delivered the key-note address on 'A Global Middle Class: Is More Promise than Reality?' Following the inaugural, two very interesting panels -- one on 'Conceiving Middle Class', and another on 'Living a Middle Class Life' were formed. There were four technical sessions dealing with 'Middle class formation and evolution', 'Middle class life styles and consumption', 'Middle class diversity and heterogeneity', 'Social capital and civil society'. Finally, Prof Jayaram delivered the valedictory address on 'Conceptualizing middle class in changing India'. In order to create a blend of field-oriented empirical research and advances in social science theories, **19 papers** were presented. The output of the conference will be published as a book. The conference was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Smt. B P Vani of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC.

International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development in India'

A two-day International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development in India',

sponsored by the University of Horoshima, Japan, was organised on December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, of ISEC and Prof V K Nataraj delivered the keynote address. The valedictory address was given by Prof R S Deshpande. The seminar was coordinated by Dr M Devendra Babu, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, and Dr N Sivanna, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, ISEC.

A group of scholars, led by Prof Osamu Yoshida and Dr Masayuki Kitagawa, from various institutions in Japan, carried out research studies in India on the broad theme of 'State Politics in India'. There were altogether seven such studies – Social Structure and Electoral Politics; Development issues after Post-Identity Politics; Good Governance and Demand for States Reorganization; Do Dravidian Parties Survive in the Future?; SC Reservation and Panchayat Politics. These researchers wanted to discuss their findings with their Indian counterparts in a full-fledged seminar and they also sought papers on similar themes. There were seven papers from Indian scholars – Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; The Politics of Elections; Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; State Capture of Urban Local Bodies; Democratic Decentralisation in a Reform-Driven and Growth-Oriented Economy.

A total of 14 papers were presented in four technical sessions with adequate time provided for presentations followed by discussant's remarks and an open discussion. It was decided to disseminate the outcomes of the research papers by publishing a book containing all the papers. More importantly, it was agreed to have a memorandum of understanding between ISEC and University of Hiroshima for research collaboration and academic exchanges.

Founders' Day

The 46th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2017. Dr. A Ravindra, Chairperson of ISEC BoG, and Prof. M G

Chandrakanth, ISEC Director, garlanded Dr. VKRV Rao's bust. Prof. Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering. The participants included distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder / Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, faculty, staff and students of the Institute.

To commemorate the occasion, the 13th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. G Gopa Kumar, Vice-Chancellor, Central University, Kerala. Prof Gopa Kumar spoke on 'The Changing Political Landscape of India and Contemporary Trends'.

Dr VKRV Rao Awards in Social Sciences for the years 2014 and 2015 were also announced on the Founders' Day. The awardees for 2014 were: (Economics) Dr S N Rajesh Raj, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Sikkim University, Gangtok; (Sociology) Dr Manish Kumar Thakur, Associate Professor, IIM, Calcutta. The award recipients for 2015 were: (Economics) Dr N R Bhanumurthy, Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi; (Human Geography and Ecology) Dr Deepak Malghan, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru.

Prof. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms B T Lavanya (Economics) and Ms Chandni Bhambhani (Sociology).

On the occasion, eight books authored by the ISEC faculty members and brought out by various publishers were released. An ISEC Monograph of a faculty member was also released.

Two of the faculty members who had completed 25 years of service in ISEC were facilitated on the occasion: Prof. M R Narayana of CESP, and Prof. D Rajasekhar of CDD.

Prizes were given away to the winners in various sports and games events that had been held to mark the Founders' Day.

Some staff of ISEC and their family members performed various cultural programmes during the celebrations. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr K Gayithri, Registrar.

SSTSS: Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) has been an ongoing programme of ISEC being conducted since January 2011 in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the programme gets financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The SSTS Scheme aims to revive the dwindling interest among students in social science subjects. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam. The top 35 students (25 belonging to Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) passing the test qualify for scholarships as well as orientation sessions on Social Science Scope and Relevance. Two Orientations are held every academic year during August and January and scholarships are distributed in two installments for the selected students during their three-year undergraduate courses. The SSTS examination is held for the second-year PUC students either on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

As part of this initiative, half-yearly scholarship distribution ceremony was organized at ISEC during January 21-22, 2017. ISEC Director Prof M G Chandrakanth, former Director of ISEC Prof R S Deshpande, Principal and faculty from Christ Junior College Dr Kanishka K, Mr Xevier Louis D'Souza and other dignitaries distributed the scholarships and addressed the students. Nodal officers from various colleges and parents of the students also attended the programme.

The SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development of ISEC.

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 to all, by promoting research and capacity-building in the various social sciences through an inclusive approach. While its yeomen service in establishing and managing national-level institutions of higher learning and research in social sciences is well known, it has, in recent times, added further novel measures to improve the quality of teaching and research in social sciences and under the foresight of its chairman, instituted capacity-building programmes exclusively for the benefit of faculty members and research scholars hailing from vulnerable background and communities.

Several such training programmes have been granted to social science research institutes and universities in the country by the ICSSR. ISEC had the benefit of organizing one such programme for social science faculty members and research scholars across the state sponsored by the ICSSR under the SC & ST Component Plan (F. No. 5-1/2016/RIC, dated 16.09.2016).

The overall goal of the orientation programme is to sensitise the participants about new theoretical and practical aspects of global social transformation as a key to sustainable development as defined by the UN in its goal to reduce poverty by 2030 as a continuation of its Millennium Development Goals. The specific objective is also to establish in their minds a proper understanding of the various dimensions of social transformation and its impact on development in the contemporary world.

The orientation was held at ISEC during February 20-23, 2017. The sessions in the four-day programme included topics related to gender, vulnerable groups, sustainable development, good governance and political system, poverty reduction strategies, social justice and equality, aspects of decentralized governance, elite capture,

efficiency and leadership, education, migration and employment generation, globalization and its effects, social inclusion policies and programmes etc. Other aspects dwelt upon in the orientation included preparation of research proposal for carrying out social science investigations, universal education, financial allocations to various sectors of development, agriculture, demographical issues in development, institutional credit, role of civil society organizations, good governance etc. The orientation included both classroom lectures by eminent scholars from both within and outside ISEC as well as hands-on exercises.

A concerted effort was made in all the sessions to see that the participants benefitted from the lectures and the discussions that followed on bringing about sustainable development with inclusive growth and greater visibility, transparency and rooting out exclusion specifically based on caste, gender, class, region and so on.

There were 61 participants (SC-47 and ST-14) who had obtained admission to this programme, out of whom 52 were faculty members from Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka, one faculty member from Karnatak University, Dharwad, and the remaining eight were research scholars/post-doctoral fellows from Bangalore University, Mysore University and Kuvempu University.

Another speciality of the orientation programme was that it was an abridged programme for only four days, so that it could cover highlights of a number of significant topics across social sciences. Thus, the topics of lectures and discussions were holistic and involved much library work. The lectures were delivered by renowned scholars including Prof R S Deshpande (former director of ISEC), Prof M R Narayana (Prof. of Economics & former Director i/c of ISEC), Prof. M G Chandrakanth (current Director of ISEC) and Prof P M Kulkarni (demographer).

The orientation programme was coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of CHRD, ISEC.

Inception Workshop on 'Improving Farmers' Income and Welfare'

An inception workshop on improving farmers' income and welfare was held at ISEC on February 20, 2017. In the workshop, the scope for the study, methodology and activities to be performed in the timeframe were discussed. The inception also included suggestions from stakeholders such as farmers, farmer leaders, banking institutions, farmers' organizations, universities, crop insurance organizations, marketing department, farmer-producer organizations, independent farmer entrepreneurs, women farmer representatives and others.

The suggestions put forth in the workshop included *inter alia* expansion of the study to cover integrated farming system approaches which enhance farm income, farm diversification through crop, enterprise diversification, strategies to be devised for farmers to enhance incomes through production, credit, insurance, marketing, storage, infrastructure, transport along with involvement in government developmental programmes.

The workshop, sponsored by the Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission (KAPC), focused largely on the role of stakeholders in enhancing or improving farmers' income and the suggestions of the stakeholders are being included in developing the questionnaire to be used for baseline survey information to be collected from each of the eight villages already selected by the KAPC, Government of Karnataka. The workshop was coordinated by Prof M G Chandrakanth, the Director of ISEC.

Two-day Training Programme on Capacity Development for ZP members of Karnataka

Since 1992, a number of development and non-development functions have been devolved to political institutions at the district, taluk and village levels and also in urban areas. In view of the limited participation of persons belonging to SC/ST communities, reservations have been provided

to these groups. Considerable funds have also been devolved to rural local bodies. There is a need to develop the capacity of Zilla Panchayat members, especially those belonging to SC/ST communities.

It is in this context that a two-day capacity-building programme was organised for SC/ST members of Zilla Panchayats of Bidar and Raichur during March 16-17, 2017 in the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC). The training programme was inaugurated by Dr. A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors (BoG). While Prof Siddalingaiah, Member, BoG, delivered inaugural address, Prof V K Nataraj, Member, BoG, addressed the participants in the valedictory session. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu of Centre for Decentralisation and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

Training Workshop on Impact Evaluation and Monitoring

A two-day training programme on Impact Evaluation and Monitoring was conducted at ISEC on March 20 and 21, 2017. The workshop attempted to enhance the capacity of consultants of empanelled institutions by Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) and department officials concerned on recent developments and compile methodological framework, analytical tools on measuring and quantifying impacts in the context of the agricultural, natural resources management, education, health and other sectors. Therefore, several assessment methodologies and analytical techniques oriented lecture series and interactive sessions were conducted for measuring impacts of various interventions and innovations/technologies in relation to set goals/baseline. The targeted audience were representatives of empanelled organisations working with KEA, officers involved in M&E from Line departments and KEA officials.

Specifically, on the first day discussions highlighted the concepts/typologies/methodologies and generic principles and

framework including objectives-activities-deliverables-outputs. On the second day, the focus was on specific requirements of each sector via group discussions in a customized manner. Each theme was coordinated by an expert and an attempt was made to examine impact parameters/performance indicators, data base and analysis, report writing and deriving policy implications. The issues also included difficulties faced by the consultants.

The first group on agriculture and allied sectors was facilitated by Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Khalil Musa Shah; the second group on Rural Development, Irrigation and Sanitation was facilitated by Prof N Nagaraj and Dr Basvaraj;

the third group on social sector was led by Prof H Chandrashekar and the fourth group on infrastructure was led by Prof Seenappa and Dr Jahagirdar. The identified issues *inter alia* included sampling procedure, data collection and analysis, log-frame applications, monitoring indicators and impact analysis. The four groups were also assigned topics relating to various sub-components of KEA Guidelines as well as topics provided by the organizers. The programme concluded with closing comments from Mr Shivaraj Singh, CEO, KEA, and Prof P G Chengappa. The workshop was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof P G Chengappa of the ADRT Centre, ISEC, Bengaluru, and Prof N Nagaraj of GPS Institute of Agricultural Management, Bengaluru.

OUTREACH

Workshop on Mapping Farm–Non-Farm Sector Linkages in Rural India

A workshop on ‘Mapping of Farm-Non-farm Sector Linkages in Rural India’ was organised jointly by ISEC and St. Joseph’s College, Bangalore, on August 22, 2016 at St Joseph’s College. The aim of the workshop was to deliberate on the final findings of the project of the same title funded by ICSSR in the presence of the advisors to the project.

The welcome address was delivered by the Principal of St Joseph’s College. Later, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev talked about the workshop. The coordinators of the project, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Manojit Bhattacharjee, made presentations. The two advisors of the project – Prof Saumya Chakrabarti of Visva-Bharati University and Prof Anirban Dasgupta of South Asian University, Delhi – also made presentations on theoretical aspects of the topic.

LECTURES

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 14

The 14th Dr L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, on September 26, 2016.

Speaking on ‘The Changing Role of Government in Indian Agriculture’, Prof Vyas stated that governments in the developed as well as in the developing countries have played, and continue to play, an active part in the agriculture sector. In a developing country like ours, the government’s regulatory role becomes necessary

because, in several instances, market cannot meet the requirements of small farmers, who account for bulk of the farmer population. Making a historical review of the role of the Indian Government since Independence in the agriculture sector, Prof Vyas maintained that in countries with universal suffrage and competing political parties, such as India, the government cannot abandon its role of addressing ‘mega problems’, such as Food Security, Poverty Alleviation, Provision of Employment, Economic Growth etc. The government of the day may give different weightage and provide different solutions to these problems on the basis of their ideology and power base, but they cannot ignore these problems.

Prof Vyas argued that the government should not only resort to direct investment in strengthening infrastructure, but should also strive to strengthen legal institutions, develop macroeconomic policies, have an appropriate regulatory regime for the private sector and provide public services, such as education and health. Within this framework, government in a developing country had to chalk out its role for agricultural development and farmers' welfare. Concluding the lecture, Prof Vyas stressed that the implementation of the measures taken by the government should be ensured. This critical factor in turn depends on the clarity of objectives, appropriate organizational design and commitment of government functionaries at various levels. A policy or a programme is as good as its implementation, he added.

Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture-13

The 46th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2017. To commemorate the occasion, the 13th Dr. VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. G Gopa Kumar, Vice-Chancellor, Central University, Kerala. Prof Gopa Kumar spoke on 'The Changing Political Landscape of India and Contemporary Trends'.

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 15

Prof M V Nadkarni delivered the 15th Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on February 14, 2017 in the Institute.

Speaking on 'Crisis in Indian Agriculture: Can it be Overcome?' Prof Nadkarni stated that our increasingly non-viable agriculture is basically weak and cannot support its dynamic development if its basic structural weakness is not set right. Stepping up productivity per hectare, growing high-value crops, subsidising agricultural inputs, extending

marketing support tailored to the needs of small farmers, and such other measures may certainly help farmers, but only in the short run as palliatives. They will not help in the long run because they do not address the basic structural weakness of agriculture, he opined. The basic structural weakness lies in the small or non-viable size of agricultural holdings, which are tending to become smaller still with no sign of a reversal. It is this problem which has to be solved, Prof Nadkarni added.

Prof. M G Chandrakanth, Director, welcomed. Dr. A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided.

The **Dr VKRV Rao Awards in Social Sciences** for the years 2014 and 2015 announced on the Founders' Day were given away to the four recipients. The awardees for 2014 were: (Economics) Dr S N Rajesh Raj, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Sikkim University, Gangtok; (Sociology) Dr Manish Kumar Thakur, Associate Professor, IIM, Calcutta. The award recipients for 2015 were: (Economics) Dr N R Bhanumurthy, Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi; (Human Geography and Ecology) Dr Deepak Malghan, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru.

The following **ISEC Monographs** authored by the faculty members were also released on the occasion: (i) *Defending the Green Realm: The Forest Conservation Act 1980 of India in Theory and Practice* (Monograph 44); (ii) *Ecology, Climate Change and Coping Mechanisms for Health and Livelihoods in Semi-Arid Tropics of India: A Case of Peri-urban Area of Bengaluru City* (Monograph 46); (iii) *Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka: A Review of Application and Submission Procedures of Government Social Security Schemes* (Monograph 47).

Seminars Presented by Visitors

Globalisation Lived Locally: A Labour Geography Perspective – Dr Neethi P, Faculty Member, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru (April 21, 2016).

The Political Mobilization Patterns of Indian Americans – Professor Prema Kurien, Professor of Sociology, Founding Director Asian/

Asian American Studies, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, Syracuse NY (May 23, 2016).

The Shadows of our Urban Economy – Prof. Michael Goldman, Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change (July 7, 2016).

Kashmir: Without a Post-office – Dr Khalid Wasim Hassan, Assistant Professor, School of Rural Development, Tata Institute of Social Science, Tuljapur Campus (August 1, 2016).

No Land is No Land: Issue of Land Reforms and Land Rights – Dr Chandrashekhara Damle, Senior Research Fellow, ICSSR and President, 'Snehashilaa', Gandhingara, Sullia - 574239, DK District, Karnataka (August 10, 2016).

Urbanization, Demographic Transition and the Growth of Cities in India, 1870-2020 - Dr Chinmay Tumbe, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (August 18, 2016).

Digital Transformation of Public Service Delivery and Good Governance in Kerala - Dr Sabu Thomas, Post-Doctoral Fellow, CPIGD, ISEC, and Assistant Professor in Political Science, Government Brennen College, Thalasserry, Kannur, Kerala (September 06, 2016).

Local Labour Control Regimes and Rural-based Labourers in Karnataka: Working at the Margins of Global Production Networks - Dr Jonathan Pattenden, Development Studies Faculty Member, University of East Anglia (September 20, 2016).

Quality Dimensions of Higher Education in Kerala: An Empirical Analysis - Dr Bino Joy, Post- Doctoral Fellow, CHRD, ISEC, and Assistant Professor of Commerce, Govt. College, Kottayam, Kerala (November 02, 2016).

Two Decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System Strengthening Policy Implementation - Mr Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher, Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and SRTT Visiting Fellow at ISEC (November 23, 2016).

Perspectives on Rural Transformation with Reference to a Kerala Village - Dr A C Kuttykrishnan Nambiar, former Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Director, Council for Social Development and ICSSR, Sr. Research Fellow, ISEC, Bengaluru (November 28, 2016).

Slapping a Giant: The Demonetisation Gamble - Professor Narendar Pani, Professor and Head, NIAS-UNDP Initiative on Inequality and Human Development, Head, Conflict Resolution Programme and Head, RBI Programme on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Economic Issues, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore (November 29, 2016).

Political Modernity, Translation and the Indian Social Sciences' - Professor Veena Naregal, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University Enclave, Delhi - 110 007, India (January 02, 2017).

Seminars Presented by Faculty

Costing Groundwater Irrigation in Agriculture: Implications for Policy – Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change (June 15, 2016).

Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in

Karnataka - Prof D Rajasekhar, Dr M Devendra Babu, Associate Professor, and Dr R Manjula, CDD, Institute for Social and Economic Change (September 08, 2016).

History and Alienation: Hannah Arendt on Modernity - Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate

Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (September 15, 2016).

IS Affirmative Action Necessary for the Private Sector? - Professor S Madheswaran, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (October 18, 2016).

Demonetisation and Its After-effects - Professor Meenakshi Rajeev, Centre for Economic

Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and Professor Charan Singh, Reserve Bank of India Chair Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (December 9, 2016).

Historical Mediationism: On Region and Nation in Indian Polity - Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor and Head, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (January 04, 2017).

Seminars Presented by Students

Qualitative Methods for Social Science Research – Mr Pattela Omkar Nadh, PhD Scholar, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (December 26, 2016).

Cultural Dimension of Health: An Exploration among Women in Chennai - Ms K Annapuranam, PhD Scholar, CSSCD, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (February 01, 2017).

Dynamics of Land Use and Agricultural Growth: A Study in Kerala - Ms Sheeba Andrews, PhD Scholar, ADRTC, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (February 22, 2017).

The Bharatiya Janata Party and Distributive Politics: A Case Study of Gujarat - Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (March 31, 2017)

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The 34th Bi-annual Seminars were conducted during June 20-30, 2016. In all, there were 72 presentations comprising 31 progress seminars, 9 proposal Seminars and 32 Theme Presentation (18 Sessions). Sri K Subramanya, Dr H E Shashidhar, Prof P M Kulkarni, Prof Mruthyunjaya, Dr Krishna Manohar, Dr B S Venkatesh, Prof B S Bhargava,

Dr H Chandrashekar were invited as Special Discussants for the Bi-annual seminars.

The 35th Bi-annual Seminar Series was conducted during December 14-23, 2016. In 16 sessions, 59 presentations were made comprising 34 progress seminars, 22 proposal seminars and 3 pre-submission seminars.

ISEC PhD Programme 2016-17

A total of 340 applications were received for 2016-17 PhD Programme, of which 217 were called for the admission test; 137 candidates appeared for the test; 53 qualified for the Centre Level Interviews.

In the Final Selection Committee of PhD candidates held on July 20, 2016, the 18 candidates

were selected for Full-Time ICSSR Fellowship; 6 candidates were selected for Full Time UGC-JRF Fellowship; and 6 candidates were selected for Part-time Programme (without fellowship).

Out of 18 candidates selected for ICSSR Fellowship, 17 candidates -- General Category

(10), SC Category (2), ST Category (2) and Minority Category (3) -- joined the PhD Programme. All the six candidates selected for Part-time Programme have joined it. Among the six candidates selected for Full-Time Doctoral

Programme under UGC-JRF, three have joined the PhD Programme.

The Part-A Course work for the 2016-17 batch students commenced from August 23, 2016.

PhD Awarded

The following were awarded 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 Sumedha Bajar: *'Infrastructure and Economic Growth: Evidence from India'* (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Dr Rajesh Raushan: *'Child Health and Social Differential in India: Caste and Neighbourhood Effect'* (Supervisor: Prof R Mutharayappa)

Dr Mini Thomas: *'Service Sector and Economic Growth in India with Special Reference to International Trade in Services: An Empirical Study'* (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana)

Dr Sujit Kumar: *'A Study on Politics of Dispossession and Under-development: Appropriating Local Mechanisms in West Singhbhum of Jharkhand'* (Supervisor: Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury).

Dr Vinay Kumar: *'Globalisation and Industrial Working Class in India: A Case Study of Trade Unionism in Tata Steel, Jamshedpur'* (Supervisor: Prof S N Sangita).

Dr Tulika Bhattacharya: *'Measuring Linkages to Identify Key Economic Sectors in India: An Input-Output Analysis'* (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev).

Dr Tarun Arora: *'International Trade Competitiveness of the Indian Textile Industry: An Empirical Study'* (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana).

Dr Soumya Manjunath: *'Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Development in Karnataka: A District-Level Analysis'* (Supervisor: Dr Elumalai Kannan)

Dr Nagesha G: *'Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the Promotion of Infrastructure in India: An Empirical Study'* (Supervisor: Prof K Gayithri)

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Lavanya B T (in Economics) and Ms

Chandni Bhambhani (in Sociology) for scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2016-17.

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. Prof Manohar S Yadav organised a Seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar' at ISEC during October 24-25, 2016.
2. Dr Indrajit Bairagya participated in the training programme on 'Ninth South-Asian Training Programme on CGE Modelling' jointly organised by the South Asian Network on Economic Modelling (SANEM), Dhaka, and South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Kathmandu, held in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, during November 12-16, 2016.
3. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev organised a Conference on 'India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions' held at ISEC during November 21-22 2016.
4. Dr Krishna Raj presented a paper on 'Climate Change, Domestic Water Supply and Demand Management in New York and Bangalore Cities: Neither Equity nor Efficiency' in International Conference on Water, Energy and Environment (ICWEE 2017) held at American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE, from 28.02.2017 to 02.03.2017
5. Mr Jadhav Chakradhar, PhD Student, attended Summer School Programme on 'International Trade Theory and Practice' held at RIS, New Delhi, during June 6-10, 2016.
6. Mr Subhash Jagdambe, PhD Student, presented a paper on 'Effects of ASEAN-Indian Free Trade Agreements on Agriculture Trade: Evidence from Augmented Gravity Model' in the International Workshop on Governance in Integration through Trade Agreements (GIFTA) in Brussels, Belgium, during July 7-8 2016.
7. Mr Anantha Ramu M R, PhD Student, presented a paper on "Fiscal Deficit Composition and Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometrics Analysis held at 5th International Conference on Applied Econometrics (ICAE-V) jointly organised by the Indian Econometric Society and IBS, Hyderabad, during July 22-23 2016.
8. Rosa Abraham, PhD Student, presented a paper on 'Informality in the Indian Labour Market: An Analysis of Forms and Determinants' in the 58th Annual Conference held at Indian Society of Labour Economists in Guwahati during November 23-26 2016.
9. Ms K Annapuranam, PhD Student, presented a paper on 'Cultural Dimension of Health: A Study of Urban Women in Chennai' in the 42nd All-India Sociological Conference organised by Indian Sociological Society held at Tejpur University, Tejpur, Assam, during December 27-30 2016.
10. Ms Shika Saravanabhavan, PhD Student, presented a paper on 'Financial Inclusion in India: Socio-economic Determinants of Access and Usage of Banking Services' in SUSCON-Sixth International Conference on sustainability held at Shillong during March 2-4 2017.
11. Mr Nayakara Veeresha, PhD Student, participated in the PhD Research Course on "Qualitative Methods and Study of Civil War" held at Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) during April 24-27 2017.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)

ISEC has been organizing the Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) programme since January 2011 in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University.

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

ISEC Summer Internship Programme 2016

ISEC Summer Internship Programme is an ongoing annual activity of the institute, which is partially supported by the SRTT funds for research capacity building. The two months training programme aims to equip the young students, who are continuing their post graduate programmes in social science disciplines, to undertake research. Dr Sobin George is the Course Co-ordinator.

The institute received 206 applications out of which 30 interns were selected and all of them completed the two-month programme. The selection of interns was undertaken by respective Centres after scrutinising the applications received.

