



Indian Council of
Social Science Research



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

(ISEC is an ICSSR Research Institute, Government of India and
the Grant-in-Aid Institute, Government of Karnataka)

Annual Report 2019-2020



ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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the Grant-in-Aid Institute, Government of Karnataka)**

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ISEC in 2019-20: An Overview

It gives us all great pleasure and a sense of achievement when we look at this year's Annual Report. ISEC continued its vibrant activities on all fronts encompassing research projects, academic publications, national and international seminars, conferences, workshops, lectures, and other events that promoted the Institute's envisaged vision and objectives of multi-disciplinary research and training. Besides, during the year, the Institute has also strengthened its nationally acclaimed Ph.D. programme by ensuring continuity of rigorous pre-Ph.D. course activities, biannual seminars, and the scholars' support systems like doctoral committees and awards for excellence.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I acknowledge the generous financial support being extended by the Government of Karnataka, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Union Ministry of Agriculture, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Reserve Bank of India, and Sir Ratan Tata Trust. Similarly, on the academic front, we have a close connection with several universities and institutions for affiliation in our Ph.D. Programme. I am sure the sustained munificence and guidance of the President and members of ISEC Society, Board of Governors and the ungrudging cooperation of all faculty members, staff, and students will help us achieve greater success in every activity of the Institute and accomplish our aims of global excellence in the near future. We are at this juncture due to the continuous and unswerving involvement of them all.

The Sir Ratan Tata Trust funds were utilised to build both faculty and students' capacity by providing financial assistance for participation in national and international seminars and

conferences. The Institute's library, data bank, ICT, and other infrastructure facilities have been strengthened.

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

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

Our academic activities and institutional growth in 2019-20 demonstrate our continued and determined efforts to professionally strengthen our contributions to development through a detailed study of problems and changes taking place in society, economy, and polity, especially in Karnataka and India.

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



Activities

During the year, ISEC has engaged in various academic activities covering research projects, academic publications, seminars, workshops, invited lectures, and other events. I am pleased to share our progress in a nutshell.

Research Studies

The faculty's research areas are of immense significance for enhancing knowledge in Social Sciences and national and sub-national policy formulations. During the year, 22 research projects are complete, and the project reports of 3 others reached the stage of final revision. In addition to these, our faculty and students are currently handling 57 ongoing research projects. At the same time, several proposals for new projects were proposed.

Broadly, the study themes are categorized as *agriculture, environment, health, societal challenges, and governance*-related studies. Under the purview of agriculture-related studies, various aspects were focused viz; challenges and prospects in contract farming, studies on specific produce -onions, its volatile prices, evaluation studies on specific schemes like the Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/ Rural Godown Scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, all of which have contributed to identifying concerns and suggested appropriate policy options. Other related studies focus on integrating technology into our research studies viz the conservation of agrobiodiversity and ecosystem management at the micro-level using remote sensing methods, and integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation.

Another cluster of studies focused on health-related concerns. They largely looked at PIP Monitoring across various Indian states that focused on understanding the functioning of different components of the National Rural Health Mission (NHM), Besides, specific studies on the new born were on the functioning of the Special New-born Care Units (SNCUs) addressing the concerns of neonatal mortality rate and assessment of Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC) in select

districts of Karnataka were evaluation programs of grave concern. Also, studies addressing issues relating to the quality of health data were taken up. Furthermore, suggestions were provided accordingly across studies.

There were other crucial studies that captured societal challenges in changing times, viz on the need for care among older persons in Karnataka, indicating that approximately 8 million (in 2014) older persons in India are confined either to their beds/homes, while the study on skewed sex Ratios, cross-border in Tamil Nadu, marriages and women's status highlights change happening with fertility decline, combined with low sex ratios, leading to a shortage of brides having acute ramifications. A study on the North-East Migrants in Bangalore shows their employability issues, challenges, and prospects in-depth. The study on analysis of inequality in the quality of primary education aimed to measure group-based inequality in students' learning outcomes.

Other sets of studies were on improving governance and pertinent for social and economic development. The study on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) aimed to provide inputs and feedback for an effective campaign strategy by understanding voters, ground realities and perceptions. Based on this study, Behaviour Change Communication, the campaign will be developed and implemented in the state. The effectiveness of this study and associated campaigns were assessed after the elections, and historically it has shown impressive results concerning voter turnouts, voters, registration, and so on. The study on improving financial health is pertinent. Evaluation of Karnataka state finances was undertaken for the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India, to provide critical analysis of the State Finances over a decade ten years starting from April 1, 2006.

While the study on Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of Bawana Slum Resettlement Colony in Delhi explores the complex interface between marginality and urban citizenship in Delhi's, a micro-level understanding of governance issues. Similarly, assessing the status of Swachh Bharat Mission



in Rural Karnataka, SBM Gramin, a flagship program of the Indian government to improve sanitation governance. It captures concerns and suggests policies for improvement as the one-size-fits-all approach will not work to implement IEC strategies. Improving governance in cities is vital, given the challenges of urbanization. The study on Cities and Economic Dynamism: Challenges and Opportunities examine basic facts about cities and urbanization in India, the importance of urban governance, aspects related to spatial planning, zoning, and other related policies that need strengthening.

Publications

I am proud to demonstrate that our faculty members at the Institute have continued to publish in great fervour. Nine books are published, including 'Decentralised Governance and Planning in India' by Studium Press' *Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking MN Srinivas Today* by Routledge, 'Contract Farming and Land Tenancy in India: Prospects and Challenges' by Sage, *Coping Mechanisms for Climate Change in Peri-Urban Areas* by Springer, *Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-Basing Process in India.* Routledge International, *Socio-economic and Eco-biological Dimensions in Resource use and Conservation: Strategies for Sustainability* by Springer, *Decentralization, Cooperatives, and Rural Development.* Rawat Publications, 'Interest Subvention for Short-Term Crop Loans in Karnataka.' Reserve Bank of India, 'Paving the way for better governance in urban transport - The Transport Governance Initiative.' Springer and a Training Manual titled 'Handbook of Training and Capacity Building for Grass-Root Level Workers for Utilization of Government Programmes of Karnataka State.' ISEC.

There are several articles in refereed national and international journals and edited books, a total of about 70, covering a wide range of issues. Our faculty members have published in several reputed journals of Elsevier, Springer, Routledge, and Oxford University Press and in various other journals like *Review of Development and Change*, *Social Indicators Research*, *Development in Practice*, *Urbanisation*, *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to*

Indian Social Science, Informatics Journals, Rawat, Area Development and Policy, Geography and You, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Aathika Charche, FPI Journal of Economics & Governance, Economic and Political Weekly, Handbook Series in Occupational Health Sciences. Nutrition and Food Sciences and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare publications. Besides, 2 Monographs, 43 working papers (ISEC and others), eight policy briefs were published during this period.

Besides, faculty members have participated and made several presentations in seminars and conferences, both National and International. I am delighted that our students have been active and contributing to publications and presentations within and outside India, making ISEC proud. Also, public lectures, talks, and interviews in the media were prominent. The faculty have also participated in several outreach activities and contributed to the state and national levels policy planning bodies.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Training programs – A glimpse

I am pleased that three seminars of eminence were organized viz the Dissemination Seminar on 'Population and Health Studies' by PRC with the financial support of the Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka. We are indeed happy that the Health Department officials expressed enthusiasm for continuing their collaboration and conducting more studies of policy relevance. Besides, a two-day national seminar on 'Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought' was held, with Dr. Mahi Pal, Indian Economic Service (Retd); President of the Karpa Foundation, delivering the inaugural address. After deliberations, the plenary session arrived at observations that Dr. Ambedkar's notion of social justice is constructed on equal rights and human dignity through a modernist and legal framework, which was an important outcome. Another half-day seminar on Fertility Transition in Karnataka was also organized by PRC to felicitate Professor P Hanumatha Rayappa, former Head of the Centre, who has contributed significantly to Demographic studies.



I am happy to share that two notable conferences were organized at ISEC. The 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) conference covering themes of importance viz Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives, Child Development: A Fair Chance to Every Child and Challenges of Urban Transformation. Eminent policymakers and academicians spoke on the themes mentioned above with great passion. The inclusive development and more significant and equitable opportunities were the thrust areas of the programs. The other conference was titled 'Towards Peace, Harmony, and Happiness: Transition to Transformation' jointly organized by PRC with Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi, and the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh. Several vital aspects were covered and emphasized the role of elite leadership positions in building enduring peace, harmony, and happiness to reduce inequity.

I am gratified that there were five workshops across various themes held covering interesting themes viz ;Functioning of DBT at Retail Outlets and attended by the faculty/staff of all the 12 AERCs across India, and by the Department of Fertilizer, Government of India through Skype and officials of the Karnataka Government. Other workshops were on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India - Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru' to explore the complex interface between urban citizenship and marginality in terms of slum and slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru. Another workshop was on studies commissioned by the Ministry for the Financial Year 2019-2020 to finalize the methodology to undertake the projects commissioned by the MoA&FW. Additionally, a two-day workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond' was held by the RKH chair had good participation of 110 Gram Panchayat functionaries. Besides these, two project initiation workshops were held to get inputs for their research studies. One of them looked into the Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)/ Rural Godown Scheme (RGS) while the other was based on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh

funded by the Netherlands Scientific Organisation (NWO-WOTRO) and the University of Utrecht.

I am delighted that Training programmes are ably executed as it is an essential feature that aids capacity building. Five important Training Programmes and one Training workshop were organized during the year. The training program on 'Applied Econometrics for the 41st Batch ISS Probationary Officers', Government of India, was organized by the CESP, sponsored by the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Ministry of Statistics Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI. I am pleased that the training was rated as excellent by the ISS officers. Currently, ISEC is the nodal agency to impart training in applied econometrics to ISS probationary officers. Another flagship 'Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance' was organized twice during the year designed for the state civil service officers, with some years of experience in bureaucracy. The training was organized to expose them to state-of-the-art knowledge based on the rich research insights relating to different dimensions of policymaking, implementation, and governance, applying both theoretical and field-based insights. ISEC and the Government of Karnataka have endeavoured to pave the way for better public policy and governance through the training, being the first of its kind for the state civil service officers. These Programmes are essential to building a good interface between ISEC and the State Government. Given that there will be a series of these programs held for the officers, the outcome will aid future collaborations and policy influences based on ISECs research work and social and economic change possibilities.

Besides, Two International Training Programmes were organized in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Colombo. While the first program on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development' focused on understanding the activities undertaken by institutions - the local government and cooperatives, on achieving sustainable development goals. The second program addressed sustaining the various development outcomes in decentralization in rural



development, which was also in the context of SDGs in South Asian countries. Another Training Workshop on Data Management :Analysis Using SPSS and STATA was conducted by PRC, supported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. In addition, two important annual ISEC-led training programs are the one on 'Methods and Applications in Social Sciences' and the other on 'Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability, organized in continuation of our collaboration Nordic Centre in India. The latter is a four-week inter-disciplinary course held for post-graduate students from Nordic countries.

Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) focusing on research methods with advanced applications, were imparted to young researchers. Besides, a Research Methodology Course (in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars) was organized and sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) with participants from all over India.

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing program since January 2009 comprising of the orientation and scholarship distribution program, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and the Christ University, supported by Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), with the motive of addressing the concern of dwindling interest among the student fraternity in social science subjects.

We are convinced that the training and capacity building events have been long-drawn-out and hope to expand it with a separate wing to strengthen the Training and Capacity Building in ISEC.

Lectures

I am happy to share that we have lectures where eminent speakers address the faculty and invitees every year. On our annual day, Professor VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor D Narayana, Former Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation. Professor D

Narayana spoke on '*National Pension System: Consumption and Growth*' which was followed by best thesis awards of Ph.D. students, the release of books authored by ISEC faculty members and cultural program attended by all campus residents. We also organise the Rajyotsava Extension Lecture, which was delivered by Professor N Shaik Masthan, Department of History, Director Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, on '*Karnataka as depicted by Arab Writers*'. Besides these, the third Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor John S Moolakkattu of Central University delivered on '*Federalism in India: Past, Present, and Future*'. In addition, 17 lectures/seminars/panel discussions were delivered by distinguished visitors and ISEC faculty members.

Looking Ahead

The current year has been most challenging from the time I have taken charge as Director with the onset of the COVID 19. I am comforted to share that we have been able to protect our campus residents by putting in place guidelines and processes for safety, besides making several personal visits and requests to all campus residents, which seemed to me as the priority. However, amidst the Pandemic, we are pleased to work full swing by acclimatizing ourselves to the new normal and adapted to technological up-gradation effectively. We have organized several online public lectures in ISEC in the post lockdown period and well attended across the country. Our Ph.D. students presented their work progress as all the Doctoral Committees and Bi-annual seminars were held online and on time. I have a broader vision for the Institute. I have planned several activities and will implement in due course and am confident of propelling ISEC's research vision forward to society's increasingly complex challenges in post COVID times. Our faculty are working full-swing and have taken several research studies to address the challenges and implications of the all-pervading alarming Pandemic.

S Madheswaran
Director



1. ISEC SOCIETY

PRESIDENT

His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka

Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala

VICE-PRESIDENT

Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairperson, Board of Governors

Board of Governors (2019-21)

Chairperson

Prof Sukhadeo Thorat

Members

Prof Abhijit Sen
Prof P G Chengappa
Prof Gopal K Kadekodi (till December 2019)
Prof R Indira
Prof D Narasimha Reddy
Prof Shashanka Bhide
Prof K Sudha Rao
Dr Sudhir Krishna, IAS (Retd.)

Academic Staff Representatives

Prof C M Lakshmana
Prof Parmod Kumar

Co-opted Members

Prof Madhura Swaminathan
Prof M R Narayana
Prof Rajeswari S Raina
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

Additional Chief Secretary to Government of
Karnataka
Finance Department
Government of Karnataka

Shri B H Anil Kumar, IAS

Shri Mahendra Jain, IAS
Dr Rajkumar Khatri, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary
Department of Higher Education
Government of Karnataka

Dr Shalini Rajneesh, IAS

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

Prof K R Venugopal

Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University

Prof M G Chandrakanth (till January 29, 2020)

Director, ISEC

Prof S Madheswaran (from January 30, 2020 to March 17, 2020)

Acting Director, ISEC

Prof S Madheswaran (from March 18, 2020)

Director, ISEC

2. ISEC FACULTY/STAFF

Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director (till January 29, 2020)
 Prof S Madheswaran, Acting Director (from January 30, 2020 to March 17, 2020)
 Prof S Madheswaran, Director (from March 18, 2020)

HAG Professor

1. Prof D Rajasekhar, CDD

Professors

1. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
2. Prof S Madheswaran, CESP
3. Prof Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
4. Prof Manohar S Yadav, CSSCD
5. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR
6. Prof Kala S Sridhar, CRUA
7. Prof K Gayithri, CESP
8. Prof C M Lakshmana, PRC
9. Prof Krishna Raj, CESP
10. Prof I Maruthi, ADRTC

Associate Professors

1. Dr T S Syamala, PRC
2. Dr K B Ramappa, ADRTC
3. Dr S Manasi, CRUA
4. Dr V Anil Kumar, CPIGD
5. Ms B P Vani, CESP

Assistant Professors

1. Dr Lekha Subaiya, PRC
2. Dr M Lingaraju, CHRD
3. Dr Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD
4. Dr Sobin George, CSSCD
5. Dr A V Manjunatha, CEENR
(on Deputation)
6. Dr Malini L Tantri, CESP
7. Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR
8. Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD
9. Dr Channamma Kambara, CRUA

Faculty on Contractual Basis

1. Dr R Manjula, Assistant Professor, CDD
2. Dr Ambuja K Tripathy, Assistant Professor, CPIGD



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

ICSSR National Fellow

Prof N Nagaraj

ICSSR Senior Research Fellows

Dr M K Sridhar

Dr K S Kannan

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

Dr A Ravindra

R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development

Prof Jos Chathukulam

Non-Academic Staff

Administrative Staff

Dr P S Srinath, Registrar (till October 2019)

Mr M K Mohan Kumar, Registrar I/c
and Assistant Registrar

Smt S Ashwini, Accounts Officer
(till October 17, 2019)

Mr B V Srinivas, Accounts Officer
(on Contract)

Mr A N Ravi Shankar, Assistant Registrar

Mr B K Jagdish, Assistant Registrar

Ms S Padmavathy, Assistant Registrar

Ms B Akila, Assistant Registrar

Publications

Dr S Manasi, Publications In-charge

Ms P M Arathi, Selection Grade DTP Assistant

Library Staff

Dr 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

Dr C Yogananda, Research Analyst

Mr M Kusanna, Selection Grade Technical
Assistant



Dr Khalil M Shaha, Selection Grade Technical Assistant
Mr Vinoth Chandra Rai, Senior Assistant (Systems)

Senior Personal Assistants

Mr V N Venkatesha
Mr B H Chandrashekara
Ms A Latha

Estate Manager

Mr R G B P Naidu

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

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

Despatch Clerk

Mr B Suresha

Supporting Staff

Drivers

Mr Venkata Hanumaiah
Mr K S Prabhu

Electrician

Mr. R Vasanth Kumar

Attenders

Mr M Mahadeva
Mr M Mallaiah
Mr Venugopala
Mr H Rudresha

Mr L Kumar
Mr Muthuraja

Support Staff

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. ISEC 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 2019-20 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) is one of the Agro-Economic Research Centres (AERCs) established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India (GoI) to carry out research and investigations in the field of Agricultural Economics in India in general and Karnataka in particular in addition to provide continuous policy feedback to the Ministry. The Centre adheres largely to the research agenda of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and its broader vision, the ADRTC faculty has been able to focus on several issues in agricultural development at the State and Union level. The Centre participated in the Mega Study on Farmers at the Millennium, conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, as one of the Coordinators. The Centre has been carrying out evaluation programmes launched by the Government of India. The recently completed evaluation programmes include Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Horticulture Mission/ Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Prime Minister Rehabilitation Programme and so on. At the State-level, the Centre has participated in formulating the Agricultural Policy of Karnataka and prepared the Report of the WTO Cell and on Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka. The Centre is playing an active role in drafting the Agriculture Chapter in the Karnataka Economic Survey. Observing the preference of younger generations moving away from agriculture in recent years, it is vital to have field-based observations repetitively,

to assess the ground situation and Village Survey Studies can provide valuable insights. Hence, the Centre initiated the Village Survey Study from 2019-20, which will be a continuous study for a longer period.

Goals and Mission

The ADRT Centre proposes to focus on important policy issues in Agriculture and Rural Development. Research carried out will help to bridge the gap between field-level understanding and the policy initiatives undertaken at the implementation level. Farmers-centric approach towards research and grounding the research in the public policy will be the goal of the Centre. The mission of the Centre is to make the farmers self-reliant and add to the understanding of the welfare orientation of the policy.

Research Perspective

ADRT Centre has been instituted as the policy feedback centre of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence, the research agenda is largely directed by the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. The research agenda always has a strong policy focus and therefore, the faculty of ADRT Centre focuses on the current research issues. Some of the current issues on which ADRTC work has been focused include Impact of WTO on agriculture sector, Impact Evaluation Studies of the Central Programmes at the State and Union level; Agricultural price policy has remained one of the important areas of research; In the past ADRTC has done studies on stagnation

of agricultural productivity at the national and the state level. The faculty members of the ADRT Centre continue to work on these very crucial issues. On the input side, the studies are planned on various areas such as analysing the efficiency of Indian irrigation and traditional irrigation systems, credit delivery system, micro credit, adoption of recommended doses of fertilizers, post-harvesting infrastructure, horticulture, animal husbandry and watershed development and so on.

Among the sunrise sectors, ADRTC plans to focus on dairying, horticulture, floriculture and sericulture specifically contributing towards the policy change in these sectors. Policy changes in Karnataka and in the whole country are taking shape in terms of speedy decentralisation and the functions of development are handed over to lower-level institutions of governance. Taking note of this, the Centre also plans to work on decentralised rural development and environmental issues in agriculture. Briefly, the Centre shall focus on:

- Sustainable Agriculture Development, Organic Farming, Contract farming
- Irrigation, Tanks, Watershed Development and Dry Land Agriculture
- Productivity Stagnation in Agricultural Sector
- Agricultural Marketing, Agribusiness, Agro-processing and Post-Harvest Operations
- Assessment of Rural Poverty Removal

Programmes and inclusive Agricultural Growth

- Policy Issues related to Development of Livestock, Poultry, Fishery and Sericulture
- Agriculture Diversification through Horticulture, Floriculture, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops
- Climate Change and mitigation strategies in agriculture.
- International Trade and Indian Agriculture
- Agricultural Planning at Micro Level
- Financing Agriculture

Medium Term Perspective

The Centre has been expanding its research agenda towards the national scale, while the commitments to the state of Karnataka continue. Design of research agenda under such a scope are summarily presented here.

- Changing Scenario of the Agricultural Economy – WTO Implications and Imperatives: Agricultural Policy.
- Decision-making at Micro and Macro Level in Agricultural Production Process.
- Changes in agricultural development in south Indian states.
- Institutions and Agricultural Development.
- Agribusiness
- Climate Change and mitigation strategies in agriculture.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

Thrust area

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development undertakes multi-disciplinary 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, collusion, co-option and elite capture.



Achievements

A major achievement of the Centre was to establish an academic network with Japanese researchers from universities of Tsuda, Hitotsubashi and Kobe. A long-term research study on the impact of women reservations in Panchayats on public goods provision is taken up as a part of this collaboration.

Another major achievement of the Centre was to bring out an edited book on *Decentralization, Cooperatives and Rural Development* (Rawat, Jaipur). This book is the outcome of a programme on the same theme conducted for the participants from SAARC countries and training programmes undertaken for Sri Lankan participants in the last few years.

The faculty of the Centre undertook a major research study on sanitation for the Government of Karnataka. The study analysed the role played by the decentralised government in promoting individual sanitation in rural Karnataka and provided policy suggestions on further improvement of rural sanitation.

During 2019-20, six externally funded research projects were handled at the Centre; of them, the project on 'Swachh Bharat Mission: Status, Issues and Prospects' was completed during this year.

The Centre's faculty members have also brought out the following research papers as Journal article and chapters in edited volumes: (a) Economic Approaches and Benefits of Microfinance in India, *Aarthika Charche FPI Journal of Economics & Governance*; (b) Role of Panchayats in the Delivery of Drinking Water and Sanitation Services; (c) Gram Panchayats, Cooperatives and Micro-Finance; (d) Public works for Rural Development: Role of Gram Panchayats and Cooperatives [(b) to (d) appeared in the edited volume on *Decentralization, Cooperatives and Rural Development*]; (e) Poverty Reduction through Panchayats: Evidence from the field; and (f) Decentralisation and Primary Education: Lessons from Sino-Indian Comparative Study [(e) and (f) were published in the edited

volume on *Decentralised Governance and Planning in India*].

Capacity development programmes are an important mandate of the Centre. As a part of this mandate, the Centre has organised two rounds of International Training Programme (in August 2019 and March 2020) on **Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development** for officials from cooperatives from Sri Lanka. This training programme, organised in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, discussed the interface between Panchayats and Cooperatives for rural development.

The faculty members of the Centre have also coordinated a one-month long Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance for mid-career civil servants from Government of Karnataka. This programme, sponsored by the Government of Karnataka, aimed to impart state-of-the-art knowledge relating to different dimensions of policy making and policy implementation and governance using theoretical and field-based research insights to participants from government departments.

The faculty members of the Centre were Visiting Scholars in the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, and delivered seminars on *Decentralisation and Equity in public services: Evidence using Streetlights in South India* and *Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery in South India*. They also presented two papers on *Worker Cooperatives and the Protection of Decent Work: Evidence from Karnataka, India* and *Dairy Cooperatives and Empowerment of Women: A Study in Karnataka* in an International Conference on *Co-operation among co-operatives and mutuals in the Asia-Pacific region* held in New Castle, Australia.

Current Activities

The Centre is undertaking two research studies relating to Covid-19. The first one looks at the role of Gram Panchayats in Covid-19 in



the enforcement of social distancing norms and distribution of government assistance. The second study looks at the impact of Covid-19 on incomes of rural households, and government assistance provided to them. It is planned to disseminate research findings of these studies through print media and academic publications.

The faculty members are currently working on three book projects; 1) 'Handbook of Decentralised Governance and Development in India' (Routledge) 2) 'Decentralised Governance in Contemporary India' (Routledge); 3) Cooperatives

and Social Innovation: Experiences from the Asia Pacific Region (Springer).

The Centre is involved in the following research projects: i) Women Leadership, Governance and Allocation of Public Goods in Karnataka; ii) Contributory pension schemes for unorganised workers in Karnataka and Odisha; and iii) Decentralised delivery of public services in Karnataka. In all, five research projects funded by the Universities of Bristol, Oxford and London School of Economics, Tsuda University, King's College London, USAID and SIDBI are handled.

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

Research Agenda

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country, now renamed as Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), as far back as in 1981 which testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The mandate of the Centre is to analyse the interface between economics, ecology and institutions, the trade-off between growth and the environment, and to evolve an appropriate strategy for the sustainable use and management of natural resources. With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. The CEENR 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. 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, (f) Urban ecology, (g) Environmental Governance (h) Sustainable rural development,

production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (i) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (j) Protected area management, (k) GIS and high resolution multi-spectral remote sensing/imaging in socio-ecological/landscape research and ecological modelling, (l) Environment and wellbeing, Environment and Health, Capacity building and outreach (m) Spatial distribution of household carbon footprints.

Goal and Mission

The goal is to make CEENR a centre of excellence with a mission to develop expertise in the field of Ecological/Environmental Economics, Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources Management and Socio-ecological development.

Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities and organised workshop/seminar and training courses during 2019-20, with support from Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Govt.



of India, New Delhi; EMPRI, Govt. of Karnataka, Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and University of Kassel, Germany.

The Centre has completed several 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 NRM; economic and institutional aspects of management of natural resources, such as land, forest and common property resources; ecology and culture; eco-diversity and so on. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination of research outcomes through seminars, workshops and trainings. During the last one year the Centre faculty members have published several research articles in national and international journals, such as, Indian Forester; FPI's Journal of Economics & Governance; Novel Techniques in Nutrition and Food Sciences; Environmental Monitoring and Assessment; Earth's Future; Remote Sensing; Environment Systems and Decisions; Environment and Ecology, published a book, a monograph and contributed to several chapters in edited books and volumes produced by national and international publishers. The Center faculty coordinated certificate course in methods and applications in social science research (CCMASSR) from December 2-13, 2019 at ISEC and successful organisation of research methodology course in Social Science Research for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Scholars from March 9-18, 2020 at ISEC. CEENR faculty has organised a thematic panel on Natural Resources, Biodiversity, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System, during 43rd Indian Social Science Congress, January 17-21, 2020, Bengaluru Central University, Bengaluru (Focal Theme: Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India).