Along with research training under a supervisor, the programme made all necessary infrastructure and other facilities available to the interns, including computers and internet facility, free accommodation, food, travel allowance and a monthly stipend of Rs 4,000. The interns were given a certificate after submission of their internship report.

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 organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The course is financed by the SRTT Fund of ISEC and fees collected from the participants. This year,

20 participants took part in the course conducted during September 26-October 7, 2016. This year, the course was coordinated by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

[More details about the CCMASSR can be found on an earlier page of this Section (Academic Activities) of the Annual Report.]

Assistance to Visiting Scholars to Undertake Research

Mr Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher at Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, was offered Visiting fellowship on the project, 'Two Decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System strengthening Policy Implementation'.

Initiation, Completion Seminars

Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher at Jawaharlal Nehru University, presented initiation seminar on the project, 'Two decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System strengthening Policy Implementation' on 23.11.2016 and completion seminar on the project on 10.05.2017.

Publications - Social and Economic Change Monograph Series

ISEC published six Monographs in the Social and Economic Change Monograph Series – Monograph No. 45 to 50 – during the year.

[More details about the ISEC Monographs published this year can be found in Section 6 (Publications, ISEC Monographs Series) of this Annual Report.]

6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published/Edited

'State, Governance and Financing India's Development'. New Delhi: Foundation Books, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-93-84463-99-1, 2016, by Gayithri, K and K V Raju (edited).

'Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection'. Delhi: Bookwell Publishers, 2016, by Lakshmana, C M.

'Challenges in Achieving Food Security in India'. Bengaluru (Karnataka): Niruta Publications, 2016, by Lingaraju, M, S C Shivashankar, Mohan Das, Ananda K D and Ms Latha J.

'Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface-Building'. Springer International Publishing Switzerland, ISBN 978-3-319-31013-8, 2016, by Nautiyal, Sunil, R Schaldach, K V Raju, H Kaechele, B Pritchard and K S Rao.

'Special Economic Zones in India: Policy, Performance and Prospects'. Cambridge University Press, 2016, by Tantri, Malini L.

'Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts'. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, ISBN 978-1-4433-0125-6, 240 pages, December 2016, by Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharam Sridhar.

'Health System Strengthening: Experiences of Developing Countries'. New Delhi: Academic Publishing, September 2016, by R K Mishra, K N Jehangir, P Geeta and Sobin George.

'Special Economic Zones, Socio-economic Conditions of Disturbed Families'. Mangalore: Sai Printer, 2016, by Maruthi I.

'Palliative Care Programme for the Elderly in Kerala'. New Delhi United Nations Population Fund (India), December 2016, by Shylaja, L, Sajini B Nair, S Suresh Kumar, K R Anitha Kumar, Rajesh J Nari, K S James and T S Syamala.

'Federalism and Local Government in India'. New Delhi: Studium Press India Ltd., March 2017 by Anil Kumar, V.

'Financial Access of the Urban Poor in India - A Story of Exclusion'. New Delhi: Springer (India) Pvt. Ltd., March 2017, by Meenakshi Rajeev and B P Vani.

'The Bhagavad-Gita for the Modern Reader: History, Interpretations and Philosophy'. New York: Abington and New Delhi: Routledge January 2017, by M V Nadkarni.

ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is now being co-published by ISEC and Springer. During the year one issue of the

Journal – Volume 18, Numbers 1-2 (April-October 2016) – has been brought out and it carried 9 Research Papers and one Research Note.

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

‘Imperatives of Trade Facilitation in the Context of India’s Select Special Economic Zone’ (No. 45) by Malini L Tantri discusses India’s Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy, in the context that SEZs are reportedly known as the leading export sector of the country. Analysis indicates that the new SEZ policy has undoubtedly initiated the first step towards identifying and statutorily mandating a few provisions required to reduce the timeline and transaction costs involved in trade. The study also finds that the conventional SEZs are in a better position compared to the new generation SEZs in matters of trading facilities, given their closer proximity to Development Commissioner’s office, customs authorities and other trade facilitating agencies.

‘Ecology, Climate Change and Coping Mechanism for Health and Livelihoods in Semi-Arid Tropics of India’ (No. 46) by K V Raju, S Manasi, Hemalatha B R, S Poornima and K P Rashmi addresses some of these challenges by considering climate change at a micro level by drawing indicators from the IPCC, examining trends in climate change variability and their implications for livelihoods, agriculture, land use patterns, forests and water resources supported by meteorological data, perceptions and coping mechanisms of local communities. Besides, the study also evaluates the private intervention of the health service provider Soukya Foundation under AYUSH program and its scope of reviving traditional health care systems. Given the bigger challenge of providing health care in India, the influence of life style change and alternate medicine is seen as a positive option for improving the health status of the masses.

In the study **‘Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka: A Review of Application and Submission Procedures of**

Government Social Security Schemes’ (No. 47), D Rajasekhar, K S Manjunath and R Manjula map and review the processes involved in the delivery of government social security schemes in Karnataka with the objective of identifying those aspects in the delivery process that adversely affected access to social security schemes for unorganised workers and to provide recommendations to improve the delivery of benefits. For this, 29 schemes implemented in the state were examined including those that provided scholarships for students; loans for self-employment and education; pensions to the elderly, widows, disabled and single women among others. The study utilised both primary and secondary data analyses in its methodology by first reviewing government and research documents relating to the schemes and next interviewing officials responsible for the implementation of the schemes in the districts of Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga and Mysore as well as beneficiaries of the schemes from 440 households in these 4 districts. Important findings and recommendations suggested by the authors are the removal of superfluous questions from the application form; improvement of the method of submission of applications by making it more user friendly; the development of common applications for a group of schemes; the development of a common web portal for application purposes; and the elimination of the request for unnecessary supporting documents.

In **‘The Population and Development Transition in South India: Evidence and Implications’ (No. 48)** the author C M Lakshmana explores the impact of the demographic transition in South India on the age structure of the populations, as well as the resulting implications for economic development and urbanisation in the four south Indian states. Using data from

the Census of India and from large scale surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, the study first analyses the impact of fertility and mortality change in recent decades in South India and its implications for population growth in these states. In addition, the impact of this change for the age structure of the populations in these states and its implications for migration, employment and unemployment of youth is discussed with comparisons across the four southern states. The issues of demographic dividend, changing dependency ratios are discussed in the context of the economic development of the states. Further, the implications of changing age structure for social service expenditure on health and education, the dynamics of urbanisation and the transformation of occupational structures in the states is explored.

The study '**Engendering Local Governance: A Case from Rural Karnataka**' (No. 49) by N Sivanna, Manjula Bharathy and K G Gayathridevi examines the roles and experiences of elected women leaders in the Panchayats of Karnataka from both the public sphere perspective and the domestic one. It is based on a larger study investigating the challenges faced by women leaders in asserting their new found status as panchayat leaders. The study successfully portrays the continued caste class gender nexus that exists in the context of decentralisation and across imbalances in terms of region. The findings highlight that women have been trapped between genuine participation and proxy participation. Women's contribution true

to their rights has to come from their knowledge and further empowerment which will enhance their contribution in order to make a substantive difference. A major finding of the study is that the devolution of power to women has largely remained symbolic mainly due to lack of facilitative support from both the familial and political hierarchy.

In the study titled '**Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change for Improving Agricultural Productivity and Food Security**' (No. 50) UrbansBenywanira and Parmod Kumar used secondary data and empirical field observations to analyze the impact of climate change in terms of reduced rainfall and increased temperatures on agricultural productivity in Africa and Asia focusing on Uganda and India as case studies. The study finds that climate change is affecting agricultural productivity in these countries mainly through reduction in yields and by propagating crop pests and diseases. In spite of myriad adaptation strategies such as improvements in crops and changes in crop management have been adopted, the poor and most vulnerable communities have not entirely benefited from these approaches. The authors argue that this lack of progress calls for inclusivity in the design and implementation of various adaptation mechanisms backed by sustainable agricultural intensification systems, bolstering the provision of climate data and information to farmers, revitalizing irrigation infrastructure and improving agricultural research and development.

ISEC Working Papers

Title : Geographical Access and Quality of Primary Schools – A Case Study of South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal
Author : Jhuma Halder
No. : 357

The paper **Geographical Access and Quality of Primary Schools – A Case Study of South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal** by Jhuma Halder explores various issues such as location of

schools, habitation wise distribution of schools, infrastructure of schools and attainment of students in schools, which are important components of universal elementary education drawing data from secondary sources and case studies conducted in selected districts of West Bengal. The paper notes that even after twelve years' of implementation of Sarva Sikhshya Abhiyan (SSA) and five years implementation of Right to Education Act, there

are still widespread disparities in terms of both school set-up and infrastructure in primary schools. Enrolment has increased manifold indicating parental aspiration to send their children to schools. But supply-related variables have lagged behind. This disparity is very prominent in the regions which are geographically backward. The study finds that attainment of children in schools is very much related to quality of schools.

Title : The Changing Rates of Return to Education in India: Evidence from NSS Data
Author : Smrutirekha Singhari and S Madheswaran
No. : 358

Smrutirekha Singhari and S Madheswaran in their paper **The Changing Rates of Return to Education in India: Evidence from NSS Data** estimate the rates of return to education in India by gender, caste, religion and age cohorts using data for the period 1983 to 2011-12. The paper estimates the standard Mincerian wage equations separately for regular and casual workers. The findings of the study show that the overall rates of return to education for regular workers are the highest for diploma, followed by graduation and above degree, secondary education; the returns to higher secondary, graduation and above degree are rising, but primary education is falling over the years; rates of return to education are increasing across the age cohorts. For casual workers, overall returns to primary and middle education are positive; while returns to secondary and higher secondary education are negative. Using quantile regression method, the paper found that the effect of education is not the same across the wage distribution and returns differ considerably within education groups across different quantiles of the wage distribution.

Title : Climate Change and Sea-level Rise: A Review of Studies on Low-lying and Island Countries
Author : Nidhi Rawat, M S Umesh Babu and Sunil Nautiyal
No. : 359

The paper **Climate Change and Sea-level Rise: A Review of Studies on Low-lying and**

Island Countries by Nidhi Rawat, MS Umesh Babu and Sunil Nautiyal discusses the relevant literature on climate change and its impact on sea-level rise in the countries of low-lying areas (Bangladesh) and islands (Tonga). The study makes an attempt to highlight the causes and impacts of sea-level rise. The review shows that there is an increase in the sea level rise (0.2 m) in the coastline of Bangladesh that is adversely affecting nearby biodiversity spots. As a noticeable result, one of the most fragile ecosystems Sundarban mangrove is facing the threat of rising sea-levels. The renowned, native plant Sundari is on the verge of extinction. Similarly, the study found numerous instances related to sea-level rise in the island country of Tonga.

Title : Educational Outcome: Identifying Social Factors in South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal
Author : Jhuma Halder
No. : 360

The paper **Educational Outcome: Identifying Social Factors in South 24 Parganas District of West Bengal** by Jhuma Halder explores the learning levels of primary school children and the social factors affecting its outcome drawing from case studies conducted in various districts of West Bengal. The paper notes that the key questions facing primary education are whether the students are learning and the factors affecting learning outcome. Among all the factors, social context plays an extremely important role even today. Social factors like gender, caste and religion create the most common form of educational inequality. This inequality is very prominent in the regions which are geographically backward. The study finds that social factors significantly influence educational outcome.

Title : Social Exclusion and Caste Discrimination in Public and Private Sectors in India: A Decomposition Analysis
Author : Smrutirekha Singhari and S Madheswaran
No. : 361

The paper **Social Exclusion and Caste Discrimination in Public and Private Sectors**

in India: A Decomposition Analysis by Smrutirekha Singhari and S Madheswaran offers an empirical analysis of caste discrimination in regular salaried urban labour market in India drawing from 50th, 61st and 68th rounds of Employment and Unemployment Survey data of NSSO. The main conclusions based on decomposition methodology are: (a) the contribution of endowment difference to raw wage gap is more than that of discrimination. So expansion of educational opportunity can be a useful strategy to reduce such discriminatory treatment against SCs; (b) discrimination causes 19.4 and 31.7 percent lower wages for SCs in the public and private sectors respectively as compared to equally qualified forward castes; (c) occupational discrimination - unequal access to jobs - being considerably more important than wage discrimination in both public and private sectors in India. The empirical findings provide strong evidence for the extension of Affirmative Action policy to the private sector.

Title : Value of Statistical Life: A Meta-Analysis with Mixed Effects Regression Model

Author : Agamoni Majumder and S Madheswaran
No. : 362

Agamoni Majumder and S Madheswaran in their paper **Value of Statistical Life: A Meta-Analysis with Mixed Effects Regression Model** present a meta-analysis based on 34 observations from 30 VSL studies which have used hedonic wage method to estimate VSL. The meta-analysis based on mixed effects regression method suggests that the emerging areas such as the effect of worker's age, compensation benefits and long-term health-related job risk need to be explored further when VSL is estimated. The paper also critically reviews many new developments took place in VSL literature, especially various econometric issues with estimation of VSL besides addressing various other issues like role of unionization and effects of worker's compensation benefits on risk premiums, heterogeneity issues of VSL and existence of segmented labour markets

Title : Informal Employment in India: An Analysis of Forms and Determinants

Author : Rosa Abraham

No. : 363

The paper **Informal Employment in India: An Analysis of Forms and Determinants** by Rosa Abraham disaggregates informal employment into different forms, with particular focus on the growing informalisation of the labour force by formal enterprises. The analysis of the determinants of forms of informal employment moves beyond the standard binary approach to informal employment and uses a multinomial probit model with correction for sample selection bias. The results reveal a clear distinction amongst the workers in different types of informal employment. The informally employed in informal enterprises and the self-employed were generally the relatively young and uneducated. However, the more recent form of informal employment, i.e., the informal employment in formal enterprises, is comprised of relatively older and well-educated individuals. The results challenge conventional notions of the informal labour force as being comprised of the very old or very young, illiterate or under-educated individuals. We find, for instance, that a young graduate was far more likely to be engaged informally in formal enterprises, rather than formally. The results provide a direction for policy to supplement education reform with reform of employment conditions.

Title : Ecological History of an Ecosystem under Pressure: A Case of Bhitarkanika in Odisha

Author : Subhashree Banerjee

No. : 364

The paper **Ecological History of an Ecosystem under Pressure: A Case of Bhitarkanika in Odisha** by Subhashree Banerjee offers a discussion on the symbiotic relationship between eco system and livelihood, which also makes forests and forest dwellers as inseparable, highlighting the case of Bhitarkanika forest in Odisha. Drawing from archival materials and oral history, the paper details various dynamics

of the systems in the process of this change. History tells us that there has been a tremendous mismanagement of resources in Bhitarkanika along with an increase in population. Though the declaration of National Park and restriction on the entry and exist proved to be a boon for conservation purpose, the task of reversing the population pressure on National Park still needs to be addressed.

Title : Work-Life Balance among Working Women — A Cross-Cultural Review
Author : Gayatri Pradhan
No. : 365

Gayatri Pradhan reviews the literature on work and family issues in the paper **Work-Life Balance among Working Women — A Cross-Cultural Review**, and finds that while there are several studies in western countries there is a paucity of such research in developing countries. The concept of work-family balance has been used to explain the equilibrium between responsibilities at work and responsibilities outside employment. Having a balance in the work and family domains implies that this equilibrium is in the required proportion for the concerned individual. Pradhan argues that there is a need to analyse how working women balance work-family issues across different settings and contexts since work and family roles are perceived differently in different countries and as such experiences are not universal, but rather culture-specific.

Title : Sensitivity of India's Agri-Food Exports to the European Union: An Institutional Perspective
Author : C Nalin Kumar
No. : 366

In **Sensitivity of India's Agri-Food Exports to the European Union: An Institutional Perspective**, C Nalin Kumar explores the sensitivity of India's agri-food exports to the European Union and draws preliminary inferences from the instances of notifications and rejections by the EU of consignments from India. Kumar argues that the rise in the numbers of border rejections

and the issues of information asymmetry give rise to concerns at the institutional level despite the presence of mandatory certifications for specific products.

Title : Relationship between Fiscal Deficit Composition and Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis
Author : Anantha Ramu M R and K Gayithri
No. : 367

Anantha Ramu M R and K Gayithri examine fiscal deficit in India and its effect on the country's GDP in the paper **Relationship between Fiscal Deficit Composition and Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis**. High and persistent fiscal deficit has been one of the major macroeconomic problems in India since the mid-1980s. Fiscal consolidation has been in the forefront of policy discussion in India since the early 1990s. Monetary policy makers in India (RBI) argue that high deficit will adversely affect growth and hence requires control. However, fiscal policy makers (Ministry of Finance) argue that government spending will promote growth. This paper tries to answer the puzzle by taking up a long-term time series analysis starting from 1980-81 to 2012-13. It also carries a detailed analysis by analysing the composition of fiscal deficit and its impact on GDP. By adopting a Vector Error Correction method, this paper proves that fiscal deficit is adversely affecting growth. The authors also argue that if fiscal deficit money is spent on capital formation growth is promoted thereby supporting the 'Golden Rule' of public finance.

Title : Conceptualising Work-Life Balance
Author : Gayatri Pradhan
No. : 368

In the paper **Conceptualising Work-Life Balance**, Gayatri Pradhan explores the various ways in which the relationship between work and family has been explained in the literature focusing on the theoretical models which vary according to the terms of their underlying assumptions, their emphasis on the nature, degree and direction of the

relationship between social systems and the nature and magnitude of the impact of the systems on the individual. These theoretical models include work-family conflict, work-family enrichment, spill-over and cross-over theories, congruence, integration and ecological theories and resource drain and compensation theories. In addition, theories like the border theory, boundary theory, gender inequality theory and work-life management theory have also highlighted the relationship between work and family. All these theories depict a similar connotation of balance, i.e., juggling and managing multiple roles successfully especially for working women.

Title : Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study

Author : Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan
No. : 369

In the paper **Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study**, Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan analyse land use under homestead in the context of land-use change that has been extensively taking place in Kerala. The features of homestead gardening, its importance, the present status and the obstacles in home gardening have been given prime focus. Homesteads are traditionally used for self-sufficiency and pleasure. But due to real estate boom, we observe large scale conversion of agricultural land and fragmentation of holdings. In this context, homestead cultivation is considered to be the most suitable form of cultivation. The study finds underutilisation of land under homesteads due to lack of sufficient incentives for growing in homestead. Though the structural and functional diversity of the traditional homestead gardening has been not observed, a preference for perennial crops makes the homestead more homogeneous across households. Such monoculture affects not only food security but also biodiversity and ecology. This situation may lead to a disappearance of home gardens in Kerala.

Title : A Sociological Review of Marital Quality among Working Couples in Bangalore City

Author : Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan
No. : 370

The focus of Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan's study in the paper **A Sociological Review of Marital Quality among Working Couples in Bangalore City** is the bond between married partners, one of the foundational relationships that has undergone substantial changes in recent times in India given the increasing influx of women into formal employment. The interface of career and home has given rise to new challenges that influence the quality of marital relationships. In this context, the paper seeks to understand the 'couple relationship' of married professionals from a sociological perspective in an Indian urban context. Using a culturally relevant marital scale developed by Shah (1991), the marital quality of 238 working professionals in Bangalore was examined. The study found that men reported higher levels of marital quality compared to women. Also, marital quality seems to be curvilinear over the course of the marriage. A key aspect that influenced the marital quality of urban career-focused individuals is the lack of quality time available as a marital dyad. The traditional norms of gender roles are also at play influencing the perception of the quality of one's marriage.

Title : Migration from North-Eastern Region to Bangalore: Level and Trend Analysis

Author : Marchang Reimeingam
No. : 371

The paper **Migration from North-Eastern Region to Bangalore: Level and Trend Analysis** by Marchang Reimeingam focuses on migration from the North-Eastern Region (NER) to the rest of India (ROI) in general and to Bangalore in particular. People from urban areas in the NER have a higher tendency to migrate to Bangalore compared to migrants to the ROI. Migrants from NER are not choosing Karnataka as migration destination as before. Migration from NER to

Bangalore and Karnataka has been dominated by males. Conversely, females dominated migration from NER to the ROI. People from the North-East, particularly males, migrated to Karnataka and specifically to Bangalore mainly for education and employment while females migrated mostly due to family migration. Migration from NER to Bangalore for employment and education has increased while migration along with their family has declined recently.

Title : Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study

Author : Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan
No. : 372

The paper **Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study** by Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan analyses land use under homestead in the context of land-use change that has been extensively taking place in Kerala. The features of homestead gardening, its importance, the present status and the obstacles in home gardening have been given prime focus. Homesteads are traditionally used for self-sufficiency and pleasure. But due to real estate boom, we observe large scale conversion of agricultural land and fragmentation of holdings. In this context, homestead cultivation is considered to be the most suitable form of cultivation. The study finds underutilisation of land under homesteads due to lack of sufficient incentives for growing in homestead. Though the structural and functional diversity of the traditional homestead gardening has been not observed, a preference for perennial crops makes the homestead more homogeneous across households. Such monoculture affects not only food security but also biodiversity and ecology. This situation may lead to a disappearance of home gardens in Kerala.

Title : Marital Disharmony among Working Couples in Urban India - A Sociological Inquiry

Author : Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan
No. : 373

The paper **Marital Disharmony among Working Couples in Urban India - A**

Sociological Inquiry by Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan studies the disagreements among urban married couples which take place while shouldering the duties of home and ambitious careers and lead to highly stressful lives in the context of a culturally diverse Indian society which has undergone far-reaching changes in its social fabric, altering gender role linked beliefs and attitudes regarding family. In this light, the paper explores the propensity among dual career couples to express their disagreements openly to each other, and the issues that trigger such arguments. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding the frequency of arguments on specified areas affecting marriage. The analysis of 238 marriages in Bangalore city found that financial concerns, sharing household responsibilities, management of time, parenting, relationship with in-laws, and habits and addictions turned out to be common triggers of marital arguments among dual career couples. The authors note that both duration and quality of marriage were inversely related to frequency of arguments.

Title : MGNREGA Job Sustainability and Poverty in Sikkim

Author : Marchang Reimeingam
No. : 374

In the paper **MGNREGA Job Sustainability and Poverty in Sikkim (WP 374)**, Marchang Reimeingam studies MGNREGA rural developmental works undertaken since February 2006 in Sikkim. A range of works on water, soil and land conservation have been taken up besides others on rural connectivity. However, employment sustainability under MGNREGA remains uncertain due to the nature of the scheme, which guarantees just 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers for unskilled manual work. The scheme is not structured to provide full employment. Employment under the scheme has declined despite the increase in expenditure, which goes more towards material costs than labour. The

scheme strengthens the economic well-being of rural households by supplementing their income with an assured minimum wage, resulting in poverty reduction. In rural Sikkim work participation level has increased mainly because of the marginal workers attracted to the scheme. It is envisaged to make MGNREGA a decent rural wage employment scheme by providing full-time jobs to sustain employment.

Title : Quantifying the Effect of Non-tariff Measures and Food Safety Standards on India's Fish and Fishery Products' Exports

Author : Veena Renjini K K

No. : 375

In the paper **Quantifying the Effect of Non-tariff Measures and Food Safety Standards on India's Fish and Fishery Products' Exports**, Veena Renjini K K studies the impact of Non-Tariff Measures on the fisheries sector. Global food trade, especially in the processed form like ready-to-eat items, tends to increase with an increase in global income with more demand emanating from the developed world. However, to trade with the developed world, national standards need to be elevated to international standards. It would also save the trade-image of the country. Under a multilateral trading system with a progressive reduction in tariffs, Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) appear overwhelming. The issue here is that although India's fishery sector enjoys a comparative advantage, blessed as it has been with its natural factor endowment, the food safety standards and other requirements imposed by the importing countries are major impediments to its growth. International trade in the fisheries sector is dominated by A, B and C classification of NTMs including SPS, TBT and Pre-Shipment inspections. In bilateral trade relations, it is reflected in the across-the-border rejection of consignments. This calls for a scrutiny of the underlying causes hampering the compliance challenge. Using the inventory method of frequency indexing and a gravity exercise for quantifying trade effects, this study brings forth the trade restrictive nature of NTMs.

Title : PPP Infrastructure Finance: An Empirical Evidence from India

Author : Nagesha G and K Gayithri

No. : 376

In the paper **PPP Infrastructure Finance: An Empirical Evidence from India**, Nagesha G and K Gayithri analyse various infra-financing methods practised in India, namely, debt and equity capital, sources of debt and analyses of PPP (Public-Private Participation) debt equity ratios. The empirical results reveal that in India, prior to the early 1990s the government predominantly financed infrastructure. Later, various government proactive measures welcomed private sector participation. This resulted in a decrease in the share of public investment and rapidly increased private investment, which could reach 50 per cent of the total infra-investment by the end of the 12th Plan. In addition, the authors explain that financial patterns practised in the PPP are more of debt capital than equity. This has many limitations and this practice is not with the theoretical support and guidelines of SEBI and others. Further, the study reveals that infrastructure debt is sourced mainly from the commercial banks, which has many restrictions and has resulted in slower growth of infrastructure investment than expected.

Title : Contributory Pension Schemes for the Poor: Issues and Ways Forward

Author : D Rajasekhar, Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula

No. : 377

D Rajasekhar, Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula examine social security schemes targeted at older persons in the paper entitled **Contributory Pension Schemes for the Poor: Issues and Ways Forward**. The issue of old-age income security in India assumes significance in view of the expected rise in the elderly population in the years to come, problems of poverty and vulnerability among them and their limited coverage by the existing old age pension schemes. Schemes aiming to promote contributions from the poor unorganised workers for their old age security have been promoted by the government since 2010. By comparing and

contrasting the design features of India's two contributory pension schemes, NPS-Lite and APY, and discussing the strengths and limitations of each of these schemes in addressing the needs of low-income workers with the help of available data and studies, this paper argues that the design features of these schemes are such that they fail to take the specific characteristics of unorganised worker households into account. Also discussed is how the current design of contributory social security schemes can be improved to meet the pension requirements of unorganised workers.

Title : Federalism and the Formation of States in India

Author : Susant Kumar Naik and V Anil Kumar

No. : 378

The paper **Federalism and the Formation of States in India** by Susant Kumar Naik and V Anil Kumar is an in-depth study of two regions in India in order to examine the issue of the separation, creation or alteration of states. In recent days, the process of federalization within the Indian Union has become more debatable due to the unequal federal development at various levels. In this context, the issues of state formation in India have become very crucial within the domain of the Indian federal structure. In the 1950s, the nature of demands for a new state was based on the 'identity' aspect under federal governance; but at present, the focus has shifted to 'regional development,' particularly to the aspects of socio-cultural, economic and political opportunities. The main objective of adopting the federal structure in Indian polity was to promote cultural homogeneity and improved federal governance in all the Indian states. However, the unequal development between the states and lack of socio-economic and political opportunities in society has challenged federalism in India. This situation has opened the door for the emergence of many regional parties, volunteer groups and civil society organizations to fight against their perceived discrimination. Therefore, the separation, creation or alteration of a state has great importance and needs to be discussed in depth. Hence, for this study, two case studies are

taken, i.e., the Hyderabad-Karnataka region that has been assigned 'Special Status' within the State of Karnataka, and the State of Telangana, which was carved out from the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh. This paper is a part of a thesis, which is under progress.

Title : Ill-Health Experience of Women: A Gender Perspective

Author : Annapuranam Karuppannan

No. : 379

Ill-Health Experience of Women: A Gender Perspective by Annapuranam Karuppannan is a review paper which examines whether the ill-health experience of women has been adequately explored in a socio-cultural context from a gender perspective. The author highlights three issues from the wide range of literature about the ill-health of women. Firstly, in spite of the increasing concern over women's health in India, their exposure to illness is greater due to various social conditions in which gender is a predominant phenomenon. Secondly, women living in a rigid system of cultural norms and lacking strong economic background are exposed to extremely poor health. Thirdly, the ill-health experience of women increases in a relative context but disparities continue to persist between caste and class groups. These issues are explored by using gender as a category to understand the health differences across social groups, but not in the context of the changing pattern of gender relations between the agency and social structure.

Title : The Political Historiography of Modern Gujarat

Author : Tannen Neil Lincoln

No. : 380

Tannen Neil Lincoln focuses on the political history of modern Gujarat in the paper, **The Political Historiography of Modern Gujarat**. He identifies and discusses three notable developments in the broad landscape of Gujarat's politics that have shaped its trajectory over the years: the creation of Gujarat as a separate state in 1960 and its bearing on the state's polity; the three-decade rule of the Congress party and its political

tactic of assimilation in the form of the Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi and Muslim (KHAM) formula that enabled it to continue in power, despite the party's decline at the all-India level; and the ascent and the stranglehold of the BJP on the political reigns through the employment of different tactics that have oscillated from the spread and consolidation of the 'Hindutva' ideology to the mantra of 'good' and 'inclusive governance', which now forms part of the party's official lexicon.

Title : Growth Effects of Economic Globalization: A Cross-Country Analysis

Author : Sovna Mohanty

No. : 381

The paper titled **Growth Effects of Economic Globalization: A Cross-Country Analysis** by Sovna Mohanty analyses the effect of economic globalization indicators on economic growth through the channels of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) by using a panel data approach and conducting policy simulations. The analysis is done with a cross-country framework comprising developed, developing and least-developed countries in the post-liberalization period. The study also derives country-specific implications for India. The results show that most globalization indicators lead to higher total factor productivity with the exception of imports. Of the globalization indicators, FDI is beneficial for high-income economies and export is important for the low-income economies. The policy simulations suggest that India has fared better than some advanced economies despite belonging to the lower-middle-income category which is synonymous with India's growth story.

Title : Trade Potential of the Fishery Sector: Evidence from India

Author : Veena Renjini K K

No. : 382

In the paper **Trade Potential of the Fishery Sector: Evidence from India** Veena Renjini K K studies the fisheries industry. The contribution of fisheries sector to Indian merchandise trade and to world fishery trade is substantial. However, the

imposition of food safety standards may blur its performance especially in the case of developing countries bringing the question of comparative cost advantage into the picture of this thus far dynamic trading system. The paper investigates the comparative advantage of India in this sector with that of its competitors, the intense trade relationship with its partners and the direction of trade in the WTO framework. The findings suggest that India is comparatively in an advantageous position compared to its competitors. Furthermore, the changing food standards for enhancing quality content have not affected its competitiveness. The industry has undergone a structural change which equipped it to maintain consistency and competency in the global fishery trade.

Title : Toilet Access among the Urban Poor – Challenges and Concerns in Bengaluru City Slums

Author : S Manasi and N Latha

No. : 383

S Manasi and N Latha study the issue of sanitation for the poor in their paper **Toilet Access among the Urban Poor – Challenges and Concerns in Bengaluru City Slums**. Bengaluru city faces serious challenges in providing sanitation infrastructure for the urban poor who live in 597 slums and have a population of 13.8 lakhs. Information on 400 respondents across 20 slums was gathered using survey instruments and FGDs to understand the problems of toilet access and usage. The study found that access to toilets remains a serious issue as open defecation prevailed in 10 slums (13.5% households). Although several interventions have been made to improve sanitation facilities complete access is yet to be achieved to make Bengaluru free of the problem of open defecation.

Title : Usage of Land and Labour under Shifting Cultivation in Manipur

Author : Marchang Reimeingam

No. : 384

In the paper **Usage of Land and Labour under Shifting Cultivation in Manipur** Marchang

Reimeingam reiterates that shifting cultivation has remained the main source of employment for large sections of rural people who depend on agriculture for their livelihood in the hill areas of Manipur. Its inputs continue to be crude and traditional in nature resulting in subsistence level production and income. It is labour intensive and has a traditional character, as described by Mellor. Rapid population growth has raised the use of forest land for shifting cultivation in Manipur. It has led to huge loss of forest resources every year. Institutional changes in the form of private ownership of land have resulted in commercialising forest products like timber and firewood. Land use and forest laws need to be strengthened to safeguard and protect forest land. The author suggests that restructuring of the land system from community to private ownership may reduce the practice of shifting cultivation and conserve forest cover.

Title : State Intervention: A Gift or Threat to India's Sugarcane Sector?

Author : Abnave Vikas B and M Devendra Babu

No. : 385

In the paper **State Intervention: A Gift or Threat to India's Sugarcane Sector?** Abnave Vikas B and M Devendra Babu examine the nature, changes and factors responsible for problems faced by sugarcane growers and sugar mills in India. They find that the price policy and failure of regulatory mechanisms are major factors responsible for the problems in the sugarcane sector. Apart from these factors, the dominance of private mills, falling sugar prices in markets due to fall in global crude oil prices and Brazilian currency are also responsible to some extent, but not to the extent claimed by the sugar mills. They also report that the short-term measures initiated by the State are inadequate and ineffective to tackle the long-term problems in the sugarcane sector. Finally, they argue that there is need to revise the role of State intervention and the State should take into consideration the needs and consequences before providing assistance or putting new regulations on the sugarcane sector.

Title : Structural Change and Labour Productivity Growth in India: Role of Informal Workers

Author : Rosa Abraham

No. : 386

Rosa Abraham examines the productivity implications of the increasing informalisation of the Indian labour force in the paper **Structural Change and Labour Productivity Growth in India: Role of Informal Workers**. Labour productivity in an economy or industry may increase due to intrinsic increase in productivity or due to the reallocation of workers to more productive sectors. Recent trends in the labour force indicate that workers are increasingly being engaged informally, in what may potentially be productivity-dampening activities. While examining labour productivity by type of worker the study finds that although the movement of workers has been in the direction of relatively higher productivity sectors, the allocation of workers in employment types has not been towards the most productive activity/jobs in that new sector. The increase in labour productivity from structural change is dampened as workers who move out of agriculture are employed in low productive activities in the non-agricultural sector.

Title : Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth in Karnataka

Author : Laxmi Rajkumari and K Gayithri

No. : 387

In the paper **Electricity Consumption and Economic Growth in Karnataka** Laxmi Rajkumari and K Gayithri study the trends and patterns of electricity consumption in Karnataka, to understand the direction of causality between electricity consumption and economic growth, and to forecast the future electricity consumption in the state. They utilise the Granger method to test for causality and ARIMA modelling for the purpose of forecasting. The study finds that the value and share of consumption by the 'Agriculture' category is higher than that by 'Industries' and 'Commercial' consumers. Since the former category is highly subsidised by the state government and partly

cross-subsidised by the latter categories which pay higher-than-cost tariff, the current trend is not ideal for revenue realisation of the power utilities as well as for state finances. Further, there is unidirectional Granger causality from economic growth to electricity consumption in Karnataka. Hence,

economic growth will induce higher electricity consumption in future. Lastly, the electricity consumption is predicted to be around 90645 GWh by 2020, which would require significant investment and supply planning, as there is still a power deficit of about 13.9% in 2012-13.

Articles Published in Journals/Edited Books

Agamoni Majumder and S Madheswaran - 'Meta-analysis of Value of Statistical Life Estimates'. *IIM Kozhikode Society & Management Review*, 6 (1), January 2017.

Anand Inbanathan and Priya Gupta - 'Surviving Disasters: Vulnerability and Coping in Two Villages of Coastal Odisha (India)'. *Man in India*, 96 (9), September 2016.

Anantha Ramu M R - 'Twin Deficits Hypothesis: An Assessment of Relationship & Transmission Mechanism in India'. *Foreign Trade Review*, 20 (4): 1-15, July 2016.

Anilkumar Vaddiraju and Kala Seetharam Sridhar - 'Introduction'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharm Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Annapuranam Karuppannan - 'Socio-Economic Mobility: The Role of Migration and Social Movements'. *Asian Journal of Development Matters*, 10 (2), December 2016.

Barun Deb Pal and Parmod Kumar - 'Prioritizing Climate-Smart Agriculture in Tribal-Dominated Agrarian Society: A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh'. In Balavadi, V V, N Kharaba and N Gangadarappa (eds), *Agriculture Under Climate Change: Threat, Strategies and Policies*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 2017.

Channamma Kambara - 'FDI in Retail: Plight of Vegetable Vendors'. *Indian Journal of*

Labour Economics, 58 (4), October-December 2015 (Published in November 2016).

Channamma Kambara, R Mutharayappa and I Maruthi - 'Does Women's Empowerment Influence their Reproductive Health Behaviour?' *IER Journal of Health and Demography*, 2 (2), January 2017.

Chengappa, P G, Pradeepa Babu, B N and Devika C M - 'Structural Transformation in the Indian Coffee Sector: Need for Coping with Global Market Trends'. *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, 8 (42): 1847-1853, 2016.

Chengappa, P G, Devika, C M and Karl M Rich - 'Valuing the Recreational and Educational benefits of Butterfly Parks in India'. *Journal of Ecology, Environment and Conservation*, 22 (2): 914-955, 2016.

Chengappa, P G, Arun, M and Yadava, C G - 'Diversification of Indian Agriculture Towards High Value High Value Commodities: A temporal and Spatial Analysis'. In C Ramasamy and K R Ashok (eds), *Vicissitudes of Agriculture in the Fast Growing Indian Economy: Challenges, Strategies and the Way Forward*. Mumbai: Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 2016.

Chengappa, P G, M Umanath and K Vijayasarathy - 'Electronic Marketing: It's Application in Agri-Business'. In *Food Expectations of the People in the New Millennium-The Basics of Human Civilization: Food, Agriculture and Humanity*. New Delhi: Prem Nath Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF), Bengaluru and Westville Publishing House.

Chengappa P G, N C Mamatha, A V Manjunatha and C M Devika - 'Homestays Promoting Ecotourism in Coffee Farms of Western Ghats, India: A Socio-economic Exploratory Study'. *International Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Research*, 2 (6): 1807-1821, 2016.

Chengappa P G and C M Devika - 'Climate Variability Concerns for the Future of Coffee in India: An Exploratory Study'. *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology*, 1 (4): 819-826, 2016.

Chengappa P G, M Umanath, K Vijayasaratthy and B N Pradeepa Babu - 'Dynamics of Tea and Coffee Consumption Pattern in India and Its Determinants at Household Level'. *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, 8 (51): 2378-2383, 2016.

Chengappa P G, M Umanath, K Vijayasaratthy, B N Pradeepa Babu and A V Manjunatha - 'Changing Demand for Livestock Food Products: An Evidence from Indian Households'. *Indian Journal of Animal Sciences*, 86 (9): 1055-1060, 2016.

Chengappa P G, M Umanath and K Vijayasaratthy - 'Electronic Marketing: Its Application in Agri-Business'. In *Food Expectations of the People in the New Millennium - The Basics of Human Civilization: Food, Agriculture and Humanity*. Bengaluru and New Delhi: Prem Nath Agricultural Science Foundation (PNASF) and Westville Publishing House, 2016.

Devendra Babu M - 'Urban Governance and Planning: A Study of Selected Urban Local Governments in Karnataka'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharam Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Devendra Babu M - 'Institutional Issues in Regional Development: The Case of HKADB in Karnataka'. In Sharanappa Saidapur (ed), *Regional*

Disparities in Karnataka. Kalaburagi, Karnataka: Sumedha Prakashana, 2016.

Gayithri, K and Nagesha Gopalakrishnaiah - 'Are the Indian National Highway PPPs More Efficient than Non-PPPs? An Empirical Analysis through Data Envelopment Analysis'. *Journal of Infrastructure Development*, 8 (1): 27-35, 2016.

Gayathri K, Indrajit Bairagya, R K Mishra and J Raveendran - 'Funding for Social Science Research: Government Sources'. In S Thorat and S Verma (eds), *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues and Policies*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Indrajit Bairagya - 'Gaps in the National Sample Survey (NSS) Data: Need for and Ways to Bridge them for Economic Studies'. *Artha Vijnana*, 58 (3), September 2016.

Mishra, R K, J Raveendran, Gayathri K and Indrajit Bairagya - 'Funding for Social Science Research: International and Corporate'. In S Thorat and S Verma (eds), *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues and Policies*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar and Priya Narayanan - 'Suburbanization of India's Cities: What is the Evidence from Gulbarga?'. *Environment and Urbanization Asia (Sage)*, 7 (1): 93-112, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar and AV Reddy - 'India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Has it Reduced Poverty in Chitradurga District of Karnataka?'. *Management and Labor Studies (Sage)*, 40 (3&4): 366-384, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar - 'Bangalore's Restructuring: Better or for the Worse?'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharam Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar - 'Economic Impacts of Climate Change in India's Cities'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface-Building*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar - 'Economic Change and Specialization in India's Cities'. *Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies*, 29 (1): 63-87, May 2017.

Krishna Raj and Dhananjaya K - 'Dynamic Interaction between, Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), Domestic Institutional Investors (DIIs) and Stock Market Returns in India'. In Conference Proceedings. Department of Commerce, Davangere University, Karnataka, 2016.

Krishna Raj - 'Economics of Water: Understanding India's Water Balance in a Globalized Economy'. *Productivity Journal*, 58 (2), October-December, 2016.

Krishna Raj and Dhananjaya - 'Genuine Saving and Sustainable Development'. *MIDS Journal*, December, 2016.

Krishna Raj and Dhananjaya - 'Testing for the Long-run Sustainability of Economic Growth of Selected Countries Using Genuine Saving Rate Approach'. *International Journal of Finance*, Special Issue, July, 2016.

Lakshmana, C M - 'Effects of Demographic Change on Environmental Degradation: Evidence and Implications for India'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface-Building*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016.

Lakshmana, C M - 'Urbanisation, Migration and Sustainable Development in India: Status and Concerns'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharm Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru*:

Global Changes and Local Impacts. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Lingaraju M - 'Women Employment and Empowerment through Fertility Transition: Insights from Karnataka'. *Samaja Karyada Hejjegalu (Social Work Foot Prints)*, 6 (3), Published by Niruta Publications, Bengaluru, July 2016.

Madheswaran, S and Smrutirekha Singhari - 'Social Exclusion and Caste Discrimination in Public and Private Sectors in India: A Decomposition Analysis'. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, DOI: 10.1007/s41027-017-0053-8, Springer, March 2017.

Madheswaran, S - 'The Status of Implementation of Karnataka State Youth Policies'. In *The Status of Implementation of State Youth Policies in Select States in India*. Ministry of Youth affairs, Government of India, March 2017.

Manasi S and Nidhi Jamwal - 'Lack of Environmental Planning Exacerbating Climate Change Risks in Urban India: Experiences from megacities of Bengaluru and Mumbai'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface Building*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016.

Manasi S, K V Raju, S Poornima, K P Rashmi, and B R Hemalatha - 'Climate Change at Peri-Urban Contexts - A Case Study of Jadigenahalli Gram Panchayat'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface Building*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2016.

Manasi, S - 'Globalization and Inclusive Growth - A Study of Electronic Waste Management in Bangalore City'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharm Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Manohar Yadav - 'Mobility through Sanskritisation: An Apparent Phenomenon?', *Economic & Political Weekly*, LI (24): 12-14, June 2016.

Marchang Reimeingam - 'Labour Force Scenario in Manipur vis-à-vis India'. *Research Process*, 3 (2), 2015.

Meenakshi Rajeev and **Sumedha Bajar** - 'Contribution of Infrastructure to Output Growth in India'. *Emerging Economy Studies* (SAGE), 2 (2), October 2016.

Meenakshi Rajeev and **Sumedha Bajar** - 'The Impact of Infrastructure Provisioning on Inequality in India: Does the Level of Development Matter?'. *Journal of Comparative Asian Development* (Routledge), 15, April-December 2016.

Meenakshi Rajeev and **Pranav Nagendran** - 'Decency of Work in the Indian Fishing Industry'. *Social Science Research Network*, October 4, 2016.

Meenakshi Rajeev - 'Cooperative Banks in India and the Reform Programme'. In *Positioning of Cooperatives in Emerging Market Economy*. Pune: Indian Society for Studies in Cooperation, 2016.

Nadkarni, M V - 'Bhagavad-geeteya Teekegalu – Pratikriyegalu' (Criticisms of the Bahagavad-geeta – Responses). In D V Prahlad (ed), *Mattomme Bhagavad-geete: HalavuNotagalu* (Bhagavad-geeta again- Some Perspectives), 2016, Bengaluru: Sanchaya.

Narayana, M R - 'India's Proposed Universal Health Coverage Policy: Evidence for Age Structure Transition and Fiscal Sustainability', *Applied Health Economics and Health Policy*, 14 (6), December 2016.

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 - 'Welcome to the Asia Pacific Journal of Regional Science'. *Asia Pacific Journal of Regional Science*, DOI 10.1007/s41685-017-0010-z, February 2017.

Narayana, M R - 'Unearthing Black Money in Cash by Demonetization: An Estimate of Economic Benefits and Costs'. *Journal of Economics and Governance*, 1 (2), 2017.

Narayana, M R - 'Analysing the Economic Effects of Age Structure Transition: Towards a New Methodology'. In N Jayaram (ed), *Knowing the Social World: Challenges and Responses*. Orient Blackswan, 2017.

Nayakara Veeresha - 'Agrarian Situation, Land Acquisition and Insurrections of Independent India: An Analysis of the Indian State Response'. *Journal for Land and Rural Studies*, 4 (2): 140-152, July 2016.

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

Parmod Kumar - 'Rapporteur's Report on Agro Industry, Agricultural Marketing, Entrepreneurship, Agri Business, Trade and Innovations'. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 71 (3): 428-432, July-September 2016.

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

Parmod Kumar - 'Energy Generation by Use of Crop Stubble in Punjab'. In Sunil Nautiyal *et al* (eds), *Climate Change Challenge (3C) and Social-Economic-Ecological Interface Building*. 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 and New York: Routledge, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D, G Sreedhar, R Manjula, R R Biradar and N L Narasimha Reddy - 'Urban Governance and Delivery of Pensions: A Study of Urban and Rural Households in Selected Districts in Karnataka'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharm Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D, R Manjula and Suchitra J Y - 'Can Micro-Finance Promote Livelihoods and Reduce Vulnerability among Adivasis? A Study of Some NGO Interventions from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu'. *Social Change*, 47 (1), 2017.

Raju Sarkar and S Roy - 'Demographic Analysis of Population Growth, Literacy Variation and Sex Ratio of West Bengal: Evidence from 2011 Census'. In M K Roy and B Debnath (eds), *Geography of Change: Contemporary Issues in Development, Environment and Society*. New Delhi Publisher, 2016.

Raju Sarkar - 'Linkages of Urbanization and Demographic Change in India: Evidence and Implications'. In M K Roy and B Debnath (eds), *Geography of Change: Contemporary issues in Development, Environment and Society*. New Delhi Publisher, 2016.

Sivanna, N - 'Decentralisation and Political Empowerment of Women in PRIs: Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion'. In *Gender Relations and Politics in Panchayat Raj Institutions* (Proceedings of the UGC Sponsored State Level Conference,

organized by Mulki Sundar Ram Shetty College, Shirva, Udupi, Karnataka), January 2016.

Sivanna, N and Lavanya Suresh - 'Urban Governance and Organisational Restructuring: The Case of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)'. In Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Satyanarayana Sangita and Kala Seetharm Sridhar (eds), *Urban Governance in Karnataka and Bengaluru: Global Changes and Local Impacts*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Sobin George - 'Does Social Profile of Healthcare Providers Matter? Continuing Challenges of Inclusion in Healthcare Delivery System in India'. In R K Mishra, P Geeta, K N Jehangir, Sobin George (eds), *Health System Strengthening: Experiences of Some Countries*. New Delhi: Academic Publishing, 2016.

Sunil Nautiyal - 'Interactions between Humans and Ecosystems in Himalayas of India and Its Socio-economic and Ecological Consequences: An Ecological Modeling Approach'. In Sandhu, Harpinder (ed), *Ecosystem Functions and Management: Theory and Practice*. Springer International Publishing, 2017.

Supriya RoyChowdhury - 'New Paradigms of Labour Relations: How Much Do they Explain?' In R Nagraj (ed), *Political Economy of Contemporary India*. Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Supriya RoyChowdhury - 'Employers Associations in India: Responses to Economic Liberalization'. In John Benson (ed), *Employers Associations in Asia*. London: Routledge.

Syamala T S, K S James and Supriya Verma - 'Status of Elderly Population in India: Issues and Concerns'. In Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds), *Social Development Report, 2016: Disability rights and Perspectives*. Oxford University Press, 2016.

Working Papers Published outside ISEC

Arun B Chandran, Joop de Beer, K S James, Leo van Wissen and Fanny Janssen - 'Comparing Ageing in Europe and Asia: Refining Prospective Age from a cross-country perspective'. *Netherlands Interdisciplinary Research Institute Working Paper Series*, The Hague, January 2017.

Chengappa P G, CM Devika, Arun Muniyappa and B N Pradeepa Babu - 'The Sustainable Future of Indian Coffee'. *NRPPD Discussion Paper 5*, 2016.

Kala Seetharam Sridhar - 'Costs and Benefits of Urbanization: The Indian Case'. *Asian Development Bank Institute Working Paper 607*, Tokyo: ADBI.

Lekha Subaiya and Reeve Vanneman - 'The Multi-Dimensionality of Development and Gender Empowerment: Women's Decision-Making and Mobility in India.' *India Human Development Survey Working Paper #21*, National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 2016.

Meenakshi Rajeev - 'Climate Change, Risk, Uncertainty and Mitigation: Crop Insurance in India', *Social Science Research Network*, 2731503, February 2016.

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

Meenakshi Rajeev and Pranav Nagendran - 'Disparities in Regional Development: A Case Study of Northeast India'. *Social Science Research Network*, October 17, 2016.