Completed research studies and organisation of international/national conferences/workshops

During the last year, CEENR faculty have completed two research projects and organised/ contributed to three training programmes/ workshop/seminar. CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in several national/international conferences and meetings in India and abroad. Besides, CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as Spatial distribution of household carbon footprints, Climate change, Ecosystem services, socio-ecological development, wild resources and their potential for sustainable socio-ecological development; Advanced remote sensing in understanding dynamics of socio-ecological systems etc.

Supervision of students

Two students were awarded PhD degree in Environmental Science from the University of Mysore in 2019. Currently, six scholars are pursuing their PhD under various theme namely, Environmental valuation of a protected area, Institutional framework and governance of medicinal plants sector; Landscape dynamics of rural – urban landscapes; Ecology and socio-economy of cash crop cultivation; Climate change and vulnerability assessment; Protected areas and their conservation under changing policy and environment.

CEENR faculty members have supervised intern students from various Indian Universities and Institutions in India.

The Centre has been actively involved in supervising international scholars from various countries. Three students from Mexico (Ecological Sciences and Sustainable Development at El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR) México, Mexico University) and Germany (Georg-August-University Göttingen, Germany) were supervised by CEENR faculty for their PhD, Master and Internship on topics such as (i) Natural Farming



and Agro-ecology in Karnataka; (ii) Seasonal composition of spontaneous plant species and their uses in rural and peri-urban areas of Bengaluru, India and (iii) Socio-cultural aspects of conservation in MM Hills from April 2019 to October 2019.

Current Research and Development Activities at CEENR

CEENR has 11 ongoing projects sponsored by national and international funding agencies. (i) Vulnerability of Diverse Communities to Climate Change in Different Districts of Karnataka, funded by Environmental Management Policy Research Institute, Government of Karnataka; (ii) High Resolution Genome Based Tracing of Antimicrobial Resistant *Escherichia coli* in Pork production chain to identify the Critical Control Points: A One Health Systems Study, funded by Bill & Melinda Gates foundation and Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi; (iii) An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka, funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; (iv) Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being: Application of Sen's Capability Approach; (v) Institutional and Economic Analysis of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in the Indian Coffee Sector, by South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics at ICIMOD, Nepal; (vi) Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio-ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots of India' by Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), DST, Government of India; (vii) Climate Change, Dynamics of Shifting Agriculture and Livelihood Vulnerability in the North Eastern Region of India, sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi in collaboration with Assam University Silchar; (viii) Documentation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) in five districts of Karnataka - funded by Karnataka Biodiversity Board, Govt of Karnataka; (ix) Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and their potential for the socio economic development of local people (through scientific and technological interventions), by Department of Science and Technology (DST),

Government of India; (x) Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation by Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. This research project has one of the aspects of multi-institutional research project of Indian and German Institutions titled 'the Rural - Urban Interface of Bangalore: A space of transition in Agriculture, Economics and Society'; (xi) Climate resilient agriculture and socio-ecological sustainability: A case study (Funded by National Institute of Disaster Management, Govt. of India).

Contemporary research at CEENR

The CEENR has expanded its research horizon to new areas such as climate change: economic and ecological impact assessment at micro level, green economy/ green GDP, valuation of ecosystem services; social and ecological systems in the Indian rural-urban interface, wild resources and their potential for socio-ecological development through scientific and technological interventions, Hyper-spectral remote sensing and laser scanning for vegetation and crop yield estimation, Spatial distribution of household carbon footprints etc.

National and International Recognition

1. CEENR study on 'Economic Value of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary (BRTWLS), in Karnataka' was quoted in the winter session of Lok Sabha. Findings on estimation of value of carbon sequestration, provisioning services, soil erosion prevention and recreation services were provided in detail.
2. CEENR Faculty visited Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany, University of Kassel and Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research Germany for delivering lectures and strengthening research collaboration, developing new research project on mutual interest to be implemented in India.
3. CEENR faculty also contributed as a member of expert committee on 'People and Protected



Areas (PPA) programme: Conservation and Sustainable livelihood's in partnership with local Communities'. This is a coordination by the Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology Govt. of India.

4. CEENR faculty was voluntarily appointed to serve as a member of editorial board of International Journal of Ecology.
5. CEENR faculty was appointed as a member

of PhD Doctoral Committee in Environmental Science, Under the Faculty of Science, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore from 2019 for a period of three years (under the Regulations governing the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bangalore University).

6. CEENR faculty was recognised as supervisor for MSc/Phd students at University of Kassel and University of Göttingen, Germany.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP) is one of the biggest and prominent centres of the institute and it continues its impressive and productive academic work through various means, including research publication, undertaking contemporary and competitive research projects, involving in policy making, guiding PhD students, establishing international research collaboration, training of both academic and administrative staff of both the state and central governments, conducting workshops, seminars and conferences on current topics of economic development

Thrust Areas

The most prominent thrust areas of research at the Centre during the year include theoretical, empirical aspects with special focus on public policy in the areas of Public policy, Labour economics, Development and financial economics, Environmental economics, International trade, Poverty, Inequality and Human Development.

The CESP studies have helped in policy formulation, both at the central and state government levels. Prominent among such studies are (i) Effectiveness of training programmes in providing sustainable livelihood options for women (ii) Trade facilitation of agricultural export zones in India (iii) Socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste Leather artisans in Karnataka (iv) Developing Sustainable development Indicators of Tourism (v) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Electors in Lok Sabha election (vi) Impact of i-RTC

and RTC Wallet – Land record (RTC) through Internet – A Study of e-Governance Initiative in Karnataka (vii) Sustainable Development Goal (Goal 1)

The faculty members disseminate their research findings through publications in the form of books, Academic articles in Journals, newspapers and present their works in various seminars / workshops/ conferences. During 2019-20, the faculty members published one book, one edited book, eight journal articles, both in national and international journals, nine working papers, three monographs and six papers in edited volumes. They also disseminated their research studies in newspapers and involve in panel discussions on TV and radio.

The CESP faculty members actively participated in numerous conferences/seminars. Research findings were presented in Schulich School of Business – York University, Norwegian Institute of Institutional Affairs, Oslo, Norway, University of Kassel, Germany, Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, and in various conferences conducted by research institutes and Indian Universities. The faculty members also actively delivered numerous guest lectures on contemporary topics. Faculty members also presented keynote addresses and valedictory addresses in several workshops and conferences. Further, they acted as chairpersons and discussants at various conferences and seminars.



Research Projects

During 2019-20, the Centre has taken up five research projects that have been sanctioned by external agencies (i) How effective are Training Programmes in providing sustainable livelihood options for women: A study of DAY-NULM programme in Karnataka (ii) Doing Business and Trade Facilitation: A study of selected agricultural export zones in India (iii) Endline Survey for Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Citizens (iv) Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Castes Leather Artisans in Karnataka: An Assessment (v) Impact of i-RTC and RTC Wallet – Land record (RTC) through Internet – A Study of e-Governance Initiative in Karnataka

The faculty members of the Centre completed five research projects during 2019-20 (i) Knowledge, Attitude and Practices, Base line Survey (ii) Social Justice and Empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025 Document, Government of Karnataka (iii) Climate change and Efficiency of Urban Water Supply and Demand Management in Bangalore and New York Cities (iv) Towards farmer-friendly crop insurance in Karnataka, Agriculture Prices Commission (v) Theorising Farm Non-farm Linkages in India.

During 2019-20, the Centre organised two training programmes viz., Applied econometrics

training programme for ISS probationary officers of Government of India and executive programme on Public Policy for KAS middle-level officers. Research methodology course in Social Science Research for SC/ST was also organised by the Centre.

During the year, CESP faculty members were appointed in State and Central Government academic committees. Some of the important appointments / honours include (1) Member of the Expert Committee for Estimating Environmental Compensation, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Government of Karnataka (ii) Expert Member of EGROW (Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare), New Delhi (iii) expert for examination IMPRESS Proposals announced by ICSSR (iv) Governing Body Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka.

During 2019-20, five students were awarded PhD degrees and four students submitted their thesis. The faculty members are guiding 13 PhD students and acted as doctoral committee and panel members for many students. The faculty members of the Centre are also involved in various teaching and training activities in BASE, NLSIU, Christ University and other renowned institutes and Universities.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The main objective of the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) is to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development. The Centre focuses on education and human resource development through research, extension and training. The Centre is actively engaged in the Ph.D programme of the institute. At present, the faculty members of the Centre are guiding four Ph.D students and are also involved in several doctoral committees, both within and outside the institute.

Research Projects

The Centre's faculty members are involved in conducting different funded research projects throughout the year. For instance, a faculty member has successfully completed a research project on "Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis across Regions, Gender and Social Groups", funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The Centre's faculty member has initiated a research project titled "Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-



farm Self-employment in India”, funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under IMPRESS scheme. The Centre has another on-going research project on “Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools”, funded by Agastya International Foundation, Bengaluru.

Achievements

A most important achievement of the Centre during the last one year include publications in the reputed international journals - *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* (Elsevier, listed in Social Science Citation Index) and *International Journal of Educational Development* (Elsevier, listed in Social Science Citation Index). The Centre’s faculty members have also published a Handbook of Training and Capacity Building for Grass-Root Level Workers for Utilisation of Government Programmes of Karnataka State and also a special issue of International Journal of Innovative Practice and Applied Research: A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal. The Centre’s faculty member has also published working paper from UNU-WIDER.

Moreover, all the faculty members of the Centre presented papers at various places, both within and outside the country, including conferences organised by United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand, conference organised by Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University and Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) in Suzhou, China, workshop organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development at Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), conference organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru. The Centre’s faculty member has participated in the UNU-WIDER Summer School on labour markets and economic development in Cape Town, South Africa. The Centre’s faculty

member has participated as an invited panellist in a panel discussion on ‘Union Budget 2020’ at Dr. B R Ambedkar School of Economics University, Bengaluru.

The Centre’s faculty member has chaired in several Technical Sessions, such as “10th International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Issues and Challenges in Higher Education”, jointly organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru, P. G. Centre, Mandya, International Council for Development Research, Mysuru, and the Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, held at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Bangalore Central University, Bengaluru, One-Day International Multi-Disciplinary Conference organised by B.M.S. College of Law, Bull Temple Road, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, in Collaboration with Global Education & Research Alliance (GERA), held at B.M.S. College of Law, Bengaluru, Two-Day National Seminar on “Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar School of Thought”, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, and a ADBI special session on ‘Financial Development-3’ at the “7th Seminar on Asia and Pacific Economies” held at Xi’an Jiaotong- Liverpool University, Suzhou, China. The Centre’s faculty members are actively involved in delivering lectures in ISEC’s training programmes, public lectures, guest lecturers and discussants in various colleges and institutions in Bengaluru and outside Bengaluru.

The Centre’s faculty member also coordinated several National Seminars/Workshops and Orientations at ISEC in collaboration with Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, viz., Two-Day National Seminar on “Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar School of Thought”, Organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and



Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, with financial support by Dept. of Social Welfare, Govt. of Karnataka, Two-Day Workshop on “Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond”, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, and the Social Science Talent Search

Scheme (SSTSS), which is an ongoing novel programme of ISEC since 2011, in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University, with financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust 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 is keen to undertake work in the newly emerging areas of education and human resource development.

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

During the reporting period, the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development consisted of two faculty members: One permanent Associate Professor and one temporary Assistant Professor. The faculty of the Centre has spared no effort to make the Centre and the Institute as vibrant as possible with research, research guidance, seminars and discussions.

Projects Completed

Firstly, two research projects were completed in CPIGD during the period. One was a funded project, supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), namely ‘Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh’. This project dealt with the nature of urban development and state of urban local democracy and how the former impinges on the latter in the two states of Karnataka and (united) Andhra Pradesh. The study was comparative and used methodological tools of comparative political studies in comparing the two Indian states.

The second research project completed was an ISEC project titled ‘Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of Bawana Slum Resettlement Colony in Delhi’, this research study examined the efficacy of state action, civil society intervention, political agency of local residents and their implications for urban citizenship in

India’s global cities’ with a reference to Bawana resettlement colony in Delhi. Given the exploratory nature of the research project, the study period was four months. The fieldwork was conducted over a month, from mid-May to mid-June 2019, in Bawana resettlement colony of Delhi.

Workshop Conducted

As part of the second research project, CPIGD conducted a one-day workshop titled “Citizenship and Marginality in India’s ‘Global Cities’: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru” This workshop was organised on July 29, 2019 at ISEC Seminar Hall. The one-day workshop of CPIGD aimed to explore the complex interface between urban citizenship and marginality, in terms of slum and slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru. Participants included scholars (from ISEC, IISc, National Law School of India University, Bangalore University, Azim Premji University and Fields of View) and civil society representatives (from CIVIC, ActionAid India, *Maarga* and *Slum Janare Sangatane*).

Conducted Seminar Series entitled ‘Towards Critical Modernity’

During the reporting period CPIGD conducted a seminar series on the topic ‘Towards Critical Modernity’. The main theme implying that we should retain the achievements of modernity and yet be critical towards the same. Eminent social



and political scientists and philosophers were invited to present seminars on individual themes within the broad rubric of the theme. The first and inaugural seminar was presented by Professor Rajan Gurukkal from the IISc on the topic 'Thinking Alternative Modernity'. The second seminar in the series was presented by Professor Narendar Pani from NIAS on the topic 'Modernity as Achieved Reality: The Enframement of Twenty-first Century Hinduism'; the third seminar in the series was presented by Professor Madhulika Banerjee from the Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, on the topic 'Politics of Knowledge: A Transdisciplinary Frame of Analysis'. The fourth seminar in the series was presented by Professor Sunder Sarukkai on the topic 'Rationalities of the Everyday Social'.

Seminars and Conferences Attended:

One of the faculty members was admitted as the member of the European Political Science Association and attended its Annual General Conference at Belfast, UK, upon his paper being accepted for presentation in the same conference. Besides this, he also presented a paper in the IASSI 20th Annual Conference. Apart from this, the CPIGD produced three working papers and

numerous articles in Journals. During the period, CPIGD produced one PhD (awarded) while another PhD paper has been submitted.

Outreach to other Universities/ Institutions

The faculty has substantially contributed to the outreach programme of the ISEC by evaluating two PhD theses: one for the Central University of Hyderabad along with conducting Viva-Voce examination and another for Osmania University. Thus, overall, the CPIGD endeavoured to work to its best potential and efforts towards the success of the Institute and its cherished goals of academic excellence in research, research guidance and outreach towards other universities and institutions.

Current Projects:

Currently the Centre has two ongoing projects namely a) 'Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala' and a research study in political philosophy titled, b) 'Jurgen Habermas and Critique of Ideology'.

In the forthcoming period the Centre will endeavour to pursue the above themes mentioned in research projects and seminar series.

7. Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA)

The Institute for Social & Economic Change established the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs in 2014, keeping in view the growing challenges with more than half of the world's population starting to live in urban areas in 2007; this is a unique part of the social and economic change taking place globally. CRUA was created at ISEC, recognizing the need for research on urban policy so that they translate into tangible urban reform outcomes and for integrated and interdisciplinary research with the forthcoming challenges of global and Indian urbanization. The Centre focuses on understanding the science of managing cities in the context of emerging challenges, competition in

new research to maintain innovativeness and most importantly engage in policy relevant research.

Thrust Areas

The Centre has expertise in the field of urban development, regional policy and growth, urban environment, urban finances, urban governance. The Centre focuses on certain themes which are of policy relevance for urban and regional development. The proposed themes of the Centre's research are Urban Development and Policy, Urban Environment, Urban finances and Urban Governance.



Achievements

The reporting period saw CRUA faculty engaged actively in conferences as keynote speakers at two international conferences and one national conference. CRUA faculty were on the top 10% of authors on SSRN, by both all-time and new downloads, as of March 2020. The reporting period saw CRUA faculty getting awarded the prestigious Fulbright Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence fellowship in the area of urban and regional planning.

Activities/Research work undertaken by the Centre

CRUA has been productive in its academic endeavor through undertaking research projects and published articles and guiding Ph.D. students besides establishing collaboration with international organisations and working with the central and state governments and conducting training programs of relevance. CRUA faculty developed valuable collaborations with KUIDFC during this period with discussion of several proposals.

During the reporting period, CRUA completed a prestigious project for the Asian Development Bank on the economic dynamism of cities, taking the case of India, and wrote the India background urbanization chapter for the Asian Development Outlook Update. During 2019-2020, the Centre faculty are working on four research projects sanctioned by external funding agencies that are influential in research and policy making. (1) Impact of i-RTC and RTC Wallet – Land record (RTC) through Internet – A Study of e-Governance Initiative in Karnataka (2) Promoting Green Buildings to Combat Climate Change - A study of Bengaluru, funded by Environmental Management Policy and Research Institute, GoK (3) E- Pass – A E-governance initiative 'Impact of Scholarship on Educational Outcomes: A Study of Post-Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Backward Classes in Karnataka in collaboration with CHRD, funded by the E-Governance Department, GoK. (4) Urban primacy in Karnataka: Infrastructure,

policy and dispersal of jobs, funded by Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation, Government of Karnataka.

CRUA, in association with the Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, organised a one-month course on "Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability" for students from Nordic countries and Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC/ST candidates, funded by ICSSR.

During the reporting period, separate volumes were being edited by the Centre's faculty on two international conferences which were organized by the Centre, each focusing on India-China comparative urbanisation, and Challenges of Mega cities. CRUA faculty had several publications during the period consisting of two books, titled Paving the way for better governance in urban transport (Springer), and Coping Mechanisms for Climate Change in Periurban Areas, (Springer); CRUA faculty co-edited an entire journal special issue emerging from an Urban Transitions Summit published by Elsevier, authored three chapters in edited books published by Oxford University Press and Routledge, along with eight journal articles in national and international journals such as *Area Development & Policy* (Taylor & Francis), and *Urbanisation* (Sage), three ISEC working papers, three ISEC policy briefs and eight newspaper articles. The Centre faculty were quoted by the media extensively on various urban issues of current interest.

CRUA faculty participated as chairpersons and panellists in seven conferences, the Centre faculty and students presented papers in 12 national and international conferences across the globe—including those in Spain (Regional Studies Association annual meeting), workshops of the Asian Development Bank (Manila, Philippines) and United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) (Bangkok, Thailand).

CRUA faculty collaborated with IIT-Roorkee to the ICSSR on a proposal. CRUA faculty were also



invited to participate in a focus group discussion and present papers in a workshop organised by IIT-Hyderabad for their international collaborative research project, funded by the Asia-Pacific Network (APN). The Centre and students have also developed continuing collaboration with the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milan, Italy, in whose School of the South of the World, one of the Centre's students gave a presentation of her research, and faculty delivered the keynote address. Both the Centre faculty and student have contributed articles to FEEM's refereed journal, *Equilbri*.

The ICSSR invited CRUA faculty to become expert reviewers for proposals as part of IMPRESS during the period which are expert for examination IMPRESS Proposals announced by ICSSR and expert member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka. The Centre faculty also reviewed papers for *Singapore Economic Review*, *Frontiers of Architectural Research* (Elsevier), *Environment and Urbanization Asia* (Sage), *Journal of Asia Pacific economy*, *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, *Urban India*, *Science of the Total Environment* (Elsevier) and *Urban Science*, and refereed a book for Oxford University Press and a book proposal for Springer.

CRUA faculty were invited by the Government of Karnataka to give a presentation of their research to several policymakers in the state. Besides, faculty participated in meetings

of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority as expert members. The Centre faculty also responded to the Government of India's Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs regarding city-level GDP estimation, about which they solicited responses from ISEC. CRUA faculty were invited to meet with the 15th Finance Commission during their visit to Bengaluru.

The faculty members are guiding 9 PhD students and have been involved in several doctoral committee/panel members of students. One student finished his research and submitted his thesis, on Intra urban mobility, taking the case of Bengaluru during the reporting period. Besides, CRUA played an important role in training and capacity building with its faculty delivering lectures at leading institutions in the country such as Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Assam Science and Technology University, in addition to several at ISEC.

Besides active involvement in ISEC's Ph.D program, CRUA faculty conducted the comprehensive viva exam of several Ph.D. candidates at NIT-Tiruchirapalli, guided doctoral students at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, and were members of final viva board of Ph.D. candidates in the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, and as external examiners of a Ph.D. thesis of Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune.

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

Research at the Centre covers a wide range of issues, including marginalities and development with special emphasis on caste, religion, ethnicity and its interlocking categories of labour and gender; education and employability; migration; social gradients of health and sociology of health and illness. In addition to the research activities, faculty members mentor doctoral students, teach in ISEC PhD and training programmes and deliver guest lectures in various institutions in Bangalore

and elsewhere in Karnataka and India. Following were the major academic activities undertaken at the Centre during 2019-2020.

Faculty members have completed two research projects, which are as follows: 1) *North East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North East India* sponsored by ISEC and 2) *Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study*,



sponsored by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore. The Centre has taken up studies that have been sponsored by various national government agencies as well as some international agencies during 2019-20. The studies that have been taken up and continued during 2019-2020 include: 1) *Tuberculosis and the Social Construction of Women's Employability: A Study of Women with History / Symptoms of Tuberculosis in Bangalore City*, sponsored by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi; 2) *Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh*, sponsored by Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), The Hague and 3) *Informed Choices and Affordability: Linkages of Doctor-Patient Interaction, Prescription Practice and Medical Expenditure in Cancer Care in Karnataka*, sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. A new research project titled *Employability Skills of North East Migrant Workers in Selected Sectors in Bengaluru* has been proposed to ICSSR under the IMPRESS scheme.

Faculty members of the Centre published their research findings in the form of books, edited books, articles in journals and ISEC working papers, ISEC policy brief, and newspaper articles. During 2019-2020, they published one book, two research articles in journals and seven chapters in edited books, three ISEC working papers and one ISEC policy brief. Faculty members have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country. The Centre also organised one international research workshop as part of the project *Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh* on September, 26-27, 2019. Faculty members of the Centre involved (as joint local organising secretary) in the organisation of the 20th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Social Science Research Organisations held at ISEC on February 27-29, 2020.

The Centre hosts the M N Srinivas Chair, instituted by ISEC with the endowment grant from the Government of Karnataka. Renowned Sociologist, Professor A R Vasavi, joined the Centre as the first M N Srinivas Chair Professor during 2019-2020.

Faculty members of the Centre guide 21 PhD students, who are in various stages of work. One student was awarded PhD during this period. PhD students of the Centre also published articles in research journals and presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

The Centre has an 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 the field of Social Sciences. The Centre has signed an MoU with the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, under the project "Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh" during this period. One student of the Centre has joined for PhD and four Masters students from the University of Utrecht finished their internship under this collaboration.

Faculty members also associated with several colleges and universities in and outside Karnataka, as board of studies members and board of examiners members. Besides these, Professor Manohar Yadav served as an expert committee member, nominated by the ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, on the Advisory Board committee of D. Devaraj Urs Research Institute, to assess the impact of Yettinahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka and also as a member of the Advisory Committee of Alampalli Venkatram Chair on Labour Research at Bangalore University. Dr. Sobin George serves as member of ethics committee of NCDIR, Indian Council of Medical Research.



9. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The major objectives of the Population Research Centre (PRC) are to conduct and promote research in Demography, 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, Government of Karnataka, with policy inputs and programme assessment. The PRC is actively engaged in research on contemporary topics relating to demographic processes and change, and health, gender and ageing issues in India. Capacity building is an important contribution of the Centre through the training of scholars in the doctoral programme, and through workshop and training programmes in population and health studies for mid-career professionals.

Activities

During 2019-2020, the faculty and staff from PRC were engaged in a number of research studies and projects. Faculty from the Centre collaborated with the Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health and Strand Life Sciences, Bangalore, on a research project to validate the utilisation of Dried Blood Spots in whole genome sequencing. The findings of the study will be of use to large scale survey data collection at the population level for health research. In addition, the faculty was involved in assessing several flagship programmes of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. A project titled the “Assessment of Home-Based New Born Care (HBNC) in Selected Districts of Karnataka” was aimed at understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the HBNC programme in the state and its role in reducing the number of deaths among infants. Another research study focused on the functioning of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) clinics in two districts of Karnataka and evaluated the NCD programme in the state. The study on the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certification of public health facilities was aimed at identifying the enablers and barriers in the certification process in the state of Karnataka.

One of the main activities 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 the monitoring of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) activities under the National Health Mission. The monitoring of District-level implementation of PIPs in 35 districts, covering six states, including Karnataka, Puducherry, Telangana, Sikkim, Manipur and Meghalaya, have been completed during the year. The PRC is also involved in ensuring the quality of the large scale data collected in India in the Health Management Information System (HMIS) under the aegis of the MoHFW.

This PRC has organised several conferences and seminars during the year 2019-2020. An International Conference on Ageing in Asia was organised at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, in collaboration with the Programme on the Global Demography of Ageing Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, USA, and the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai. The main focus of the conference was the exchange of ideas on critical and emergent topics related to ageing in Asian countries and the discussion of responsive programmatic, research, policy.

Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, conducted a Training Workshop on Data Management & Analysis Using SPSS and STATA during September 16-21, 2019 with the financial support from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

The Centre organised a dissemination seminar at the Institute in collaboration with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. The objective of the seminar was to disseminate the findings of the research studies carried out by the faculty and staff of PRC to a wider audience which included



programme managers and policy makers from Karnataka state government. A half-a-day seminar on Fertility Transition in Karnataka was organised in July 2019 in honour of Professor H. Rayappa, former Head of the Population Research Centre. A two-day regional conference titled 'Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation' was organised in collaboration with the Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi, and the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.

The findings of the research conducted at the PRC have been disseminated through various publications by individual faculty members and staff as chapters in edited books, articles in journals and as working papers. Members of the Centre have also attended and presented research papers at national and international conferences during the year.