Rajasekhar D, K S Manjunath and R Manjula - 'Simplifying Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka'. *Indo-German Social Security Papers, Paper III*, 2016.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminars Presented outside ISEC

Farmers Training Programme on Agricultural Extension and Integrated Farming System, in Collaboration with Agriculture Research Station, Siruguppa, UAS Raichur at Siruguppa, June 3, 2016 at Siruguppa – *Parmod Kumar*.

‘Game theory and its applications’, at Jain University, Bangalore, January 31, 2017 - *Meenakshi Rajeev*.

‘Union Budget 2017-18’, at XIME, Bengaluru, February 4, 2017 - *Meenakshi Rajeev*.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Abraham, Rosa

Informal Employment in India: An analysis of Forms and Determinants; at the NSS Users Seminar survey results relating to the subjects, (i) Household Consumer Expenditure & Employment-Unemployment covered during its 68th round (July 2011-June 2012) and (ii) Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Condition and Slums covered during its 69th round, organized by NSSO, May 26-27, 2016, at IGIDR, Mumbai.

Anantha Ramu, M R

Fiscal Deficit Composition & Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis; at the 5th International Conference on Applied Econometrics, organised by Indian Econometric Society and IBS Hyderabad, July 22-23, 2016 at IBS Hyderabad.

Babu, M Devendra

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and

Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: The Politics of Elections and Development; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

State Capture of Urban Local Bodies: The Case of BBMP in Karnataka; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Quality of Governance in Grama Panchayats: Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Participatory Decentralised Planning at the Grassroots: Problems, Challenges and Opportunities, organised by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR), February 9-10, 2017 at Hyderabad.

Crisis in India's Agriculture Sector: Are Solutions Elusive?; at the National Seminar on Agrarian Crisis in Rural India: Issues and Challenges, organised by M P Institute of Social Science Research, February 14-15, 2017 at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

Decentralised Planning: The Experience in India; at the State Level Seminar on Democratic Decentralisation and Inclusive Development: Issues and Challenges for the Third Decade of Panchayat Raj in India, organised by P E S College of Science, Arts and Commerce, February 17, 2017 at Mandya, Karnataka.

Bairagya, Indrajit

(with Chanamma Kambara and R Mutharayappa) Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vendors in Bangalore City; at the National Seminar on Dynamics of Service Sector in India, organized by Department of Economics, Bangalore University, May 13-14, 2016, at Bangalore.

Unemployment among Educated Youths: A Comparative Analysis of China and India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Balasubramanian, M

(with Deekshith M, Manjunatha M and O Remadevi) Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Communities: A Case Study of Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Climate Change: Challenges and Solutions, organised by Environmental Management Policy Research Institute, Bengaluru, January 23, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Valuing Regulating Ecosystem Services: A Meta-analysis; at the International Conference on Scenarios and Models in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, February 15-16, 2017 at Hyderabad.

Bhambhani, Chandni

Voluntary Childlessness: Beyond Trade-off between Productive and Reproductive Roles; at the UGC-sponsored National Seminar on Gender and Work: Challenging Conventional Wisdom, organised by St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru, March 1-2, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Chandran, Arun B

(with Joop de Beer, K S James, Leo van Wissen and Fanny Janssen) Comparison of Ageing in Europe and Asia: Refining Prospective Age Approach with Cross-country Perspective; at the European Population Conference, 2016, organised by European Association Population Studies (EAPS), August 31-September 3, 2016 at Mainz, Germany.

Chengappa, P G

Linking Farmers to Markets: Opportunities for Agribusiness in India; at the 26th Annual International Food and Agribusiness Management (IFAMA) World Conference, organised by Aarhus, Denmark, June 19-23, 2016.

Linking Vegetable Farmers to Organised Retailing in India; at the South East Asian Vegetable Symposium - SEAVEG 2016, organised by Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) in collaboration with AVRDC, FAO and other organizations, September 6-8, 2016 at Sepang, Malaysia.

Agreement on Agriculture-Issues and Concerns for Developing Countries; at the Taipei Agricultural Economic International Conference, organised by Rural Economics Society of Taiwan (REST) National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan November 5-8, 2016.

Kambara, Channamma

(with R Mutharayappa and Indrajit Bairagya) Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vendors in Bangalore City; at the National Seminar on Dynamics of Service Sector in India, organized by Department of Economics, Bangalore University, May 13-14, 2016, at Bangalore.

Female Labour Force Participation: Driving and Dwindling Factors in India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with S Manasi and N Latha) Challenges of Sanitation among the Urban Poor: Scope for CSR Intervention; at the British Academy Workshop on Cities, Corporates and Communities: Social Responsibility for Sustainable Cities, organised by University of Bradford, Department of Management Studies, IISc, Bengaluru and IIT-Madras, November 24-25, 2016 at IISc, Bengaluru.

Does Empowerment Affect Sexual Autonomy?; at the 15th National Conference on Women Studies - Women in a Changing World: Restructured Inequalities, Countercurrents and Sites of Resistance, organised by Indian Association of Women Studies (IAWS), January 22-25, 2017 at University of Madras, Chennai.

Karuppannan, Annapuranam

Gender Relations and Health Behaviour: An Exploration Among Urban Women in Chennai; at the International Seminar on Gendering Qualitative Methods: People, Power and Place, organised by Manipal University, University of Groningen, The Netherlands and International Geographical Union Commission on Gender and Geography, December 12-13, 2016 at Manipal University.

Cultural Dimension of Health: An Empirical Analysis; at the 42nd All India Sociological Conference on Rethinking Sociological Traditions in India, organised by Indian Sociological Society (ISS), December 27-30, 2016.

Negotiating Gender Space in Qualitative Research; at the National Conference on Work and Women, organised by Pondicherry University, March 17-18, 2017 at Pondicherry.

Kumar, Parmod

MGNREGA: Opportunities and Challenges for Climate Change; at the Two-day knowledge forum on Climate Resilient Development in Himalayan and Downstream Region, jointly organized by IEG and ICIMOD, June 16-17, 2016, at India Habitat Center, New Delhi.

Onion and Potato Marketing Margins; at the two-day Brainstorming Workshop on E-market/ National Markets in India, organised by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing with IFPRI, New Delhi and CESS, Hyderabad, October 5-6, 2016 at CESS, Hyderabad.

Enhancing Farmers' Income: Issues and Strategies; at the Conference on Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2020, organised by NABARD, Bengaluru, October 25, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Kedar Vishnu S) Theoretical Concept on Measurement of Transaction Cost in Fruits and Vegetables; at the Technology in Supply Chain Management Biennial Supply Chain Management Conference 2016, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, December 15-16, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Barun Deb Pal) Prioritizing Climate Smart Agriculture Practices in Madhya Pradesh; at the XIII Agricultural Science Congress 2017: Climate Smart Agriculture, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru and National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi, February 21-24, 2017 at Babu Rajendra Prasad International Convention Centre UASB, GKVK Campus Bengaluru.

Demand Modeling of Crops; at the Workshop on Quantitative Techniques for Estimation and Forecasting of Economic Indicators, organised by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, March 6, 2017 at Delhi.

Indian Agriculture - The Growth Prospects and Challenges; at the National Workshop on Indian

Agricultural Outlook on Rabi Outlook and Farmers' Income Issues, organised by NCAER and National Food Security Mission, New Delhi, March 7, 2017 at India International Centre, New Delhi.

Kumar, V Anil

Urban Governance in India and China: A Comparative View; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Politics in the State of Telangana: Identity, Representation and Democracy; at the National Seminar on State Division, New Governments and Policy Regimes, organised by Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, March 22-23, 2017 at Hyderabad, Telangana.

Lakshmana, C M

Dynamics of Urban Growth: A Comparative Study of China and India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Role of Urbanisation in Changing Structure of Employments: A Study in South India; at the 37th Annual Conference of IASP, organised by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi, December 7-9, 2016 at New Delhi.

Manasi, S

(with Latha N) Sanitation Challenges of the Urban Poor – A Case Study of Bengaluru City; at the International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia, organised by ISEC and ICSSR, December 8-9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Latha N and Chanamma Kambara) Challenges of Sanitation among the Urban Poor; at

the Scope for CSR Intervention on Cities, Corporates and Communities: Social Responsibility and Sustainable Cities?, organised by Indian Institute of Science and University of Bradford, November 24-25, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Latha N and Hemalatha B R) Sanitation Challenges of the Poor in Urban and Rural Settings – Case Studies of Bengaluru City and Rural North Karnataka; at the Pathways to SDG6: Macro and Micro Perspectives, organised by UNU-MERIT and India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, November 19-20, 2016 at New Delhi.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with D Rajasekhar) Climate Change and Agriculture: Interface between Cooperatives and Local Governments for Climate Smart Agriculture; at the 11th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference on Cooperatives and Sustainable Development, organised by International Co-operative Alliance-Asia and Pacific, November 15, 2016 at New Delhi.

Decentralisation and Participation of Marginalised Groups in MGNREGS: Evidence from Karnataka; at the International Conference on Marginalisation, Poverty and Decentralisation, organised by Kerala Institute of Local Administration, November 19-22, 2016 at Thrissur.

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: The Politics of Elections and Development; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan, and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Quality of Governance in Grama Panchayats: Evidence From Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Participatory Decentralized Planning at the Grassroots: Problems, Challenges and Opportunities, organised by NIRD, February 9-10, 2017 at Hyderabad.

(with D Rajasekhar) Decentralised Delivery of Educational Services: The Case of SDMCs; at the Orientation Workshop on Framework for Strengthening of School Management Committees under RTE, organised by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), March 22, 2017 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Narayana, M R

Demographic Transition, Public Education Expenditure on Education and Economic Growth: New Macroeconomic Evidence from India; at the Global Conference on Prosperity, Equality and Sustainability: Perspectives and Policies for a Better World, organised by the World Bank and Institute of Human Development, New Delhi (India), June 1-3, 2016.

Growth Effects of Current Public Expenditure on Education: New Evidence from India; at the Demographic Dividend and African Development: 11th Global Meeting of the NTA Project, organised by Centre de Recherche en Economie et Finance Appliquees de Thies (CREFAT), Dakar (Senegal), June 20-24, 2016.

Can a Sector-specific Design and Financing of Old Age Pension be Viable and Sustainable? Evidence and Implications for Unorganized Workers in India; at the International Conference on Financing Longevity: The Economics of Pensions, Health, Long-term Care and Disability Insurance, organised by Stanford University (USA), April 24-25, 2017 at Stanford, CA (USA).

Nautiyal, Sunil

Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agroclimatic Subzones; at the Workshop and SSC meeting,

organised by TIFAC and Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, August 30, 2016 at IISc, Bengaluru.

Post COP-21: India – China under Changing Climate; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Pautunthang, N

A Review of Hills - Valley Divide in Manipur; at the 38th Indian Geographers Meet 2017 and National Conference on Sustainable Earth Resource Development, organised by Banasthali University, March 18-20, 2017 at Banasthali.

Raj, Krishna

(with Dhananjaya K) Dynamic Interaction between, Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), Domestic Institutional Investors (DIIs), and Stock Market Returns in India; at the National Conference on 25 Years of Financial Sector Reforms: A Look-Back and Ahead, organized by the Department of Commerce, Davangere University, Karnataka, April 22-23, 2016, Davangere.

Globalization and the Dying Wisdom of Artisans in Asia: The Way to Revive Artisan Industries in the Global Economy; at the 26th Asian International Network Seminar, 2016, jointly organised by Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society, October 7-8, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP): Political-Economy of Land Prices and Land Rights; at the Two Day National Conference on Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation, organised by NIRD and PR, October 14-15, 2016 at Hyderabad.

Equity and Efficiency in Water Supply and Demand Management; at the UGC-UKIERI Workshop on Domestic Water Supply and Governance in India, organised by University of Hyderabad and

London School of Economics, August 12-13, 2016 at the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Rajasekhar, D

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with R Manjula) Climate Change and Agriculture: Interface between Cooperatives and Local Governments for Climate Smart Agriculture; at the 11th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference on Cooperatives and Sustainable Development, organised by International Co-operative Alliance-Asia and Pacific, November 15, 2016 at New Delhi.

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: The Politics of Elections and Development; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan, and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Policy on Skill Development in Karnataka; at the Workshop on State Skill Policy, organised by GoK, Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood (SDEL) Department and UNDP, January 27, 2017 at Bengaluru.

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Quality of Governance in Grama Panchayats: Evidence From Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Participatory Decentralized Planning at the Grassroots: Problems, Challenges and Opportunities, organised by NIRD, February 9-10, 2017 at Hyderabad.

Land Alienation and Food Security: Theoretical Debates and Empirical Trends; at the National Seminar on Land Alienation and Food Insecurity among the Depressed Classes in India, organised by Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, March 10, 2017 at Gulbarga.

(with R Manjula) Decentralised Delivery of Educational Services: The Case of SDMCs; at the Orientation Workshop on Framework for Strengthening of School Management Committees under RTE, organised by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), March 22, 2017 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Mapping of Farm Nonfarm Linkages in Rural India: Experiences from Field; at the Workshop on Farm-Non Farm Linkages in Rural India, organised by ISEC and St. Joseph College, Bengaluru, August 22, 2016 at St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru.

Rural Non-farm Sector and Small Farmers in India; at the Conference on The Just Transition and the Role of Labour: Our Ecological, Social and Economic Future, organised by WITS University, September 28-30, 2016 at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Experiences and Lessons from Non- Performing Assets in India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with Sunil Nautiyal) Post COP - 21: India - China under Changing Climate; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with B P Vani and Shika Sharavanam) Access to Financial Services in Urban Region: A Study of an Informal Service Sector; at the Seminar on Future of India's Services Growth: Potential and Constraints, organised by Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai and British Northern Universities India Forum (BNUIF), UK, January 2-3, 2017 at MIDS, Chennai.

Interest Subvention for Short-Term Crop Loan in Karnataka; at the RBI: Subvention Presentation, organised by RBI, January 9, 2017 at Mumbai.

Institutional Credit Lending as a Token of Upliftment: Banks Vs the Poor; at the ICSSR Orientation Programme, organised by ICSSR and ISEC, Bengaluru, February 22, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Reimeingam, Marchang

BCIM Economic Corridor: Gain or Loss for North-East India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Out-migration from North-East to Cities: Unemployment, Employability and Job Aspiration; at the National Seminar on Borderland Migration, Neo-liberal India and Borderland Identity, organised by Centre for North-East Studies and Policy Research, March 8-9, 2017 at Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

(Discussion Note) Poverty in India: A Labour Perspective; at the South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication, Consultation, organised by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, May 11, 2016, at Bangalore.

Bangalore: Unskilled Workers, Employment and Livelihood; at the conference on Bangalore: The Great Transformation, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies and University of Minnesota, June 24-25, 2016, at NIAS, Bangalore.

Sahu, Geeta

Khap Panchayat: Agency of Social Violence; at the National Seminar on Social Violence and Social Exclusion, organised by Al Beruni Center for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, March 27-28, 2017 at Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.

Shankarrao, Kedar Vishnu

(with Prof Parmod Kumar) Theoretical Concept on Measurement of Transaction Cost in Fruits and Vegetables; at the Technology in Supply Chain Management Biennial Supply Chain Management Conference 2016, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, December 15-16, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Singh, Neeti

Methodological Issues in the Analysis of Social Entrepreneurship and Quality of life of Beneficiaries; at the International Conference on Methodological Issues in Social Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Practice, organised by Centre for Social Entrepreneurship, School of Management and Labour Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, January 18-20, 2017 at TISS, Mumbai.

Sivanna, N

Inter-Taluk Disparities in Development: The Case of Davanagere District; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development: Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with Nayakara Veeresha) Decentralised Governance and Development in China and India: A Comparative Perspective; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya Suresh and Nayakara Veeresha) Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, jointly organised by Hiroshima University, Japan, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 27-28, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Nayakara Veerasha and Padmini Ananth) Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in MGNREGA Implementation: Case Study of Bidar District, Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) & Other Rural Development Schemes: Is there a DESIRED Change to the Marginalized Groups?, organised by Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad, Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, and Department of Economics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, January 31 and February 1, 2017 at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

(with KC Smitha) The Urban Transport Governance Initiative (TGI) Toolkit: The Pilot from Bengaluru; at the Annual Conference on Sustainable Cities and Transport (Connect Karo), organised by World Resources Institute, New Delhi, April 7, 2016, at New Delhi.

How to Identify Specialization? The Case of India's Cities; at the Workshop on Urbanization and Infrastructure in Asia, organised by Asian Development Bank Institute and Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing, China, June 16, 2016, at China.

Bengaluru's Urban Form and Evolution: Theory and Empirical Evidence; at the Seminar on Planning city-regions in India, organised by Regional Studies Association-National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, June 20, 2016, at New Delhi.

The Paradox of India's North South Divide: Lessons from the Southern Region; at the Eleventh International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, August 9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Migration, MGNREGS and the Urban Poor: What do they imply for India's Youth?; at the National Seminar on Sustainable Development Goals for

Revitalizing India- Prospects and Challenges for the Youth, organised by Department of Economics, University Grants Commission and Jyoti Nivas College, Bengaluru, August 9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Ming Lu and Zhao Chen) Costs and Benefits of Urbanization: The Indian Case and Lessons from China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Economic Specialization of India's Cities; at the Summit on Innovative Cities India Summit 2017, organised by Traicon, Bengaluru, March 16-17, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Subaiya, Lekha

(with Reeve Vanneman and Sonalde Desai) Change in Women's Decisionmaking and Mobility in India; at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, organized by Population Association of America, March 31-April 2, 2016, at Washington DC, USA.

(with Sonalde Desai, Reeve Vanneman and Amy McLaughlin) Gender, Family and Education in India: Is Women's Empowerment Increasing as Household Incomes Increase?; at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, organized by Population Association of America, March 31-April 2, 2016, at Washington D.C, USA.

Syamala, T S

Mental Health and Its Linkages with Household Economic Status: An Analysis among Indian Elderly; at the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP and IEG, Delhi, December 7-9, 2016 at Delhi.

(with N Kavitha and Supriya Verma) Utilisation of Maternal Health Care Services in Karnataka

and Its Variations Across Regions; at the Workshop, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and PRC, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, October 6-7, 2016 at Trivandrum.

Tantri, Malini L

Gender Perspective of Trade Liberalization - With a Special Reference to India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Veerasha, Nayakara

(with N Sivanna) Decentralized Governance and Development in China and India: A Comparative Perspective; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya Suresh and N Sivanna) Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, jointly organised by Hiroshima University, Japan and ISEC, Bengaluru, December 27-28, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with N Sivanna and Padmini Ananth) Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in MGNREGA Implementation: Case Study of Bidar District, Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) & Other Rural Development Schemes: Is there a DESIRED Change to the Marginalized Groups?, organised by Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad, Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, and Department of Economics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, January 31 and February 1, 2017 at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Issues of Educational Governance in Fifth Scheduled Areas; at the National Seminar on Education and Politics in India: A Perspective from Below, organised by University of Hyderabad, February 24-25, 2017 at Hyderabad.

Yadav, Manohar

Ruptures in Dalit Movement; at the Seminar on The Future of Dalit Movement in Karnataka, organised by Dalit Sangharsha Samiti (Ambedkar Vada), May 9, 2016, at Conference Hall, Central College, Bengaluru.

Backwardness among Jenu Kurubas: Reasons and Remedial Measures; at the Seminar on Social Life among Jenu Kurubas, organised by Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, December 15, 2016 at Tribal Research Institute, Mysuru.

Dr. Ambedkar's Idea of Pragmatism, Democracy, Socialism; at the Workshop on Ambedkar Jnana Darshan Abhiyan, organised by Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, December 19-20, 2016 at Shanti Sadana, Mysore Road, Bengaluru.

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

Babu, M Devendra

Chairperson, in the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development: Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organized by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwar.

Discussant, in the Seminar on Minorities and Karnataka Budgets, organized by Chair on Studies relating to Religious Minorities in Karnataka, National Law School of India University, December 24, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Participate as Chairperson, in the National Seminar on Agrarian Crisis in Rural India: Issues and Challenges, organised by M P Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, February 14-15, 2017.

Participated as a Panel Member, in the Discussion on Central Budget 2017, organised by Department of Post-Graduate Studies in Economics, IDSG Government College, Chikkamagaluru, February 20, 2017.

Balasubramanian, M

Participated as a Discussant, in the two-day International Seminar on Comparative Perspective on Growing Socio-Economic Inequalities in India and Europe, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, February 8-9, 2017.

Participated as a Discussant, in the One-day Project Initiation Workshop on Improving Farmers' Income and Welfare, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change jointly with Karnataka Agriculture Price Commission, February 20, 2017.

Kumar, Parmod

Rapporteur for the theme, Agro Industry, Agricultural Marketing, Entrepreneurship, Agri Business, Trade and Innovations, in the 76th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, organized by Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, November 21-23, 2016.

Chaired First meeting of Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections to discuss the TORs and further activities, in the National Meeting of the Working Group, organized by NITI Aayog, New Delhi, September 6, 2016.

Chaired Second meeting of Working Group on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections to Finalize and prepare agenda and TOR for sub groups and further progress, in the National Meeting of the Working Group, organized by NITI Aayog, New Delhi, October 20, 2016.

Participated as a Panelist for Technical Session I - Unintended Consequences of MGNREGS: Impacts on Local Governance, in the Workshop on Progress and Prospects of MGNREGS: Validation and Policy, organised by Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI), Partnership of Economic Policy (PEP) and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), January 28, 2017 at Chennai.

Participated as a Panelist for the Session, Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act and the Preparedness of Karnataka and Other States, in the Workshop on Agricultural Land Leasing Laws and the Need for Improvements, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences and Landesa Rural Development Institute, March 3, 2017 at A N Krishnamurthy Hall, Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation and Business Management, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated as Panel Discussant, in the Training Workshop for Members of ZP, Karnataka, organised by Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16, 2017.

Lingaraju, M

Participated as a Rapporteur, Technical Session – III under Sub Theme of 'Population and Environment', in the Two-day National Seminar on Population Education for Sustainable Development, organised by Department of Sociology, National College (Autonomous), Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, March 10-11, 2017.

Nadkarni, M V

Chaired the Session on the 'Role of Women – the Alternative Paradigm', in the International Seminar on Cohesive Development – An Alternative Paradigm, organized by A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, February 25, 2017.

Narayana, M R

Participated as a Discussant for Plenary Session on Student Support Systems, in the International

Conference on Innovations in Financing of Higher Education, organised by National University of Education Planning and Administration, New Delhi, February 16-17, 2017.

Raj, Krishna

Session Chairman, in the UGC-UKIERI Workshop on Domestic Water Supply and Governance in India, organized by University of Hyderabad and London School of Economics, August 12-13, 2016 at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Special Discussant and Expert for the panel on Water and Land, organized by WRI, Bangalore, July 9, 2016.

Invited for the one-day workshop on 'Water in the Arkavathy Sub-basin: Status, Concerns and Future under Climate Change, organized by ATREE, August 10, 2016 at The Lalit Ashok, Bangalore.

Specialist for One-day Consultation on 'Future of River Basin: Looking beyond Cauvery', organized by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, November 17, 2016.

Expert for the Kaveri Roundtable Discussion, organized by the The Takshashila Institution, October 27, 2016 at TERI campus, Bangalore.

Rajasekhar, D

Session Chairman, in the National Seminar on Rediscovering Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, organized by ISEC, October 25, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Session Chairman, in the International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific, organized by ICSSR and ISEC, December 8-9, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Session Chairman, in the 11th Cooperative Research Conference on International Cooperative Alliance, Asia-Pacific, organized by International Co-operative Alliance-Asia and Pacific, November 15, 2016 at New Delhi.

Participated as Chairman, in the National Seminar on Land Alienation and Food Insecurity among the Depressed Classes in India, organised by Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, March 10, 2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Chair for the Special Lecture Session, in the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Shankarrao, Kedar Vishnu

Session Chairman, in the Conference on Technology in Supply Chain Management, organized by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, December 15-16, 2016.

Sivanna, N

Participated as Discussant, in the Seminar on Occasional Papers under the Chair on Studies relating to Religious Minorities in Karnataka, organized by Chair on Religious Minorities, NLSUI, Bengaluru, December 24, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Discussant, in the Workshop on Relationship between infrastructure and population agglomeration in urban India, organized by Asian Development Bank Institute and Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing, China, June 16, 2016.

Invited panelist, in the International Conference on Unlock Bengaluru, organized by World Resources Institute, Bengaluru, July 9, 2016.

Invited expert, in the Workshop on Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey, organized by Madras Institute of Development Studies, Government of Tamil Nadu and University of Michigan, Chennai, August 12, 2016.

Panel Discussant of Assessing Climatic Extremes and Vulnerability in the Peri-urban Context of

Bengaluru City, in the Bi-annual Seminars of PhD Scholars, ISEC, Bangalore December 21, 2016.

Panel Discussant of Macroeconomic Determinants of India's Software Exports (special reference to age structure transition variables), in the Bi-annual Seminars of PhD Scholars, ISEC, Bangalore December 21, 2016.

Chairperson, in the Bi-annual Seminars of PhD Scholars, ISEC, Bangalore December 21, 2016.

Syamala, T S

Participated as Discussant, in the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study

of Population, organized by IASP and IEG, Delhi, December 7-9, 2016.

Tantri, Malini L

Participated as a Panel Member and Judge, in the 'Budget in the Shadow of Demonetization: Welfare Augmenting or Deteriorating', organised by CDS at PES, February 7, 2017.

Veerasha, Nayakara

Rapporteur of Technical Session I, in the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, organized by Hiroshima University, Japan and Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) of Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), December 27-28, 2016.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Babu, M Devendra

(with N Sivanna) International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development in India', sponsored by University of Hiroshima, Japan, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with Rajasekhar D) two-day training programme on 'Capacity Development Programme for ZP Members of Karnataka', sponsored by ICSSR, organized at ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16-17, 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

(with Prof Meenakshi Rajeev) Conference on 'India, China And The New World Order: Economic, Social, Political And Cultural Dimensions', as a part of collaborative research activities between Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) at ISEC, Bangalore, sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Delhi, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai and Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), November 21-22, 2016.

'Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR)', sponsored by Partially funded by Sir Ratan Tata Trust fund of ISEC, organized at the Institute for Social and

Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, September 26-October 7, 2016.

A Half-day training programme on CGE Modeling, March 28, 2017.

Chandrakanth, M G

Inception Workshop on Improving Farmers Income and Welfare of the KAPC, GoK, February 20, 2017.

Gayithri, K

'Union and State budgets-2016-17', sponsored by IIPA and ISEC, April 28, 2016.

International conference on 'Engaging India and Canada: Landmarks and roadmaps for global education between Canada and India', sponsored by SICI, New Delhi, May 28, 2016.

George, Sobin

(with Manohar Yadav) Rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, sponsored by ICSSR and ISEC, October 24-25, 2016.

Kumar, Parmod

Provided Training to Ministry of Agriculture and Outlook Staff on Econometric Modelling, sponsored by NCAER New Delhi, July 1, 2016.

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 on August 27-28, 2016.

Co-ordinated the ICSSR-sponsored Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities under SC & ST Component Plan, at ISEC, Bengaluru, February 20-23, 2017.

Organised and conducted the SSTSS Examination in 20 Centres of Bengaluru Division as a joint venture programme undertaken by ISEC, Bangalore University and the Christ University, February 05, 2017.

Organised two-day Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme for the selected meritorious students under Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), at ISEC, Bengaluru, January 21-22, 2017.

Madheswaran, S

Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, sponsored by NSSTA, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, April 10-22, 2016.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with Dr M Balasubramanian) ISEC-NCI International Course on Approaching the

Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, sponsored by NCI, June 26 to July 23, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D

Two-day Training Programme on 'Capacity Development Programme for ZP Members of Karnataka', sponsored by ICSSR, organised at ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16-17, 2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Indrajit Bairagya) Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, sponsored by ICSSR, RBI, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, ISEC, November 21 - 22, 2016.

Workshop on Mapping of Farm - Non Farm Sector Linkages in Rural India, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, August 22, 2016.

Sivanna, N

International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, sponsored by Hiroshima University, Japan and ISEC, Bengaluru, December 27-28, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala S

Urbanization, Demographic Transition and the Growth of Cities in India, 1870-2020, by Chinmay Tumbe of IIMA, sponsored by ISEC, August, 2016.

Yadav, Manohar

(with Sobin George) Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, sponsored by ICSSR and ISEC, October 24-25, 2016.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Bairagya, Indrajit

NBER Summer Institute workshops 2016, organized by The National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, July 19-29, 2016.

International Conference on Social Science Research: Status and Policy Issues, organized by

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), November 5, 2016 at New Delhi.

Ninth South Asian Training Programme on CGE Modeling, organized by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), Dhaka and South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment

(SAWTEE), Kathmandu, together with the Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), New Delhi, November 12-16, 2016 at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

Balasubramanian, M

Project Initiation Workshop on Improving Farmer's Income and Welfare, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 20, 2017.

Workshop on 2nd Knowledge for Environmental Economics, organised by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi, March 6-7, 2017.

Chengappa, P G

South East Asian Vegetable Symposium - SEAVEG 2016, organised by the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) in collaboration with AVRDC, FAO and other organizations, September 6-8, 2016 at Sepang, Malaysia.

Kambara, Channamma

Workshop on Improving Farmers' Income and Welfare, organised by Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission (KAPC) and Institute for Social and Economic Change, February 20, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Kumar, Parmod

DFID-ESRC Growth Research Programme (DEGRP) Grant Holder Workshop, organized by Overseas Development Institute (ODI), July 13-14, 2016 at London.

Workshop on Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics & Trade, organized by IFPRI & CUTS International, October 4, 2016 at Committee Room, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi.

Two Days International Workshop on Economic Opportunities for a Better Future Leveraging Agriculture, Innovation and Financial Inclusion, organized by DFID-ESRC Growth Research Programme and African Economic Research Consortium, October 28-29, 2016 at Nairobi, Kenya.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended ICSSR National Seminar on Rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, organised by the Centre of Study of Social Change, ISEC, October 24-25, 2016.

Attended Advisory Committee Meeting of the fifth International Conference on Geo-spatial Technologies for Urban, Forest and Climate Change-Pathway to Sustainable Development, at Department of Geography, Bangalore University, October 27 and November 13, 2016.

Attended as Panel Member on the discussion on Geospatial Technologies for Urban, Forest & Climate Change-Pathway to Sustainable Development, at the 5th International Conference, organised by the Department of Geography, Bangalore University, November 26, 2016.

Workshop on Improving Farmers' Income and Welfare, organised by Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission (KAPC) and ISEC, February 20, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Manasi, S

Attended Seminar on Demonetisation by Narender Pani, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, November 2016.

Nautiyal, Sunil

One-day symposium on Ecology and Culture, organised by Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), August 8, 2016 at Bangalore.

Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on Draft Forest Management Certification Standard through a multi stakeholder Standard Development Group (SDG) and provided the inputs for finalization of the draft document, organized by Karnataka Forest Department, Institute of Wood Sciences and Technology (IWST) at Bangalore, October 25, 2016.

International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia-Pacific, organized by Visited Indian Institute

of Remote Sensing, Dehradun and Navdanya, December 8-9, 2016.

Workshop on Water Governance, organised by TERI, Bengaluru, December 31, 2016.

International Conference on Earth and Material Science for Sustainable Societal Development and take part in meeting discussion on interdisciplinary research for environmental sustainability, organised by Jadavpur University and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Raichak, January 13-15, 2017.

Pautunthang, N

Two-day National Seminar on Research Made Easy: Tips, Tools and Technologies, organised by Bangalore University, January 12-13, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Raj, Krishna

Attended Workshop on Bangalore's Great Transformation, organized by NIAS, IISc, Bangalore, June, 24-25, 2016 at NIAS Bangalore.

Attended 8th Biennial INSEE Conference on Urbanization and the Environment, organized by Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore, January 4-6, 2016 at Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Workshop on Demonetisation in India, organized by Jain University, Bangalore, November 2016.

Conference on Climate Change and Agricultural Yields in Karnataka, organized by Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, November 9, 2016.

Sahu, Geeta

International Seminar on Transnational Feminism: The Space for Dialogue and Participation, jointly organised by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, Women's Studies Development Centre, University of Delhi, Delhi and University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, January 5, 2017.

International Symposia on Agenda for Governance and Service Delivery in India – Leveraging

National and Global Evidence, jointly organised by Global Development Network, the Campbell Collaboration and International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, February 9, 2017 at Indian Habitat Center, New Delhi.

National-level Workshop on Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research, organised by Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, February 13-18, 2017 at New Delhi.

Course on Research Methods on Gender, Poverty and the Informal Economy, organised by VV Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, February 27-March 10, 2017 at Noida.

Sivanna, N

National Seminar on "Rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, organized by CSSCD, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 24-25, 2016.

Workshop on Capacity Building Programmes for Elected Members of PRIs and Functionaries, organized by NIRDPR, November 21, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala S

Seminar on Demonetisation by Narender Pani, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, November, 2016.

Public Lecture by Nobel Laureate Joseph E Stiglitz on the topic Creating a Learning Society, organized by International Institute of Information Technology-Bangalore, July, 2016.

Seminar on Poverty and Environment, organized by CEENR, ISEC, December 5-6, 2016.

Seminar on Institutions and Governance, organized by CPIGD, ISEC, Hiroshima University (Japan), December 30, 2016.

Syamala, T S

Seminar on Comparative Perspectives on Growing Socio-Economic Inequalities in India and Europe, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), India In collaboration with

Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), Netherlands, February 8-9, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Tantri, Malini L

Seminar on Comparative Perspectives on Growing

Socio-Economic Inequalities in India and Europe, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), India, In collaboration with Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), Netherlands February 8-9, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Chengappa, P G

'Linking Vegetables Farmers to Markets: Emerging Business Opportunities', in the South-East Asian Vegetable Symposium - SEAVEG 2016, organised by the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) in collaboration with AVRDC, FAO and other organizations, September 6-8, 2016 at Sepang, Malaysia.

Madheswaran, S

'Private Sector and Social Inclusion: Issues related to Employment, Capital and Education', in the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, organized by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, April 14, 2016.

'Social Exclusion and Caste Discrimination in the Urban Labour Market', in the National Seminar on 68th and 69th Rounds of NSS data, organized by MOSPI, GOI, IGIDR, May 26-27, 2016.

'Labour Market Discrimination: Methodological Developments', in the Seminar on Strategies of Development for Wholesome life, organized by Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, June 10-11, 2016.

Nadkarni, M V

Inaugural Address at the Seminar on 'The October Revolution and Agrarian Problem', at the Senate Hall, Central College, Bengaluru, February 5, 2017.

Narayana, M R

'India's Current Demonitization and Its Ramifications', in the Symposium on Demonitization and Its Ramifications, organised by MP Birla Institute of Management, December 16, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'Natural Resource Conservation, Management and Sustainable Livelihood Development of Tribal Communities', in the Group Monitoring Workshop on Addressing Migration and Malnutrition in Tribal Population of Maharashtra: Overcome through Innovative Programme and Appropriate Technologies, organised by SEED, Division of Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, November 11-12, 2016 at Talegarh, Maharashtra.

'People and Protected Areas', in the Group Monitoring Workshop on Conservation & Sustainable Livelihoods in Partnership with Local Communities in Protected Areas of India, organised by WWF, India and DST, Govt of India, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, March 2-3, 2017.

Rajasekhar, D

'Disaster Risk Reduction, Decentralisation and Gender', in the National Conference on Natural Disaster and Women: A Gendered Perspective, organised by Pondicherry University, October 6-7, 2016 at Pondicherry.

'Digital Payments in India: Challenges and Ways Forward', in the National Conference on Digital Economy in India: The Challenges ahead, organised by Vidyavardhaka First Grade College, Mysore, February 18, 2017.

'Inclusive Development of Minorities in Karnataka: Role of NGOs', in the Workshop on Inclusive Development of Karnataka Minorities: Role of NGOs and CBOs, organised by NLSIU, Bengaluru, March 27, 2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Game Theory and Its Application in Social Sciences', in the Special talk on Words of Wisdom Series Lecture, organised by Jain University, July 26, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala S

'Urban Observatories: Opportunities for India', in the Kickoff Workshop, organised by Research Councils UK-India Joint Network on Sustainable Cities and Urbanisation in India, New Delhi, September 26, 2016.

Lectures, Talks and Media

Babu, M Devendra

Delivered two lectures on 'Indian Economy: Present Perspectives in Fiscal Management', in the in Refresher Course in Economics, organized by UGC Human Resource Development (Academic Staff College), Bangalore University, September 26, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Finances, Planning and Central schemes of Zilla Panchayat', in the Capacity Building programme for ZP Members of Dharwad District, organized by CMDR, , Dharwad, October 8, 2016.

Delivered Three lectures on 'Panchayat Finance and Planning', in the Training Programme for Zilla Panchayat Members, organized by Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Hosapete, Ballari, October 25, November 20 and November 27, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayat Finance and Planning', in the Training Programme for Zilla Panchayat Members, organised by Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Hosapete, Ballari, January 28, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Finances of Zilla Panchayat: Structure and Management', in the Training Programme for Zilla Panchayat Members, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, March 17, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Panchayat Finance and Planning', in the Training Programme for Zilla Panchayat Members, organised by Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Hosapete, Ballari, March 25, 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Delivered a lecture on 'Landscape of Industries in India' at Manipal Academy of Banking, Manipal County, Bangalore, December 23, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Inflation: Kinds, Measures and Controls' at Manipal Academy of Banking, Manipal County, Bangalore, December 26, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Extracting NSSO unit level data using SPSS' in a two week Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in social Science Research (CCMASSR), September 26- October 7, 2016 at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on 'Globalization and the Status of Employment', in the ICSSR Sponsored Orientation Programme for Faculty Members and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities under SC & ST Component Plan, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, February 21, 2017.

Balasubramanian, M

Delivered a lecture on 'Payment for Ecosystem Services in Thailand', at Pridi Banomyong International College, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, January 26, 2017.

Gayithri, K

Delivered 22 lectures on 'Public Finance', at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, March-May 2016.

Kambara, Channamma

Invited to address the senior citizens at Senior Citizens'

Welfare Association, Indiranagar, and presented a paper on “Conditions of Senior Citizens in India: With Special Reference to Women” on April 9, 2016.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated in the debate on “Human Resource and Development” on the eve of World Population Day, September 11, 2016 on *T V Chandana* (DD-9).

Lingaraju M

Delivered a Special Lecture on ‘Kalaa Vidyarthigalige - Bhavishyada Avakaashagalu (in Kannada)’, at Government Pre-University College, Yelahanka, Bengaluru, December 22, 2016.

Delivered a Promotional Talk on ‘Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS)’, in the 4 Days Training Programme for Pre-University College Teachers, organised by Government Pre-University College, Yelahanka, Bengaluru, December 14, 2016.

Madheswaran, S

Delivered four lectures on ‘Qualitative Response Model’, at ICSSR Methodology Course- Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, June 9, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on ‘Well-being and Ill-being at the Bottom of Durable Inequality’, in the ICSSR-NOW (Netherlands) Joint Seminar on Comparative Perspectives on Growing Socio-Economic Inequalities in India and Europe, February 8-9, 2017 at Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on ‘Untapped Potential Trade between India and Thailand’, in the ICSSR-NRCT Joint Seminar on the India and Thailand Bond: Past, Present and Future, Chiang Mai, Thailand, February 20-24, 2017.

Delivered 8 lectures on ‘Qualitative response Models and Panel data Model’, in the TIES Workshop, Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN), March 6-8, 2017.

Manjula, R

Delivered a lecture on ‘MGNREGS: The Field Experiences’, in the Capacity Development

Programme for ZP Members of Karnataka, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16-17, 2017.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered W H Hanumanthappa Memorial Lecture on ‘Parisarada Samasyegalu mattu Gandhiji Torisida Maarga’ (Environmental Problems and the way shown by Gandhiji), at the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Bhawan, Kumarapark East, Bengaluru, December 24, 2016.

The 15th Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on ‘The Crisis in Indian Agriculture: Can it be Overcome?’, at ISEC, Bengaluru, February 14, 2017.

‘A Genuine Social Democracy – The Only Way’, at the International Seminar on Cohesive Development – An Alternative Paradigm, organized by A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, February 25, 2017.

Narayana, M R

Delivered two lectures on ‘Macroeconomic issues in Public Finance’ at Fiscal Policy Institute, Government of Kanataka, Bengaluru, September 1, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on ‘Make in India Versus Make for India’ at PES University, Bengaluru, September 16, 2016.

Delivered two lecture on ‘India’s Economic Growth: Recent Measurement and Determinants’ at Bangalore University, Bengaluru, September 20, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on ‘Contemporary Issues in Indian Economy - Demonetization and Demographic Dividend’ at Bangalore University, Bengaluru, November 26, 2016.

Delivered four lectures on ‘India’s GDP: Growth and Composition’ at Manipal Academy of Banking and Finance, December 23, 24, 27 and 28, 2016.

Delivered four lectures on ‘India’s GDP: Growth and Composition’, at Manipal Academy of Banking and Finance, January 8, 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'Contemporary Economic Issues in Indian Economy', at UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, January 31, 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'Current Indian Economy', at UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, February 11, 2017.

Delivered two lectures on 'India's Demographic Dividend or Disaster?' at UGC Human Resource Development Centre, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, February 27, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Standard of Living - A Case for Religious Minorities of Karnataka', at National School of India University, February 28, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Effect of Demonetization on Common Man and Industry', at M S Ramaiah College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Bengaluru, March 3, 2017.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered a lecture on 'Domestic Energy Requirement: Issues and Challenges in Indian Perspective', at Breakthrough Institute, San Francisco, USA, June 21-24, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Forest Conservation and Management in India under changing environment' for Nordic Students, ISEC Bangalore, July 5, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Governing Climate Change Debates and Policies in Indian Contexts' at the ISEC-NCI International Course on Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, July 11, 2016.

Raj, Krishna

Invited as Resource person by the *Door Dharsan Kendra*, Karnataka for Live Telecast of Programme on Swatch Bharath Abhiyana and The impact of Waste (Plastic) on Biodiversity on June 29, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Economics of Globalization', at Bangalore University, September 8, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Green GDP', at Bangalore University, September 8, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Methodological Issues in Sustainable Development', at ISEC, Bangalore, October 5, 2016.

Invited as Resource Person on the topic 'Economic Assault of Demonetization on Economy', by the "Prajati TV" on November 18, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered a lecture on 'Randomised Controlled Trials' to CCMASR participants at ISEC on October 3, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'How to Overcome the Challenges of Demonetisation by the Cooperative Sector?' at Karnataka State Souharda Federal Cooperative Ltd., Bengaluru, February 11, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Decentralised Governance and Poverty Reduction' at ICSSR Orientation Programme for Faculty and Research Scholars Belonging to SC/STs, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, February 20, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'MGNREGS: The Field Experiences' in the Capacity Building programme for Zilla Panchayat Members in Karnataka, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 16-17, 2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered two lectures on 'Market Imperfection' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, August 30, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Oligopoly Markets' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, September 19-20, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Game Theory and Imperfect Market' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, September 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'National Accounts in India: Concepts and Methods' at Indian Statistical Institute, Bengaluru, March 3, 2017.

Sivanna, N

Delivered a lecture on 'Recent Amendments of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993' at Karnataka Panchayat Parishat, Bengaluru, July 23, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Decentralization, Structure of ZP, Role of Representatives and officers, and Responsibilities of ZP Standing Committees' at CMDR, Dharwad, August 10, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Decentralisation and Development' at Department of Political Science, Bengaluru University, November 23, 2016.

Delivered two lectures on 'Decentralisation and Development' at Directorate of Pre-University Board, Government of Karnataka, December 6, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Delivered a lecture on 'Urban Form and Policy:

Theory and Empirical Evidence', at Government Arts College, Bengaluru, April 26, 2016.

Coordinated a talk of the Students' Academic council, by C Balakrishnan on the Urban crisis in Bengaluru, chaired the seminar (September 2016)

Tantri, Malini L

Delivered a lecture on 'Recent Economic Initiatives by the Government for India's Growth', at Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore, February 3, 2017.

Yadav, Manohar

Delivered two lectures on 'Quality of Teachers Teaching at Primary Level of Schooling: Some Critical Concerns' at Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, August 22, 2016.

Delivered a lecture on 'Poverty and Deprivation among Marginalised Sections in Karnataka: A Critical Reflection', at Scholars for Social Justice Forum, Yavanika, Bengaluru, January 28, 2017.

Prepared a documentary film for the project on 'Evaluation of Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Project'.

Newspaper Articles

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and Santosh Kesavan) 'Taking Pensions to the Poor', *Business Line*, July 15, 2016.

Narayana, M R

'Does B'luru Need New School of Economics?', *The Deccan Herald*, November 16, 2016.

'Why Does Demonetization Cost for a Common Man?', *Vijaya Karnataka*, November 18, 2016. (in Kannada)

'Will Robots Take Our Jobs?', *The Financial Express*, December 6, 2016

'How Costly a Failure Would Note Ban Be?', *Business Standard*, December 30, 2016.

Raj, Krishna

'Bengaluru Wastes Nearly 50% Water Supply from the Cauvery'. *www.indiaspend.com*, September 16, 2016.

'Low Carbon Economy Vital', *Deccan Herald*, November 21, 2016.

'Bengaluru Wastes Nearly 50% Water Supply from Cauvery', *Geograhpyandyou.com*.

Invited Guest Article: 'BMIC: A Project Mired in Disputes Right from Day 1', *Economic Times*, December 14, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D

(with R Manjula) 'Reasons for Garment Workers'

Stir against PF Rule Changes', *Deccan Herald*, May 11, 2016.

(with Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula) 'Taking Pensions to the Poor', *Business Line*, July 15, 2016.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Bhattacharjee Manojit) 'Boost Non-Farm Options in Rural Areas', *Deccan Herald*, December 2016.

'Curbing Corruption through Demonetisation', *Udayavani*, December 14, 2016.

'Farm Sector in Budget', *Deccan Herald*, February 4, 2017.

Reimeingam, Marchang

'North Eastern Region's Cooperation in BCIM Economic Corridor', *Sangai Express, Imphal*, May 12, 2016.

'No More Spitting, Please' (Letter), *The Hindu*, July 21, 2016.

'Mesmerising Manipur Civil Services Aspirants', *Sangai Express, Imphal*, July 25, 2016.

'Iconic Activist to Politician' (Letter), *The Hindu*, July 28, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Quoted in *The Times of India* (Delhi edition), April 8, 2016 (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Involve-public-at-project-level-Experts/articleshow/51734784.cms>)

Quoted in *Business Standard* (Bangalore edition), April 20, 2016 (<http://www.business-standard.com/article/>

[current-affairs/centre-aborts-pf-curbs-after-workers-rage-116041901021_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/centre-aborts-pf-curbs-after-workers-rage-116041901021_1.html))

'The Paradox of India's North-South Divide: Governance, Public Services and Efficiency', *Fountain Ink Magazine* (upon invitation), 5 (8): (June 2016) 17-26.

'Only Citizens Make a City', *The Economic Times*, August 11, 2016 (www.economictimes.com).

'An Actor in TN's Success', *The Economic Times*, December 8, 2016 (www.economictimes.com).

'Comeback Kids on the Block', *The Economic Times*, January 14, 2017.

Quoted in *The Times of India*, regarding the 'Global Ranking of Bengaluru', January 19, 2017.

Quoted in *The Times of India*, regarding 'Mandatory Segregation of Waste at Source by BBMP', February 1, 2017.

'Our Cities Made Boondocks', *The Economic Times*, February 4, 2017. www.economictimes.com

Quoted in *New Indian Express*, regarding the 'Calling Off of Bengaluru's Steal Flyover', March 4, 2017.

Quoted in *The Times of India*, regarding the 'Commercialization of Bengaluru's Residential Neighborhoods', March 7, 2017.

'Budget Offers Initiatives, but Fails to Address Bengaluru's Larger Issues' (invited), *Times of India*, March 18, 2017, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships, Honours and Awards

Babu, M Devendra

Visiting Fellow, Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, 2017-19.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Received Young Scholar Grant under the Prof Raghuram Rajan's "Young Scholar Grant Programme" to attend the 2016 NBER Summer Institute, July 18-30, 2016 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Balasubramanian, M

India Study Centre, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, January 9-29, 2017 (Under the Exchange Scholar Programme of ICSSR-NRCT).

Chengappa, P G

Visited Denmark and attended the International Food and Agribusiness Management Association Conference, June 19-23, 2016.

Gayithri, K

Visited Andrew Young School of Public Policy, Georgia State University, USA.

Madheswaran, S

Visited Switzerland to present the collaborative research paper on Multi-Dimensional well being, May 31-June 5, 2016.

Conferred as Research Fellow, The Institute for the study of Labour (IZA), University of Bonn, Germany, till March 31, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Invited to deliver lecture in plenary session on 'Domestic Energy Requirement: Issues and Challenges in Indian Perspective' at the Breakthrough Institute, San Francisco, USA, June 21-24, 2016.

ZALF Fellow, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Germany, 2014-2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visited Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) in 2016.

Acted as a Jury for COSMAR Programme, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 2016.

Rajasekhar, D

Professor Sanjaya Lall prize was awarded to the paper titled 'Collusion, Co-option and Capture: Social Accountability and Social Audits in Karnataka, India' (with Salim Lakha and R Manjula), published in the journal of Oxford Development Studies as the best article in 2015 for its contribution to development studies.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Invited Member, Advisory Council, Regional Studies Association India Division, June 2016.

Subaiya, Lekha

Visiting Faculty, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, July 13, 2015 to July 12, 2016.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Babu, M Devendra

Member, Institutional Committee–Stem Cell Research (IC-SCR), School of Regenerative Medicine, Manipal University, Ballari Road, Bangalore from 2016.

Member, Institutional Ethics Committee, Cryo-Save, Bangalore, India for three years from 2016.