4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed*

1. **Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing in India: Prospects and Challenges** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha)
2. **Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
3. **Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar)
4. **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) – Baseline Survey, Karnataka 2018** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
5. **Quality of HMIS: A Critical Analysis of Data Reported by the Public Health Facilities in Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana and Dr Prabhuswamy)
6. **Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis Across Regions, Gender and Social Groups** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
7. **Need for Care Among Older Persons in Karnataka** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha)
8. **Skewed Sex Ratios, Cross Border Marriages and Status of Women in Tamil Nadu, India** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha)
9. **Functioning of SNCUs in Selected Districts of Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)
10. **PIP Monitoring in 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 4 districts of Tamil Nadu and 8 districts of Telangana** (All PRC Staff)
11. **Price Volatility and major issues in demand and Supply Management of Onion in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha, Prof I Maruthi and Dr Khalil M S)
12. **Breakeven Analysis in Dairy Farm Enterprises and Strategies for its Sustainable Growth under NDP-I – Karnataka State** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
13. **Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances** (Prof K Gayithri and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
14. **Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of Bawana Slum Resettlement Colony in Delhi** (Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy and Dr Anil Kumar V)
15. **North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
16. **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)



17. **Assessing the Status of Swachh Bharat Mission in Rural Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
18. **Functioning of NCD Clinics: A Comparative Study in Two Districts in Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
19. **PIP Monitoring in 13 districts of Karnataka, 11 districts of Meghalaya, 2 districts of Puducherry, 2 districts of Sikkim and 5 districts of Manipur** (All PRC Staff)
20. **Assessment of Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC) in Selected Districts of Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)
21. **Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach** (Dr K B Ramappa, Prof Parmod Kumar and Prof I Maruthi)
22. **Cities and Economic Dynamism: Challenges and Opportunities, Background Country Studies – India** (Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar)[#]

(* As per the 46th, 47th and 48th RPC meetings)

([#] Outreach Research Project)



Contract Farming, Land Leasing and Land Sharing in India: Prospects and Challenges

– Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr A V Manjunatha

Indian agriculture is gradually opening up on the lines of the global pattern and is fast becoming internationalised through various developments taking place in recent times. Various alternative institutional land arrangements have developed, among them, contract farming has gained traction across the country given the severely small & fragmented state of farm holdings that has affected farm viability. This project seeks to understand the principle key determinants that drive contractual/lease/sharecropping relationships through the examples of various existing arrangements in the country. It is based on the premise that contract farming/leasing/sharecropping can be an attractive option to policy makers keen on integrating farming into a more profitable unit of the economy by helping agriculturalists access the benefits that characterise successful agricultural tenancy arrangements. Besides, agricultural diversification can be promoted through a favourable environment of policy support in the area of contract farming/land leasing/sharecropping and reforming land policies will enhance the bargaining power of marginal and smallholders. As such, the Indian government took initiatives in the direction of formulating a Model Contract Farming Act and Model Land Leasing Act to enhance farmer's income and farm viability. The report systematically analyses contract farming in the broader framework of existing land and lease market system. It examines contract farming, vis-à-vis, land leasing and land sharing (farmer-to-farmer and companies-to-farmers) to find out the pros and cons of the above system from the point of view of different farm categories and the agricultural labourers, including the control farmers. The main inferences in the report are drawn based on primary survey data of 2014 farming households selected from four states namely, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) and Karnataka, during the reference period of Kharif 2015 and

Rabi & Summer 2016. The selected sample includes three categories of farmers, viz., contract farmers, lease farmers and control group neither engaged in contract farming nor tenancy. The project encompasses the following components -

- An analysis of the merits and demerits of promotion of contract farming, land leasing and land-sharing arrangements.
- An assessment of the impact of contract farming, land-leasing and land sharing arrangements on various stakeholders, including agricultural cultivators and agricultural labourers.
- Documentation of the legal framework and regulatory mechanism required to deal with disputes and issues arising from the proposed policy.
- Documentation of the best practices and models adopted in India and abroad.

The project report is summarised in 10 chapters. Chapter 1 provides the introduction of contract farming and land tenancy in India. The next chapter focuses on the comprehensive analysis of existing land markets in India. Chapter 3 presents a review of literature on contract farming, land tenancy and land reforms in the Indian and international context. Next three chapters are based on household survey data, whereby, Chapter 4 presents household characteristics, cropping pattern followed by contract, lease and control farmers, resource use and productivity at the household-level for the selected farmers. Chapter 5 concentrates on the nature of existing contract farming in India and among the selected farmers, the resource use, productivity and profitability among the contracted crops in comparison to leased crops and control crops. Chapter 6 looks into product disposal by the three categories of farmers, employment generation by the contract,



lease and control farmers, the various sources of non-farm income among selected households and farmers' opinion related to various aspects of contract farming, land leasing and lease companies. Chapter 7 presents existing contract companies in the selected states and various success stories of contract farming. Chapter 8 presents labourers'

perspective on contract farming and the prevailing wage rate among contract and control farmers. Chapter 9 presents the institutional/legal framework of contract farming and land tenancy in India while the last chapter summarises the study and offers conclusions and policy suggestions.

Conservation of Agrobiodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-Climatic Sub-zones

– Prof Sunil Nautiyal

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy and the key driver of its socio-economic development. Indian economy predominantly depends on agriculture as 55 percent of its population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. With a growing population and the need for economic growth, the demand of land for various purposes is continuously increasing. This has resulted in the rampant use of resources in a non-sustainable manner thereby exerting immense pressure on existing land use. This could cause short and long-term changes to biodiversity along with the loss of specific diverse species and resource depletion which is likely to impact sustenance of life and climatic variations affecting agricultural crop productivity. Furthermore, there are many evidences of loss in crop diversity in India, especially after the Green Revolution. Currently, a single wheat variety, named Sonalika, accounts for half of the wheat-growing area in North India replacing all the traditional varieties. Similarly, Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh has lost 95 percent of its traditional varieties of rice. Such mono-cropping leads to the loss of diversity which in turn increases the vulnerability of crops. Thus, understanding agricultural crops and cropping pattern in India and its progress over time can help in the further exploration of the pros and cons in different agricultural practices. Agriculture is an integral part of the social, cultural and economic aspect of the rural economy in India. The present study was initiated to obtain a deeper understanding of agro-

biodiversity at a micro-level. The broad objectives of the study were to understand the extent and distribution of agro-biodiversity in Karnataka's agro-climatic zones, to get an in-depth perspective of the importance of agrobiodiversity, to suggest policy-level interventions to promote conservation of agrobiodiversity amidst the farming community and to study land use land cover change in the agro-climatic zones selected for the study using GIS and satellite data. Three regions from three different agro-climatic zones were explored for the study. It highlighted how traditional landraces managed to survive in a few regions while were lost from other regions. It also highlighted how a few varieties managed to survive over time while others ceased to exist. It was also well understood that all the factors such as social-economic, climatic, marketing and environmental were responsible for the erosion of the genetic diversity of crops which correlated with food security at many levels. Besides, many unsustainable farming practices needed to be looked up so that a balance is maintained among the land-use practices and the natural resources which could reduce the stress on the ecosystem. A definite shift in cropping pattern was observed in the study region. This shift can be attributed to more economic benefits from the newly-introduced crops when compared with the traditional crops. However, the auxiliary outputs from altered land-use systems are lower than that obtained from the fields under main crop cultivation. The auxiliary outputs are important



for the system functioning, and if reduced from the agro-ecosystems, the pressure on the surrounding ecosystems increases which impacts the flow of ecosystem services. The soil fertility loss, due to many cash crop cultivation, is higher than that calculated value for the traditional crop cultivation. Hence, much deeper research was required for sustainable production of economically-important crops for achieving sustainable ecological development with livelihood enhancement.

The results showed a significant difference in land use estimation as evidenced by the outputs, which were obtained following various methods and therefore, the results are inconsistent. The data collected from official records and data obtained by a team of researchers were not close to the land estimation provided by the satellite data analysis. The question that arose was whether the method involving remote sensing data analysis was robust or not. The remote sensing methods alone cannot be considered as a robust method, however, with enough inputs from ground-level data, along with the remote sensing technology, could provide more meaningful results. This method has an

accuracy assessment provision and the accuracy of land use data generated with the help of remote sensing was calculated to be more than 78%. Even if researchers go for 78-80% accuracy, the data generated could be more meaningful. As a possible proof, our experiment related to land use data estimation for the year 2015 provided more idea regarding the robustness of remote sensing data with strong ground-level data support. The survey methods could not be undermined, as they are very important from a broader perspective. In the case of a questionnaire-based survey, while converting the sample survey results to the next level, no standardised techniques are available for estimating the margin of error in the final results. In this study, efforts are made to create a foundation to conserve available biodiversity and encourage sustainable agricultural practices across different regions. This study also helps in suggesting policy-level recommendations to ensure conservation and sustenance of agrobiodiversity and agriculture in various agro-climatic zones of Karnataka. In view of this, an approach towards attaining overall sustainability at the village level has been suggested.

Towards Farmer-Friendly Crop Insurance in Karnataka

– Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Prof Parmod Kumar

Farmers in India are facing an immense amount of risk due to climatic aberrations and the resulting uncertainty. In such a situation of uncertainty, risk mitigation strategies are of critical importance and economic theory tells us that insurance is an important instrument for risk mitigation. This project examines the performance of crop insurance schemes for the farm sector in the state of Karnataka, especially focusing on the recent Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The objectives of the project are as follows:

Objectives

To examine

1. The kind of risks farmers face and how they currently mitigate risks.
2. Farmers' knowledge and perceptions regarding crop insurance.
3. Current status of crop insurance in terms of adoption and reasons for non-adoption if any.
4. If adopted for crop insurance, what are the problems faced while getting benefits from such schemes and whether any suggestions they have for the improvement of the scheme?



5. Whether any specific group of farmers needs special attention for a crop insurance policy.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data from NSSO as well as primary survey data. We are assigned to study Southern Karnataka, and therefore we purposively selected four districts in consultation with the funding agency, namely, Kolar, Tumakuru, Mandya, and Chitradurga (unified insurance package). From each district, two taluks were selected randomly, and these included (for example): Kunigal and Sira taluks from Tumakuru and Maddur and Nagamangala from Mandya. A representative sample, of both insured and non-insured farmers, was selected from each district. The insured farmers were selected after discussions with the bank officials, and, for selection of non-insured farmers, the Raita Sampark Kendra (RSK) of the Taluk was consulted. Besides, we conducted focus group discussions with farmers and held discussions with banks, insurance companies and agriculture department officials in each district.

Major Findings

The study finds that even though the adoption rate has improved in the state, there is a scope to improve it further. The major concerns, regarding the crop insurance scheme in India in general and Karnataka in particular, can be classified into four major heads:

1. Inadequate awareness: While awareness about crop insurance has increased amongst farmers, they do not have detailed knowledge regarding terms and conditions of claim settlement. In particular, 66.7% of farmers report not having proper knowledge about crop insurance schemes.
2. Claim Assessment and Settlement: Crop insurance is area-based and indemnity entitlement depends on the yield estimates given by crop-cutting experiments. Thus, even if a farmer's crop is affected partly or fully destroyed, compensation would depend on whether the area, in which the farmer is

cultivating, is considered as an affected area for that season/year based on the crop-cutting survey. Since the approach adopted under this scheme is area-based and not individual-oriented, farmers often do not receive claims despite crop losses. Therefore, it was a common grievance of the farmers that the assessment was not carried out properly (this belief is partly due to not being fully aware of the procedures). Many-a-times they are also not happy with the claim amount, though in the current year, under PMFBY, they agreed to have gotten relatively better compensation.

3. Lack of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism: Farmers have several concerns regarding the scheme but the absence of a grievance redressal platform was another problematic issue for them. Under PMFBY, for the first time, crop insurance is in the hands of private entities. Farmers complained that none of the insurance agency officials ever visited their village to address the issues concerning insurance grievances.
4. Lack of special benefits or benefits for specific groups.
 - No Claim benefit: Usually given for many insurance schemes (like health insurance) is absent.
 - Special Attention to Marginal Farmers: Marginal farmers should get an additional concession.
 - Crops not covered: Some important crops for Karnataka are not included, such as flower, sugarcane, mulberry, sandalwood, etc.

It is, therefore, necessary to address these concerns to improve the adoption rate of crop insurance in the state. The study arrives at specific policies prescriptions to achieve the same.

By identifying the problems faced at the ground-level by farmers for a scheme as important as crop insurance and highlighting possible solutions, based on a field survey, the study, we believe, makes useful contributions to the literature.



Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) – Baseline Survey, Karnataka 2018

– Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani

The democratic system rests the authority and power in the hands of people, whose voices are heard through elections, where they elect their representatives to make their concerns heard at the larger national level. The election is a process that provides an equal opportunity for every individual through the tool of a ballot through which voters decide their representatives to formulate policies and decisions that affect their lives. Therefore, in this regard, participation in elections is pertinent as it provides that space to question the system. In this sense, informed and conscious voters are necessary for good governance and increased participation within the system can restore faith in the system of the electoral process and lead to better functioning of our democracy.

Elections, powerful event in any democracy, are held by an autonomous body in our country, Election Commission of India has incessantly played a key role in increasing voters' participation through many new initiatives undertaken for the conduct of free and fair elections in the country. Election Commission in Karnataka has this time carried out a scientific baseline study to gauge the level of knowledge, attitude and participation/practices of voters in elections and based on the findings of this study, a Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) campaign will be developed and implemented in the state. The effectiveness of this study and associated campaigns is assessed after the elections and historically it has shown impressive results concerning voter turnouts, voters' registration, etc.

The main objective of the research is to provide inputs and feedback for an effective campaign strategy by understanding the ground realities and perceptions of voters through a structured questionnaire. In addition, Focussed Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews were conducted to elicit maximum information from

the respondents and understand the general and specific perceptions of people concerning elections and electoral process and also about initiatives undertaken by the Election Commission.

- Knowledge: From the findings it is observed that the new initiatives introduced by the Election Commission, that provides more power to the people, aren't well-known among them. Wide publicity about the same is necessary.
- Attitude: Findings indicate that significant proportion of respondents hold a positive view but there requires interventions, especially administrative interventions, to fill the gaps.
- Participation: Significant proportion of the respondents participated in the electoral process though not cent percent.

Further study recommended the following suggestion to the Election Commission.

- Educational institutions and public spaces need to be used to spread awareness about the electoral process.
- Voter registration process-related drives should be made available throughout the year in all local self-governments or municipal offices.
- Process of Enrolment needs to be made easier by using all types of media (digital, print and electronic and rallies) that meet the needs of different sections.
- Separate Queue for disabled, women and senior citizens should be mandated.
- TV advertisements should be target-group specific.
- Local Icons to be used to increase electoral participation.
- Usage and access of Election-related Websites, Call Centers, edutainment materials needs



to be publicised among the voters in cinema theatres, schools and colleges, Gram Panchayats and other public spaces for raising the awareness levels and participation.

- Enrolment Drives, SVEEP interventions to be made every year irrespective of the presence of elections or not.

The study shows that there exists large scope

for improvement so that electoral participation increases. Appropriate interventions concerning target groups are necessary in this regard to uphold electoral democracy in the country. A systemic approach, with adequate planning that includes all stakeholders, can be an effective way to strategise and improve participation. This alone can sustain the system at large and facilitate better governance and nation building.

Quality of HMIS: A Critical Analysis of Data Reported by the Public Health Facilities in Karnataka

– Prof C M Lakshmana and Dr Prabhuswamy

The availability of recorded quality data on health indicators is crucial in evaluating the health programmes implemented in the country. HMIS is a data base initiated under the NHM in 2008 which is considered as a landmark programme in the health sector of our country. Since its inception, efforts have been made to enhance the coverage and quality from the grass-root level. As a result, most states are using HMIS in their monthly review meetings at the district-level and even at the health care provider level. However, it is argued that though there is improvement in the coverage it suffers in quality on many RCH indicators. In this context, an attempt was made to find out the validity of data between uploaded HMIS and the data from records of health service providers. The present attempt has considered the HMIS portal data of first two quarters of 2018 on select RCH indicators along with the corresponding data collected from service provider records for analysis.

The HMIS data relating to most of the aspects of antenatal care, delivery care and post-natal care has been examined for consistency and accuracy at the SC, PHC, CHC, FRU/SDH and District Hospital as centres of health service providers. It is found that service providing centres have recorded data but they have been transferring the same data to monthly reporting format (MRF) and portal data (PD) with frequently occurring numerical errors. There has been both inaccuracy and mismatching in the data recorded in the register and maintained on MRF and the HMIS portal. There are also inconsistencies in the data available at the service providing health centres. These errors and inconsistencies need to be ratified so that HMIS data becomes both authentic and qualitative. Such an effort will enable health sector to achieve proper evaluation of all the health programmes so that the nation could be proud of providing the best health care for all.

Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis Across Regions, Gender and Social Groups

– Dr Indrajit Bairagya

The objectives of the study are -

1. To measure the extent of group-based inequality in the student learning outcomes in respect of primary education in India by gender, social groups and religions.
2. To identify the reasons underlying group-based inequalities in the student learning outcomes across gender, social groups and



religions through a decomposition analysis.

3. To measure the non-cognitive skills of students and to examine its relationship with cognitive learning outcomes.

To accomplish these objectives, the major data source we have relied upon is India Human Development Survey (IHDS), which has measured the educational quality of children belonging to the age group of 8 to 11 years of the sample households for the year 2011-12. To assess the quality of primary education, IHDS has performed three separate tests on student learning outcomes: reading, writing and mathematics. As IHDS provides only levels, not exact scores of the test, a primary survey has been carried out subsequently across different schools in Karnataka and schools are selected using multi-stage stratified sampling. Our study aims to measure the cognitive learning outcomes of students in Standard I and Standard IV in English and Mathematics.

The results show a statistically-significant gap existing in the learning outcomes, based on reading, mathematics and writing tests, between (a) SC&ST and Non-SC&ST and (b) Minorities and Hindu children. Even though there is an improvement in the learning outcomes for both the

groups with an increase in age, the improvement is much higher for non-SC&ST children as compared to SC&ST children and for children belonging to Hindu community as compared to those belonging to the minority communities. We have also focused on measuring inequality in the learning outcomes in schools as also on identifying the factors that determine school-wise inequality in the learning outcomes, based on a primary survey. The results show that the gaps in the learning outcomes by government and private schools differ across subjects in that private schools account for lower average learning outcomes and a higher degree of inequality in terms of mathematics learning outcomes as compared to government schools. However, it is important to note that private schools account for higher average learning outcomes in English as compared to government schools, while both the private and public schools display a more or less similar picture when it comes to inequality in English learning outcomes. Moreover, an overall non-cognitive skills index is found to be a responsible factor behind a gloomy picture of Mathematics learning outcomes. Hence, policies should focus on promoting non-cognitive skills among children that shape their cognitive learning outcomes.

Need for Care Among Older Persons in Karnataka

– Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha

The physical ability to move about is an important indicator of the physical condition of the health of an individual. At the same time, the degree of physical mobility can serve to indicate the level of dependence on others for movement as well as the performance of the daily routine. This study aims to explore the need for care among older men and women in India using data from the 71st round of the National Sample Survey to understand the socio-demographic factors associated with lack of physical mobility among older persons. Data shows that in 2014 about 8 percent of older persons

faced challenges with their physical mobility. That is, approximately 8 million older persons in India are confined either to their beds or to their homes. Bivariate analysis indicates that there is variation by region, with some states having higher levels of older persons with mobility challenges, and a higher proportion among older persons living in rural areas than in urban areas. In Karnataka, while immobility is positively associated with age, women are more likely than men to be confined to their homes in the older ages, as are older persons with no schooling.

Skewed Sex Ratios, Cross-Border Marriages and Status of Women in Tamil Nadu, India

- Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha

Skewed sex ratios are a long-debated demographic issue around the world. However, it is particularly more in East Asian and South Asian societies. It is strongly evident from the available data that the tendency of women to have sons has a high correlation with sex composition of the children (Gupta, 2005). The skewed sex ratio has occurred in highly-patriarchal societies. India is one of the countries which have seen such skewed sex ratios to a larger extent. In India, studies, which dealt with sex ratios, argue that the main reason for the sex selection or sex preference is dowry. Further, it is a tradition that sons remain with their parents at home after marriage and take care of their parents during old age whereas daughters go to their husband's house once they are married. In recent decades, pre-natal sex determination played a vital role. Rapid reduction in fertility rates has also contributed to the probability of having more sons in the past few decades in India (Dyson, 2012). In such a situation, the consequences of skewed sex ratios are unavoidable on the society.

In India, majority of the marriages are arranged by the family and relatives and most brides and bridegrooms are from the same level of social and economic status. However, with the shortage of brides, men from higher strata tend to marry women from socio-economic strata in the other areas, which will, in turn, affect the nuptiality pattern in the other area too. Further, earlier studies have argued about the status and life of cross-border brides. One group of researchers argue that women from lower social hierarchy suffer from marriages whereas the other group establishes that such brides lead a happy married life. Across India, these cross-border marriages are happening and researchers have started focusing on the issue. However, most of the researchers pay attention on North-Western region of India. This study aims

to understand the status of brides who are from outside the community and their gender equality within the household as well as outside.

This study focuses on the Namakkal district, which is part of the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, which has a long history of female deficit, female infanticide and female foeticide. Studies have revealed that cross-border marriages occur in certain areas of Tamil Nadu, particularly, in districts such as Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, etc. It is evident from consecutive censuses that though there is a slight increase in the sex ratio (number of women for 1,000 men) from 1991 to 2011, still there is considerable deficit of women, far below from the state average. Child sex ratio appears to be even lower in these districts.

Overall, it is clear that fertility decline, combined with low sex ratios, lead to a shortage of brides in these areas. The shortage of brides became an advantage to women in the marriageable ages and disadvantage to men in deciding their marriages. The social and economic status of families, education and employment of bridegroom decided the marriage of men. Looking for brides in Kerala came as a better option for these men as there was no need to worry about the caste which the bride belongs to. Yet another detrimental effect of the shortage of brides and delayed marriages resulted in the weakening of agriculture, which in turn has affected their basic concept of inheritance of land and property by sons as men who engage in agriculture are not preferred by brides and their families. On one hand, delayed marriages among men force them to seek brides from outside the community weaken the dowry system and on the other hand, hypergamous marriages, preferred by women and their parents within the community, strengthen the dowry system.



Functioning of SNCUs in Selected Districts of Karnataka

– Dr T S Syamala, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha

Although the Infant and Child mortality rate in India has been declining over the years, the rate of decline is not fast enough to achieve Millennium Development Goal-4 by 2015. India also carries the highest single share of neonatal deaths in the world with around 30 percent of the global neonatal deaths. According to the SRS 2016 report, neonatal mortality contributes to about 69 percent of all infant mortality. Though Infant Mortality Rate has shown a steady decline over the last few years the decline in Neonatal Mortality Rate has been quite slow. To reduce the under-5 and infant mortality rates in the country, a significant decline in neonatal mortality rate is required, especially, reduction of deaths within the first one week of life. The neonatal mortality rate in India is high and stagnant. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) have been set up to provide quality newborn-care services in several district hospitals to meet this challenge. Since SNCUs are expected to play a key role in saving lives of newborns, it becomes essential to understand the functioning of these units. Therefore, this study aims to understand the functioning of SNCUs in selected districts of Karnataka. SNCU situated in the district hospital was selected for the study. Data was collected by observation and interview. Health care providers and beneficiaries were interviewed. The data also

was collected from the records maintained at the SNCUs.

The SNCUs are a critical investment to curb the neonatal mortality rate in India. Not only these are difficult to establish but it is equally important to maintain their performance. The service utilisation data show that SNCUs have been utilised well. Admission rates have been increasing over the years. However, several challenges need to be looked into for better functioning. The first and foremost challenge lies in ensuring the availability of adequate number of human resource. Mere establishment of SNCUs without adequate staff need not bring in the required results. Further, right policies to facilitate timely repair of equipment is yet another challenge. Provision of an adequate number of beds, and imparting skills to maintain asepsis, are the key elements in the success of the units. Further, it is also necessary to maintain the morale of the staff, particularly the nursing staff, as most of them are contract appointees and their remuneration is very low. Further, rotation of jobs to the nursing staff is equally a problem as trained nurses are required to take care of the babies at SNCUs. If soon they are shifted to some other units, there is a burden of giving training to another new staff. Frequent shifting of SNCU staff nurses is therefore not recommended.

PIP Monitoring in 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 4 districts of Tamil Nadu and 8 districts of Telangana

– All PRC Staff

Three Districts in Andhra Pradesh

The demographic situation of Andhra Pradesh provides a varied picture. While the state recorded below replacement-level fertility in recent times, the infant mortality rate remains high and is almost the same as the national average. However, infant

mortality has shown a positive decline during the period of NHM implementation. PIP monitoring was carried out in three districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e., Chittoor, Vizianagaram and Vishakapatnam. Separate reports have been prepared for each of these districts after analysing the available data



from the district health offices as well as data gathered during 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 were observed in SNCU units. To overcome the problem of shortage of staff, particularly radiographers and lab technicians, the 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 patients need to travel to a diagnostic laboratory for radiology services. Similarly, to deal with the shortage of lab technicians, all the laboratory investigations have also been outsourced through MEDALL. On the other hand, HMIS coverage in the districts is quite satisfactory.

To improve maternal health, under the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), pregnant women are given free health check-up and the required treatment. The scheme applies to pregnant women to avail health services in all government hospitals across the country. The services of 104 vehicles are found to be effective in conducting FDHS. Currently, attention is also being given to 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 level. ARSH clinics need stronger IEC activities to educated adolescent boys and girls regarding the services.

Apart from the central government schemes, several programmes from the state have also

been initiated to improve the health condition of people in the state. Schemes like Mahila Master Health Checkups (MMHC) for women above 35 years of age have 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 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 the 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 NHM programme in Andhra Pradesh.

Four districts in Tamil Nadu

NHM-PIP monitoring activity was carried out in four districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Dindigul and Erode for the year 2018-19. In Tamil Nadu, Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme is an encouragement for women to utilise public health facilities for antenatal, natal and postnatal care, which provides a sum of Rs. 18,000 during various stages of antenatal, natal and postnatal periods. Maternal and Child Health care services, provided through various health facilities, appears to be good in the state. Tamil Nadu state follows the rule of shifting district hospital to nearby taluk headquarter if a medical college hospital is available in the district headquarters to cover a wider population. Vacancies for ANM positions and laboratory technicians were found to be common in all the districts visited. An NGO called "Aagem" has provided staff nurses for the SNCU, who have special training on new born care. Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) clinics are functioning very well in the state. In Tamil Nadu, it is planned to do online entry for information on NCD clinics and then the follow-up services. Under this programme, 24 tests will be done at the Community Health Centre (CHC)=level and



the results will be provided the same day. Then the follow-up services are done, Village Health Nurses (VHNs) will be trained on NCD and drugs will be provided through them. Cradles are kept in health facilities of Madurai district to reduce female foeticides and infanticides. Tamil Nadu state has effectively implemented an insurance scheme called “Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme”, which covers 89 types of illnesses and expenses up to Rs four lakhs are covered under the scheme. Some of the facilities in each district of Tamil Nadu have a partnership with private hospitals and corporate companies. They provide certain facilities such as furniture, maintaining gardens etc. In some facilities, they have provided equipments such as auto analyser, ILR etc. In Tamil Nadu, health and wellness centres are planned at the SC level. In this programme, two VHNs will be provided to some of the Sub-Centres (SC). With the implementation of this programme, there will be a good ANM force within 2-3 years.

Eight Districts in Telangana

The objective of the study was to review the health system across important dimensions, health infrastructure in the health services delivery system, at the district-level in Telangana. The districts of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Siddipet, Rajanna Sircilla, Medchal–Malkajgiri, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri and Jalgaon were covered.

Telangana has made large strides in improving the demographic and health indicators of the population. The total fertility rate of the state is below replacement level, and in 2016 the Infant

Mortality Rate (IMR) was 31 deaths to infants per 1000 live births while the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 81 deaths per 1,00,000 live births (Niti-Aayog). According to NFHS-4, in 2015-16, about 92 percent of the deliveries in the state took place in institutions and about 75 percent of mothers in the state had received at least four antenatal checkups and about 68 percent of children aged 12 to 23 months were fully immunised. However, there is variation across districts in the state with some districts being more economically and socially developed than other districts.

A recent bifurcation of districts, in 2016, has had a temporary effect on health infrastructure and supply of human resource in newly-carved districts, and the health system is only in the process of being fully established as per norms, which has had an impact on the health care performance of the visited facilities. In general, the studies found that plans to upgrade the physical infrastructure and manpower supply in the health system were in place and that current facilities are managing national and state health programmes with given staff and the help and coordination from other districts. Discussions with health officials revealed that there are some good practices and innovations in the districts which are helping to improve health service delivery. Some schemes which are benefiting the districts are the Arogya Sree Telangana State Insurance programme, the establishment of the palliative care department with the guidance of Tata Trust, Dialysis units run by DMed, and the KCR Kit for Maternal Health and Immunisation.

Price Volatility and Major Issues in Demand and Supply Management of Onion in India

– Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr Khalil M S and Prof I Maruthi

The specific objectives of the study are: (i) To analyse trends in the area, production and productivity of onion in major States; (ii) To assess price volatility in major onion production

and consumption markets in major State; (iii) To estimate the status and potential of onion infrastructure, with a specific focus on storage structures; and (iv) To analyse various aspects

of supply chain management of onion and their linkages with volatility in onion prices and to arrive at key remedial measures with the help of stakeholder's perspectives. Both primary and secondary data has been collected from the major onion producing states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar from major stakeholders involved in the onion value chain. The findings of the study, thereby, would immensely help in formulating

policies to improve the functioning of markets by addressing issues faced by the stakeholders in the supply chain of onion. To avoid the onion price fluctuations over time and space and balance the demand and supply some of the measures that could be taken up during short-term, medium-term and long-term is offered in this study. This study was commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Breakeven Analysis in Dairy Farm Enterprises and Strategies for its Sustainable Growth under NDP-I – Karnataka State

– Dr A V Manjunatha

NDDB awarded a project on “Breakeven Analysis in Dairy Farm Enterprises and Strategies for its Sustainable Growth under NDP-I” to Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, to be covered in four States. A part of this project work, involving the collection and entering the primary data, was assigned to ISEC with funding. The major purpose of the project was to know the break-even point to estimate the minimum quantity of milk to be produced to cover the total cost of milk production for all the size groups of dairy producers for both the cows and buffaloes. To cover these objectives, interviews were conducted for 1,000 dairy members and 500 non-members from selected villages from two milk unions in the State, The Bangalore Urban, Rural and Ramanagara District Cooperative Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd., (BAMUL) and The Belagavi District Cooperative Milk Producers Society Union Ltd (BEMUL). Apart from this, six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted (1 in each cluster). Before the interview, PDCS-Village census-list of members with several milch animals in each village was obtained from the cluster of villages, where the dairy cooperative societies are operating. The list was further classified into Small households- 1-2 milch (dry+in milk) animals and Medium households- 3-5 milch (dry+in milk) animals in case of both milch cow and

buffalo. A sample of 500 each and 250 each non-PDCS members from each district (Milk unions), pertaining to two clusters in each district and 1 cluster in the case of NDCS, was selected through Stratified Random Sample Method.

A total of five PDCS villages for two clusters and five non-PDCS villages for one cluster were covered in Devanahalli Taluk and Doddaballapur Taluk in Bangalore Rural district. Similarly, four villages for one PDCS cluster, two villages for the non-PDCS cluster in Bailahongal taluk and four villages for another PDCS cluster were covered in Raibagh taluk of Belgaum district and interviewed the required number of samples through administering the schedule. The information about the cost of milk production, number of milch and dry animals, and household income, etc, were collected. Along with primary data collection, secondary data for the reference year 2018-19 on total milk sold and income earned by each member was collected from the society for validating the primary data on income. A brief profile of the selected villages, covering the dairy and other aspects, were prepared. The primary data collected was tabulated, verified and sent to the sponsoring agency along with the write-up on profile of the selected villages and secondary data.



Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances

– Prof K Gayithri and Prof M G Chandrakanth

The study on evaluation of Karnataka State Finances was undertaken for the 15th Finance Commission, Government of India, with an objective of providing a critical analysis of the State Finances over 10 years starting from April 1, 2006. Karnataka state finances were evaluated based on the performance over time and wherever possible, using an inter-state perspective. This period is marked by important events that tend to have significant implications on state finances. These included the global recession, the recovery phase, and the post-Fourteenth Finance Commission, whose recommendations made major changes to the transfer system. The study attempts comparisons with the pre-Fiscal reforms, i.e. 1991-2002-03; and 2003-04 till 2006-07- the initial years of fiscal reform, involving the framing of Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act, and introduction of major tax reforms. The rest of the period is categorised into sub-periods to include, (i) 2007-08 till 2009-10- the global recession phase, involving fiscal stimulation and relaxed fiscal deficit targets; (ii) 2010-11 till 2014-15- the recovery phase and (iii) post-2015-16- the outcome of the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

Major findings:

The state experienced a fiscal roller-coaster ride from one of severe fiscal stress in the decade of nineties to that of fiscal recovery following a series of reform initiatives. Karnataka has had the distinction of pioneering many reform initiatives. The fiscal consolidation path was initiated by the Karnataka state government with the framing of legislation, the Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Act (KFRA) 2002. The fiscal principles laid down in the KFRA have guided the state through its fiscal consolidation process. The targets set in the KFRA 2002 have been achieved well within the timelines. The state continues to have sound macro-fiscal indicators, as indicated by the fiscal and revenue deficits, albeit reduced revenue surplus caused by

higher growth in the revenue expenditure.

Karnataka state's own tax revenue performance continues to be much better than 'All states', all along as indicated by the own tax to GDP ratio during the reference period. On the contrary, the state's non-tax performance has been poor and been a cause for worry for long. A sharper growth in the expenditure on social and community services and development expenditure, that tend to have favourable impacts on human development coupled with a considerable decline in the share of non-development expenditure, is welcome. Karnataka compares well with its neighbouring states regarding capital spending and has much smaller non-development expenditure among the southern states. Increase in capital spending after the KFRA, as compared to the pre-reform phase, is remarkable and it is all the more important to note that the state has had a relative improvement in infrastructure delivery. The state's human development, as indicated by the social service delivery, has not been very encouraging.

Outstanding liability of GoK, as percent of GSDP, has declined from 33.21 percent to 20.36 percent and that of off-budget borrowing has also declined from 2.57 percent to 1.11 percent during the reference period. The FRA ceilings for outstanding debt as percent of GSDP and the total liability to GSDP ratios reveal that the state government has been in a position to contain the debt to the prescribed levels.

The state has in a welcome development witnessed a decline in the number of non-working PSUs, and a marginal decline in total investment, however, they still account for sizeable resource support from the state budget. There is every need to prevent the further drain of resources to loss-making and non-working units.

Devolution to local bodies is observed to be highly vulnerable to State's overall fiscal position creating uncertainty in the flow of funds. This phenomenon is more predominant for the PRIs as the share of ULBs is observed to be, by and large, on the increase albeit it's a smaller share in total.

The issue of sustaining the sound fiscal health, in the long run, needs immediate attention. The revenue-led recovery, achieved by the state in the present juncture, may not continue for long in the

absence of buoyant economic growth. The global recession impact has already revealed that the state's resource position is very much dependent on the general economic condition. Creation of additional fiscal space, required to address the social and economic development needs of the state, is largely possible through a thorough review of public expenditure, framing of informed expenditure decisions, setting of right priorities and enhancing the technical efficiency of public spending.

Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of *Bawana Slum* Resettlement Colony in Delhi

- *Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy and Dr Anil Kumar V*

This minor research project, funded by ISEC, seeks to explore the complex interface between marginality and urban citizenship in Delhi through fieldwork in slum resettlement colony of *Bawana*. It examined the efficacy of state action, civil society intervention, the political agency of local residents and their implications for urban citizenship in India's 'global cities' with a reference to *Bawana* resettlement colony in Delhi. Given the exploratory nature of the research project, the study period was four months. The research was carried out around the following broad questions: 1. How far the state has innovated and succeeded in addressing critical issues surrounding the slum dwellers? 2. Which political means (bargaining, negotiation and so on) are adopted by the slum communities while making a claim to the city, especially in terms of access to basic services? 3. What are the implications of the state action, civil society intervention and the political agency of these marginalised communities for a democratic and inclusive notion of urban citizenship? The fieldwork was conducted over one month, from mid-May to mid-June 2019, in *Bawana* resettlement colony of Delhi.

The study of *Bawana* resettlement colony points to inadequacy and even failure of urban planning and slum redevelopment policy in Delhi. *Yamuna* riverbank demolitions demonstrate the

selective implementation of the High Court orders -- the spaces of most disenfranchised of the city's residents were erased while the spaces of the city's elites and the state (Commonwealth Games villages, Akshardham temple, Delhi Secretariat, and Metro Rail headquarters) were allowed to remain. Merely ad hoc solutions have been adopted, e. g. only 30 per cent of evicted households from the *Yamuna* riverbank were resettled or rehabilitated and the evicted from the heart of the city were relocated in the city's periphery. Furthermore, Slum & JJ Department of MCD and DUSIB are lacking updated and reliable data for notified and non-notified slums and slum resettlement colonies, and social and political recognition in the real sense is still missing for the resettlement colony residents. Thus, the residents lack the right to the city as full citizens after so many years despite India being a signatory to the Istanbul declaration of 1996 which states that "Adequate shelter and services are a basic human right which places an obligation on governments to ensure their attainment by all people", the 'housing for all' scheme of the central government, and the AAP assembly poll manifesto of 2015 'universal access to clean drinking water in Delhi'. This is the case despite the significant work done by the Delhi government under the leadership of AAP since 2015.



North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects

– Dr Marchang Reimeingam

North-East migrants in Bangalore incline to work or were relatively more employable as their participation was prominent in retail, corporate, IT, BPO, spa, airlines, educational institutions, security service, restaurant, hospital, bank, etc. They keep on changing their job owing to job insecurity or job dissatisfaction that is one of the challenges to find stable employment. Most of them do not wait for a long period to get their present jobs, mainly because of social networking in the job search processes. Average waiting period for a job was two months due to skill possession, flexibility in seeking and choosing a job, and economic pressure. Most workers were employed in the private sector, indicating that employability in the public sector is a major issue and challenge considering the involvement of time and cost of job-wait in it. Workers tend to change their job owing to job insecurity, working environment, remuneration, work timing and other issues. Flexibility in choosing job and labour employability was a prominent reason essentially for intra job change or mobility.

Workers mostly felt that communication was the foremost and most common skill required followed by the skill of guidance, responsibility, etc. Labour employability was attributed by intrinsic skills, such as communication, professionalism or organisational as well as by exogenous factors such as job satisfaction, remuneration, working environment etc. The prospect to continue in the same job depends on these exogenous factors. Labour was found employable and enhances its employability after the labour was tried and tested on the job. Most workers wanted to upskill through training to raise labour productivity and

employability for better future job prospect and to achieve their aspired job. The issues and challenges of labour employability can be addressed through the development of adequate skills from education and training by aligning to skills demand.

Currently unemployed, with or without previous work experienced, mostly did not seek for a specific job showing their flexibility and openness in job expectation. Among unemployed having job experience, communication was the most common skill that was required for their recent most jobs. For most of them, multiple skills, similar for the workers, were required for it owing to the heterogeneity of nature of work, differences in the capacity of work performance and diversity of work experience. Workplace issues, wage issues, the supply of skills and its demand are among other attributes to their labour employability.

There was a wide disparity between labour's supply of skills and employer's demand for necessary skills. Employers mostly prefer to employ experienced workers who have employable skills than a fresher in which employers may spend money and time on the job training. Employers demanded communication skill most prominently followed by a willingness to learn, self-motivation, flexibility, confidence, professionalism, etc, from the job seekers. Many employers have raised the educational qualification of the workers to be employable. Employers do not discriminate workers based on regions that open the job prospect for NE migrants in Bangalore. An employee left his/her job primarily for seeking a more remunerative job that implies the employer's inability to meet the worker's remuneration expectation at market rate.

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

Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation, [I-C01] is a collaborative effort of IIST (Trivandrum) and ISEC (Bengaluru). To achieve part of the objectives of the project, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC has conducted this research on “spatial patterns of crop and field boundary vegetations’ structural and functional parameters change over time along the experimental transect”. The study involved extensive empirical field study on socio-ecology, mapping of FMV along with change detection of vegetation using remote sensing and geo-informatics technique, and phytosociological study of Field Margin Vegetation (FMV). Variation in structure and composition of field margin vegetation in urban, transition and rural sections of the transect has been assessed. This research also focused on assessing landscape transformation in the study area, over 27-years (1991-2018). The potential use of Field Margin Vegetation has been evaluated using a questionnaire survey in six selected villages covering all the three sections. Traditional ecological knowledge on plant biodiversity was documented to understand the role of FMV in socio-ecology of the region. To establish crop – FMV relationship, 133 sample plots were considered in the selected village clusters of all three sections of the transect. During the study information on the number of trees, the quantity of shrubs & herbs and their species diversity in the FMV of the individual agricultural field were collected. Assessment of change in vegetation in the transect was performed for four points of time using NDVI and SAVI.

1. The physical landscape change assessment revealed that there has been a significant increase in built-up area 7.10% in 1991 to

19.96% in 2018; whereas, the decrease in area under agriculture and barren land is by almost 9-10% each in the transect.

2. The result of the comparison of the four images (NDVI) showed that vegetation has increased by 423%, but digitisation of FMV plots showed a decrease (13%) in the area covered by FMV from 2005 to 2017. It is observed that quantity and area coverage of FMV is crop-specific and field-specific, 133 plots gave information on crop-FMV relationship, but to generalise the quantification of area coverage of FMV in the agriculture area was not sufficient. To upscale the FMV quantification study in the transect using field visit and manual digitisation using high-resolution Remote Sensing data have been found very time consuming and inefficient. So, three algorithms, using Julia programming language and GIS techniques using WorldView 3 data for 1/10th of the transect area, was considered for pilot study and tool was tested. After analysing the output from the algorithms, it is found that the tool effectively digitised FMV up to 87% accuracy. The best chosen method was used for assessing the FMV and it has shown that 7.49% of FMV area in crop fields.
3. A total of 30 trees were recorded within trees, whereas 23 and 29 known species recorded in shrubs and herbs habits, respectively, in the phytosociological survey. A few more FMV species were documented during the socio-ecological survey and study on crop-FMV relationship. A total of seven tree species are found throughout all the three zones, in all the villages; among those, *Eucalyptus spp.* is the most abundant followed by *Cocos nucifera*. Among the listed tree species, 16 are native



trees and rest are exotic species planted for their economic values like fruits and timber. Tamarind, Banyan, Woodapple etc. are some of the native species gradually disappearing from farm boundaries.

4. It is observed that quantity and area coverage of FMV is crop-specific and field-specific where information was drawn from 133 fields on crop-FMV relationship. Grapes, vegetables and lawn grass cultivations are found to be having a very low number of FMV trees.
5. Economic benefits from FMVs are documented in 10 categories, where the provision of food (as fruits and vegetables) include a maximum of 17 species followed by plant species providing fodder. Although, the results show a decrease in the quantity of FMV resources used per household, percentage of households collecting fodder from FMV has been increasing, whereas the percentage of households acquiring other economic benefits of FMV has been decreasing.

The findings concluded that there have been a structural and functional change of FMV across

the transect. Semi-natural field margins with planted economically-important species mixed with natural vegetation, which provide significant economic benefits in terms of fodder, fuel, fibre and food along with providing ecological functions, have been replaced by economically-important exotic species like Silver Oak and *Eucalyptus*. Change in crops, more specifically large-scale plantation of Eucalyptus, grapes, lawn grass and horticulture crops, have also resulted in diminishing FMV diversity. It is a pertinent need of the hour to strategise for maintaining field margin vegetations with optimum economic and ecological benefits. Interventions in vegetative components of naturally-regenerated field margin can increase its potential for agricultural landscape sustainability. This study provides a holistic view of the spatio-temporal change of FMVs in the rural-urban interface and has identified the significant role of vegetations on field margins, which is first of its kind in India. Further in-depth research on the ecological and economic value of FMV should be carried out so that appropriate solution can be provided for sustainable socio-ecological development of the landscape dominated by agriculture.

Assessing the status of Swachh Bharat Mission in Rural Karnataka

– Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula

Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G), a flagship programme of the Indian government, aims to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, enabling Gram Panchayats to become Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the construction of individual household toilets (IHHLs).

Undertaken at the request of Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, GoK, this study assessed the current status of coverage of IHHLs with the help of primary data collected from 900 households located in 60 villages and 30 GPs in five selected districts in Karnataka

(Belagavi, Chamarajanagara, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere and Kalaburagi). Key conclusions emerging from the study are presented below.

IEC activities

Officials from the sample GPs stated that they have implemented all the awareness activities that were suggested under SBM; information collected from key informants from sample villages and households shows that IEC activities, such as house visits by Swachhgrahis, song and drama activities, Jatha by school children and Swachh Rath, are the ones which were widely implemented.



There is a variation in the implementation of IEC activities across districts, GPs and villages, and the limited impact of IEC strategies at the household level. In view of this, the implementers at the GP-level used threats of “discontinuation of ration card” and “non-sanctioning of future government benefits” if households do not construct a toilet. Such threats contributed to the construction of toilets in several cases; but, they adversely affected the quality of toilets constructed.

Status of coverage of IHHLs

As per the official baseline survey in 2012-13, only less than half of the households in sample GPs were having individual toilets. In Dakshina Kannada, almost all the households in the sample GPs had individual toilets, while a majority in Chamarajanagar, Davanagere and Kalaburagi did not have toilets at that time indicating that GPs from latter districts had a Herculean task of motivating a large number of households to construct individual toilets. Funds for the scheme were stated to be adequate, and application and sanction procedure were simple.

The situation in the sample GPs improved considerably by March 2019 with a majority of the households (especially in Chamarajanagara and Davanagere) having individual toilets. However, the situation continued to be grim in Gulbarga wherein a majority of the households were without toilets.

Two important reasons for not having individual toilets are lack of space for the construction of toilets and high cost of construction (not sufficient with the financial assistance provided by the government under SBM). In general, irrespective of the ownership of IHHLs, the sample households were not sharing the toilets perhaps because of micro-politics of the toilets. Public toilets were not constructed in all the villages, while community toilets did not exist in the sample GPs. Where public toilets were available, their use was, in general, low (except in Dakshina Kannada) because of their poor maintenance.

Toilet use

The objective of Swachh Bharat cannot be realised unless toilets constructed under SBM are put to regular use. Hence, the usage of toilets and the extent to which open defecation is practised is examined. About 92% of the sample households were found to be using toilets, and this figure is close to figures of national surveys on toilet use in recent years. There are, however, district-wise variations; toilet use tended to be high in Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagara, Belagavi and Davanagere, while it was very low in Kalaburagi. The proportion of women using toilets was higher as compared to men and the use of the toilet is less in the younger age groups and picked up from teenage onwards.

In the absence of public toilets, non-use of toilet constructed implies open defecation. Key informants from half of the villages stated that open defecation was practised in their villages and they attributed this to the following; a) Ignorance on harmful effects of open defecation; b) No toilet use culture; c) Deficiencies in the toilet construction; d) Perception that lot of water is needed to clean the toilet to avoid foul smell; e) Fear that pit, being small, will fill fast; f) Conversion of a toilet as bathroom, storage space; and g) Perception that space in the toilet is congested, suffocating and disgusting. Household data revealed that 12% of the sample households with toilets were resorting to open defecation.

Policy Suggestions

‘One-size-fits-all’ approach will not work in the implementation of IEC strategies and these should be situation-specific. IEC on SBM Plus should be implemented in developed districts, while it should focus on sustainable use of toilets in districts where there is considerable success in the achievement of construction targets. On the other hand, IEC should promote basic knowledge and awareness on the importance of sanitation in backward districts such as Kalaburagi.

More focus on IEC activities, targeting school-going children, is required as it was found



that children have started to talk of sanitation and cleanliness at homes to the parents, and thus, implying that these activities will have a considerable positive impact on future citizens.

There is a need to increase the assistance to Rs. 40,000 to enable the households to construct

qualitative toilets with a larger pit for their sustainable use. The option of building public toilets in the villages should be encouraged only when there is an arrangement to maintain them. The process to declare a GP as ODF needs to be improved, standardised and shared among the public and stakeholders.

Functioning of NCD Clinics: A Comparative Study in Two Districts in Karnataka

– Prof C M Lakshmana

Over a period, Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) have become a major public health challenge worldwide, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are defined as diseases of long duration and are generally slow in progression. NCDs are replacing communicable diseases, maternal and child health challenges as well as malnutrition as the leading cause of death.

The global pandemic of NCDs is a threat to sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include reducing premature deaths from the four main NCDs by one-third by 2030. Furthermore, three of the nine health targets in SDGs also focus on NCD-related issues. Despite encouraging developments on the overall economic front, the demographic, epidemiological and social transitions potentially pose serious challenges, not only at the household level, but also at the health system and macroeconomic level. While on the one hand, the demographic transition has led to an increase in the productive workforce, it has also resulted in an increase in the aged population. This aged population has contributed to an increase in the burden of non-communicable diseases. In view of the above, this study was approved by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to investigate the functioning of NCD clinics in selected districts of Karnataka as part of the annual work plan of PRCs for the year 2019-20. Two districts, viz, the southern district of

Mysuru and the northern district of Yadgir, have been selected for the study. These two districts are different in terms of population and health indicators in Karnataka.

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the existing health infrastructure at NCD clinics in the district of Yadgir and Mysuru in terms of human resource as well as the physical infrastructure is concerned. The study also examines the Outpatient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD) load in the existing NCD clinics. To report on various health service delivery aspects, such as availability of drugs, laboratory, diagnostic facilities and equipment facility, at NCD clinics. To understand the perception of healthcare service delivery at the OPD and IPD by the beneficiaries at the visited health facilities in Yadgir and Mysuru districts of Karnataka so as to enable policy prescriptions to strengthen the NCD clinics in order to deliver healthcare services to the public.

The data for the study has come from both primary and secondary sources. Basic information, pertaining to the establishment of NCD clinics and their status in Karnataka by district, has been collected from the Department of Health & Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka, through the State Programme Officer, National Health Mission (NHM). Further field data has been collected from the selected health institutions

in Yadgir and Mysuru districts in Karnataka. Appropriate checklists and questionnaires have been used to get primary data from each NCD clinic in the visited health facilities. Similarly, the opinion of the patients on the available screening and necessary healthcare services provided at OPD and IPD healthcare service delivery in the selected NCD clinics has been investigated. Detailed information has been collected on the accessibility, physical infrastructure in terms of building, laboratory, equipment (in terms of availability, functionality and usability), the supply of essential drugs, human resource (in terms of sanctioned, in position and vacant), information on training skills among health staff and other services, like a laboratory and additional support services. Information on OPD and IPD has been collected from the selected health facilities in Yadgir and Mysuru. Apart from the checklists, three types of personal questionnaires have been used to get the information on NCD clinics and interviews have been conducted with the respective District Health Officer (DHO), District Surgeon and the head of the NCD i.e. in-charge health staff, at the selected NCD clinics in Yadgir and Mysuru districts.

Further, to get the perception on the available health facilities to the public at NCD clinics, personal interviews had been conducted with the in-patients and out-patients. At the outset, understanding the strengths and weakness of the NCD clinics, the study has drawn some policy suggestions to improve the healthcare service delivery at the NCD clinics in the study area to strengthen the public health facility at NCD clinics as per the GoI guidelines under the National Health Mission (NHM).

Major Findings

The study reveals that the available health infrastructure, both in terms of physical as well as human resource, in the district of Mysuru could be stated as good. However, there are a lot of issues regarding physical infrastructure, availability of drugs and diagnosis facility at the visited health

facilities in Yadgir. The overall cleanliness and the maintenance of building at the visited health facilities in Yadgir were quite poor compared to the district of Mysuru. Most of the tests and diagnosis services for NCD patients were not available in the visited health facilities, whereas Mysuru district is quite different from Yadgir, and except at the CHC, all health facilities prescribed under NCD were made available to the public.

Overall, the functioning of the NCD clinic at Gurmitkal CHC was rated as poor. There was a lack of coordination between health professionals and the higher authorities. The given financial support to run the NCD clinic at CHC of Gurmitkal was inadequate. It is important to note that most of the existing health staff available at the NCD clinics in Yadgir do not have knowledge on NCD programme and the guidelines implemented by the Ministry.

The interviewed out-patients at the visited health facility in Yadgir confirmed that only 7 per cent out of 30 had knowledge on referral services, and knowledge about the IPD was zero. But around 14 per cent of the interviewed OPD patients in Mysuru have knowledge on the above. Knowledge of NCD among interviewed patients was highest among ANMs and health workers. By and large, in both the districts, the public know about the availability of drugs and the screening facility which is available free of cost at the NCD clinic.

NCD clinic is working as a full-fledged Centre, which has been providing and acquiring all necessary health infrastructure in terms of physical as well as human resource in Mysuru. It requires haemoglobin meter, and the given budget is not sufficient to extend the healthcare services to people. Hence, annual maintenance fund needs to be increased. All health staff working at NCD clinic are contract staff, and hence, their monthly salaries need to be increased. Further, an issue of salary has drawn attention by the concerned department for NCD staff, which certainly strengthen the NCDs.



PIP Monitoring in 13 districts of Karnataka, 11 districts of Meghalaya, 2 districts of Puducherry, 2 districts of Sikkim and 5 districts of Manipur

– All PRC Staff

PIP Monitoring Report for thirteen Districts in Karnataka

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., Bangalore Urban, Bellary, Bijapur, Ramanagara, Shimoga, Chikamagalur, Tumkur, Koppal, Udupi, Yadgir, Bengaluru Rural, Chitradurga, and Bagalkote. The major objective of the study is to understand the functioning of different components of National Rural Health Mission (NHM) in the selected districts. 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 and beds in SNCU is also observed in several districts. The shortage of Group D staff was also quite noticeable in the districts of Karnataka. The concept of e-hospital is operational in several districts of Karnataka. It is a workflow management based on ICT solutions. There is a generic software which covers major functional areas like patient care, laboratory services, human resource, medical records management etc.

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. 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 to 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. Although HMIS coverage was comparatively better, the data quality needs improvement as there were several errors spotted while verifying the HMIS data quality. The biomedical waste management at District Hospital and FRUS have 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. *Arogya* Karnataka Health Scheme of the state Government has now been integrated with the centrally sponsored “Ayushman Bharath” scheme.