Member, Board of Studies, Post Graduate Department of Economics, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga, Karnataka, 10-1-2017 to 9-1-2020.

Gayithri, K

Member, Question paper scrutiny Board, Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prashanthinilayam

Independent Director, Board of Directors, Hassan Mangalore Rail Company

Member, State Taxes Committee, FKCCI

George, Sobin

Member of Board of Studies in Christ University, Sociology.

Inbanathan, Anand

Member of Board of Studies in Christ University, Sociology and attended BoS Meeting.

Member of Board of Studies in Mount Carmel College, Sociology and attended BoS meeting.

Kumar, Parmod

Member, Interview Board, Kerala during May 12-14, 2016.

Member of Selection Committee for Faculty Recruitment at Administrative Office, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Deemed to be University), Prasanthi Nilayam, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh on March 16, 2017.

Lingaraju, M

Subject Expert, PhD Doctoral Committee in Rural

Development, Bangalore University, Bengaluru (2016-17).

Madheswaran, S

Chairperson, Youth Development Index Committee, RGNIYD, Ministry of Youth Affairs Chennai, May 23-24, 2016.

Technical Advisory Committee Member, Rajasthan State Human Development Report, Government of Rajasthan, May 2016-17.

Narayana, M R

Member, International Editorial Board, Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies (John Wiley).

Member, Karnataka State Audit Advisory Board, Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Government of India.

Member, Technical Committee, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Member, Sustainable Development Group, TERI, Bangalore, from July 2016 onwards.

Raj, Krishna

Member for an expert committee constituted by Bangalore University for the establishment of Bangalore School of Economics.

Member, Board of Studies, Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore (2016-2019).

Rajasekhar, D

Member of the Committee to Draft the Policy on Skill Development in Karnataka by Government of Karnataka.

BoS Member, Department of Development Studies, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odhisha.



Board of Studies, Department of Economics, Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Expert Reviewer 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', 2016.

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Parivridhhi*, a National Refereed Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, August 2016.

Board of Studies Member, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Editor, ISEC Working Paper Series, from February 5, 2016 for 3 years.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Member, Comprehensive Examination Board of B R Naveen, PhD Student, Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, July 1, 2016.

Member, Board of Examiners, Municipal Solid Waste Management Services, Efficient Delivery Mechanism and Household Choice, by Somdutta Banerjee, University of Calcutta, Department of Economics, September 2016.

Member, Panel of Dissertation Examiners, Doctoral Dissertation on 'Legal aspects of supply of land for urban development – a case study of Gujarat', CEPT University, Ahmedabad, September 2016.

Review Editor and Member, Editorial Board, Urban Science, February 2017.

Syamala, T S

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore.

Yadav, Manohar

Member, Expert Committee Constituted by the Social Welfare Ministry, Government of Karnataka, to look into the research activities of Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Board of Examiners, Mysore University.

Member, Board of Examiners, IDS, Mysore University.

Member, Board of Studies, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Anthropology, Karnataka Open University, Mysore.

Served as Vice- Chairman, Library Committee, ISEC.

Appointed and Served as Registrar, Institute for Social and Economic Change, from September 2015 to August 2016.

Expert Member on the Committee to assess the impact of Yetinnahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka.

Miscellaneous

Babu, M Devendra

Guided intern Mr Sarash Basumatary on the topic 'Panchayat Raj in Andhra Pradesh: A Critical Review' during April-June 2016.

Co-coordinator of ISEC Pre-PhD Course on India's Development Experience, January-July 2016.

Guided ISEC intern - Mr Bhavish Mahipal on the topic 'Decentralised Planning in India: Issues, Problems and the Way Forward' during May-July 2016.

Co-ordinator of ISEC Pre-PhD Course on Development Studies: Theories and Policies, August 2016 - December 2016.

Attended a meeting on presentation of Report on Devolution Index, organised by Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India, New Delhi, March 22, 2017.

Coordinator, ISEC PhD Course Work, Part B: Paper VI – Decentralisation and Development: India's Experience, January 2017 to March 2017.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Reviewed an article titled 'Occupational and Educational Careers of School-teachers in Goa' for *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Received young scholar grant to participate in the NBER summer institute workshops at NBER, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States.

Prepared technical note on "Estimation of Present Skill Development Status and Requirement for Skilling in Karnataka" for the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP) on December 6, 2016 at the office of the SPD, SSA, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended the discussion on "National Education Policy – 2016: Between Policy and Implementation: The Way Forward" on October 26, 2016 jointly organised by the NAAC and VSS Trust, Bengaluru at the NAAC office, Bengaluru.

Member of the Scientific Committee of ECOEI Conference - European Congress for Economic Issues: Unregistered "Youth" Employment: Impacts, Policies, Remedies, and Local Practices; scheduled to be held from March 30, 2017 to April 1, 2017 in Kocaeli, Turkey.

Attended Board of Studies (UG BA courses) meeting, Department of Economics, St. Joseph College, Bangalore, January 25, 2017.

Reviewed an article for Journal of Social and Economic Development, ISEC Journal, published by Springer.

Reviewed an article for Review of Development and Change, MIDS Journal.

Reviewed four abstracts of the ECOEI Conference - European Congress for Economic Issues: Unregistered "Youth" Employment: Impacts, Policies, Remedies, and Local Practices; scheduled to be held from March 30, 2017 to April 1, 2017 in Kocaeli, Turkey.

Balasubramanian, M

Guidance to Intern Students:

Ms. Krishna Nair J: Title of the work Climate Change and Impacts on Agriculture in India (June 2016).

Ms. Simranjit Singh: Title of the work "Economics of Solid Waste Management: A Meta-Regression Analysis (June 2016).

Bhambhani, Chandni

Participated as a Comperer, in the ICSSR-NWO Joint Seminar on Comparative Perspectives on Growing Socio-economic Inequalities in India and Europe, organized by Indian Council of Social Science Research and The Netherlands Scientific Organisation, February 8-9, 2017 at Bengaluru.

Gayithri, K

Contributed a chapter on State Finances to the Economic Survey, Government of Karnataka, 2015-16

Evaluated two PhD dissertations-Central University, Hyderabad and Bombay University, Mumbai

Guided two project interns from Christ University

George, Sobin

Reviewed one article titled "Food Insecurity: Persistence of Hunger among Dalits in Eastern Uttar Pradesh" for the *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.

Reviewed one article titled “Angry Youth and Socio-Political Implications: A Soliloquy in Dark Times” for the *Journal Artha*, Christ University, Bangalore.

Inbanathan, Anand

Supervised the work of three summer interns.

Kambara, Channamma

Guided ISEC Intern – Aiswarya R, on the topic ‘ILO’s Decent Work Pillars and the Conditions of Women Garment Workers’ during May-July 2016.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Barun Deb Pal) Presentation on ‘Determinants of Domestic Production and Exports of Seasonal Pulse Crops in India - An Econometric Approach’, at IFPRI, New Delhi, May 2016.

Given training to MOA and Outlook staff on Econometric Modelling at NCAER New Delhi on July 1, 2016.

Trainer, in the Training Programme on Econometric Modelling, organized by NCAER, July 1, 2016, NCAER, New Delhi.

Third meeting of Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Parmod Kumar, to discuss the progress of the various sub-groups activities was held in Committee Room No.228, NITI Aayog, Sansad Marg, New Delhi, January 12, 2017.

Reviewed a Paper for refereeing Ms. Ref. No.: WD-7425, January 17, 2017.

Titled, Coupling a Ladder to the Safety Net: Reinventing MGNREGA to Actively Lift the Poor out of Poverty, World Development.

Kumar, V Anil

Taught the course on Comparative and Indian Politics.

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, Bengaluru, May 31, 2016.

Attended Expert Committee Meeting at the Backward Class Commission, GoK, August 29 and September 6, 2016.

External Examiner, Practical Examination of Second and Fourth Semester PG students of Geography, Bangalore University, Geography Department, Bengaluru, January 31, 2017.

Participated as a Committee Member, Expert Committee Meeting, organized by Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, Bengaluru, February 15, 2017.

Participated as a Speaker, in the Pre-Budget seminar on Budget and Agriculture, organized by Karnataka State Farmers Association, Bengaluru Press Club, March 10, 2017.

Participated as a Speaker, in the two-day National Seminar on Impact of Demonetization on Society: Issues and Challenges, organized by GFGC, Tiptur, Tumkur, March 17, 2017.

Attended Annual Work Plan Meeting at Guwahati, Assam, organised by the PRC, Guwahati and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi, March 22-24, 2017.

Lingaraju, M

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP) on December 06, 2016 at the office of the SPD, SSA, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended 42nd Executive Committee Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Abhyas (SSA), Karnataka, on November 15, 2016 at SSA State Office, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended Discussion on the National Education Policy – 2016, ‘Between Policy and Implementation: The Way

Forward' on October 26, 2016 at National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Jointly Organised by the NAAC and VSS Trust, Bengaluru.

Attended 43rd Executive Committee Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA), Karnataka, March 13, 2017 at Room No. 422, Vikasa Soudha, Dr B R Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru.

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA), Karnataka, January 12, 2017 at SSA State Office, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Madheswaran, S

(with Smt B P Vani) Projection of GSDP and Employment/Unemployment for SDG Report submitted to Additional Chief Secretary, Labour Department, Government of Karnataka, June 2016.

Manasi, S

Referee for Journal of Geography and Regional Planning (September 2016) and African Journal of Environment and Technology (October 2016).

Participated in the Tender Evaluation Committee, Karnataka Evaluation Authority to evaluate Tenders on proposals on Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio Economic Development of women through dairying implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Limited, Bangalore and Evaluation of the performance of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme in Karnataka between 2010-11 and 2015-15 on November 4 and November 12, 2016 respectively at MS Building.

Participated in the Karnataka Evaluation Authority Meeting for evaluating the applicant consultant organizations and Independent Assessors on October 28, 2016 at MS Building.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended Board of Governors meeting at IPIRTI, Bangalore on May 27, 2016.

Ms. Shobha M V: Title of the work "Environmental Pollution and its impact on Social and Ecological systems" (June 2016).

Two intern students from Indraprastha University, New Delhi, for a period of six months:

Ms. Pooja Tiwari: Title of the dissertation: "Conservation of Traditional Diversity Crops for Food Security" (January – June 2016); and Ms. Asha Lal: Title of the dissertation 'Changes in Land Use and Land Cover in The Perspective of Changing Climate: A Case Study from Karnataka' (January-June 2016)

Attended and participated Research Advisory Committee at IPIRTI on June 7, 2016.

Conducted Viva-Voce examination of the student of Department of Environmental Sciences, Pondicherry University titled 'Carbon Stock Assessment in Temperate Forests in Kashmir Himalayas, India', on June 24, 2016.

Attended SDG Meeting, organised by Sustainable Development Group, TERI, Bangalore, July 23, 2016.

Attended and Participated in IPIRTI Research Advisory Committee, organised by IPIRTI, Bangalore, June 7, 2016.

Interaction Meeting with the Development Studies Students and Presentation on Environmental Perspective of Development on August 24, 2016.

Editor, ISEC Monograph - Editorial scrutiny of 4 manuscripts submitted for publication under ISEC Monograph Series.

Reviewed 5 papers submitted for publication in various international journals.

External Examiner for MSc Environmental Science, Bangalore University on August 9, 2016.

Visited Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun and Navdanya on October 17, 2016 and had meeting with Scientists regarding research collaboration.

Visited Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) Selaqui, Dehradun and had meeting with the researchers regarding research collaboration on aromatic plants and sustainable livelihood development, October 18, 2016.

Visited CCS University Meerut (Social Science, Environmental Science Departments) with regard to research collaboration on October 19, 2016.

Convened meeting for short-listing of applications for DBT-funded project, January 11, 2017.

Convened interview committee meeting for selection of SRF and JRF in the DBT-funded project, February 23, 2017.

Editorial scrutiny of the manuscript submitted for publication under ISEC Monograph Series.

Visited TISS, Mumbai, regarding project meeting, 'Urbanization of agricultural land, fodder and dairy production, and resource use efficiency' at the rural-urban interface in Pakistan and India (2016-2018), January 5, 2017.

Visited DONER Ministry and Ministry of Science & Technology and had meeting regarding ongoing research projects and projects submitted for funding.

Visited fields in Peri-Urban areas, Bangalore, for setting the experiments under DBT Project, February 7-8, 2017.

Prabhuswamy, P

Attended Review Meeting on Status and Quality of HMIS and MCTS at the Regional Office for Health and Family Welfare, Bengaluru, April 29, 2016.

Raj, Krishna

Supervised MA thesis of BITS, Goa.

Rajasekhar, D

Reviewed book manuscript submitted to Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, UK.

Guided intern Ms Anila B K on topic, 'Reserved for women? Urban Public Transport in Hyderabad and Bangalore' during April-June 2016.

Refereeing of two papers for EPW.

Review of a book manuscript for Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla.

Resource person to IIT Kharagpur, for thesis evaluation and conduct of viva-voce on July 21, 2016.

Coordinated the visit of delegates from Sri Lanka to ISEC in July 2016.

Evaluation of PhD thesis for University of Burdwan, West Bengal.

BoS meeting, Department of Economics, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, August 9, 2016.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Keynote speaker on the Statistics Day of India at NSSO.

Examining thesis for Jadavpur University and Kolkata University.

Member of the Board of Studies Meeting attended on January 30, 2017.

Reimeingam, Marchang

PhD Guidance: Three PhD Students, Development Studies, ISEC.

Doctoral Committee for PhD students (of other faculty) of ISEC: Three PhD students, Development Studies.

Penal Member for PhD students of ISEC: Five PhD students, Development Studies/Environmental Economics/Sociology.

Paper Reviewer: *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (Springer), ISEC, Bangalore.

Reviewer: Book Proposal on 'BCIM Sub-regional Cooperation: Interplay of Geoeconomics and Geopolitics' for Routledge, March 2017.

PhD Guidance: Five PhD Students (Development Studies), ISEC.

Roy Chowdhury, Supriya

Report Submitted to International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi, on Mapping and Assessment of Social Dialogue and Labour Administration Frameworks at State Level: Karnataka State.

Sivanna, N

Attended as Doctoral Committee Member for doctoral students of ISEC, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Gandhigram, Department of Political Science, Mangalore University and Department of Political Science, Bangalore University.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Referee for journals: *China Report* (Sage) (May 2016), *Environment and Urbanization Asia* (Sage) (April 2016)

Panelist, Trends in India's current account policies and programmes of external stabilization under historical and international perspective, by Aneesha Chitgupi, PhD student Bi-annual seminars, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 28, 2016.

India's Urbanization, Public Services, and Land Use Regulations: Implications for the Environment, 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 5, 2016.

Blending science with social science: What do urban studies show? Social Science Talent Search Scheme, Institute for Social and Economic Change, August 27, 2016.

Reviewed papers for *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (August 2016); Kala reviewed a

paper for the *Journal of Sustainable Urbanization, Planning and Progress* (August 2016).

Data, Tools and Techniques for Urban and Regional Research, Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 7, 2016.

Reviewed a proposal for ISEC's SRTT fellowship, October 2016.

Reviewed 3 abstracts for World Bank's Land and Poverty Conference 2017, October 2016.

Referee for journals: *Environment and Urbanization Asia* (Sage) special issue on Internal Migration (Nov 2016), *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* (QREF) (Elsevier) (November 2016), *Cities* (Elsevier) (October 2016), *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy* (Routledge) Special issue on "Escaping the Middle Income Trap" (October 2016).

Reviewed 12 full papers for the Yale-Elsevier conference on Urban Transitions which was held in Shanghai in September 2016, since she was a Scientific Committee member of the conference, for their publication (October-November 2016).

Telecommunications Infrastructure and Economic Growth: Evidence from Developing Countries, *Applied Econometrics and International Development*, 7 (2) (2007): 37-56. The above paper was on SSRN's Top Ten download list for PSN: Infrastructure and Communications (Topic) Top Ten, November 30, 2016, SRPN: Sustainable Growth (Topic) SRPN: Sustainable Growth (Topic) Top Ten.

Acknowledged in the book with the citation: Perulli, Paolo (2016) *Urban Contract: Community, Governance and Capitalism*, London and New York: Routledge, 2016.

Reviewed several proposals for Azim Premji University Research Grants Program 2017 (Development and Sustainability), January 2017.

Reviewed a paper for *China Economic Review*, March 2017.

Attended supervisors' meeting (January 2017); purchase, library, SRTT committee and restructuring meetings (February 2017); Purchase committee meetings (February-March 2017).

Attended meeting with the GoK's Chief Secretary, in the Vidhana Soudha on March 13, 2017.

Reviewed a proposal for SRTT on Street Guidelines in Bengaluru, March 2017.

Attended the PhD *Viva Voce* of a CEPT University, Ahmedabad, as External Examiner, March 31, 2017.

Syamala, T S

Attended Management Committee Meeting for Praxis-India, April 1, 2016, PRAXIS Training Centre Tharavad, Vaniyamkulam, Palakkad, Kerala.

Attended a meeting on the status of the status and quality of HMIS data in the state of Karnataka at the Regional Office of Health and Family Welfare, Kendriya Sadan, Bangalore, April 29, 2016.

Attended the Review Meeting for the project Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India: Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Services, June 6-7, 2016, at TISS Mumbai.

Attended Management Committee Meeting of Praxis India on September 6, 2016 at Praxis Office, New Delhi.

Attended a Meeting of Coordinators and Experts on the Project Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services (Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India).

Attended the PRC Annual Work Plan Meeting, March 22-23, 2017 at Population Research Centre, Guwahati.

Tantri, Malini L

Acted as reviewer for the journal *China Report*; SpringerPlus.

Resource person for ICSSR-sponsored orientation programme for research scholars and faculty members.

Acted as an external referee for evaluating MA desertation of Christ University students.

Interview appeared in *Civil Society Magazine* on 'SEZs Need Enabling Environment to Succeed', July 2016.

Interview appeared in *The Dollar Business Magazine* on 'Incentives like MAT removal or Tax holidays don't matter much', August, 2016.

Reviewer to *Eastern European Economics (T & F)* and *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*.

9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on July 29, 2016, August 17, 2016 (Special APC), December 14, 2016, January 30, 2017 and March 21, 2017 (Special APC).

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on July 4, September 28, December 30, 2016 and March 31, 2017.

Annual General Body

The 44th Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 21, 2016.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors for the period 2016-2018 met on April 4, 2016, August 25, 2016, December 2, 2016, and March 27, 2017.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on August 18, 2016, November 08, 2016 (Special Meeting of the Finance Committee), and November 21, 2016.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on August 11, 2016.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on August 11, 2016.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1.	Prof M G Chandrakanth	Director	12.05.2016
----	-----------------------	----------	------------

Retirements

1.	Dr K S Umamani	Associate Professor, CHRD	31.05.2016
2.	Smt M N Shantha Kumari	Selection Grade Assistant	30.09.2016
3.	Mr T L N Swamy	Assistant Grade I	31.10.2016
4.	Prof R Mutharayappa	Professor, PRC	31.12.2016

Resignations

1.	Dr Elumalai Kannan	Associate Professor	15.19.2015
2.	Dr Barun Deb Pal	Assistant Professor	29.09.2016
3.	Prof K V Raju	Professor	20.01.2017

Obituaries

1.	Smt N Chandavarkar Tara	Life Member	25.04.2016
2.	Prof D Javare Gowda	Life Member	30.05.2016
3.	Prof D N Dhanagare	Life Member	07.03.2017

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 1,35,912 with addition of 1,306 documents during the year. As many as 414 books, 271 reports and 621 other documents were added to the library collection.

Besides this the library receives 304 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 79,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

Press Clippings Index: This 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. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **JSTOR** is an online database of scholarly literature in social sciences. Collections on JSTOR include the complete archival record of each journal. Coverage begins at the first volume and issue of the journal ever published, and extends up to a publication date usually set in the past three to five years.
6. **Prowess** from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 43,371 firms. Prowess provides detailed financial information on each company along with production, sales, consumption of raw material and energy etc. over a period of time. The database is available in the Library on single user licence and it is available for access in the reference section.

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 11000 documents in its collection. Digitization of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic

Society of India; Karnatak 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 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

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: 2016-17

- 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 manner. These include interview schedules of the projects completed at ISEC and secondary data in soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments and research organizations contributing to Social Science Research. Currently, there are 33 projects schedules under the possession of databank.
- It has added some important NSS Unit level database to its depository on All-India Debt

and Investment Survey [NSS 70th Round (2013)]; Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households [NSS 70th Round (2013)]; Land & Livestock Holdings [NSS 70th Round (2013)] and Social consumption in India : Health and Education (NSS 71st Round 2014).

- Similarly, soft copies of NSS Reports beginning from NSS 71th to 72nd Rounds have been added to depository. With these additions, databank has almost all the reports beginning from 50th NSS Round on Household Consumer Expenditure (Report No. 401) to Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India (Report No. 576 – NSS 71st Round) and Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India (NSS 72nd Round).
- Compilation of data in excel sheet for gross state domestic products (with its sub-sectors) of all States from 1980-81 to 2013-14 at both current and constant prices and land use pattern of all states since 1950-51 are almost complete and similar exercises are being undertaken for GDP and Land Use

estimates at the district level for Karnataka State.

- Statistical reports for example 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 have been added up to depository of databank.
- 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.

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 2016-17: At a Glance

Annual Report 2016-17: 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
M G Chandrakanth		2** (AVM+SM+BPV)	2				1							
ADRTC		1												
Parmod Kumar (PK)		6*** (AVM+MR)	1		1	6	2	6	5	3			2	
I Maruthi (IM)	2	1		1		1* (CK)								
Ramappa K B (RKB)	1* (AVM)	8***** (EK+AVM)	2** (AVM)											
A V Manjunath (AVM)	4** (RKB+PGC)	13***** (BBC + RKB + PGC + PK + EK + MGC)	4*** (RKB+PGC)			2** (PGC)								
	6	18	4	1	1	6	2	6	5	3	0	0	2	0
CDD														
D Rajasekhar (DR)	1* (MDB)	6	1* (MDB)		3	2	1* (MDB)	7*** (MDB)	4		3	6	3	1
M Devendra Babu (MDB)	2* (DR)	2	2** (NS+DR)		1	2	1* (DR)	6*** (DR)	4			10	3	1
	2	8	2	0	4	4		10	8	0	3	16	6	2
CEENR														
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	1	3* (MR)	1* (MB)	1	1	1		2		5	2	3	1	2
M Balasubramanian (MB)	1	1	2* (SN)					2	2			1		1
	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	2	4	1	3
CESP														
M R Narayana (MRN)		1				5		3	1		1	27	3	
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1* (BPV)	7**** (SN + BPV + PK + MGC)	2* (IB)	1* (BPV)	3	4	3	7* (SN)	1	2	1	11	3	2



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2016-17: 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
S Madheswaran (SM)	2** (KG+BPV)	3*** (BPV + KSJ + BPV + MB)	2** (BPV)		3	3	1				3	14	2	2
K Gayathri (KG)	1* (SM)	2* (IB)	2	1	3	3** (IB)						22	3	1
Krishna Raj (KR)	1	1				4		4	5	2		9	2	
B P Vani (BPV)	2** (MR+SM)	4**** (SR + SM + MR)	2** (SM)	1* (MR)										
Malini L Tantri (MLT)		1		1	1			1	1	1		1		
CHRD	4	14	6	3	10	19	4	12	8	5	5	84	13	5
M Lingaraju (ML)			4	1		1			1			2	1	
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)		2* (KG)	3* (MR)			3** (KG)		2* (CK)		3		4		1
CPIGD	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	6	1	1
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)		2* (BPV)				2		2						
N Sivanna (NS)	1	1	1* (MDB)		1	2		3	1	2		7		
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	2	1		2* (KSS)	1	1* (KSS)	2	2						
CRUA	3	4	0	2	2	5	2	7	1	2	0	7	0	0
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)	1	2* (MS)	1	1* (VAK)	1	6* (VAK)		7	6	4	1	14	4	1
Manasi S (MS)	1	1* (KSS)			2	3		3* (CK)		1				
Channamma Kambara (CK)	1					2* (IM)		4** (IB+MS)		1		1		
	3	2	1	0	3	10	0	12	6	6	1	15	4	1



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2016-17: 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
CSSCD														
Manohar Yadav (MY)		2	1* (SG)			1		3				4	8	
Anand Inbanathan (AI)		1			2	1							2	
Merchang Reimeingam (MRe)		2			3	1		2				4	1	
Sobin George (SG)	1	1	1* (MY)	1		1							1	
	1	6	1	1	5	4	0	5	0	0	0	8	12	0
PRC	1													
K S James (KSI)	2* (TSS+LS)			1* (TSS)	1	1* (TSS)								
T S Syamala (TSS)	1* (KSI+LS)	5** (LS)		1* (KSI)		1* (KSI)		2	1	1			1	
C M Lakshmana (CML)	2			1	1	2		2	1	4		1		
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	1* (KSI+TSS)	3** (TSS)			1			2						1
	5	6	0	2	3	3	0	6	2	5	0	1	1	1
ICAR National Professor														
P G Chengappa (PGC)	2* (AVM)	1* (EK+AVM)	1* (AVM)		1	9** (AVM)		3		1	1			1
	1	1	0	0	1	9	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total ISEC	27	64	24	12	45	69	10	83	36	35	13	145	40	14

Note: 1) S/C/W/TP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refreshers' Course respectively

2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies

3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively

4) K and P Address stands of Keynote and Presidential Address

5) Number of Stars (*, **, ***, ****) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members

6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director

7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department

8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties.

9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC

10) The total ISEC number for S/W/C/TP/RC indicates the sum of the centres and other than centres at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)

11) The total ISEC number indicates the sum of the students, staff and visiting faculty

Lectures...

Prof V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, delivering the **14th Dr L S Venkatarmanan Memorial Lecture** on September 26, 2016. He spoke on 'The Changing Role of Government in Indian Agriculture'.



Prof G Gopakumar, Vice-Chancellor, the Central University of Kerala, delivered the **13th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture** at ISEC on the Founders' Day, January 20, 2017. He spoke on 'The Changing Political Landscape of India and Contemporary Trends'.

Prof M V Nadkarni delivered the **15th Dr L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture** on February 14, 2017 in the Institute. He spoke on 'Crisis in Indian Agriculture: Can it be Overcome?'





(From left) Professor Gopal Guru, Prof Manohar Yadav, Dr A Ravindra, Prof Satish Deshpande and Prof M G Chandrakanth during the seminar, 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar', organised by ISEC with ICSSR support on October 24-25, 2016. (Detailed seminar report on Page 54).

Well-known economist Prof Abdul Aziz (right) was felicitated by ISEC Board of Governors Chairman Prof A Ravindra (centre) during the **Kannada Rajyotsava** celebrations on November 30, 2016. Renowned Kannada poet Prof Siddalingaiah (left) spoke on the rich legacy of Kannada language and literature in his address.



Many cultural programmes were staged by the students and staff of ISEC as part of the **Kannada Rajyotsava** celebrations.

'Untouchability prevails at gram sabha meetings'

our jobs?

How to find a job

Copy Camera 1800 222-2222

ನೇ, ಜನರ ತೀರದ ಬವಣೆ



Advertisement:

ICE: Panel

Shipping in CBI



NEW 400 **RECONSTRUCTION** **CONSTRUCTION**

1. Aerial view of a large construction site with a large crane and various structures.

22. In the past, the United States has been a net importer of oil. In the future, the United States will be a net exporter of oil.

land for housing

Study for housing says PWD study

Rank	Team	Score	Notes
1	St. Louis	100-0	Perfect game
2	St. Louis	99-0	Perfect game
3	St. Louis	98-0	Perfect game
4	St. Louis	97-0	Perfect game
5	St. Louis	96-0	Perfect game
6	St. Louis	95-0	Perfect game
7	St. Louis	94-0	Perfect game
8	St. Louis	93-0	Perfect game
9	St. Louis	92-0	Perfect game
10	St. Louis	91-0	Perfect game

[illegible]

Call 1-800-4-A-RENTAL or visit www.4arental.com to learn more about our services and how we can help you find the perfect rental car for your next trip.

Homeless' suicides: City

Institute to conduct a nation-wide study



Professor Frenkel says that the satellite cannot be attributed to a single event.

or' societies forming up with alarming city-based numbers. In a study on the city's help sheet light on behind them.

side to gullible fam-

**to gamble foreigners:
to spot fake city colleges**



pro-
state
man-

salary
negotia-

...laborers due to the

...in the country was
said, "he says-



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016-2017

M/s. P. CHANDRASEKAR LLP

Chartered Accountants

AUDITOR'S REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, BANGALORE, as at 31st March 2017 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. **Emphasis of Matter**
Attention is drawn towards provision of Rs 427.53 Lakhs made in the books towards the unspent grant received from Government of Karnataka towards various capital projects.
 - e. 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 31st March 2017
 - 2) In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the Income for the year ended on that date.

For P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

S Rajagopalan
Partner

MM No - 25542

Firm Regn No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017
Bangalore * Chennai

M/s. P. CHANDRASEKAR LLP, Chartered Accountants, S-512-514, MANIPAL CENTRE, # 47, DIKENSON ROAD, BANGALORE - 560042. T: +91 (80) 25585443 / 25597494 E-MAIL: partner@pchandrasekar.com

* M/s. P. Chandrasekar (Partnership Firm) is converted into M/s P. Chandrasekar LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Identity No. LLPIN AAJ-5668) with effect from 31.05.2017.



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 2017

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
148633378	Establishment Expenses	4	14,74,72,893	22,10,21,900	Grant receipts	1	21,61,95,095
106110315	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	15,78,48,519	4,78,20,844	Interest income	2	4,82,06,656
3,88,48,772	Unspent grant		3,11,14,041	2,79,06,171	Other receipts	3	7,42,26,612
31,56,450	Excess of Income over expenditure		21,92,910				
29,67,48,915	Total		33,86,28,363	29,67,48,915	Total		33,86,28,363

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2017

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.	Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
56,64,75,596	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	61,09,33,718	54,12,80,378	Investments	6	51,72,64,629
15,59,70,137	Current Liabilities	9	18,86,39,121	18,11,65,355	Current Assets	7	28,23,08,210
11,98,01,232	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	11,71,79,729	11,98,01,232	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	11,71,79,729
84,22,46,965	Total		91,67,52,568	84,22,46,965	Total		91,67,52,568

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2016 - 17

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
2,40,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		26600000
20,000	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		0
7,33,00,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		80615309
9,73,20,000				107215309
2,50,00,000	d	ADRT Grants(Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		10204000
1,39,28,000	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		12857855
4,65,15,212	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		48291618
18,27,63,212		Gross grant		178568782
4,40,16,529		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		44246663
22,67,79,741				222815445
26,76,130		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	5506817	
30,81,711		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	1113533	6620350
22,10,21,900		Net Grant		216195095

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
3,56,44,733	a	Interest on F.D's	3,49,87,024	
85,90,300		Add: Accrued interest on FD	92,75,482	4,42,62,506
35,85,811	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		39,44,150
4,78,20,844		Total		4,82,06,656

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
67,84,473	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	82,24,174	
60,94,324		Overhead charges spent from various projects	60,99,158	21,25,016
6,90,149				
2,26,95,500	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		5,90,29,426
45,20,522	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		1,30,72,170
2,79,06,171		Total		7,42,26,612

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
12,78,66,650	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		12,99,41,293
36,58,584	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		40,44,918
66,25,909	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		20,60,198
1,04,82,235	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		1,14,26,484
14,86,33,378		Total		14,74,72,893

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2016 - 17

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
60,41,387	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	16,20,442
57,11,991	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	74,66,527
8,58,935	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	6,17,902
37,36,007	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materilas / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper /report	91,44,557
2,55,70,936	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	90,41,185
3,35,349	f	Vehicle maintenance	9,60,728
12,79,405	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	13,43,938
86,81,502	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	84,22,267
63,19,557	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	73,87,543
10,47,999	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	1,48,55,304
12,07,500	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	8,93,950
4,09,03,901	l	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	9,33,50,374
16,27,243	m	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	5,88,684
27,88,603	n	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	21,55,118
10,61,10,315		Total	15,78,48,519

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Investments as on 31.03.2017 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2016			Balance as on 31.03.2017		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	5,27,57,000	5,27,57,000	-	5,40,04,780	5,40,04,780
2	ISEC Development Fund	-	10,22,58,670	10,22,58,670	-	6,34,49,251	6,34,49,251
3	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	-	1,94,20,000	1,94,20,000	-	2,44,20,000	2,44,20,000
4	Corpus fund	-	4,66,50,000	4,66,50,000	-	4,66,50,000	4,66,50,000
5	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,28,96,765	5,28,96,765	-	5,33,96,765	5,33,96,765
6	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
7	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	-	-	-
8	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	-	79,90,000	79,90,000	-	79,90,000	79,90,000
9	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	10,67,000	10,67,000	-	17,42,000	17,42,000
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,15,000	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
11	GVK Rao Travel Grant	-	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	-	-
12	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	-	-
13	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	12,00,000	12,00,000	-	7,00,000	7,00,000
14	Fellowship Fund	-	-	-	-	12,50,000	12,50,000
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
	Total (A)	0	31,02,29,435	31,02,29,435	0	26,92,92,796	26,92,92,796
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,28,00,000	1,11,73,000	4,39,73,000	3,34,50,000	1,11,73,000	4,46,23,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,18,00,000	4,18,00,000	-	4,21,00,000	4,21,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	4,80,00,000	4,80,00,000	-	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,47,00,000	3,47,00,000	-	3,77,00,000	3,77,00,000
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	5,01,26,680	5,01,26,680	-	6,16,26,953	6,16,26,953
6	Population Research Centre	-	51,263	51,263	-	21,880	21,880
	Total (B)	3,28,00,000	18,58,50,943	21,86,50,943	3,34,50,000	20,26,21,833	23,60,71,833
C	Projects:						
1	Oxford LSE	-	99,00,000	99,00,000	-	94,00,000	94,00,000
2	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	25,00,000	25,00,000	-	25,00,000	25,00,000
	Total (C)	-	1,24,00,000	1,24,00,000	0	1,19,00,000	1,19,00,000
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,28,00,000	50,84,80,378	54,12,80,378	3,34,50,000	48,38,14,629	51,72,64,629

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.0005805 / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2016 - 17

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
77,094	a	Cash on Hand		61,619
11,18,51,554	b	Cash at Bank		18,62,89,989
16,22,340	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		25,13,529
5,07,69,781	d	Advance to other units		6,33,32,224
48,89,313	e	Grant receivable		3,50,000
1,17,20,506	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		2,91,92,508
2,34,767	g	Prepaid expenses		5,68,341
18,11,65,355		Total		28,23,08,210

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
3,88,48,772	a	Unspent grant		3,11,14,041
7,67,82,179	b	Advance from other units / project / others		12,35,47,222
3,99,45,381	c	Sundry liabilities (Payables)		3,27,37,028
3,93,805	d	Overhead charges payable		12,40,830
15,59,70,137		Total		18,86,39,121

Schedule-10

Previous year 2015 - 16 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2016 - 17 Rs.
12,26,71,208	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	11,98,01,232	
31,59,435	b	Add: Additions during the year	33,04,563	12,31,05,795
12,58,30,643				
5,772	c	Less: Deletions during the year	-	
60,23,639	d	Depreciation	59,26,066	59,26,066
11,98,01,232		F.A as in balance sheet		11,71,79,729

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Capital fund as on 31.03.2017 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl.No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2016	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2017
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	5,51,42,338	1,93,51,803	59,94,198	-	-	6,84,99,943
2	Centre for urban planning and development	6,03,57,795	-	4,18,295	-	-	5,99,39,500
3	Direct Receipts	66,896	10,501	25,314	-	-	52,083
4	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
5	Corpus fund	4,72,40,577	16,78,223	-	-	-	4,89,18,800
6	Centre for Women and Gender studies	1,00,91,646	-	99,99,026	-	-	92,620
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	87,09,773	6,54,390	-	-	-	93,64,163
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	15,19,234	5,96,251	32	-	-	21,15,453
9	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	12,73,952	40,142	-	-	-	13,14,094
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,54,254	10,852	-	-	-	1,65,106
11	Shri Satish Chandran Memorial Fund	1,48,928	2,557	1,51,485	-	-	0
12	ISEC Asset replacement reserve	3,10,28,672	14,88,636	1,000	-	-	3,25,16,308
13	ISEC Development Fund	9,68,91,681	66,48,861	4,83,95,413	-	-	5,51,45,129
14	ISEC Development and Asset replacement reserve Fund	-	6,52,28,068	-	-	-	6,52,28,068
15	GVK Rao Travel Grant	3,53,949	-	3,53,949	-	-	0
16	Social Science Talent Search	8,81,443	7,25,000	-	-	6,63,105	9,43,338
17	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,72,798	3,99,919	4,30,487	-	-	4,42,230
18	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000
19	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	1,92,63,589	9,99,247	1,25,305	-	-	2,01,37,531
20	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	3,74,636	-	-	2,22,216	-	5,96,852
21	ISEC E-Bidding	-	1,01,216	-	-	-	1,01,216
	Total (A)	33,39,84,161	9,79,35,666	6,58,94,504	2,22,216	6,63,105	36,55,84,434
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,53,46,602	5,14,515	-	1,03,870	-	4,59,64,987
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,42,63,967	20,765	-	-	-	4,42,84,732
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	5,23,89,463	16,61,807	-	-	-	5,40,51,270
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	3,62,90,966	-	-	25,26,080	-	3,88,17,046
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	5,42,00,437	80,30,812	-	-	-	6,22,31,249
	Total (B)	23,24,91,435	1,02,27,899	0	26,29,950	0	24,53,49,284
	TOTAL (A+B)	56,64,75,596	10,81,63,565	6,58,94,504	28,52,166	6,63,105	61,09,33,718

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.0005805 / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2017 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11 (a to d)

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 31/03/2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2017
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,36,04,212	-	-	9,36,04,212	17,79,213	9,18,24,999
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	15,40,648	63,192	-	16,03,840	3,62,900	12,40,940
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	60,42,406	1,99,386	-	62,41,792	7,75,179	54,66,613
4	Computers and peripherals *	16.21%	67,76,451	14,71,069	-	82,47,520	19,06,909	63,40,611
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,05,02,726	8,51,000	-	1,13,53,726	8,76,990	1,04,76,736
6	Other Assets (Utensils)	4.75%	3,61,399	5,000	-	3,66,399	20,737	3,45,662
7	Vehicles	9.50%	9,73,390	7,14,916	-	16,88,306	2,04,138	14,84,168
	Total		11,98,01,232	33,04,563	-	12,31,05,795	59,26,066	11,71,79,729

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

E-mail: registrar@isec.ac.in

Fax: 080-23217008

website: www.isec.ac.in

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 53rd 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 16th 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 Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

Phone: 23215468,23215519,23215592

E-mail: registrar@isec.ac.in

Fax: 080-23217008

website: www.isec.ac.in

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/- and for the financial year 2016-17 Rs. 1,25,00,000/- has been provided in the books, totalling to Rs.4,97,43,695/- towards provision for capital expenditure and an amount of Rs.69,74,450/- has been spent against the earmarked 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 01st 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 31st December 2016.
- 10.(a) As per the decisions of the 60th Finance Committee meeting the existing ISEC Development Fund and Asset Replacement Reserve Fund was closed and a new account “ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve a/c” was opened.
11. The general insurance is not undertaken to the Institute as a whole. However library books and Institute vehicles are covered under insurance.

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066



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 2017

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
	<u>Establishment :</u>				<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
6,64,01,388	Salary	7,21,16,928		3,54,00,000	Received from ICSSR	3,15,73,000	
29,81,080	Encashment of earned leave	70,92,078		3,79,00,000	Received from GOK	<u>4,90,00,000</u>	
8,59,476	Medical reimbursement	4,75,716		7,33,00,000		8,05,73,000	
1,87,389	Home travel concession & LTC	1,23,755	7,98,08,477	11,88,774	Add: Unspent grant of		
7,04,29,333				7,44,88,774	Previous year	-	
	Postage, telephone and				Less: Overspent grant of		
5,97,383	telegrams		3,99,050	0	previous year	<u>18,02,455</u>	7,87,70,545
6,93,639	Travelling & daily			7,44,88,774			
62,33,395	allowance		10,39,558				
	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)		55,66,677				
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			7,97,090	Interest on SB a/c		2,79,496
4,00,750	Audit fees	3,50,000		43,16,156	Other receipts		85,82,746
1,20,000	Legal fee	40,000		18,02,455	Overspent grant		22,61,682
	Lease Rental to						
1,91,050	Bangalore University	1,91,050					
4,49,127	Catering / Food /						
8,475	Mess charges	4,79,673					
5,89,200	Bank charges	3,280					
22,816	Registration fee	3,41,400					
6,31,047	Insurance to library assets	21,112					
26,500	Honorarium	10,40,108					
10,11,760	Institutional fees	11,500					
	Miscellaneous	6,02,584	30,80,707				
8,14,04,475	Total (A)		8,98,94,469	8,14,04,475	Total (A)		8,98,94,469
Journal of Social and Economic Development							
65,832	Printing expenses		-		Grant in aid :		
120	Miscellaneous expenses		-	20,000	Received from ICSSR	-	
42,309	Unspent grant		45,385	88,261	Add: Unspent grant of		
					Previous year	42,309	42,309
1,08,261	Total (B)		45,385	1,08,261	Royalty receipt on JSCD		3,076
8,15,12,736	Total (A+B)		8,99,39,854	8,15,12,736	Total (B)		45,385
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
	Sundry liabilities:			77,094	Cash on hand	61,619	
6,70,099	Deposits	6,86,599		4,42,13,640	Cash at bank	<u>5,45,58,578</u>	5,46,20,197
3,49,78,129	Due to Others	4,37,09,525		4,42,90,734			
1,16,26,408	Sundry payables	<u>1,48,52,682</u>	5,92,48,806	6,12,994	Advance and deposits	8,14,033	
4,72,74,636				5,84,557	Due from Others /		
42,309	Unspent Grant (JSED)		45,385	11,97,551	Units / Projects	<u>15,98,279</u>	24,12,312
				26,205	Sundry receivables		-
	Fixed assets as per contra:			18,02,455	Overspent grant (Non-Plan)		22,61,682
10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	Fixed assets as per contra:		
15,16,76,704	Total		16,36,53,950	15,16,76,704	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
					Total		16,36,53,950

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2016-17 ISEC - Non-Plan

Income Side:		Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Computer charges	46,872
	2 Misc. Receipts	2,30,949
	3 Project Receipts	62,07,621
	4 Sale of working papers	24,030
	5 Interest on MOD	20,41,897
	6 Xerox Charges	31,377
	Total	85,82,746
Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2015-16		
Expenditure side:		Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary (incl DA Arrears)	6,66,30,587
	2 AO's Pension & Leave Salary	1,67,138
	3 P.F.Contribution	31,95,002
	4 Gratuity Contribution	21,24,201
	Total	7,21,16,928
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage / Courier	35,371
	2 Telephone	3,63,679
	Total	3,99,050
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	1,40,097
	2 TA DA Field work and others	7,83,944
	3 Conveyance charges	1,15,517
	Total	10,39,558
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Repairs and Maintenance	9,14,209
	2 Estate Maintenance	46,52,468
	Total	55,66,677
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
	(a) <u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Statutory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	2,25,000
	2 Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,25,000
	Total	3,50,000
	(b) <u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	68,989
	2 BOG Meeting (Food and Honorarium)	61,000
	3 Ph.D Programme expenses	4,000
	4 Out of pocket exp of Auditors	78,943
	5 Accidental Insurance to Staff	29,918
	6 Miscellaneous	3,59,734
	Total	6,02,584

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedules to balance sheet 2016-17 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	4,41,200
	Mess deposit	8,299
	Total	6,86,599
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
	NUEPA workshop	2,179
	Due to PRC (Overspent grant)	36,63,773
	Due to Development a/c	2,75,109
	Due to ISEC Plan	3,89,46,218
	Total	4,37,09,525
X	<u>Sundry payable:</u>	
	i) <u>Establishment:</u>	
	Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	56,62,375
	PF Contribution	2,59,119
	Gratuity Contribution	1,74,946
	Provision of EL encashment	65,52,036
	GIS	425
	Income Tax	22,450
	Prof. Tax	37,150
	LIC	5,142
	LIC Pension Contribution	98,453
	ii) <u>Sundry expenses:</u>	20,40,586
		1,48,52,682

Contd.....

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedules to Balance Sheet 2016-17		
	Asset side:	Amount (Rs.)
XI	Cash in hand:	
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section	5,000
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section	25,963
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office	17,656
	4 Petty cash - Registrar Office	10,000
	5 Petty cash - Director Office	3,000
	Total	61,619
XII	Advance and deposits (assets):	
	1 Festival advance	73,700
	2 Advance	3,87,047
	3 KEB deposit	3,48,336
	4 Gas deposit	4,950
	Total	8,14,033
XIII	Due from others / Units/projects (Asset):	
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting	5,53,923
	2 ICSSR - NOW/JS seminar	85,771
	3 LIC Pension Subscription	74003
	4 SWF (Salary deduction)	522
	5 T-shirts	12,422
	6 Other Units	15,416
	7 PRC unit	2,47,925
	8 Overhead & Royalty a/c	6,05,223
	9 CEENR	1,824
	10 CRUA	1,250
	Total	15,98,279

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



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 2017

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
90,74,165	Capital expenditure	1,38,00,357		Grant in aid :	
20,89,566	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	2,24,000	40,00,000	Received from ICSSR	38,50,000
22,66,387	Course work Fellowship & Contingency	-	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	2,00,00,000
9,500	Working paper expenditure	63,500	2,40,00,000		2,38,50,000
6,27,571	Library books	7,52,100	12,52,754	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	23,50,679
50,07,871	Library subscription	63,86,775			2,62,00,679
-	Library Book binding	29,450			
4,41,363	Seminar/project expenses	6,29,994			
8,06,002	Printing and Stationery, etc	9,39,908			
22,44,301	Campus maintenance	21,05,526			
3,35,349	Vehicle maintenance	9,60,728			
23,50,679	Unspent grant	3,08,341			
2,52,52,754	Total (A)	2,62,00,679	2,52,52,754	Total (A)	2,62,00,679
ICSSR - Additional grant for 2016-17					
-	Unspent grant	10,00,000	-	Grant in aid : Received from ICSSR	10,00,000
-	Total (B)	10,00,000	-	Total (B)	10,00,000
Traing programme SC / ST Category					
1,28,078	Training programme expenditure	4,02,440		Grant in aid :	
-	Unspent grant	13,47,560		- Received from ICSSR	17,50,000
			1,28,078	Add: Unspent grant of previous year	-
1,28,078	Total (C)	17,50,000	1,28,078	Total (C)	17,50,000
2,53,80,832	Total (A+B+C)	2,89,50,679	2,53,80,832	Total (A+B+C)	2,89,50,679
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
23,50,679	Unspent grant	26,55,901		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
3,31,466	Expenses payable	-	1,30,00,000	SBM	1,15,00,000
2,04,38,250	Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs	3,14,52,750	20,00,000	Dena Bank	20,00,000
22,65,166	Due to Fellowship Fund (Course Work)	-	-	Syndicate	15,00,000
1,92,63,589	Library Digitization Fund :		1,11,258	Prepaid Expenses	1,47,809
	Opening balance	1,92,63,589	44,868	TDS receivable (Lib Dig)	24,042
	Add: Interest received on FD	9,99,247	1,01,908	Sundry Receivables	1,28,113
		2,02,62,836	2,93,91,116	Due from ISEC Non-plan	3,89,46,218
	Less: Expenditure - Salaries	1,25,305			
	Fixed assets as per contra:	2,01,37,531		Fixed assets as per contra:	
4,34,58,702	As in last balance sheet	4,47,49,980	4,34,58,702	As in last balance sheet	4,47,49,980
	Add: Additions during the year	20,28,492	12,91,278	Add: Additions during the year	20,28,492
12,91,278		4,67,78,472	12,91,278		4,67,78,472
8,93,99,130	Total	10,10,24,654	8,93,99,130	Total	10,10,24,654

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC - Plan Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2016-17

	Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Office equipment	5,85,441
2	Vehicle	7,14,916
3	ISEC Construction & Renovation	1,25,00,000
	Total	1,38,00,357
II	<u>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</u>	
1	Printing and stationery	8,84,712
2	Copy-editing charges	55,196
	Total	9,39,908
III	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Electricity charges	19,36,305
2	Water charges	1,69,221
	Total	21,05,526
IV	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
1	Fuel and repair charges	9,07,592
2	Vehicle insurance	53,136
	Total	9,60,728
Schedules to Balance Sheet 2016-17		
	Liabilities side:	
I	<u>Civil Works - Construction & Repairs</u>	
1	Construction of Residential Quaters / Academic Building	1,24,00,000
2	Construction / Repairs of Compound Wall	29,09,000
3	Resurfacing of Internal Roads	15,30,750
4	Coffee Lounge repairs and renovation	20,13,000
5	Construction of Ramp for Bank & Post Office	1,00,000
6	ISEC Construction & Renovation of Quarters	1,25,00,000
	Total	3,14,52,750
	Asset side:	
I	<u>Prepaid Expenses</u>	
1	Prepaid expenses	1,44,069
2	Prepaid expenses - Library	3,740
	Total	1,47,809
	Contra (Both sides) :	
II	<u>Additions to Fixed Assets</u>	Amount (Rs.)
1	Office equipment	5,85,441
2	Vehicle	7,14,916
3	Library books	7,28,135
	Total	20,28,492

for P Chandersekhar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.0005805 / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary			Grant in aid :		
(Including PF & Gratuity contributions, Bonus, EL encashment, Medical reimbursement, HTC)		12643374	Received during the year	10204000	
			Add: Unspent of previous year	8000602	18204602
			Interest on SB a/c		360198
Printing and stationery		1001621	Overspent Grant		1267680
Books & periodicals		1136905			
TA & DA		880854			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		175672			
Electricity, Water, Security, Rent		933265			
Repairs & Maintenance		1807698			
Seminars & Conference etc.,		523734			
Contingency		475604			
Fellowship & Contingency		253753			
Total		19832480	Total		19832480
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at bank		560158
Salary (Includes Employees contribution)	884277		Advance		16500
PF Contribution	35681		Overspent Grant		1267680
Gratuity Contribution	24776		Due from Development Fund		1600
Other payables	801262	1745996	Due from ISEC Main		173
Fellowship & contingency Payable		54011			
Contingency Payable		3660			
Printing and stationery Payable		42444			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	3814026		As in last balance sheet	3814026	
Additions during the year***	0	3814026	Additions during the year***	0	3814026
Total		5660137	Total		5660137