NHM-PIP Monitoring Report in Eleven Districts of Meghalaya

NHM-PIP monitoring was carried out in all the eleven districts of Meghalaya, namely, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Jaintia Hills, West Jaintia Hills, Ri-Bhoi, West Garo hills, East



Garo hills, South West Garo hills, North Garo Hills and South Garo Hills. The major objective of the study is to understand the functioning of different components of National Rural Health Mission (NHM) in the selected districts. In each district, one district hospital, one CHC, one PHC and one SC were visited by a team of two members from PRC, ISEC for monitoring the PIP activities in each district.

Meghalaya state has made significant progress in many demographic and health indicators over the years. Despite this progress, the fertility level appears to be high in Meghalaya. However infant mortality has declined to a larger extent. It was observed that the health service delivery has improved over the years but there are many challenges in delivering the health services in the state as most of the regions are hilly and many villages are situated in interior places. Sometimes health workers have to walk for several hours to reach villages. Heavy rains, floods and landslides during rainy season are common and these make the conditions worse. Lack of housing arrangements at the interior facilities for the staff is a serious concern as they have to walk for long hours and the condition of roads is very poor. Lack of space and human resource in health facilities observed to be major problems in most the districts of Meghalaya. Though there is drastic decline in home deliveries, still home deliveries occur particularly in hilly districts. Some of the districts have developed their own programs to reduce home deliveries and thereby maternal and infant mortality. One such example is the SANGRAA application developed by the district authorities of South-West Garo hills, which appears to be a successful application in tracking pregnant women. In most of the SCs, deliveries are conducted.

Overall, the quality of HMIS data appears to be good in most of the districts of Meghalaya. However, intermittent power supply and slow or no internet connection is a serious concern for uploading HMIS data in many districts. It is also evident that although many districts have been

bifurcated, sufficient human resource has not been provided for the new districts.

It is also observed that Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) program is running successfully in the state and encourages women to go for institutional deliveries. Under this program, Rs.5000 cash incentive is given for pregnant and lactating mothers. Overall, ANC coverage, institutional deliveries and immunization coverage is good in certain districts and it is not so good some of the hilly districts. JSSK and JSY schemes are functioning reasonably well. There is severe shortage of ambulances in certain district. Adequate functional ambulances are very essential as many of the districts are hilly and there are several hard to reach areas. Megha Health Insurance Scheme (MHIS) of the state Government has been integrated with the centrally sponsored 'Ayushman Bharath' scheme as the initiative of State government. Overall, the PIP monitoring brought out several issues that need attention as well as several positive aspects of the implementation of the NHM programme in Meghalaya state.

Karaikal and Mahé Districts of Puducherry UT

The monitoring of PIP activities under the National Health Mission (NHM) for Mahé and Karaikal districts in the Union Territory of Puducherry were undertaken during December 2019 and January 2020. The District Hospital, Palloor Community Health Centre, Pandakkal Primary Health Centre and Cherukallayi Sub Centre at Mahé, and the Government General Hospital, Thirunallar CHC, Kottuchery PHC and Karukankudy SC at Karaikal were selected for the field visit

During the field visit it was found that Mahé district has a severe shortage of infrastructure and human resource as against that which is required given the population. In Mahé district, all the health facilities including DH and CHC are functioning in old buildings. Health officials in the district report that funds under VHNDK for maintenance of facilities have not been received since March 2018.



In fact only salaries are being paid, as other NHM funds have not been received since March 2019. Due to the problems with receiving funds many health programmes have been impacted. JSY and JSSK schemes are not running smoothly due to the delay in funds being transferred from the HQ. Medicines are also in short supply. Funds have not been received by Mahé district health administration to buy medicines under the NCD programme. The shortage of man power was observed at Karaikal district also, and in particular, there were shortages for doctors and specialists. Further, key positions such as DHO, DLO, RCH officer etc. are vacant in Karaikal district.

The region is prone to waterborne and airborne diseases in the monsoon season due to heavy rainfall, and the incidence of vector borne diseases is high once the waters recede. Camps are conducted on a regular basis to prevent and control vector borne diseases. TB is under control, and it is not an endemic region for filariasis. Mahé region has a specific problem of high usage of alcohol by the population. Due to the unique licensing nature in the district alcohol outlets abound. Thus there is a demand for health services required as a result of alcohol abuse such as due to road accidents, conflict etc.

AYUSHMAN Bharath has not yet been established in Mahe, but orders had been given for rolling out the programme by May 2020, and it is in the process for PHC and subcentres to follow the protocols as outlined in the programme. On the other hand, the programme is running smoothly in Karaikal district. Under the RBSK programme, children from government schools and anganwadi centres are being screened, and health problems identified, including cardiac anomalies, dental problems, measles, skin problems, learning disabilities, mild anaemia, stress related problems, etc. The Bio-medical Waste Management was reported to be good in both the districts, with measures in place for proper disposal of waste including recycling of plastic and paper waste. HMIS coverage in both the districts is satisfactory.

West and South Districts in Sikkim

In the context of Sikkim, the available human resource, in terms of physical infrastructure both in the south and west Sikkim districts is quite sufficient and impressive. With extended ANC services at free-of-cost in all public health facilities visited during field work has helped to increase full coverage of ANC among pregnant women. Adolescent-friendly health clinics', working at various levels, is relatively good. In the entire district, the existing health facilities are functioning in a government building. All health facilities, in the visited health institutions, were well-furnished with adequate upgraded modern equipment. Supply of essential drugs, contraceptives, medical kits, etc., at the visited facilities, was found adequate. Availability of overall laboratory service for diagnostic is quite satisfactory.

However, there was shortage of MOs at the PHCs. PHCs needs meeting hall, space for garage and building needs repair. In recent times, drugs supply is not properly managed besides inadequate. Except for mini Lap, NSSK, training status among health staff is quite satisfactory. There are funding delays. There is shortage of manpower to handle OPD in CHCs. Due to non-availability of specialist doctors, C-section deliveries are not being done, causing heavy rush at the district hospital.

No NBSU, Newborn care corner at the CHCs and has drawn attention of the concerned health department. CBC service is not available at CHCs due to non-availability of laboratory equipment. But, overall, diagnostic and laboratory tests, at the visited health facilities, are quite good. SCs had all necessary health equipment, but access was an issue because of long distance from villages.

Due to non-availability of anaesthesia, as well as other specialist's doctors in CHCs, C-section deliveries are not being done which needs to be addressed by the Department of Health & Family Welfare. The availability of vaccines and TT injections are adequate in the visited and Family Welfare. Available reproductive and child health



services in both the districts is quite satisfactory. However, Health Department needs to concentrate on is providing NBSU, especially to PHCs and SCs. Majority of the PHCs require quarters, renovation, besides delivery tables. Available ARSH and AYUSH service is satisfactory.

No issues regarding Malaria, however, there are increasing trends of TB cases. The concerned health department has taken the necessary steps to control the same. Ratio of population and health facilities in the districts is balanced given that it is sparsely populated and health facilities available is adequate. However, some human resource needs to be provided, especially to CHCs.

Overall cleanliness and bio-medical waste management has been managed well and protocols are followed. All health staff in the visited health facilities are aware of the segregation of solid waste management. By and large, the posters and IEC display, were displayed. Available ASHA workers in the visited districts is quite sufficient, there are no dropouts.

The overall coverage of uploading MCTS and HMIS information to the web portal is seems to be improved over time. Record maintenance, regarding OPD, IPD, JSY, JSSK, and ANC register etc., at the visited health centres, is also well managed. Based on the above facts, it is important note here that there is no single private health facility in the south Sikkim district. Hence, there is a need to strengthening the public health facilities, though, people are depending on public health care service delivery.

Five Districts in Manipur

The monitoring of PIP activities under the National Health Mission (NHM) for Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishupur, Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts in the state of Manipur was undertaken during the month of October 2019. In each district the two study teams visited one PHC, one CHC, one SC and the District Hospital, respectively. The appraisal provides a review of key population

and demographic indicators as well as important dimensions of the health system such as health infrastructure, human resources and other inputs into the health services delivery system of the district. While Manipur state as a whole shows significant improvement in demographic and health indicators in the recent decade, there is wide variation across districts reflecting the uneven development within the state.

During the field visits the study teams found that both Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts require substantial intervention with regard to health service infrastructure and support compared to other districts. In general, a shortage of human resource is found in the all posts such as Specialists, MOs, SHNs, ANMs, HIs, and Radiographers, including those recruited under NHM. The major issue with the human resource in the state is the clustering of doctors and other staff in the facilities of plain areas and shortage of health staff at the facilities of hilly regions. Human resource appointments are not always adhered to as many staff transferred to health facilities in these districts find a way to get transferred back to head quarters in Imphal. There is no medical college hospital in the districts, and no paediatric services including SNCU and NRC. During the visit, it was reported by personnel in the visited facilities that the funds for JSY was exhausted as funds had not been received since May 2019. The facilities try to manage by providing benefits for JSY beneficiaries from other sources.

The primary reason for poor health service delivery is that since Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts are predominantly hilly in nature mobility is a serious problem, with access to health facilities a challenge for the population and access to many villages a challenge for health personnel. There is poor development of transportation infrastructure in hilly areas and in particular, roads are not motorable during the long rainy season. Most health service campaigns and drives have to be planned for the dry season which only lasts 3 months – December, January, February.



Assessment of Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC) in Selected Districts of Karnataka

– Dr T S Syamala and Dr P Prabhuswamy

Infant mortality rate in India has declined considerably over the years. However, the decline in the neonatal mortality rate has been rather slow in the last two decades. Any further reduction in infant mortality is possible only if there is an acceleration in the reduction of neonatal mortality rates (NMR) as around 68 percent of the total infant mortality rate is currently the contribution of neonatal mortality. For reducing the neonatal deaths, the Government of India has initiated Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC) programme in 2011 aimed at providing a continuum of care to the newborn and their mothers till 42 days post-delivery. While its coverage has steadily improved across states, equally desirable are a considerable level of quality improvements across the states and their districts. An assessment of HBNC Programme in this context has been undertaken in five selected districts of Karnataka. At the facility level, discussions were held with ASHAs, mentors, ANMs, medical officers and the district programme officers to understand functioning of the HBNC programme. Further, mothers who are beneficiaries of the programme were also interviewed.

This study has found that the ASHAs have a fair understanding of maternal health as they are frequently trained for visiting pregnant and

lactating women. However, good quality home-based care of the new-born is a cause of concern as ASHAs lack sufficient skills and knowledge required for the identification of the sick neonates. Further, their knowledge about standard physical growth of low birthweight babies, their referral as well as follow up and management of babies discharged from Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) are major areas of concern. Although ASHAs do make HBNC visits, the quality of visits requires improvement. The interviews with the beneficiaries have also brought out that many a times the ASHAs do not adhere to all the activities they are expected to do during a home visit. Further, ASHAs also do face several problems such as problems with respect to delay in getting their incentives, non-recharge of ASHA kits, lack of supportive supervision. In addition, ASHAs also have to deal with the existing caste hierarchies in the villages. Many a times, the ASHAs belonging to lower caste groups were denied entry into the upper caste households to the extent of being even not allowed to touch the new-born babies. The IEC component on HBNC also must be strengthened and through the IEC activities mothers must be educated on the basics of the new-born care and thereby leading to an early detection of high-risk symptoms.

Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach

– Dr K B Ramappa, Prof Parmod Kumar and Prof I Maruthi

Post-harvest management plays an important role in the production and marketing as a considerable quantity of the valuable produce is lost every year due to improper post-harvest management. With due consideration to the storage problem being faced by the farming community,

the Government of India launched the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)/ Rural Godowns Scheme (RGS) in 2001-02 all over the country. In this context, Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS, NIAM), Jaipur, has entrusted ADRT Centre to evaluate the

scheme. For this study, ADRTC has adopted a case study approach and made detailed interactions with various stakeholders concerned in six states, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha and Meghalaya, to represent pan-India nature. It is observed that the implementation of the scheme was based on demand-driven and not on the State involvement, and therefore, highly-skewed distribution of godowns in the country. In the case of high-performing states like Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, the scheme was able to provide adequate storage capacity to agencies like Food Corporation of India by creating large size godowns but was limited use-value to the farmers, but at the same time, there was no felt need for storage space at farmer's end due to the state procurement at Minimum Support Prices. In the case of Medium performance states like Gujarat and Karnataka, the study found that the average unit

capacity is medium and mostly used by the owner of the godown for storing own produce. In low performing states like Odisha and Meghalaya, the scheme took off only in agriculturally-prosperous regions and seldom used by individual farmers. To make the post-harvest management efficient, based on the study findings, several suggestions were made in general and more specific to three different regions separately and to each stakeholder involved in the post-harvest management. The important recommendations being, creation of a single-window database on storage space available with multiple agencies in the states till the Gram Panchayat levels linking it with an online platform; One Village, One Godown for multiple purposes, mainly to harvest an opportunity of temporary storage done by the farmers during peak harvesting season; facilitate and support FPOs, rather than individual farmers, etc.

Cities and Economic Dynamism: Challenges and Opportunities Background Country Studies – India

- Prof Kala S Sridhar

This research for the ADB first examined basic facts about cities and urbanization in India. We find that it is the bigger cities that have become increasingly important since the 1960s, and currently host more than 70% of the country's urban population. When we combine this with the fact that cities contribute nearly 65-70% of the country's GDP, we attribute the urban contribution to the largest cities' economic dynamism.

The second part of the research focused on the importance of urban governance. We find that the master plan is confined to the core areas of the city only, implying poor integration between the peri-urban and rural constituents of the metropolitan area, as pointed out by a working group on urban strategic planning set up by the Government of India. We find that the typical Indian city takes into account peri-urban land uses in its perspective and spatial planning, zoning and other policies, in

principle, but may not account for these areas in practice, which leads to haphazard development without planning and leapfrogging. While there is a certain procedure for zoning and conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural uses, there are a number of violations on a case by case basis. In Ahmedabad at least clear timelines are mentioned in the conversion process.

Further, planning for Indian cities tends to be a lot more detailed than necessary, with the result that by the time it is completed, the city has already overtaken the initial projections, as pointed out by the working group on urban strategic planning. The integration of land use and transport planning has not happened, despite several high level committees emphasizing the need for integrating them. This leads to congestion, due to inadequate road width, parking of vehicles on roads, construction activity, encroachment of



footpaths due to which pedestrians are forced to walk on roads, all of which slow traffic.

In terms of what has worked, clear is the case of Ahmedabad's land pooling, since it has bought the land owners into the scheme, such that the roads which would have been twisted otherwise will be straight, by the same token, road may be widened and traffic congestion is less. On the other hand, Bengaluru's exclusion of peri-urban areas in its actual planning in practice, has meant that these areas are left out of mass transport systems such as the BMTC (whose frequency continues to be restricted primarily to the central areas) and

BMRCL, which begs attention, if travel time were to be reduced, especially given major employment centres are located outside of the primary central city.

Citizen participation in urban governance is poor, taking into account the fact that Metropolitan Planning Committees have not taken off in most Indian states. In terms of local economic development, Indian cities including Bengaluru, the start-up capital, do not have the resources to attract firms, or investors independently, except through the provision of local public services such as roads.

Projects Reports under Final Revision*

1. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende, Dr Komol Singha)
2. **One Decade of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: Participatory Assessment and Way Forward** (Prof I Maruthi)
3. **Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav)

(* As per the 48th RPC meetings)



Research Projects in Progress*

1. **Agricultural Indicators** (Dr K B Ramappa, Prof Parmod Kumar and Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: April 2012
2. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: August 2016
3. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: September 2015
4. **Alternate Arrangements of Farm Land in India – An Analysis of Institutions and Governance** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
Date of Commencement: June 2018
5. **Seed Mini-Kits of Pulses and Other Crops – Its Relevance and Application/Distribution Efficiency – Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: July 2019
6. **Seed Mini-Kits of Pulses and Other Crops – Its Relevance and Application/Distribution Efficiency – All India** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: July 2019
7. **Study of Functioning of DBT at Retail Points – All India** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr K B Ramappa)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
8. **Village Study in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Prof I Maruthi and Dr K B Ramappa)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
9. **Assessment of Feed and Fodder in All States/UTs – Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
10. **Assessment of Feed and Fodder in All States/UTs – All India** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
11. **Assessment of Ratio of Different Products/Forms of Spices being Marketed – Study Based on Ginger and Turmeric – Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
12. **Evaluation of Global Food Chains concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr Mohin Shariff (UAS-B))
Date of Commencement: September 2017
13. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: June 2007
14. **Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product** (Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement: February 2016
15. **Financial Inclusion and Old age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganized Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: April 2017



16. **Decentralisation and Delivery of Public Services** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: January 2019
17. **Women Leadership, Governance and Allocation of Public Goods in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
18. **Ecosystem Services and Human Wellbeing: Application of Sen's Capability Approach** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: October 2017
19. **Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and Their Potential for the Socio-Economic Development of Local People** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement: January 2018
20. **An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: February 2018
21. **Climate Change, Dynamics of Shifting Agriculture and Livelihood Vulnerability in the North Eastern Region of India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Dr Nirajan Roy, Assam University, Silchar)
Date of Commencement: June 2018
22. **Documentation of People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in Five Districts of Karnataka** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Dr M Balasubramanian and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
Date of Commencement: June 2018
23. **High-Resolution Genome Based Tracing of Anti-microbial Resistant Escherichia Coli in the Pork Production Chain to Identify the Critical Control Points: A One Health Systems Study** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
24. **Climate Smart Livelihood & Socio-ecological Development of Bio-diversity Hotspots of India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Prof S Srikantaswamy, University of Mysore)
Date of Commencement: January 2020
25. **Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
26. **Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food Value Chain)** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
27. **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
28. **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
29. **Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions** (Prof K Gayithri, Dr Malini Tantri and Prof D Rajasekhar)
Date of Commencement: March 2017
30. **Financial Flows in the Rural-Urban Interface of Bengaluru – Access to Credit and Its Impacts** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2017
31. **MGNREGA Evaluation: Workers' Perspective and Issues in Implementation** (Ms B P Vani and Prof S Madheswaran)
Date of Commencement: December 2017



32. **Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore: Changing Structure of Economic, Social and Financial Paradigms** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2018
33. **Developing Evidence Based Sustainable Development Indicators: A Study on Sustainable Tourism in Kodagu District** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
34. **Sustainable Scientific Framework for Collection of Tourism Statistics in Karnataka** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
35. **Governance Approach for Nutrition Security: A Case Study of Goa** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: January 2019
36. **Endline Survey for Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Citizens** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
37. **Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Castes Leather Artisans in Karnataka: An Assessment** (Mr M Kusanna, Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: November 2019
38. **Documentation and Evaluation of the SVEEP Intervention in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: February 2019
39. **Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools: Impact of Young Instructor Leaders Program, Agastya Foundation** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara)
Date of Commencement: December 2018
40. **Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-farm Self-employment in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
Date of Commencement: September 2019
41. **India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhyay, NIAS)
Date of Commencement: March 2017
42. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu & Kerala** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
Date of Commencement: October 2018
43. **Jurgen Habermas and Critique of Ideology** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
44. **Mapping Civil Society Movements Inter-sectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary Karnataka** (Dr V Anil Kumar and Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
45. **Enabling Environment for Women Employees: With Reference to Organisations in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara)
Date of Commencement: April 2018
46. **Situational Analysis of Education and Nutrition Status of Children of Migrant Workers in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara, Dr Malini L Tantri and Dr S Manasi)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
47. **Tuberculosis & the Social Construction of Women's Employability: A Study of Women with History/ Symptoms of Tuberculosis in Bangalore City** (Dr Sobin George and Dr T S Syamala)
Date of Commencement: September 2018

48. **Informed Choices and Affordability: Linkages of Doctor-Patient Interaction, Prescription Practice and Medical Expenditure in Cancer Care in Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)
Date of Commencement: April 2019
49. **Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh** (Dr Sobin George and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
50. **Validation of Dried Blood Spots** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Ms B P Vani and Dr P Prabhuswamy)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
51. **National Quality Assurance Standards Certification of Public Health Facilities in Karnataka: Enablers and Barriers** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala, Dr Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)
Date of Commencement: December 2019
52. **Institutional and Economic Analysis of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in the Indian Coffee Plantations (ICIMOD-SANDEE Project)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
Date of Commencement: September 2019
53. **How Effective are Training Programmes in Providing Sustainable Livelihood Options for Women: A Study of DAY-NULM Programme in Karnataka** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2019
54. **Doing Business and Trade Facilitation: A Study of Selected Agricultural Export Zones in India** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: September 2019

(* As per the 48th RPC meetings)



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, organised a training programme on Applied Econometrics for the 41st Batch ISS Probationary Officers, Government of India, from June 3-14, 2019. The programme was sponsored by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI. As many as 29 Probationary Officers participated in the training programme.

During the first week of the course, participants were introduced to basic econometric techniques and in the second week concentrated on advanced time series techniques with hands-on experience through E-views, R-package 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, Central University of Pondicherry and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, IIT Goa, and Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies. Prof M G Chandrakanth, the then Director, ISEC, welcomed the course participants and delivered a lecture on issues related to Irrigation Statistics in Karnataka.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Forest Conservation), Aranya Bhavan, Bangalore, delivered 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 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), appreciated the effort and quality of training imparted by ISEC over the period of time. Currently ISEC is the nodal agency 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, ISEC.

Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance

The Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance programme was organised by ISEC and was designed for the state civil service officers, with some years of experience in bureaucracy. The training was organised with a view to impart state-of-the-art knowledge based on the rich research insights relating to different dimensions of policy making, implementation and governance. The objective of the course was to engage the participants, both with the academic literature on areas of policy making, as well as to apply class room skills and resources to thinking about real life situations which call for policy responses. The training aimed at providing analytical insights into core issues of public policy making encompassing financial, budgetary and economic aspects, as well as political-institutional dimensions of policy. The programme aimed at a comprehensive coverage of planning, execution and monitoring of public policy and the issues emanating there from. Most importantly, this

programme was expected to serve as a platform to enable mutual learning by the academicians and the policy makers by sharing the research insights of research faculty and other learned scholars, and in turn, understand from the participants the practical insights into the working of the public policy and the challenges of implementation. ISEC and Government of Karnataka, together, made an attempt to pave the way for a better public policy and governance through the training, being the first of its kind for the state civil service officers.

Broadly, the course contained public policy discourses relating to education, health and sanitation, agriculture, water, urban and rural local bodies, infrastructure, governance, environment, monitoring and evaluation, just to name a few. The training comprised lecture sessions, group discussions, hands on exercises, exposure to important databases and its use, field visits and panel discussions to make it effective and useful.

The four-week training included a five-day visit to the Korea Development Institute (KDI) based in Seoul, South Korea, for the participants to have a first-hand understanding of successful policy options and interventions in the international context. KDI training too had incorporated lecture sessions and site visits to certain departments and business units.

The first batch of the training was scheduled during January 7 to February 2, 2019. The Korea Development Institute visit was scheduled during January 19-27. The second batch training was scheduled during June 6 to July 4, 2019. The KDI visit was scheduled during June 17-25. The course was coordinated by Prof K Gayithri.

One-Day Workshop on Functioning of DBT at Retail Points

A One-Day Workshop was organised for the project titled, 'Functioning of DBT at Retail Outlets' on June 7, 2019. The workshop was attended by the faculty/staff of all the 12 AERCs across India. In addition, the Department of Fertilizer, Government

of India participated in the workshop through Skype. The officials of the Karnataka Government also participated in the Workshop which was inaugurated by Institute Director, Prof M G Chandrakanth, who in his welcome address pointed out the DBT policy issues, fertilizer funds and the distribution of fertilizer through POS machine at the retail level. Prof Parmod Kumar introduced the delegates about the DBT and explained the importance of fertilizer for the farmers. He also explained how fertilizer was distributed in earlier days and how the present scenario is. He stressed on the importance of Point of Sale (POS), linking the Aadhar card for the farmers to minimise the risks. A POS machine was shown to the AERC team and demonstrated how the system exactly works. The AERC workshop team had questions regarding the POS, hence, a video regarding POS was shown by the representatives of the Karnataka government who had come from the Department of Fertilizers. Later, the discussion on the objectives of the study and POS device working was done. Dr Gayithri, Deputy Director of Fertiliser, Govt. of Karnataka, addressed the workshop team. She spoke about the DBT and also educated the team about how POS system works on the ground. Mr Bharath Mishra, Coordinator, Karnataka State, explained the entire working process of POS. He pointed out the whole system of district working committee with the nodal officer, joint director of agriculture, technical officer, lead fertiliser supply. He also explained the three companies of POS, namely Vision Tech, Analogic and Oasis, and Mobile Fertiliser Management System (MFMS). The team discussed about the methodology of the study, selection of retailers and farmer, about the questionnaire and conduct of survey. The Workshop concluded with Vote of Thanks by ADRT Centre head Dr K B Ramappa.

ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate course on Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability

The Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) of ISEC, in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-



week inter-disciplinary course on “Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability” from June 24 to July 20, 2019 for post-graduate students from Nordic countries – Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland. This year, seven students participated in the course, which ISEC has been organising since 2006. Professor S Madheswaran, In-Charge Director, ISEC welcomed the participants and wished them a good learning experience and comfortable stay at the campus.

As an introduction to the context, sessions on Indian society, politics and economy were conducted. Further, the course was broadly categorised under broader themes -Environmental Management – a historical overview, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Clean Water and Sanitation, under which various topics like Environmental Management in India, A Peek into Emerging Urbanisation and India’s Urban Environmental Challenges, Environmental Law, Policies and Governance in India etc. were included. Field trips were organised to green buildings, city tour around Bangalore, Lalbagh Botanical Garden, Sukrishi Organic Farm and Jakkur lake to discuss with citizens participation in rejuvenation of lake, green buildings and terrace gardening site visits for practical field experience and exposure to various environmental concerns.

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

One-Day Dissemination Seminar on ‘Population and Health Studies’

Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, organised the First Dissemination Seminar on ‘Population and Health Studies’ conducted by the staff of PRC on June 27, 2019 with the financial support of the Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka. Prof MG Chandrakanth,

Director, ISEC, and other dignitaries inaugurated the seminar. Shri DS Ramesh, IAS Mission Director, National Health Mission (NHM), Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, GoK, and Dr K Ravi Kumar, Senior Regional Director (Health & Family Welfare), Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare, GoI, graced the occasion. The other dignitaries presented at the seminar were Dr B G Prakash Kumar, Deputy Director (MVBDCP) and I/c State Programme Manager, NHM, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, Smt S Pameela, Joint Director (State Demographer), Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, GoK, Prof P M Kulkarni, Retired Professor, JNU and a well-known Demographer and Former Faculty of PRC, and Prof K N M Raju, retired Professor and head, Population Research Centre, ISEC. There were about 45 participants, including the faculty and staff of PRC.

Prof M G Chandrakanth, welcomed the dignitaries and participants. In his welcome address, Prof Chandrakanth mentioned that Population and Health are the two sides of the coin of Welfare. The optimum size of population influences our investment (both individually at family level and collectively at national level) on human health.