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including PF contribution, home travel concession, medical reimbursement, leave encashment)		9710397	Grant-in-aid : Received from Government of India Recurring Grant	12392000	
TA & DA		76389	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1790911	10601089
Books & Periodicals		39006	Interest on SB a/c		11661
Data processing, Stationery printing, Contingency, POL, & maintenance of vehicles		147081	Interest on MOD		2271
Unspent Grant *1		642148			
		10615021			10615021
TA & DA (PIP Monitoring)		170676	Grant-in-aid : Non-recurring Grant - PIP Monitoring		211000
Unspent Grant *2		40324			211000
		211000			
Publication of Compendium of Important Studies:			Grant-in-aid : Non-recurring Grant - Publication of Compendium of important studies	254855	
Printing charges		247925	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	6960	247895
Postage charges		20552	Overspent Grant (Publication of Compendium of important studies) *3		20582
Total		268477	Total		268477
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Unspent Grant *1		642148	Cash at bank		1613438
Sundry Expenses payable			MOD A/c		21880
Salary payable	938064		Festival advance		5500
Sundry expenses payable	42548	980612	TDS on MOD		1684
			Overspent Grant (Publication of Compendium of important studies) *3		20582
Unspent grant *2 (PIP Monitoring)		40324			
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	2965848		As in last balance sheet	2965848	
Add: Additions during the year	15384	2981232	Add: Additions during the year	15384	2981232
Total		4644316	Total		4644316

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2444376	Interest received:		
Academic activities		58700	Interest on SB a/c	93042	
Contingency:			Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3430097	3523139
TA& DA	10703				
Contingency	7200	17903			
Premium paid on purchase of securities		383775			
Amount transfred to fund (15%)		514515			
Excess of income over expenditure transfred to Fund a/c		103870			
Total		3523139	Total		3523139
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corup Fund :			Cash at bank		349858
Opening balance	45346602		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Plouged Back	514515		10.03% Govt Stock 2019	300000	
Excess of I / E transfred	103870	45964987	7.83% GOI Stock 2018	11300000	
Salary payable		298995	7.83% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			8.12% GOI Stock 2020	1800000	
			8.12% GOI Stock 2020	2500000	
			8.19% GOI Stock 2020	600000	
			8.24% GOI Stock 2018	4000000	
			8.15% Govt. FCI special Bond 2022	4250000	
			8.30% Fertiliser Bond 2023	1800000	
			8.83% Govt Stock 2023	2900000	
			FD with Dena Bank	2400000	
			FD with SBM Bank, Mallathahally branch	1200000	
			FD with SBM Bank, ISEC branch	7495000	
			TNPFIDCL	78000	44623000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	1254583	
			TDS receivable	36541	1291124
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		46763982	Total		46763982

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandranth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		3438445	Interest received:		
Contingency		172	Interest received on SB a/c	43392	
			Interest received on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3395225	3438617
Total		3438617	Total		3438617
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fund account:			Cash at bank		1892551
Opening balance	44263967		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add: Project receipts			Corporation Bank	9000000	
DHDR - Chickballapur	20765	44284732	Dena Bank	18500000	
			SBM, Mallathahally Branch	5000000	
Publication of Book "Institutional Design"		1000	SBM, ISEC Branch	9600000	42100000
Preparation of manuscript for publication (IIPA)		32216	Interest on FD receivable		314773
Salary payable		380367	TDS receivable		390991
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		225431	As in last balance sheet		225431
Total		44923746	Total		44923746

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Corpus Fund Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship/internship/contingency		1156000	Interest on SB a/c		98172
Journals & Periodicals		642000	Interest on FD a/c		3614129
VKRV Rao Chair Expenses		236078			
Allocated to fund a/c		1678223			
Total		3712301	Total		3712301
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1969635
Opening balance	47240577		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:allocations during the year	1678223	48918800	Corporation	2500000	
VKRV Rao Chair Expenses payable		70000	SBM	37150000	
Due to Overhead a/c		15330	Dena Bank	7000000	46650000
			TDS receivable		120833
			Interest receivable on FD		263662
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		59252763	Total		59252763

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Allocated to fund a/c		654390	Interest on SB a/c		29774
			Interest on FD a/c		624616
Total		654390	Total		654390
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1060661
Opening balance	8709773		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	654390	9364163	Dena Bank	4525000	
			SBM	3465000	7990000
			Due from SRTT		4615
			TDS Receivable		53274
			Interest Receivable		255613
Total		9364163	Total		9364163

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066



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 2017

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
<i>Leased line</i> (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		900000	Interest on SB a/c		116923
<i>Assistance to faculty/PhD students</i> (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/fellowships)		355913	Interest on FD a/c		4389561
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		200000			
<i>Assistance to scholars to undertake research</i> (capacity building, Internship and PDP)		59000			
<i>Publication of ISEC Monograph series</i>		157729			
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i>		725000			
Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations		165000			
Seminar and Training		282000			
<i>Contingency</i>		35			
<i>Plough back to Fund</i>		1661807			
Total		4506484	Total		4506484
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		2984840
Opening balance	52389463		Investments:		
Add:- Plough back to Fund	1661807	54051270	Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	10000000	
			Fixed deposit with SBM Bank	15500000	
Payables:			Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	2500000	
Assistance to Faculty/Phd students	140332		Fixed deposit with TATA Motors Ltd.,	22000000	50000000
<i>Assistance to visiting scholar</i>	41300		Security deposit with DOT		1000
<i>Due to Founder member</i>	4615		Prepaid lease line subscription		420532
<i>Seminar and training</i>	32000	218247	Interest Receivables		784205
			TDs		78940
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		424934	As in last balance sheet		424934
Total		54694451	Total		54694451

for P Chandersekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S Ashwini
Accounts Officer & Registrar I/c

Sd/-

M G Chandrakanth
Director

Sd/-

S Rajagopalan
Partner
MM No.-25349
Firm Regn. No.000580S / S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 16.10.2017



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 2016-2017
I - Permanent Centres

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			Fund Balance
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	1760146	80573000	8865318	87678172	89894469	0	2216297	0	Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	2350679	0	26600000	0	28950679	26294778	2655901	0		Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	8000602	0	10204000	360198	18564800	19832480		1267680	0	Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	1732472	12857855	13932	11139315	10477425	661890	0	0	Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	3523139	3523139	3419269	103870		45964987	Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	0	0	3438617	3438617	3438617		0	44284732	Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	10351281	3492618	130234855	16201204	153294722	153357038	3421661	3483977	90249719	

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			Fund balance as on 31.03.2017
		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income					Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Excess of expenditure over income		
	FUNDS :										
1.	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	12605005	12605005	0	0	68499943	Vide page No. For details	
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	19207	19207	0	0	1000	Vide page No. For details	
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	3712301	3712301	0	0	48918800	Vide page No. For details	
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	7910	7910	0	0	27833	Vide page No. For details	
5	Endowment fund account	0	0	0	654390	654390	0	0	9364163	Vide page No. For details	
6	ISEC Endowments fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vide page No. For details	
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	0	2368	2368	0	0	21292		
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	12163	12163	0	0	158312	Vide page No. For details	
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	0	16122	16122	0	0	197675		
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	13490	13490	0	0	197886		
	Balance c/d	0	0	0	17042956	17042956	0	0	127386904		

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabavi, 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	17042956	17042956	17042956	0	0	127386904
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	60643	60643	60643	0		743687
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	7631	7631	7631	0		101387
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	16929	16929	16929	0		210941
h	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	6500	6500	6500	0		157985
i	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	3581	3581	3581	0		326288
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	249583	249583	249583	0		1314094
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	10852	10852	10852	0		165106
9	ISEC - Asset replacement reserve account	0	0	0	1646135	1646135	1646135	0		32516308
11	ISEC Development Fund	0	0	0	9339905	9339905	9339905	0		55145129
12	ISEC Development & Asset replacement reserve fund	0	0	0	1724937	1724937	1724937	0		65228068
13	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	125000	174164	299164	962269	0	663105	944338
14	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	4506484	4506484	4506484	0		54051270
15	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	36675	36675	36675	0	0	442230
16	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	0	2842514	2842514	316434	2526080		38817046
18	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	4000000	4030812	8030812	8030812	0		62231249
19	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	0	232830	232830	10614	222216	0	596852
20	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	5040	5040	5040	0		2000
21	ISEC E-Bidding	0	0	0	716	716	716	0	0	101216
	Sub-Total	0	0	4125000	41938887	46063887	43978696	2748296	663105	440482098

Contd.....



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 2016-2017
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	97640	0	0	168903	266543	266543	0	0	1000	
i	Assessment of socio-economic capabilities of Dalit households in Karnataka - ICSSR	0	31992	0	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	129121	0	0	-129121	0	0	129121		
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	45988	0	0	0	45988	0	45988			
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	756996	0	0	0	756996	20549	736447			
vi	Agricultural trade facilitation as a new response to Agrarian challenges :An institutional perspective of India's select commodity trade	367239	0	0	0	367239	1980	365259			
vii	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	184950	0	0	0	184950	0	184950			
viii	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	71528	0	160000	0	231528	74467	157061			
ix	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	19022	0	0	-19022	0		19022		
x	Rice strategy for India	619105	0	0	0	619105	432500	186605			
xi	NABARD-Value chain analysis of tomato marketing systems in Karnataka	0	199021	500000	0	300979	160129	140850			
xii	Research journals in social sciences	0	37315	280000	0	242685	57716	184969			
xiii	Training workshop on monitoring evaluation and impact assessment of project	0	0	73000	0	73000	0	73000			
2	ISFC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	5135450	0	0	207849	5343299	4570722	772577			
	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	773329	0	3490584	57068	4320981	3664502	656479	0		
3	ISFC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	254546	0	0	0	267293	0	267293	0		
4	Balance c/d	9401430	416471	4503584	446567	13935110	9249108	4866137	180135	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	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	9401430	416471	4503584	446567	13935110	9249108	4866137	180135	1000
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	186194	0	249	-185945	0	0	185945	
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth									
	Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	3849	3849	0	3849	0	
7	Project on Agriculture outlok	1300253	0	200000	68638	1568891	10000	1558891		
	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion :									
8	An application of Butterfly farming	597964	0	0	19353	617317	471575	145742		
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	377716	0	0	22023	399739	116020	283719		
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	154213	0	2615900	22452	2792565	2881819	0	89254	
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	230439	0	0	5699	236138	137446	98692		
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	1049902	0	0	28206	1078108	1004036	74072		
13	Impact evaluation study of NHM & HMNEH (MIDH)	0	0	11677320	26538	11703858	10635099	1068759		
14	Increasing farmers income and welfare	0	0	1500000	1107	1501107	253423	1247684		
15	PRC Projects	0	0	0	13673	13673	13673	0		1000
16	Increased Awareness,Access and Quality of Elderly Services	0	19448	1530617	19719	1530888	1866500	0	335612	
17	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	4185	4185	4185	0		1000
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	26320	0	0	0	26320	0	26320		
	Training programme on Decentralisation and Development approach of Panchayats Raj									
ii	institutions	25429	0	0	0	25429	0	25429		
iii	Preparation of Goa state Panchayat raj and devolution of index reports	0	0	100000	0	100000	64176	35824		
iv	Skill policy development	0	0	90000	0	90000	14851	75149		
v	Study on the performance and constraints in the delivery of core functions	0	0	556140	0	556140	0	556140		
	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	10236759	0	0	744188	10980947	834782	10146165		
18	ISEC-APY project	388845	0	905365	13940	1308150	903227	404923		
19	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	2962981	0	0	210719	3173700	653845	2519855		
20	ISEC DE project	219810	0	0	10384	230194	61940	168254		
21	International seminar on State politics Governance and development in India									
22	Balance c/d	26972061	622113	23872071	1662813	51884832	29368850	23306928	790946	3000

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	26972061	622113	23872071	1662813	51884832	29368850	23306928	790946	3000
23	CESP Projects	0	0	0	193395	193395	193395	0		1000
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 pfoject)	403469	0	0	0	403469	102	403367		
iii	Evaluation of State Financees with respect to Karnataka (14th Finance Commission)	20635	0	0	0	20635	0	20635		
iv	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	44989	0	0	0	44989	59070		14081	
v	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer (UNFPA funded)	161460	0	0	0	161460	30082	131378		
vi	Workshop on “State Human Development Report”	17749	0	0	0	17749	0	17749		
vii	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	0	23285		
viii	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	505000	0	0	0	505000	137510	367490		
ix	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	313527	0	0	0	313527	39530	273997		
x	Slum governance in Karnataka, trends, issues and road map	182396	0	0	0	182396	8008	174388		
xi	Financial viability and sustainability of old age pension scheme for building and other construction workers in Karnataka	0	0	454250	0	454250	271115	183135		
xii	International seminar on India China and the new world order: Economics, Social, Political and cultural dimensions	0	0	200000	0	200000	200000	0		
xiii	Construction of YDI - 2016 and Modified YDI - 2016	0	0	250000	0	250000	247391	2609		
xiv	Estimating the potential value to Tourism and other cultural services of forest Ecosystem in Uttarkhand	0	0	500000	0	500000	7627	492373		
xv	Karnataka state fiscal transfer to local bodies: The current status and the state's fiscal capacity	0	0	273700	0	273700	0	273700		
xvi	Scaling up Apprenticeship programme in Karnataka: Policy and strategy suggestions	0	0	0	0	0	3146		3146	
24	Trade, gender and food security-with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	156903	0	390000	10099	557002	537920	19082		
25	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor project	0	316865	745000	20382	448517	337298	111219		
	Balance c/d	28985308	938978	26685021	1886689	56618040	31441044	25985169	808173	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			Remarks	
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		Fund Balance
	Balance b/f	28985308	938978	26685021	1886689	56618040	31441044	25985169	808173	4000	
26	Sources of funding for social science research- flows, adequacy & priorities	9149	0	600000	11974	621123	602433	18690			
27	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	557454	0	0	14454	571908	835217		263309		
28	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	591123	0	680000	25443	1296566	536690	759876			
29	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUJP	404531	0	462600	20496	887627	366837	520790			
30	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	0	22474	37500	1317	16343	0	16343			
31	Multidimensional well-being:Conceptual, methodological and analytical perspectives	0	347375	463520	12107	128252	21802	106450			
32	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	137804	0	292400	6598	436802	120579	316223			
33	The middle class in world society - World Society Foundation	0	0	3574722	36447	3611169	3611169	0			
34	ISEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	52216	52216	52216	0	0	1000	
i	Preparation of Human development report for Davangere district	228349	0	0	0	228349	153500	74849			
35	ISEC CPIGD Projects	0	0	0	35979	35979	35979	0		1000	
	Two day capacity building programme for the officers D Devaraj Urs backward classes development corporation										
i	Gender and rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka	108950	0	0	0	108950	98650	10300			
ii	Certificate courses in development studies and research methodology	0	327895	0	0	-327895	0	0	327895		
iii	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	90777	0	260000	165000	515777	516220		443		
iv	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	153650	0	495000	0	648650	389162	259488			
v	Preparation of Karnataka State Panchayat Raj & Devolution Index Reports	69131	0	200000	0	269131	132351	136780			
vi	India's changing cityscapes: Work, Migration & Livelihoods	0	0	120000	0	120000	127767		7767		
vii	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	0	1000000	0	1000000	37500	962500			
36	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in Government jobs	0	0	0	54939	54939	54939	0		1000	
i		11151	0	0	0	11151	0	11151			
	Balance c/d	31347377	1636722	34870763	2323659	66905077	39134055	29178609	1407587	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	
	Balance b/f	31347377	1636722	34870763	2323659	66905077	39134055	29178609	1407587	7000
ii	Kodava: Identity and culture	141611	0	0	0	141611	40	141571		
iii	A comprehensive study on the status of Scheduled castes in Karnataka	99636	0	0	0	99636	0	99636		
iv	Kudubi community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic study	364800	0	0	0	364800	0	364800		
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR initiative-Collegiate Education	182265	0	0	0	182265	3392	178873		
vi	Evaluation of KHS DRP	0	0	2725500	0	2725500	1890657	834843		
vii	Change and mobility in contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivasa Today	0	0	180000	0	180000	0	180000		
viii	National seminar on rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	0	0	405000	100000	505000	550000	45000		
37	ISEC CEENR Projects	0	42163	0	42163	0	0	0	0	1000
i	SSY Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat state	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0	162868	
	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	
ii	Rural-Urban interface and socio-economic and environmental consequences	8714	0	0	0	8714	0	8714		
iii	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
iv	Poverty environment and sustainable development goals in Asia Pacific	0	0	360000	0	360000	399914	39914		
v	International seminar on "National resources and national accounts in South Asia"	247609	0	0	0	247609	0	247609		
vi	Impact of climate change on vulnerable sections with special reference to SC's/ST's and women in Karnataka	0	0	280350	0	280350	159748	120602		
vii	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	9315	0	0	466	9781	0	9781		
38	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	71087	0	0	3560	74647	960	73687	0	
39	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	100405	0	0	5029	105434	0	105434		
40	ISEC - NCI Course	1000	0	960294	10121	971415	969386	2029		0
41	Balance c/d	32573819	2018164	39781907	2484998	72822560	43108152	31546188	1831780	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	32573819	2018164	39781907	2484998	72822560	43108152	31546188	1831780	8000
42	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones									
		114238	0	827738	34129	976105	856150	119955		
43	Land use changes and soil fertility	181162	0	0	5819	186981	76919	110062		
	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-DBT									
44		0	0	1936000	17575	1953575	316546	1637029		
45	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	26385	26385	26385	0		
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	311398	0	0	0	311398	10662	300736		
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000	
	Orientatin programme for faculty members and research scholars belonging to ST & other marginalised groups									
iii		175663	0	0	0	175663	175268	395		
46	Research Methodology course	12332	0	0	617	12949	0	12949		
47	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	16916	0	37500	813	55229	2266	52963		
48	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	0	810949	810949	810949	0	0	92620
49	ISEC CWGS Project	21430	0		25629	47059	0	47059		
i	Gender and life vulnerability: Study of women health from gender perspectives	211893	0	0	0	211893	451881		239988	
	Two weeks capacity building programme for social science faculty members									
ii		142968	0	0	0	142968	236968		94000	
iii	Women in informal sector issues and challenges	69007	0	0	0	69007	89007		20000	
50	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	4086135	4086135	4086135	0		
51	ISEC CRUA Project	0	0	0	19426	19426	19426	0	1000	
	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor-Astudy of Bangalore city		12922	0	0	-12922	21373	0	34295	
i										
ii	Will Bengaluru become smart or livable?	485610	0	0	0	485610	642915	0	157305	
	Azim Premji University - The story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited									
iii		0	0	558266	0	558266	635896		77630	
52	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	59345	0	76415	3623	139383	137083	2300		
	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund									closed Fund
53		0	0	0	2557	2557	2557	0	0	
	Balance c/d	34375781	2121086	43217826	7518655	82991176	51706538	33829636	2544998	101620

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					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	34375781	2121086	43217826	7518655	82991176	51706538	33829636	2544998	101620	closed Fund
54	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	18758	18758	18758	0		0	
55	International seminar on " Green economy and sustainable development in collaboration with Sichuan Academy of social sciences	4136	0	0	0	4136	4136	0			closed projects
56	District Human Development Report : Chickballapur	0	0	0	4440	4440	4440	0			closed projects
57	WHO-SAGE India wave 2	0	275760	273734	2026	0	0	0	0		closed projects
58	District Human Development Report : Ramanagar	0	0	0	361	361	361		0		closed projects
59	Rapid appraisal of result frame work document	199678	0	0	10115	209793	209793	0			closed projects
60	Prioritizing climate smart agriculture in Madhya Pradesh	0	298471	520739	22972	245240	245240	0	0		closed projects
61	Universal Old Age Pension in India: Estimate of eco demand, public cost (UNFPA funded)	64932	0	0	0	64932	64932	0			closed projects
62	Training programme on "Applied Econometrics" for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 38th batch - 11th to 22nd April,2016	0	0	3091275	0	3091275	3091275	0			closed projects
63	Demographic and health study in and around Barc	248218	0	0	0	248218	248218	0			closed projects
64	International Conference-14th - 16th Dec-2015	0	500000	500000	0	0	0		0		closed projects
65	Enabling tribal communities to improve livelihoods & enhance biodiversity conservation: Scientific and technological interventions for sustainable ecosystem development in BR hills, Western Ghats	286353	0	0	0	286353	286353	0			closed projects

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

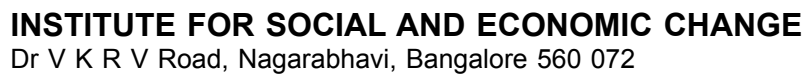
66	Eco diversity study in and around BARC project site at Challakere, Chitradurga district, Karnataka	5672	0	0	0	5672	5672	5672	0			closed projects
	Sub-Total	35184770	3195317	47603574	7577327	87170354	55885716	33829636	2544998	101620		
	Grand total (I + II + III)	45536051	6687935	181963429	65717418	286528963	253221450	39999593	6692080	530833437		

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

	Rs.		
Income side			
1 : Unspent grant of previous year	38848772	→	31114041
2 : Grant received during the year	178111559		2192910
Grant-in-aid receivable	414914	→	33306951
	178526473		
3 : Other receipts:			
Interest on SB a/c	3944150		
Interest on FD a/c	44262506		
Other receipts	21770762		
	69977418		
1 : Unspent grant			
2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds			
(39999593-6692080-562)			

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

[illegible]



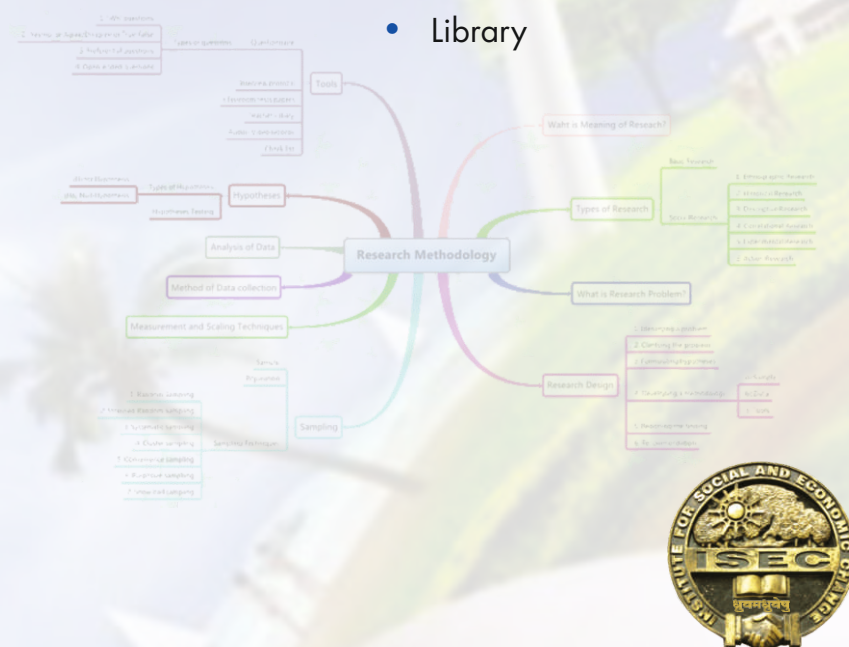
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

[illegible]



"The application of knowledge and expertise to the enhancement of those factors that contribute to organizational effectiveness".
 (Kotter, 2004, p.5)

- Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)
 - Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)
 - Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)
 - Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)
 - Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)
 - Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD)
 - Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)
 - Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD)
 - Population Research Centre (PRC)
-
- Publications
 - Library



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr. V K R V Rao Road, Nagarabhavi P.O., Bangalore – 560 072
 Phone: 23215468, 23215519, 23215592 Fax: 91-080-23217008
 E-Mail: admn@isec.ac.in Web: <http://www.isec.ac.in>