Prof CM Lakshmana, the seminar coordinator, welcomed all the dignitaries and participants and explained the objective of the seminar. 11 research papers and studies, completed by PRC staff, were presented in four sessions. Session 1 discussed the Maternal and Child Health Services: Status and issues in India and Karnataka; Session-2 discussed the Older Persons and Care Needs: A study among Urban Middle-Class Senior Citizens in Bangalore; Session 3 provided an overview of the functioning of AYUSH Health Centres in Karnataka and Session 4 discussed the Population and Health Studies conducted by Population Research Centre.

The Health Department officials expressed keenness to continue and collaborate with PRC and conduct studies to improve health facilities,



more specifically in the backward districts. Besides, the health officials emphasised that coordination and cooperation between PRC and Ministry are to be maintained so that policy suggestions from research studies are implemented. Other submissions were regarding sharing of data by PRC to evaluate programs, coordination between research and program implementation for better policy enactment.

Half-day Workshop on ‘Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana / Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach’

C C Singh National Institute for Agricultural Marketing entrusted a study to the ADRT Centre of the ISEC to look into the “Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)/ Rural Godown Scheme (RGS)” on a case-study approach. As part of the project, a half-day workshop was organised by the Project Coordinators to seek inputs from various stakeholders to initiate the study, on July 24, 2019. Officials of FCI, DMI, Director, ISEC, and several faculties of ISEC participated in the brainstorming session. The Director, ISEC, explained the importance of preventing distress sale and also the post-harvest losses for a country like India, where a significant population is still suffering from malnourishment. Professor Pramod Kumar presented India’s journey from that of net food importing country to net food exporting country and the role played by Minimum Support Price System, Procurement, PDS and storage and warehousing of grains and other commodities. He stressed on the role of various public sector organisations in creating the required storage facilities in the country and the genesis of the Central GBY/ RGS. The proposed methodology for the selection of sampling states and various research tool, that would be employed in gathering information from various stakeholders of the scheme, was appreciated by the stakeholders. Shri Rajagopal (FCI) suggested examining the influence of the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme to augment the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs. He also expressed the need for awareness at the end-user’s level

and suggested to include Collateral Management Service Companies in the stakeholder’s list during the field investigation. Shri Shivkumar, DMI, listed some practical problems in the implementation of this scheme, like the documentation issues faced by financial institutions, timely release of subsidy amount, lack of database, etc. Moreover, the stakeholders agreed to provide the required information and promised to extend all possible help from their institutions.

Seminar on ‘Fertility Transition in Karnataka’ In honour of Prof P Hanumantha Rayappa

A half-day seminar was organised on July 26, 2019 at ISEC by Population Research Centre to felicitate Professor P Hanumatha Rayappa, former head of the Centre.

Professor Rayappa completed his PhD in Economics from Florida State University, Tallahassee in 1974 and worked as a Research Associate at the Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, for two years. He joined the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change in 1976 and was appointed as Professor in 1981. He went on to Head the PRC till his retirement on February 28, 1998.

The seminar was organised to honour Prof Rayappa for his significant contribution to the study of Demography. Prof M G Chandrakanth was the chairperson of the seminar. Prof C M Lakshmana, Head of PRC, and the programme coordinator, welcomed the gathering. Prof Rayappa was felicitated in the august gathering on behalf of the present and former faculty/staff and students of PRC, ISEC. Further, there was reflections on Prof Rayappa by his friends and acquaintances. Prof P M Kulkarni, a well-known Demographer and former Professor of JNU, New Delhi, presented his paper titled “Fertility Transition in Karnataka”, at the seminar. Prof K N M Raju, former Professor and Head of PRC, ISEC, presented “Some Interesting Findings of Census Industrial Classifications of Occupation”.



Earlier, Prof M G Chandrakanth delivered the chairperson's remarks. Dr Lekha Subaiya proposed a vote of thanks.

Workshop on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru'

A workshop on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru' was organised on July 29, 2019 at ISEC. The one-day workshop by CPIGD aimed at exploring the complex interface between urban citizenship and marginality in terms of slum and slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru. Participants included scholars (from ISEC, IISc, National Law School of India University, Bangalore University, Azim Premji University and Fields of View) and civil society representatives (from CIVIC, ActionAid India, *Maarga* and *Slum Janare Sangatane*).

The workshop began with a formal address by two well-known scholars of ISEC -- Prof Meenakshi Rajeev of CESP and Prof Kala S Sridhar of CRUA. It was followed by a 'Welcome and Introduction' by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev. Initial remarks were given by Prof Kala S Sridhar. In the first session, chaired by Prof Kala S Sridhar, presentations were made by Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy of CPIGD, ISEC, Prof Indira Vijaysimha of Azim Premji University, Prof M J Vinod of Bangalore University, Dr Ashish Verma of Indian Institute of Science, Ms Malar of ActionAid India, and Prof Kshithij Urs of National Law School of India University. The post-lunch second session was chaired by Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj of CIVIC. Presentations were made by Dr Bharath M Pallavali of Fields of View, Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj, Mr Issac Amrutharaj of Slum Janare Sangatane, Dr Channamma Kambara and Dr Malini L Tantri of ISEC, Mr Rajendran Prabhakar of Maarga, and Dr KC Smitha of ISEC. PhD scholars of CPIGD -- Ms Ance and Mr Azhar -- were rapporteurs for the sessions.

Several faculty members and research scholars of ISEC participated in the discussions.

ISEC administration was highly supportive.

At the end of the workshop vote of thanks was proposed by Dr Sushanta, PhD scholar of CPIGD.

Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to SSTS Scheme Students

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) since January 2009 comprising of the orientation and scholarship distribution programme, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and the Christ University. While the two universities have been kind enough to sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme has been receiving financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among the student fraternity in social science subjects for degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam in which the top 75 students (25 each from Bangalore University, Bangalore Central University and Bangalore North University) are eligible to avail Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship.

From the academic year 2019-20, Christ University has expressed its inability to continue with the SSTSS programme of ISEC due certain constraints. As a mandatory design of the programme, Two Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance have to be conducted every academic year during August and January, along with Scholarship Distribution in two installments for selected students, during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses, A Talent Search Examination, for selecting new students studying at second year PUC level, is held every year.

As part of this initiative, half-yearly Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programmes were conducted at ISEC during August 24-25, 2019 and



January 4-5, 2020. Dr Venugopal K R, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, Bengaluru, and Prof M Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Dept. of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Prof H K Moulesh, Former Professor & Head, Department of Sociology, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru & Controller of Examinations, SSTSS, ISEC, Bengaluru participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. In the first program, resource persons were drawn from within ISEC and other institutions to deliver lectures. To name a few, Prof H S Ashok, Department of Psychology, Bangalore University, Prof Siddananda, Prof H K Moulesh, Prof N Sivanna, Former Professor, ISEC, Prof Krishna Raj, Professor, ISEC, Dr Pampa Devi, Azim Premji Foundation. Dr Krishne Gowda, Co-ordinator, P-G Department of Sociology, The National College (Autonomous), Basavanagudi, Bengaluru and Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru addressed the students. Similarly, in the second programme, Prof M Siddananda, Prof H K Moulesh, Prof Wasim Akram, Professor of English, Government Science College, Bengaluru, Prof M Kunhaman, Former Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences [TISS], Maharashtra, and Former Member of UGC, were the resource persons and provided highly-intellectual support to the programme. Nodal officers from different colleges and parents of the students also attended both the programmes. The SSTSS programme was coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju.

International Training on Sustainable Development Goals and Institutions

As many as 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated to end poverty and other deprivations together with improvement in health and education, and reduction in inequality in 2015. The SDGs also aim at economic growth and tackling climate change. The countries in the world, developed and developing, are called to achieve these goals in a time-bound manner. In the achievement of goals, institutions at the grassroots-level are required to play an important role to

initiate activities to achieve development and sustain the same in the long-run.

What activities are undertaken by institutions, such as the local government and cooperatives, to achieve sustainable development goals? What constraints are faced by them in this regard and what needs to be done to overcome these constraints? To address these questions, an International Training Programme was organised from August 27-29, 2019. by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka for participants from Sri Lanka.

The training programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula, faculty members at the Centre.

Training workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS and STATA

Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, conducted a Training Workshop on Data Management & Analysis Using SPSS and STATA during September 16-21, 2019 with the financial support from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, dignitaries and participants inaugurated the Training Workshop by lighting a lamp. Shri B K Tiwari, Statistics Division (PRC), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and Ms Pooja Verma, Assistant Director, Statistic Division, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, graced the occasion.

The other dignitaries present in the Training Workshop were Prof P M Kulkarni, retired Professor, JNU and a well-known Demographer and former Faculty of PRC, and Prof K N M Raju, retired Professor and Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC. There were about 40 participants, including the faculty and staff of PRC, at the programme.



Prof M G Chandrakanth, welcomed the dignitaries and participants. Prof C M Lakshmana, Coordinator, made the introductory remarks and the advantages of SPSS and STATA used to analyse the data in Social Sciences. He thanked the Ministry for providing the opportunity to organise this Training Workshop in Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC). There were about 24 sessions and the resources persons were drawn from serving and retired faculty of ISEC while participants were from nine PRCs across the country.

Shri B K Tiwari, Statistic Division (PRC), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and Ms Pooja Verma, Assistant Director, Statistic Division, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, delivered the inaugural address.

Earlier, Shri B K Tiwari welcomed all the dignitaries and participants. He further mentioned that the Ministry supports many programmes such as NITI Aayog, National Population Policy and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the global level. The main objective of the programme was to protect the planet and to see that people enjoy peace and prosperity. He also appealed to make use of HMIS data. As PRCs have a critical role to play, he requested the participants to equip themselves with SPSS and STATA. Ms Pooja Verma also appealed for active participation and learning.

The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr T S Syamala, Head and Associate Professor, PRC.

In the valedictory programme, Prof C M Lakshmana, Coordinator of the Programme, presented a report on the Training Workshop and thanked the Resource Persons, especially his colleagues Prof S Madheswaran, Ms Vani, Dr Indrajit Bairagya and Dr A V Manjunatha.

Dr T S Syamala, said that this training programme is a kind of exposure. 'One cannot become an expert, but you can gain an idea about the subject,' she said. She welcomed feedback from the participants which would help the PRC to decide on courses in future. Overall, the participants were extremely happy with the program, requested for more practical sessions in addition to the theory classes and longer duration of the program, Prof C M Lakshmana, Coordinator of the programme, proposed a vote of thanks.

National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisit the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought

A two-day national seminar on "Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought" was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, (ISEC) Bengaluru, on September 18 and 19, 2019. A total of 71 papers were presented. There were 16 technical sessions, including separate technical sessions in Kannada.

The seminar was jointly organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), ISEC, Bengaluru. The event was supported by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka. The inaugural session Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, CHRD, ISEC & Seminar Coordinator, welcomed the 250 participants, who were from the Karnataka and outside the state. Prof M G Chandrakant, Director, ISEC, delivered the presidential address. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, gave a brief introduction about the seminar.

Dr Mahi Pal, Indian Economic Service (Retd) & President of the Karpa Foundation, delivered the inaugural address. Dr Mahi Pal spoke about "Dr B R Ambedkar, Dalits and Decentralised Rural Governance in India: Achievements and Challenges". Prof. M Kunhaman, Professor (Retd) &

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, delivered the keynote address. He focussed on “Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Ambedkarite Concern” at the seminar. In the plenary session Prof R S Deshpande was the Chairperson. Prof M Gopinath Reddy, Prof John S Moolekattu, Prof Ananta Kumar Giri and Prof Krishna Raj were the panelists. The plenary session arrived at certain general observation that Dr Ambedkar’s notion of social justice is based on equal rights and human dignity through a modernist and legal framework. Dr Ambedkar thought that all types of social oppression, denial of human rights, economic exploitation and other injustices can be removed with the help of the affirmative action by the Government. For Ambedkar, the main cause of injustice in Indian society was the caste system and that is why he was a bit skeptical of Gram Panchayats at the grassroot-level since he saw Panchayats as mere reflections of the caste discrimination practiced in rural areas.

The seminar arrived at a consensus that though Ambedkar’s concerns were addressed while drafting the 73rd and 74th Constitution by incorporating various provisions to ensure adequate representation of women and those from marginalised communities, the reality is far from different when it comes to exercising power. To explain it further, despite the establishment of local democracy and adequate representation for Dalits in Panchayats at various levels, atrocities against the Dalits were still on the rise.

On the first day of the seminar, there were six technical sessions. The second day had 10 technical sessions. After the technical sessions, there was a valedictory session. Ms S Ashwini, Registrar (i/c), ISEC, Bengaluru, delivered the welcome speech, and Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, delivered the presidential address. Dr B P Mahesh Chandra Guru, Professor (Retd.) of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Mysore, delivered the Valedictory Address. A vote of thanks was proposed by Dr M Lingaraju, Seminar Coordinator. The support of the Department of

Social Welfare, the Government of Karnataka, was highly acknowledged and appreciated by everyone.

Workshop ‘Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh’

A workshop was organised as part of a four-year research project titled “Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh”, funded by the Netherlands Scientific Organisation (NWO-WOTRO) and the University of Utrecht. Cities in the global South are rapidly growing in size, but many are getting marginalised and vulnerable residents (such as lower-income households, older adults, women and people with disabilities) do not have affordable, safe and accessible public transport, which reduces their ability to have decent work, healthcare and social life. Transport planning largely ignores access inequalities but prioritises efficiency and economic benefits. This project goes beyond traditional engineering approaches by taking a novel, user-centered intersectional approach that recognises how multiple forms of social stratification (e.g. class, gender, age and disability) intersect to produce urban mobility inequalities for marginalised groups. The central objective was to develop evidence-based insights for affordable, safe and accessible urban mobility.

The initiation workshop discussed the project activities, shared and assigned topics and regional spearheads, and arrived at joint decisions on milestones to be achieved by the core team, stakeholders and advisory board members. The workshop used a model of collaborative learning/agenda-setting whereby the research questions, methods and planned output will be further contextualised based on the consultations with stakeholders and the advisory board.

Institutions that collaborated in the workshop included Utrecht University, The Netherlands, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE),



University of Delhi, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET) and BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, Dhaka. Besides the core team, the workshop was attended by academics, bureaucrats and civil society organisations working for the welfare of public transport users, elderly, people with disabilities and women's right. Key speakers at the workshop, other than the project team, included Prof Sujata Patel, Prof Dick Ettema, Utrecht University, Smt Hepshiba Koralpatti, IAS, Managing Director, Smart City Mission, Bengaluru, Dr Nahendra Honnalli, KAS, Assistant Commissioner, BBMP, Mr Gautham Aggarwal, National Federation of Blinds, Karnataka, Sreekumar Kumaraswamy, World Research Institute, Bengaluru, Vinay K Sreenivasa, Bus Prayanikare Vedika, Bengaluru, Dr Shirish Darak, Senior Researcher, Prayas Health Group, Dr Ashwin Mahesh, Dr Kala S Sridhar Professor, ISEC, Bangalore, Boga Nanjunda, Vimochana Forum for Women's Right, Bengaluru, and Santhosh Abraham, Elder Aid, Bengaluru.

Workshop on the Studies Commissioned by the Ministry for the Financial Year 2019-20

In addition to three regular studies, three new studies were assigned by the Ministry for the year 2019-20. Of these, three all-India studies were coordinated by the ADRTC for the year 2019-20. The workshop was convened by the ADRTC along with the participating AERCs to finalise the methodology to undertake the projects commissioned by the MoA&FW for the Academic Year 2019-20 to the ADRTC during October 17-19, 2019. The new studies coordinated by the ADRTC for the year 2019-20 are as follows:

1. Status of Central Sector Schemes – Soil Health Card.
2. Seed Mini Kits of pulses and other crops – its relevance and application/ distribution efficiency – All-India.
3. Assessment of Feed and Fodder in all States.

The workshop was presided over by Prof P G Chengappa, Former Vice-Chancellor, University

of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, and Member, Board of Governors, ISEC. In his speech as the chief guest, Chengappa appreciated the multi-disciplinary role and contributions of AERCs to the MoA&FW and presented different situations that he was exposed to when he was Vice-Chancellor of Agricultural University and as a practicing farmer. Stressing the need to ensure the same efficacy of each and every project commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, he called upon the participants to retain the focus on field-based research in such a manner that the Ministry can make suitable changes in various programmes/ schemes that it is implementing for the benefit of farmers.

The Project Coordinators presented the methodology to be adopted to accomplish the studies. As regard to 'Status of Central Sector Schemes – Soil Health Card' the participating centres felt the study was repetitive in nature and hence, agreed to follow the earlier sampling procedures and contact the same set of households from the previous study areas. It was decided to consider the earlier survey as a baseline to analyse and interpret the results. The reference period for the study shall be 2018-19 agricultural year. In the case of 'Seed Mini Kits of pulses and other crops – its relevance and application/ distribution efficiency – All-India', the participating AERCs suggested to accommodate regional differences, if any, into the research tools. Since there were not many queries related to the project, it was agreed to forward the revised tools to the participating AERCs at the earliest. As far as 'Assessment of Feed and Fodder in all States' was concerned, the participating AERCs opted to go ahead with the present sample size due to time and budget limitations. The research tools were discussed in detail and it was agreed to made suitable changes.

In addition to the above three projects, the participating AERCs also deliberated on projects coordinated by each of them. The important studies discussed were as follows:



1. Assessment of Ratio of Different Products / Forms of Spices Being Marketed: Study Based on Ginger and Turmeric.
2. Direct Benefit Transfer in Fertilizers.
3. Village Study Report

A field trip was also organised to familiarise the participants from different AERCs of the country to Hassan district. During the field trip, delegates were exposed to different practices that farmers were adopting to overcome problems such as creation of farm ponds, adoption of alternate nutrients, agro-forestry etc. On the way, the participants were taken to the heritage place 'Shravanabelagola' - a historic destination in South India.

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

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) organised a Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) from December 2-13, 2019. As many as nine participants from all over India and across disciplines (social science and management) attended the course in which various aspects, especially research methods with advanced applications, were imparted to young researchers. Resource persons were drawn from within the Institute (Economics, sociology, political science) and other social science branches as well as experts from outside. Use of applications such as STATA, SPSS etc, were part of the course. ISEC was financially supported (Rs 85,000) from SRTT for the course which was coordinated by Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC.

Workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond'

A two-day workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond,' was held at Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru on December

30 and 31, 2019. There were seven technical sessions and a total of 110 Gram Panchayat functionaries, both elected executives and officials, participated in the workshop. Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty Member, Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), ISEC, gave the welcome speech. Dr. Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation & Development, ISEC, outlined the concept of the workshop. Prof V K Natraj, Former Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai, delivered the inaugural address. Presidential remarks were made by Prof Pramod Kumar, Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), ISEC.

The workshop observed that the Fourth State Finance Commission report proposed a valuable recommendation by offering a package of measures to ensure transparency and accountability in all the activities of the local government. In addition to that, with the double-entry accounting system, disclosure of budgets, audited annual accounts, details of civic works, capital expenditure on all works in the public domain were also recommended. The workshop discussed the response of the Government of Karnataka. The recommendation to exclude the grants from the Central Finance Commission in the basket of Non-Loan Net Own Revenue Receipt (NLNORR) has been rejected by the Government of Karnataka. Another major recommendation, which was not accepted by the government, has wider implications in the context of GST regime. The Commission recommends that the GST compensation should be factored into the tax receipt of the state. However, it was rejected.

The two-day workshop arrived at a consensus that Karnataka, which enjoyed the status as a forerunner in the domain of decentralisation, may be reminded of the convention established at the national-level of accepting the principal recommendations of the Union Finance Commission without modification. All the participants expressed their hope that the



Government of Karnataka will take the cue from the central government.

Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to Social Science Talent Search Scheme Students (January 4-5, 2020)

[* Details about the SSTS Scheme can be found on earlier pages of this section]

Founder's Day

The 49th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2019. Prof PG Chengappa, Member BoG and Prof M G Chandrakanth, ISEC Director, garlanded a bust of Dr VKRV Rao. 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 16th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. D Narayana, Former Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation. Prof D Narayana spoke on 'National Pension System: Consumption and Growth'.

Best thesis awards were announced on this occasion:

Economics:

Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Prize – Dr Anantha Ramu M R (Supervisor: Prof K Gayithri).

Shri T R Satish Chandran Memorial Prize – Dr Sumedha Bajar (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev).

Sociology:

Prof M N Srinivas Memorial Prize in Sociology – Dr Priyanka Dutta (Supervisor: Prof Manohar Yadav).

Public Administration

Justice Shri E S Venkataramiah Memorial Prize in Public Administration – Dr Lavanya Suresh (Supervisor: Prof N Sivanna).

On the occasion, eight books authored by ISEC faculty members, and brought out by various

publishers, were released. An ISEC Monograph of a faculty member was also released. Mr B Suresh, who had completed 25 years of service in ISEC, was felicitated on the occasion. Prizes were distributed 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. Prof P G Chengappa, Member, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by Prof C M Lakshmana.

Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG)

A four-week executive education programme on 'Public Policy and Governance' (PPPG), was organised at ISEC between January 21, 2020 and February 19, 2020, for 24 officers from the Government of Karnataka. The programme was sponsored by the Government of Karnataka. The main objective of the PPPG was to impart state-of-the-art knowledge, relating to different dimensions of policy making and policy implementation and governance, using theoretical and field-based research insights.

Dr A Ravindra, IAS (retd.), former Chief Secretary and Programme Advisor, delivered the inaugural address, while Mr M Vijaya Bhaskar, IAS, Chief Secretary, GoK, delivered the valedictory address. In the first two weeks of the programme, lecture-cum-interactive sessions, group discussions, case studies, practical demonstrations, and hands-on exercises, relating to different aspects of the public policy, were organised. In addition, a one-day exposure visit was organised to learn about the latest technological issues in public policy. An International study tour to Korea Development Institute (KDI), Seoul, South Korea, was organised in the third week for learning the best practices and lessons from Korean experience. In the last week of the programme, a few lecture-cum-interactive sessions were organised together with presentations on policy briefs by all the participants.



Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD), coordinated the programme, while Dr R Manjula, Assistant Professor, CDD and Dr Khalil, Databank Manager, were assistant coordinators for the programme.

Two-day Regional Conference on “Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation”

Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, Bengaluru, organised a ‘Two-day Regional Conference on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation’ jointly with Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, on January 23-24, 2020.

The inaugural function commenced at 10 with the rendition of the State Anthem. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, and other dignitaries inaugurated the seminar by lighting a lamp. Prof R S Ghuman, Programme Co-ordinator, CRRID, Chandigarh; Prof Jeevan Kumar, Hon. Professor, Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag; Prof V R Venugopal, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, and Dr Gurinder Kaur, CRRID, Chandigarh, graced the occasion. Other dignitaries present were Prof Saumen Chattopadhyaya, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, JNU, New Delhi; Prof A S Seetharamu (Former Professor and Head, Department of Education, ISEC, Bengaluru), Prof Manohar Yadav, Professor & Head, CSSCD, ISEC; Prof G K Karanth, Director, Karnataka State Labour Institute and Retd. Professor and Head, CSSCD, ISEC; Prof K N M Raju (Former Professor and Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC; Prof M V Nadakarni (Former Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga; Dr M Mahadeva, Secretary, Dr Ambedkar Institute Of Technology, Bengaluru and former Member, KPSC, Bengaluru, and Prof C M Lakshmana, Local Organising Secretary, PRC,

ISEC. There were about 40 participants, including the faculty and staff of PRC.

Earlier, Prof M G Chandrakanth welcomed all the dignitaries and participants. In his address, the Director mentioned that “we search for peace from outside. But internal peace is always there. Mind is responsible for attachment and detachment”.

Prof C M Lakshmana, Local Organising Secretary, welcomed all the dignitaries and participants. Introduction to the programme was presented by Prof R S Ghuman, Programme Coordinator. welcomed the dignitaries and participants and expressed his gratitude to Prof M G Chandrakanth and Prof C M Lakshmana for agreeing in organising the Seminar. He recalled that the First Conference was held at India International Centre and the then President Pranab Mukherjee, the honorable former Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and Vice-President Hamid Ansari, graced the occasion. “This is the 6th Conference being organised at ISEC, Bengaluru while the forthcoming conference will be held in TISS, Mumbai, and all together we will be organising 11 conference,” he said.

Prof Ghuman also mentioned that this programme was a part of MoU between Pranab Mukherjee Foundation and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh and thanked them for their financial support. Prof Jeevan Kumar, Hon. Professor, Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayath Raj University, Gadag, Karnataka, and (Retd. Professor, Department of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru) delivered the keynote address.

Prof Jeevan Kumar in his address he quoted Susan Brown “*The best peace-building is conflict prevention, and the best conflict prevention is sustainable development which addresses the root causes of conflict*”.



It is generally agreed that the central task of Peace-Building is to create 'Positive Peace'. The terms 'Positive Peace' and 'Negative Peace' were first introduced into Peace Research by Johan Galtung in 1964. It was Boutros-Boutros Ghali's conviction that Peace Research was too heavily focused on Direct Violence, such as assault, warfare and terrorism. Peace-Building measures should integrate civil society in all efforts and include all levels of society.

"All society members, from those in elite leadership positions, to religious leaders and academicians, besides those at the grassroots-level, have a role to play in building *enduring* peace, harmony and happiness. Efforts to resolve conflicts and address their root causes will not succeed unless we empower all those who have suffered from them – including and especially women. Only if women play a full and equal part, can we build the foundations for durable peace, harmony and happiness, incorporating sustainable development, good governance, human rights, equity and transformative justice" he pointed out.

Speaking as the Chief Guest at the programme Prof K R Venugopal, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, mentioned that the "topic of the Conference can be discussed from any angle. We have different religion-diversified culture and huge population".

The Conference was organised in four sessions: (a) Education Transition and Transformation, (b) Socio-cultural Transition and Transformation, (c) Economic Transition and Transformation, (d) Health Transition and Transformation. The outcome of the conference brought the relevant discussion on the above themes, which have a positive bearing on policy implications.

During the valedictory session the programme coordinator presented the conference proceedings. Prof Giridhar R Babu, Public Health Foundation of India, Bengaluru, delivered the valedictory speech. Dr Vikash Kumar, Assistant Professor, CRRID, Chandigarh, proposed a vote of thanks.

20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Conference

20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) conference was organised during February 27-29, 2020 at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The Annual Conference covered three themes: (i) Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives; (ii) Child Development: A Fair Chance to Every Child and (iii) Challenges of Urban Transformation. The conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice-Chairman State Planning Board Shri B J Puttaswamy. Professor S Madheswaran, Acting Director of Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) welcomed the Chief Guest and other dignitaries and participants of the conference. Professor Alakh N Sharma, Director Institute for Human Development and Member Secretary Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) apprised about the activities of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions.

Professor R Radhakrishna, Chairman, Indian Association of Social Science Institutions and former Chairman, National Statistical Commission while welcoming all the dignitaries presented his remarks about the conference. He discussed the emerging concerns on the three themes of the conference. He hoped that ensuing technical sessions will help greater understanding on these complex issues. The Inaugural Address was delivered by the Chief Guest Hon'ble Vice-Chairman State Planning Board, Shri B J Puttaswamy. Hon'ble Vice-Chairman presented the achievements made by the state government under different programmes and schemes for the well-being of people in the state. The inclusive development and greater and equitable opportunities to all have been core thrust areas of these programmes. He hoped that many of these issues will be discussed and some concrete policy suggestions will come out to address these challenges from the conference proceedings. The inaugural session was presided by Professor P G Chengappa, Former Vice-Chancellor of University of Agriculture Sciences Bengaluru and Member Board of Governors, ISEC. He reiterated many

issues and challenges raised by the Chief Guest. He stressed the need to find possible solutions to the questions raised by Hon'ble Vice Chairman at the micro level. The session was concluded by a vote of thanks by Professor Parmod Kumar, faculty, ISEC and Local Organising Secretary, IASSI.

The Conference had in total seven plenary sessions and 3-4 parallel technical sessions. The key note addresses were delivered by eminent scholars on the three themes by Professor S Madheswaran, Acting Director, ISEC on Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives; Professor A K Shiv Kumar, Visiting Faculty, Ashoka University on Child Development: A Fair Chance to Every Child; and Professor S R Hashim, Chairman, Institute for Human Development (IHD), Delhi; Former Member-Secretary, Planning Commission and Former Chairman, Union Public Service Commission on Challenges of Urban Transformation. In the post lunch session, a panel on India and Sustainable Development Goals was organised. The session was chaired by Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary and Chief Election Officer, Government of Karnataka. The speakers were: Mrs Chaya K Degaonkar, Additional Chief Evaluation, Government of Karnataka; Mrs Shipra Maitra, Professor, Institute for Human Development, Delhi and Professor Meenakshi Rajeev, RBI Chair Professor, ISEC.

The Atal Bihari Bajpai memorial lecture was delivered by Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, the Director General Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS). Two special lectures were organised sharing the experiences of the government programmes in the state of Karnataka and the speakers were: Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary and Chief Election Officer, Government of Karnataka and Shri G Kumar Naik, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka. Tarlok Singh Memorial lecture was delivered by Professor Sudipto Mundle on the topic 'Development, Institutions and the State: Reflections on the Interaction between Theory, Policy and Ground Reality'.

Presidential address was delivered by Professor V K Malhotra, Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR). The topic of his presidential address was 'Social Science Research in India: Issues and Perspectives'. A special lecture was delivered by Mr Anjum Parwez, Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Karnataka on the topic, 'Challenges of Urban Transformation in Karnataka'. A panel on New Education Policy was organised with the leading educationists. The panelist included Professor N V Varghese, Vice Chancellor, NIEPA, New Delhi; Ramesh Sharan, Vice Chancellor, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand; M V Nadkarni, Former Vice Chancellor, Gulbarga University; R K Mishra, Director, Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad and K R Venugopal, Vice chancellor, Bangalore University.

Close to 100 presentations were made on conceptual and or empirical aspects of the three Conference themes. There were 13 parallel technical sessions and 7 plenary sessions including 3 special lectures organised during the conference.

International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development

Several policies and programmes were introduced for speedy rural development in developing countries, including those in South Asia. These policies were successful in achieving a number of good development outcomes. With the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the discussion is currently centered on how to sustain the development outcomes that have been achieved in South Asian countries. In India, soon after Independence, the responsibility for social and economic development at the village-level was placed on institutions of panchayats and cooperatives. In view of the worldwide recognition for decentralisation and the role of institutions in rural development, there is now recognition that an interface between these institutions is needed to sustain the development.



Against this background, a three-day training programme was organised by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, for participants representing different cooperatives in Sri Lanka, during March 4-6, 2020 at ISEC in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka. The training programme saw in-depth discussion on the role of decentralisation in rural development by taking Karnataka as an example. The meet identified best practices that could be adopted for cooperative and rural development.

Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula were the coordinators of the international training programme.

Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC and ST Research Scholars

A Research Methodology Course (in Social Science Research for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research Scholars) was organised at ISEC during March, 9-18, 2020 by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC),

Bangalore. It was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. 25 participants from all over India and across discipline (economics, education, history, management, political science, public administration, rural development, social exclusion, social work, sociology and women studies) participated. Some participants were doing their MPhil/PhD while others were working professionals.

The course covered conceptual, theoretical and empirical issues pertaining to social science research. Both qualitative and quantitative parts of research were taught to participants. Beside this, participants were exposed to various hands-on experience using Excel, SPSS and STATA and introduced to NSSO unit-level data set. The course was taught by various resource persons drawn from within the ISEC and from other institutes.

The course was coordinated by Dr Malini L Tantri, Dr Channamma Kambara and Dr M Balasubramanian.

LECTURES

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Karnataka Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on November 14, 2019. The programme was presided over by Institute Director Prof M G Chandrakanth. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Chairman, Kannada Development Committee at ISEC, welcomed the gathering and emphasised cross-cultural perspective of India with special reference to Karnataka and Uttarakhand (Central Himalaya). Dr T H Anjanappa, a famous Gastroenterologist and General Surgeon, Bangalore, who was the Chief Guest of the function delivered a lecture on "Health and Humour". Prof Dr N Shaik Masthan Professor, Department of History & Director Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava extension lecture on "Karnataka as depicted by Arab Writers". Shri Shankar Aswath,

a famous Kannada film actor, known for his role in films like Hoovu Hannu (1993), Vishnu Sena (2005), Kambala Halli (2002), and Dr. Siddalingaiah, the former Chairman, Kannada Abhivruddi Pradikaara, Government of Karnataka, writer & well-known poet, addressed the gathering. Prof M G Chandrakanth delivered the presidential address. As part of the programme ISEC honored and felicitated the invited guests. This was followed by a cultural programme rendered by faculty, staff and students of ISEC. Souvenirs were given to the participants who performed the cultural events. The programme was coordinated by Kannada Development Committee members namely, Dr Channamma Kambara, Dr B B Chand, Ms B Akila, Mr A Sathish Kamath, Ms M Hemalatha, Ms R Shilpa, Mr Karthik T M Y, Prof C M Lakshmana and Prof Sunil Nautiyal. Prof C M Lakshmana proposed a vote of thanks to the guests, dignitaries



and all who witnessed the Karnataka Rajyotsava Lecture.

3rd Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture

The third Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture was organised under the aegis of the Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair for Decentralisation and Development on November 28, 2019. The lecture was delivered by Professor John S Moolakkattu of Central University of Kerala at the seminar hall of the Institute. The theme of the lecture was *Federalism in India: Past, Present and Future*. The session was chaired by Dr A Raveendra, former Chairman of ISEC. Prof M G Chandrakanth, the then Director of ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Prof Jos Chathukulam introduced the speaker and briefed about the Chair's activities.

In his rather elaborate presentation, Prof Moolakkattu started with the Constitutional provisions, the working of the federal system under different regimes, the rationale for reorganisation of states at various points in time and the major challenges faced by Indian federalism. The coalition era was characterised by non-domination by the Centre. But the amendment to RTI Act, attempts to impose President's rule for political gains, unilateral decision on important decisions affecting states, such as demonetisation, ideas like 'one country - one election', the status

change of Kashmir, the idea of National Register of Citizens, the cultural assimilationist approach and concentration of power in the PMO during the Modi era, have sent signals contrary to the cooperative federalism promised during the elections. He also dwelt at length on the issue -- areas in fiscal federalism.

Federalism has served to confine identity-related conflicts within state boundaries. All federal systems have to balance the attachment that people have for their immediate identity and the one beyond. Although the system operates under considerable strain, attempts at homogenisation are bound to fail because the work done during the last 70 years cannot be undone in one stroke. He said that there are two types of cleavages – cumulative and cross-cutting -- with the former more prone to secessionism, posing a greater challenge to federalism. Except for about four per cent of the population, India's federalism has worked well and contained fissiparous tendencies remarkably well. Prof Moolakkattu also spoke about the need for adherence to the federal spirit based on mutual respect and non-domination, more particularly by the functionaries acting on behalf of the Centre.

The lecture was followed by an interactive session. Prof S Madheswaran proposed a vote of thanks.

OUTREACH

International Conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare

Chinese literacy level is higher than that of India's with relatively flexible labour markets, higher rates of female labour force participation, better infrastructure, greater urbanisation, more internal migration, more openness to foreign trade, etc. India's potential demographic dividend may enable to surpass China's current advantages. The sustainability of the pattern and trend of economic growth of both countries is challenging owing to climate change, unemployment

and sluggish industrial development, the last mentioned particularly in India. Agriculture land is increasingly converted into non-agricultural land for infrastructural development, industrial development and urbanisation in both the countries. This triggers rural to urban migration in search of higher wages and alters the structure and growth pattern of population, labour and economy.

China's GDP per capita is higher than India since the 1990s. Distributive justice is a serious concern in both countries. Indian economy is



driven by the service sector, while, China's is led by the manufacturing sector. In terms of trade cooperation, China is India's largest trading partner. India's amicable trade relation with China will ultimately benefit the neighbouring countries especially Myanmar and Bangladesh which forms the BCIM (Bangladesh China India and Myanmar) network. Bilateral industrial development through industrial investment would improve the relationship and cooperation on various aspects. BCIM economic corridor initiative is multilateral cooperation for sub-regional cooperation, promotion and integration for trade, commerce and connectivity to enhance people-to-people relations and establish peace and prosperity.

India and China adopted different internal policies related to land use, population, health, migration, industrial, economic, welfare (society, economy) and others; and policies with neighbouring countries in trade, cooperation, foreign investment, welfares (society, economy or polity), security and others.

The conference's first session was hosted by Professor Yao Leye, Vice-President of Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS). Professor Xiang Baoyun, President of SASS, addressed the seminar. Professor C M Lakshmana of ISEC made the introductory remarks. Five scholars (faculty members) from ISEC and several other scholars presented their papers at the various technical sessions. Other scholars include those from India's International Management Institute and the University of Delhi; China's SASS, Renmin University of China, Sichuan University, University of TCM, Sichuan International Conference Co., Ltd, China West Normal University, Sichuan University of Science Engineering, Outreach Office of Tibet; and Japan's Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. The research papers presented covered a wide range of topics on relationship, inequality, human opportunity, skills, work, migration, population, urbanisation, economic development, manufacturing, service industries, investment, carbon economy, smart

cities, IT services, technology, pharmaceutical industry, economic and trade cooperation, BCIM economic corridor, Chinese Belt Road, India's Act East Policy, maritime cooperation, Indian culture, Chinese Taoism, legal issues of old city renovation, oil prices, sovereign bond, mobile wallet, public institutions, urban street vendors, farmers income, social security, pension plans, value chain, traditional medicine, traditional medical services, international portfolio, foreign exchange system among others covering India and China.

The International Conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare is the outcome of collaborative work between ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China. It was jointly organised by ISEC and SASS at Chengdu (China) during October 17-18, 2019. Professor C M Lakshmana and Dr Marchang Reimeingam were the conference coordinator and co-coordinator respectively from ISEC.

43rd Indian Social Science Congress

The 43rd Indian Social Science Congress, 2020, was held from January 17-21, 2020, at the Bengaluru Central University, Bengaluru. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC, was the Chairperson of one of the thematic panels titled 'Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System' held as part of the event. On the first day, a session for the Chairperson's address was jointly-organised with another panel. Prof Nautiyal, along with Prof Asha Mukherjee, VisvaBharati University, Shantiniketan, and Dr Manjulika Vaz, St. John's Research Institute, Bengaluru, who were the Chairperson and Convener respectively, of the other thematic panel titled 'Ethics of Science and Society', delivered lectures at the joint session. Apart from them, there were several other participants who attended the discussion. The session began with a welcome address by the chairpersons, after which all the delegates introduced themselves and mentioned their research interests. It was a trans-disciplinary group, that included researchers from science, technology and humanities. Prof P B S Bhadoria, IIT-Kharagpur, was the keynote speaker



of the panel 'Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System' and the first to initiate the discussions. During the session, the discussion aimed to identify and use technology for the benefit of society and elaborated on the link between demand and technology citing various examples. At the session on Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Remote Sensing', a detailed discussion was held on development of technology for efficient production of resources towards enabling self-sustainability of villagers in various agro-climatic regions of India. The scholars

discussed that there is a need to collaborate with NGOs to help transfer the benefits of technology to society. As many as 25 scholars submitted papers for presentation in the session. All the deliberations triggered a vibrant exchange of ideas among the participants. Individual presentations by various delegates, under the thematic panel 'Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System', were also scheduled. The participants of the sessions actively involved in discussions, which led to the inception of several innovative ideas.

Seminars by Visitors

Panel Discussion on General Elections 2019

– Dr A Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), Former Chairperson, ISEC, Prof Muzaffar Assadi, Mysore University, Prof P S Jayaramu, Retd. Professor, Bangalore University, Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj, CIVIC, Bengaluru, Prof M J Vinod, Bangalore University, Dr Anil Kumar V, Associate Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru and Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru (April 25, 2019).

Thinking Alternative Modernity – Dr Rajan Gurukkal, Professor, IISc, Bengaluru (August 5, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

Talk on Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) – Smt Hemalata Mahishi, Advocate, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru (October 3, 2019).

Politics of Knowledge: A Transdisciplinary Frame of Analysis – Dr Madhulika Banerjee, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi (October 10, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

Narrow Fairways: Getting By and Falling Behind in the New India – Dr Patrick Inglis,

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Grinnell College, Iowa (October 22, 2019).

Indo-Pak Relations: Proxy War and Prospect of Peace – Professor Bijan Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant, Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur (October 25, 2019).

Rosa Luxemburg (1870- 1919): A Critical Perspective – Dr M Kunhaman, Former Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur, Maharashtra (November 26, 2019).

Rationalities of the Everyday Social – Professor Sundar Sarukkai, Professor of Philosophy, Bengaluru (December 4, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

Modernity as Achieved Reality: The Enframement of Twenty-First Century Hinduism – Professor Narendar Pani, Professor and Dean of Social Sciences, NIAS, Bengaluru (December 5, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

Transcendental Signifieds and the Myth of Stable Narratives: A Critical View of Language – Dr A William John Bosco, Associate Professor of English, Periyar EVR College (Autonomous), Trichy, Tamil Nadu (December 24, 2019).



Labour Contestation and the Changing Composition of Industrial Capitalism – Dr Ashok Kumar, Lecturer, Birkbeck College University of London (January 10, 2020).

Critical Success Factors IMPacting B-School Student Employability: A Study in Rural Districts of Karnataka, India – Dr M Swapna, Associate Professor, Ramaiah Institute of Management

Studies, Bengaluru (February 3, 2020).

Contemporary Contributions to Critiques of Political Economy: Political Economy, Moral Economy, Moral Sociology, and Spiritual Ecology and the Calling of Alternative Planetary Futures – Dr Ananta Kumar Giri, Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai (March 3, 2020).

Seminars by Faculty

Hannah Arendt and Modernity - Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor and Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru (July 23, 2019).

China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities – Professor Krishna Raj, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru (October 28, 2019).

Population Change, Urbanisation and Economic Development: Experience of China

and India – Professor C M Lakshmana, PRC, ISEC (October 28, 2019).

Interrogating the Report of the Fourth State Finance Commission of Karnataka from a Decentralization Perspective – Professor Jos Chathukulam, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization & Development, ISEC, Bengaluru (December 26, 2019).

Seminars by Students

Determinants of Infra Urban Mobility: A Study of Bengaluru - Mr Shivakumar Nayka, PhD Scholar and Prof Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, ISEC, Bengaluru (April 25, 2019).

Bio-Political-Economy of Medical Biotechnology: A Case of Co-Production - Mr Pattela Omkar Nadh, PhD Scholar, CSSCD, ISEC, Bengaluru (April 26, 2019).

Social Protection and Rural Economy in the Context of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Case Study of West Bengal – Ms Dipanwita Chakraborty, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (May 13, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Environmental and Institutional Economics of Groundwater Irrigation: A Study of West Bengal – Ms Madhavi Marwah, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (May 15, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Economic Determinants of India's External Stabilisation: An Empirical Analysis of Current Account in Balance of Payments – Ms Aneesha Chitigupi, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 3, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Reforms in Direct Tax Administration and Tax Performance in India – Mr Pratap Singh, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 7, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)



Intra Urban Mobility to Work in Bengaluru: Spatial and Socio-Economic Determinants – Mr Shivkumar Nayka, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 14, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Federalism and The Formation of States in India – Mr Susanta Kumar Naik, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 28, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Sustainability of Sugarcane Cultivation: A Study of Maharashtra State – Mr Abnave Vikas Bajrang, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 1, 2019).

Democratization and Consolidation of the State Bureaucracy: A Study of the CPI(M) in Kerala – Mr Jithin G, Research Scholar, ISEC,

Bangalore (September 12, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement and Iron and Steel Industry in India – Ms Kaumudi Misra, Research Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru (October 11, 2019).

Federalism and Internal Security: An Analysis of the Application of Armed Forces Special Power Act(AFSPA) with Tripura and Manipur As Case Studies – Mr Rajiv Tewari, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (December 27, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Productivity and Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms with Special Reference to Energy Consumption – Ms Soumita Khan, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (February 24, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Thirty-ninth Bi-annual Seminars were held from June 17-24, 2019. As many as 34 presentations were made at the 34 progress seminars (11 Sessions). While 32 students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars with the approval of Director, 23 students did not make the presentation and 13 students had given pre-submission seminar between January and June.

The Fortieth Bi-annual Seminars were held from December 9-13, 2019. There were 27 progress seminars (11 Sessions). Thirty-nine students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars with the approval of Director, while 20 students did not make the presentation. Ten students gave pre-thesis colloquium between July and December.

PhD Degree Awarded

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

Dr Subramanian S: 'Dynamics of India's Agricultural Workforce and Pluri-Activity in Farm Sector' (Supervisor: Dr Elumalai Kannan)

Dr Jeyanthi H: 'Weather Index Based Crop Insurance for Risk Management in Indian

Agriculture: The Case of Karnataka' (Supervisor: Dr Elumalai Kannan)

Dr Gana Shruthy MK: 'A Study on Production and Marketing of Coffee in Western Ghats Region of Karnataka' (Supervisor: Prof Parmod Kumar)

Dr Dhananjaya K: 'Stock Market Development Corporate Finance and Economic Growth in India' (Supervisor: Prof Krishna Raj)



Dr Agamoni Majumder: 'Valuation of Statistical Life: A Study on Compensating Wage Differential' (Supervisor: Prof S Madheswaran)

Dr Chaya Ravishankar: 'Study for Water use Efficiency for Augmenting Water Resources for Growing Population of Bengaluru' (Supervisor: Prof Sunil Nautiyal)

Dr Mrinalini Gowswami: 'Study of Ecosystem Based Livelihoods in a Rural and Peri-urban Landsscape of Assam' (Supervisor: Prof Sunil Nautiyal)

Dr Aneesha Chitigupi: 'Economic Determinants of India's External Stabilisation: An Empirical Analysis of Current Account in Balance of Payments' (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana)

Dr Pratap Singh: 'Reforms in Direct Tax

Administration and Tax Performance in India' (Supervisor: Prof K Gayithri)

Dr Madhavi Marwah Malhotra: 'Environmental and Institutional Economics of Groundwater Irrigation: A Study of West Bengal' (Supervisor: Prof Krishna Raj)

Dr Neeti Singh: 'Social Entrepreneurship and the Development Question: A Sociological Perspective' (Supervisor: Dr Anand Inbanathan)

Dr Abnave Vikas Bajrang: 'Sustainability of Sugarcane Cultivation: A Study of Maharashtra State' (Supervisor: Prof M Devendra Babu)

Dr Susanta Kumar Naik: 'Federalism and The Formation of States in India' (Supervisor: Dr V Anil Kumar)

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:

Faculty

Dr V Anil Kumar presented a paper on Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the work 'The Human Condition', in the European Political Science Association Annual General Conference, held at Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK, during June 20-22, 2019.

Prof C M Lakshmana presented a paper on Population Change, Urbanisation and Economic Development: Experience of China and India, in the Indo-China Conference at Chengdu, China, during October 17-18, 2019.

Prof S Madheswaran presented a paper on Inequalities of Human Opportunities in India: A State-Level Analysis in Indo-China Conference, at Chengdu, China during October 17-18, 2019.



Prof Krishna Raj presented a paper on China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's 'Smart Cities', in the Indo-China Conference, at Chengdu, China, during October 17-18, 2019.

Dr Marchang Reimeingam presented a paper on Geo-economic and Geopolitics Perspectives of BCIM Economic Corridor, in the Indo-China Conference, at Chengdu, China, during October 17-18, 2019.

Dr Channamma Kambara presented a paper on State Intervention and Status of Urban Street Vendors in India and China, in the Indo-China Conference, at Chengdu, China, during October 17-18, 2019.

Students

Mr Shivakumar Nayka presented a paper on Determinants of Intra-Urban Mobility: A Study of Bengaluru, in the International Conference on Urban Transport and Environment, at Paris, France, during April 18-19, 2019.

Ms Kaumudi Misra presented a paper on Impact of Perform-Achieve- Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement Industry in India, in the 20th Global Conference on Environmental Taxation (GCET 2019) during September 25-28, 2019.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme

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

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

ISEC Internship Programme

ISEC Summer Internship Programme 2019-20

For the academic year 2019-20, under SRTT grant, ISEC provided internship to 22 post-graduate students from all over India. In that, 15

(68 per cent) students were girls and 7 (32 percent) were boys. Within that, 16 students (72 percent) were from outside Karnataka and 6 (28 percent) from within Karnataka. The broad themes, under which students did their internship, are MSME, ecosystem services, MGNREGA, millet revolution, public expenditure, women in workforce, migration, marriage pattern in India, natural resource management, urban issues. The course was coordinated by Dr. Malini L Tantri Assistant Professor, CESP, ISEC.

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

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) organised a Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) for the year 2019. The research methodology course was conducted from December 2 to 13, 2019. A total of nine participants from all over India and across disciplines (social science and management) attended the course. The course focused on various aspects, especially research methods with advanced applications to young researchers. Resource persons were drawn from within the Institute (Economics, sociology, political science and other social science aspects, applications such as STATA, SPSS etc.) and experts from outside. ISEC has financially supported (Rs 85,000 from SRTT) the methodology course. The course was coordinated by Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC

Library Services

The library has requested for financial support of SRTT fund at ISEC towards the subscription to the following two statistical databases which have been requested by the user community.

1. EPW Research Foundation Time Series (Rs 84,960)
2. CMIE Prowess (1,55,760)

Both these databases have been subscribed by the library and access has been provided to the users.



SRTT Visiting Fellowship Completed Project Report

Sl No	Name	Title	Sanctioned amount
1	Mr Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Two Decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System Strengthening Policy	A sum of Rs. 59,000/- was sanctioned from the SRTT funds

Publications – Social and Economic Change Monographs Series

ISEC published two monographs in the Social and Economic Change Monographs Series – Monograph No. 62 and No. 63 – 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

Gayithri, K, N Sivanna and M Devendra Babu – ‘Decentralised Governance and Planning in India’. New Delhi: Studium Press, 2020.

George, Sobin, Manohar Yadav and Anand Inbanathan – ‘Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking MN Srinivas Today’. London and New York: Routledge, October 2019.

Kumar, Parmod, A V Manjunatha and Suman K Saurav – ‘Contract Farming and Land Tenancy in India: Prospects and Challenges’. New Delhi: Sage, 2020.

Lingaraju, M, S N Bandyopadhyay and Lakshman Chandra Seth – ‘International Journal of Innovative Practice and Applied Research: A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal’ (Edited special issue). West Bengal, India: Haldia Institute of Management, 9 (4), October-December 2019. ISSN: 2349 – 8978.

Manasi, S and K V Raju – ‘Coping Mechanisms for Climate Change in Peri-Urban Areas’. New Zealand: Springer, 2020.

Nadkarni, M V – ‘Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-Basing Process in India’. Routledge International, October 2019.

Nadkarni, M V – ‘Manava-dharmah Prajaprabhutvam cheti Shatakadvayam

(Humanitarianism and Democracy)’ (Two Centuries of Verses in Sanskrit with translation in English verse by the same author). Manipal: Manipal Universal Press, 2020.

Nadkarni, M V – ‘Aadhunika Odugarige Bhagavad-geete: Itihaasa, Bhaashyagalu mattu Tattvajnaana’ (in Kannada). Dharwad: Manohara Grantha Maalaa, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil, Roy N, Roychoudhury S, Agarwal S K and Baksi S – ‘Socio-economic and Ecological Dimensions in Resource use and Conservation: Strategies for Sustainability’. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, February 2020. ISBN 978-3-030-32462-9, 553pp+xi

Rajasekhar, D, M Devendra Babu and R Manjula – ‘Decentralization, Cooperatives and Rural Development’. Rawat Publications, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi and B P Vani – ‘Interest Subvention for Short-Term Crop Loans in Karnataka’. Reserve Bank of India, 2019. Available Online at: <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Publications/PDFs/>

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam, Ranjit Gadgil and Chhavi Dhingra – ‘Paving the Way for Better Governance in Urban Transport - The Transport Governance Initiative’. Springer, January 2020.

Training Manual

Lingaraju, M and Jos Chathukulam – ‘Handbook of Training and Capacity Building for Grass-Root Level Workers for Utilization of Government

Programmes of Karnataka State’. ISEC: Bangalore, January 2020.



ISEC's Journal of Social and Economic Development

JSED is a high-quality peer reviewed multidisciplinary Journal in social sciences that focuses on critical issues affecting the transformation of the economy, polity and society. The journal strives to bring new research insights into the process of development from an interdisciplinary perspective. Besides, it provides a forum for in-depth analysis of social, economic, political/institutional, demographic and environmental transformation taking place in the developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition to high quality contributions on economic modelling with a strong theoretical and conceptual foundation, the Journal discusses developmental issues that focus on inclusive growth, viable institutional structures and good governance. Alongside, it provides a platform for debate and discussion on policy matters. The Journal has a strong editorial board including experts from various disciplines of social sciences from different parts of the world.

Editor-in-Chief: **S Madheswaran**, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

Managing Editors: **Meenakshi Rajeev**, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

T S Syamala, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is now being co-published by ISEC and Springer. During the year two issues of the Journal – Volume 21, Number 1 (June 2019) and Number 2 (December 2019) – has been brought out and it carried 17 Research Papers.

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's Social and Economic Change Monograph Series

Series Editors: **Sunil Nautiyal**
Krishna Raj

- 1 **Social and Economic Change Monograph No. 62:** '*Traders in Food Value Chain: Fisheries Sector in India*' by **Meenakshi Rajeev and Supriya Bhandarkar** (May, 2019).

- 2 **Social and Economic Change Monograph No. 63:** '*Climate Change and Its Impacts on Vulnerable Communities: A Case Study of Karnataka*' by **M Balasubramanian, M Manjunath, O K Remadevi, K H Vinay Kumar and Rittu Kakkar** (November, 2019).

ISEC Working Papers

Series Editors: **A V Manjunatha**
M Balasubramanian

- 1 **Working Paper No. 438:** '*Structure and Strategy of Supermarkets of Fruits and Vegetables Retailing in Karnataka: Gains for Whom?*' by **Kedar Vishnu and Parmod Kumar** (April, 2019)

- 2 **Working Paper No. 439:** '*Income and Vehicular Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis*' by **Vijayalakshmi S and Krishna Raj** (May, 2019)

- 3 **Working Paper No. 440:** '*A Critical Review of Apprenticeship Policy of India*' by **K Gayithri, Malini L Tantri and D Rajasekhar** (May, 2019)



- 4 **Working Paper No. 441:** *'Sustainability Concerns on Sugarcane Production in Maharashtra, India: A Decomposition and Instability Analysis'* by **Abnave Vikas B** (May, 2019)
- 5 **Working Paper No. 442:** *'Economic, Occupational and Livelihood Changes of Scheduled Tribes of North East India'* by **Reimeingam Marchang** (May, 2019)
- 6 **Working Paper No. 443:** *'Need for a Study of State Policies towards the Development of Religious Minorities in Karnataka'* by **Azhar Khan C A** (May, 2019)
- 7 **Working Paper No. 444:** *'An Analysis of Bilateral Trade Between Canada and India'* by **Malini L Tantri** and **Preet S Aulakh** (June, 2019)
- 8 **Working Paper No. 445:** *'Should They Avoid the Middleman? An Analysis of Fish Processing Firms in India'* by **Meenakshi Rajeev** and **Pranav Nagendran** (June, 2019)
- 9 **Working Paper No. 446:** *'Growth and Consolidation of Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Union: From Its Formative Years to Union Militancy phase'* by **Jithin G** (June, 2019)
- 10 **Working Paper No. 447:** *'The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Carbon Emissions in India'* by **Kaumudi Misra** (June, 2019)
- 11 **Working Paper No. 448:** *'Tax Revenue in India: Trends and Issues'* by **Pratap Singh** (June, 2019)
- 12 **Working Paper No. 449:** *'Technical Efficiency of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis'* by **Padmavathi N** (July, 2019)
- 13 **Working Paper No. 450:** *'Demonetisation 2016 and Its Impact on Indian Economy and Taxation'* by **Pratap Singh** (July, 2019)
- 14 **Working Paper No. 451:** *'Impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement and Iron and Steel Industries in India'* by **Kaumudi Misra** (July, 2019)
- 15 **Working Paper No. 452:** *'Impact of Non-cognitive Skills on Cognitive Learning Outcomes: A Study of Elementary Education in India'* by **Indrajit Bairagya** and **Rohit Mukerji** (July, 2019)
- 16 **Working Paper No. 453:** *'Assessment of Vulnerability to Floods in Coastal Odisha: A District-Level Analysis'* by **Niranjan Pradhan** and **S Madheswaran** (July, 2019)
- 17 **Working Paper No. 454:** *'Who Benefits from Higher Education Expenditure? Evidence from Recent Household Survey of India'* by **Ramanjini** and **Karnam Gayithri** (August, 2019)
- 18 **Working Paper No. 455:** *'How the Modern Food Retail Chains Emerging as Alternative Channels of Agricultural Marketing? Evidence from Karnataka'* by **Kedar Vishnu**, **Parmod Kumar** and **A V Manjunatha** (August, 2019)
- 19 **Working Paper No. 456:** *'Educational Development, and Household and Public Expenditures on Education in Manipur'* by **Reimeingam Marchang** (September, 2019)
- 20 **Working Paper No. 457:** *'Social Audit of MGNREGA - A Panacea or a Placebo? Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka'* by **Sanjiv Kumar** and **S Madheswaran** (September, 2019)
- 21 **Working Paper No. 458:** *'State, Religion and Society: New Roles of Faith-Based Organisations in Kerala'* by **Abdul Raoof** (September, 2019)
- 22 **Working Paper No. 459:** *'Single Child Families in Tripura: Evidence from National Family Health Surveys'* by **N Pautunthang** and **T S Syamala** (October, 2019)



- 23 **Working Paper No. 460:** 'MGNREGA Ombudsman A Forlorn Scarecrow: Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka' by **Sanjiv Kumar** and **S Madheswaran** (October, 2019)
- 24 **Working Paper No. 461:** 'Dynamics of Procurement of Modern Food Retail Chains: Evidences from Karnataka' by **Kedar Vishnu** and **Parmod Kumar** (October, 2019)
- 25 **Working Paper No. 462:** 'Determinants of Micro-Level Decisions of Sugarcane Farmers' **Lavanya B T** and **A V Manjunatha** (October, 2019)
- 26 **Working Paper No. 463:** 'Assessing Quality of Higher Education: An Empirical Study of Commerce Graduates, Kerala State' by **Indrajit Bairagya** and **Bino Joy** (October, 2019)
- 27 **Working Paper No. 464:** 'Farmers' Perception on Risk and Management Strategies in Mahanadi River Basin in Odisha: An Economic Analysis' by **Jayanti Mala Nayak** and **A V Manjunatha** (November, 2019)
- 28 **Working Paper No. 465:** 'An Analysis of Revenue Diversification Across Select Indian States' by **J S Darshini** and **K Gayithri** (November, 2019)
- 29 **Working Paper No. 466:** 'Urban Governance in the Context of Urban 'Primacy': A Comparison of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh' by **Anil Kumar Vaddiraju** (December, 2019)
- 30 **Working Paper No. 467:** 'Urban Financing and Accountability Structures - Case Study of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike' by **Shankari Murali** and **S Manasi** (December, 2019)
- 31 **Working Paper No. 468:** 'Status of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India- A Study on Key Performance Indicators' by **Padmavathi N** (December, 2019)
- 32 **Working Paper No. 469:** 'Sustainability of India's Current Account Deficit: Role of Remittance Inflows and Software Services Exports' by **Aneesha Chitgupi** (December, 2019)
- 33 **Working Paper No. 470:** 'BCIM Economic Corridor and North East India' by **Reimeingam Marchang** (December, 2019)
- 34 **Working Paper No. 471:** 'The Nation and Its Historical Mediations: Towards Typologies of Regions/States' by **Anil Kumar Vaddiraju** (January, 2020)
- 35 **Working Paper No. 472:** 'Structure and Functions of Social-Ecological Systems: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans' by **Sneha Biswas** (January, 2020)
- 36 **Working Paper No. 473:** 'Multiple Vulnerabilities in Utilising Maternal and Child Health Services Across Regions of Uttar Pradesh, India' by **Prem Shankar Mishra** and **T S Syamala** (January, 2020)
- 37 **Working Paper No. 474:** 'Fertility at the Crossroads of Ethnicity and Gender: Understanding Oraon Tribe in Jharkhand, India' by **Ujjwala Gupta** (February, 2020)
- 38 **Working Paper No. 475:** 'Complexities of Collaboration, Negotiation and Contestation: Agramee and the State' by **Ambuja Kumar Tripathy** (February, 2020)
- 39 **Working Paper No. 476:** 'International Best Practices of Apprenticeship System and Policy Options for India' by **K Gayithri, Malini L Tantri** and **D Rajasekhar** (February, 2020)
- 40 **Working Paper No. 477:** 'Public Healthcare Infrastructure in Tribal India: A Critical Review' by **Mohamed Saalim P K** (February, 2020)
- 41 **Working Paper No. 478:** 'Whether Caste Impedes Access to Formal Agricultural Credit in India? Evidence from NSSO Unit Level Data' by **Karthick V** and **S Madheswaran** (March, 2020)



Working Papers Published outside ISEC

Bairagya, Indrajit – ‘Returns to Education in Self-Employment In India: A Comparison Across Different Selection Models’. WIDER Working Paper 2020/5. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER, 2020.

Tantri, Malini L and Aluakh Preet S – ‘Bilateral Trade Relationship Between Canada And

India: A Report On Its Characteristics And Prospects’. Center for Global Enterprise, Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada March 2019. <http://cge.schulich.yorku.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Tantri-Aulakh-Canada-India-Trade-Prospects.pdf>

ISEC Policy Briefs

Editor: S Manasi

1. **Meenakshi Rajeev** – ‘Fish Processing Sector in Kerala: Concerns and Policies’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 24*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
2. **S Manasi and K V Raju** – ‘Policy Options for Sustainable Holistic Health care Intervention: Insights from a PPP experiment’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 25*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
3. **Sridhar, Kala Seetharam, S Manasi and N Latha** – ‘Urban finances in Karnataka: How to make them sustainable?’ *ISEC Policy Brief 26*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
4. **Kala S Sridhar and K C Smitha** - ‘The Urban Transport Governance Initiative (TGI) Toolkit: Pilot from Karnataka’s Cities’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 27*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
5. **Sobin George** - ‘Drug Development and Disease Burden in India: Conflicting Priorities and Possible Solutions’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 28*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
6. **M G Chandrakanth and Kiran Kumar R Patil** - ‘Are Farmers Subsidizing the Cost of Irrigation to Consumers? Evidence from a Micro Study in Karnataka’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 29*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
7. **M G Chandrakanth and G K Hiremath** – ‘Valuation of Biodiversity – An Ecological Economic Perspective’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 30*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
8. **M G Chandrakanth, M S Accavva, Mahadev G Bhat , M G Nagaraja and Guido Van Huylenbroeck** – ‘Existence Value of Kodagu Devara Kadu, Sacred Groves in India’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 31*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Policy Briefs Published outside ISEC

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Excerpts from the Monographs

In the monograph ‘**Traders in Food Value Chain: Fisheries Sector in India**’ (Monograph No. 62), **Meenakshi Rajeev** and **Supriya Bhandarkar** identify the unique features of supply and retail chains in both marine and inland fisheries and evaluate the efficiency of the chains in the study area based on field surveys conducted in Assam and Kerala. The study finds that due to the increasingly mechanised nature of fishing, the need for capital among fisherman and boat-owners has resulted in the inclusion of moneylenders and middlemen in the supply chain with the attendant challenge of rent-seeking behaviour. The increased dependency on moneylenders, as well as the collusion between

agents and buyers, has resulted in the rising importance of the financier and loss of control of their produce by fisherman. Further, women, who previously had a significant role in the supply chain, have today been sidelined to secondary activities such as peeling, grading and packaging of fish rather than selling directly to customers. One recommendation of the authors is to encourage government-supported cooperatives amongst fishermen, such as the Matsyafed in Kerala, with access to credit and marketing, which will enable them to have the first right to their produce and retain control of production. Another aspect that requires intervention is the transportation and



storage facility where improvements in fishing gear and hygiene of ice while at sea, the establishment of cold storage facilities at major collection points, good quality roads, ice factories, etc., need to be made. Last but not least, the diverse nature of the retail chain with modern retail outlets coexisting alongside traditional channels, which characterises the fishing industry in India, presents challenges for both the development of theory and policy towards integrating the marginalised sections into the revolution taking place in mainstream retail.

M Balasubramanian, M Manjunath, O K Remadevi, K H Vinay Kumar, Rittu Kakkar and R K Singh focus on the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities in Karnataka, in particular those belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups, in the monograph entitled **'Climate Change and Its Impacts on Vulnerable Communities: A Case Study of Karnataka'**

(Monograph No. 63). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are vulnerable to climate change in the context of loss of livelihood, lack of adaptation to climate change, migration and low access to the market. Based on interviews conducted among 305 households in a village each in Raichur, Mandya, Kolar and Udupi districts, the study found that a majority of respondents needed emergency support to recover from vulnerability brought about by climate change. Only about a third of the households in a vulnerable situation was able to adapt to the situation. The respondents in the four study villages faced unpredictable weather conditions, water scarcity, and decline in agricultural productivity. Farmers in all the study villages were highly dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture, forests and fisheries. Rural livelihood projects and programme inputs can improve the livelihoods of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in drought-prone areas.

Working Papers – An overview

In the paper **'Structure and Strategy of Supermarkets of Fruits and Vegetables Retailing in Karnataka: Gains for Whom?'**, *Kedar Vishnu and Parmod Kumar* (WP 438) analyse the evolution of Modern Food Retail Chains (MFRC) in India, with particular focus on the past two decades. They trace the current structure and expansion of retailing through supermarkets in India and discern the strategy of retail chains and price spread in Fruits and Vegetables (F&V). The study is based on primary survey data collected in 2016-17 in Bangalore, Karnataka. Findings from the field show that domestic modern retailers resort to joint ventures with other international companies mainly to utilise their international experience, expertise in brand development and retail-led technological development. The authors note that the MFRCs have shifted away from the use of spot markets towards purchasing directly from the farmers to differentiating their product from traditional retailers, maintain higher product quality and consistency and cut costs to compete

with the traditional players and wet markets. The paper concludes that most of the F&Vs and MFRC offer higher prices to farmers as compared with traditional and spot market prices.

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world with an average growth rate of eight per cent in Gross Domestic Product in the most recent decade. The impact of the increase in GDP can be observed in many sectors of the economy, including transport. Micro-economic theories have established the relationship between income and consumption having a direct and positive impact. This can be observed in the case of India's per capita income and personal vehicular growth. In this line, the paper **'Income and Vehicular Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis'** by *Vijayalakshmi S and Krishna Raj* (WP 439) attempts to analyse this relationship by compiling time series data of total registered vehicles and personal income between 1960 and 2015. Since the vehicular population has influenced



other important variables like urbanisation and employment, the paper tried to model their effect utilising an Autoregressive - Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) to prove their long-run co-integration. Though the increase in both income and number of vehicles shows a positive sign of economic growth, its negative implications cannot be ignored. The paper also brings out the emergence of negative externalities of growth of vehicular population by way of deteriorating air quality in the country, which has affected the GDP.

Apprenticeship systems contribute significantly to the enhancement of required job skills thereby leading to higher productivity and economic growth. India stands to significantly gain on this count given the presence of a large share of the population in the working-age group leading to the demographic dividend. India, however, has a substantially lower number of apprentices and a large labour force compared with other countries. According to one estimate, a mere 0.1% of the formal labour force is involved in apprenticeship compared to 4% in other countries. Against this background, the paper '**A Critical Review of Apprenticeship Policy of India**' (WP 440) by *K Gayithri, Malini L Tantri* and *D Rajasekhar* explores the reasons for the poor performance of the apprenticeship policy in India by critically evaluating the policy and highlighting the structural problems that exist in the formulation and implementation of the policy itself. The analysis carried out helped the authors argue that there is a need to put in place short-term as well as long-term measures. In the short-term, there is a need to understand the working of the scheme by sectors and regions by putting in place institutional arrangements to collect robust statistical data, the data so collected will help understand the potential number of apprentices who can be absorbed in the industry/work establishments given the current mandatory requirement to compulsorily engage apprentices to the tune of 2.5 percent to 10 percent of the total workforce of the establishment. In the long run, there is a need to effectively implement these schemes to obtain the desired results by

first creating awareness both in the rural and urban areas, incentivise industry to participate in apprenticeship policy; involve key actors in the formation and implementation of apprenticeship policy. There is a considerable amount of success in apprentice systems both within India and internationally, the state can make good progress by suitably adapting the feasible options rather than attempting to reinvent the wheel.

The paper titled '**Sustainability Concerns on Sugarcane Production in Maharashtra, India: A Decomposition and Instability Analysis**' (WP 441) by *Abnave Vikas B*, measures the instability levels, production and productivity of sugarcane in Maharashtra, in particular, and India as a whole, using available secondary data from 1966-67 to 2012-13. The analysis periods have been classified into five sub-periods and the growth trend, decomposition analysis and the Cuddy Dell Instability Index have been used for the analysis. The trend of sugarcane productivity in India as a whole is found better than in Maharashtra state in particular. The decomposition analysis result reveals that the contribution of area expansion is relatively more important, as compared to productivity expansion, to increase sugarcane production. Instability analysis indicates the level of instability in the area, production and productivity of sugarcane is almost stagnant in India as a whole, whereas the level of instability in the area, production and productivity of sugarcane has drastically increased in Maharashtra. No association was established between low growth rate and high instability and vice versa. The author suggests that the sugarcane yield needs to be improved through the use of high-yielding varieties of sugarcane, improved cultivation practices and better water and soil management to make it profitable and sustainable.

The paper '**Economic, Occupational and Livelihood Changes of Scheduled Tribes of North East India**' (WP 442) by *Reimeingam Marchang*, examines the changing livelihood system, from agriculture-based towards non-agricultural-based,



of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) of North Eastern Region. Agricultural households continue to be prominent; however, non-agricultural households are growing in rural areas. In urban areas, non-agricultural households are rapidly growing. However, agriculture, shifting cultivation in particular, continues to be a prominent means of livelihood for some of them. Concerning employment, agriculture employment has declined largely due to the significant decline of cultivators. Employment in the non-agriculture sector has improved largely driven by development, particularly education. ST's means of livelihood have converged from subsistence agricultural income towards diversified modern market-oriented employment and economy. It portrays the convergence of the livelihood system from agriculture to non-agriculture. It is evident from three facts as follows: the decline of agricultural households while non-agricultural households increase; decline of agricultural income while non-agricultural income rises; and shift of employment from agricultural to non-agricultural activities.

The principal objective of the paper '**Need for a Study of State Policies towards the Development of Religious Minorities in Karnataka**' (WP 443) by *Azhar Khan C A* is to present an academic proposition for studying state policies towards the development of religious minorities in Karnataka. It specifies a few demographic details concerning minorities at all-India and Karnataka-levels. The study discusses perspectives of prominent political scientists who have examined Karnataka as "comparatively cohesive society", "broadening and deepening democracy", and "increasing communalisation of society". The central argument of the working paper is that the state of Karnataka has witnessed a paradigm shift from being a cohesive society to communalisation of politics and society. The findings of various state-appointed committees and commissions are discussed, which have identified a host of social, economic, and political challenges faced by minorities in Karnataka. Post reviewing the available literature,

a set of research questions and objectives are identified for further in-depth research.

The paper '**An Analysis of Bilateral Trade Between Canada and India**' (WP 444) by *Malini L Tantri* and *Preet S Aulakh* explains the characteristics of the bilateral trade between Canada and India and analyses whether trade between both the countries is complementary or competitive. The analysis is based on the International Trade Centre (ITC) database for the years 2001-2015. The key findings of the paper help the authors argue that over the years, India has emerged as an important trading partner for Canada, and there exists a strong comparative advantage in bilateral trade for both countries. Export and import intensities, which are less than unity, indicate the prospects for the increasing trade participation between the countries. In this context, they argue for further research in this area, specifically non-tariff measures and trade facilitation issues affecting exporters of both countries.

The supply chain of fish and seafood products in India involves a vast network of intermediaries (primarily distributors) who retain a large share of the price spread between what is paid to fishermen and what is paid by consumers. This results in high fish prices and losses due to spoilage (MOFPI Report 2017). It is deemed beneficial, both for producer and consumer, to have fish processing firms internalise some of the intermediaries' activities. These firms will undertake such activities only if they get an adequate incentive. By considering Indian fish processing firms over three consecutive years, *Meenakshi Rajeev* and *Pranav Nagendran* examine the viability of internalising distribution and other activities using a 2SLS regression in the paper '**Should They Avoid the Middleman? An Analysis of Fish Processing Firms in India**' (WP 445). They show that firms, which undertake the responsibility of distribution themselves, raise better returns to the factors of production (within the firm), and enjoy a higher profit. These results



indicate that policy support aimed at reducing the length of the supply chain, for example, by forming fishermen cooperatives and linking them to the processing firms that undertake the responsibility for distribution activity, can be beneficial for both firms as well as consumers.

In the paper **'Growth and Consolidation of Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Union: From Its Formative Years to Union Militancy Phase'** (WP 446) *Jithin G* attempts to explain how the Communist Party of India (Marxist) undertook trade unionism among the government employees of Kerala until 1980 by politicising a large section of the white-collar employees. The party had to adopt white-collar trade union tactics to mobilise and consolidate the government employees towards its fold, that too in a competitive manner due to the presence of multiple organisations sympathising with various political parties working among the government employees. The paper explains how the Kerala NGO union, which is the largest service union of the CPI(M), grew into a militant trade union-like organisation over the years and could successfully negotiate with the state in resolving the issues and concerns about government employees in the state. With its increasing militancy, the union has been resisting state policies even in unfavourable situations by constantly engaging with the salaried employees, thereby blending them with the larger working-class movement.

Kaumudi Misra analyses the relationship between economic growth and carbon emissions in India in the paper **'The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Carbon Emissions in India'** (WP 447). The parameters selected for understanding this relationship are GDP (as a proxy of economic growth) and CO₂ emissions for the period 1970-2012. The study includes other important parameters such as energy consumption (oil) and urbanisation. Granger causality is used to check the existence of unidirectional and bi-directional causalities between the variables. The results reveal that there exists a unidirectional causality from energy consumption and GDP to

carbon emissions. The ARDL model is used to understand the long-run and short-run relationship between the variables. The study finds that there exists a long-run relationship between the variables whereas in the short-run, there is no relationship between the variables. The findings imply that any attempt at reducing carbon emissions without bringing in energy efficiency will adversely affect the economic growth of the country.

Trends analysis of tax collections provides an opportunity to evaluate the performance of tax systems in comparative terms. The paper **'Tax Revenue in India: Trends and Issues'** (WP 448) by *Pratap Singh* presents a brief history of tax reforms in India. An analysis of the trend of tax collections in India over time, as well as the tax GDP ratio, show relative stagnation or deceleration in tax revenue. The impact of tax policy changes on the collection of taxes in India is also examined in the paper, as well as an analysis of the costs of tax collection and possible efficiency of the tax system. The international comparison of various tax administrations has been attempted to examine where the Indian tax administration stands vis-à-vis its global peers. Lastly, based on global best practices, further reform direction is explored.

The Indian food processing industry, which is labour-intensive, plays a crucial role in the absorption of manpower essential for the economic development of the country. The industry is, however, often labelled as a sink for unskilled masses to be absorbed without contributing substantially to the national income. Given this backdrop, *Padmavathi N* utilises the Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) to examine the efficiency of the unorganised food processing industry using NSS 73rd (2015-16) round unit-level data in the paper **'Technical Efficiency of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis'** (WP 449). The analysis is carried out by grouping the entire industry under six sub-sectors. The study finds that although capital plays a significant role in enhancing the output levels of firms, a disproportionate increase in the



capital accumulation doesn't necessarily enhance the efficiency of the firms in terms of improved output levels. The efficiency scores reveal that the industry has been unable to realise its full potential. The inefficiency model suggests that lack of skilled labour handling capital goods, under-provision of credit and absence of full-time workers are the major sources of observed inefficiency of enterprises.

Demonetisation is a process in which the government withdraws the legal tender status of currency issued by it. The first demonetisation happened on January 12, 1946, and the second on January 16, 1978. The demonetisation on November 8, 2016, is the third such decision in which Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 currency was demonetised, which was 86 per cent of the total currency under circulation. *Pratap Singh* attempts to understand the scope and reasons for demonetisation and its impact on various sectors of the economy and on taxation in the paper '**Demonetisation 2016 and Its Impact on Indian Economy and Taxation**' (WP 450). The study is descriptive and uses secondary data from various sources including the Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance. The study concludes that demonetisation had both positive and negative impacts.

In the paper '**Impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement and Iron and Steel Industries in India**' (WP 451) *Kaumudi Misra* attempts to evaluate the impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade (PAT) policy on the cement and iron and steel industries in India. A descriptive statistical analysis has been done separately for the cement and iron and steel industry, and the two are compared to understand the major differences between them. The author uses panel data for the nine years between 2007 and 2015. The difference-in-difference methodology is adopted for the analysis. The random effect two-way error component model is used to analyse the impact of PAT policy on the industries. The study finds that in the case of the cement industry, the PAT policy is effective and helps the industry in

transitioning to energy efficiency. The policy is found to be insignificant in the case of the iron and steel industry: The reasons for the same are discussed in the paper.

The significance of measuring non-cognitive skills of school children and understanding its importance in predicting academic performance is an area of research that has become increasingly prominent over the years. The objective of the paper '**Impact of Non-cognitive Skills on Cognitive Learning Outcomes: A Study of Elementary Education in India**' (WP 452) by *Indrajit Bairagya* and *Rohit Mukerji* is to measure the non-cognitive skills of students and also to examine its impact on the cognitive learning outcomes. The methodology for constructing an index for non-cognitive skills is broadly divided into two parts. In the first part, eight sub-indices viz. consistency, the perseverance of effort, growth mindset, conscientiousness, academic behaviour, self-regulated learning, self-control, school climate have been constructed for each of the aforementioned parameters using the technique of Polychoric-Principal Component Analysis. In the second stage, an overall index for non-cognitive skills has been constructed using these eight sub-indices. Further, cognitive learning outcomes have been measured on a test performed for the students of Standard IV on their mathematics competency. Results show that an overall non-cognitive skills index is a responsible factor behind a gloomy picture of Mathematics learning outcomes. Moreover, five indicators of non-cognitive skills, such as Perseverance of Effort, Growth Mindset, Conscientiousness, Academic Behaviour and Consistency show a significant positive correlation with the Mathematics test scores. Hence, an argument can be made for inculcating policy directives that aid the development of non-cognitive skills and promote non-cognitive skills among children that shape their cognitive learning outcomes.

The paper '**Assessment of Vulnerability to Floods in Coastal Odisha: A District-Level Analysis**' (WP 453) by *Niranjan Pradhan* and S



Madheswaran deals with the assessment of flood vulnerability in Coastal districts of Odisha by adopting an integrated approach based on the factors (exposure, susceptibility and resilience) and domains (socio, economic, environmental and physical dimensions) of vulnerability. Both deductive and inductive methods have been adopted for the selection of proxy indicators from each of the domains of vulnerability. Based on the result of the sub-indices of each domain, composite flood vulnerability index (FVI) has been developed to identify the intensity of vulnerability among the concerned districts of the state. From the analysis, Kendrapara district emerged as the most vulnerable district and Cuttack the least vulnerable among the six coastal districts of the state.

The paper '**Who Benefits from Higher Education Expenditure? Evidence from Recent Household Survey of India**' (WP 454) by *Ramanjini* and *Karnam Gayithri* unveils the pattern of incidence of higher education expenditure across various income groups using a household survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of India. The analysis-based findings suggest that the estimated benefits extensively exceed to the richest income groups than to the poorest income classes. Addition of every other source of disparity to income inequality, such as gender and location makes the group that is faced with multiple layers of inequality and vulnerable in terms of availing benefits from public education. Comparison of benefit incidence across various levels of education calls for greater attention for promoting well-targeted higher education subsidies. The findings, an account of 'marginal incidence analysis,' suggest that the expansion of public higher education has begun to percolate the benefits, though rather slowly, to the poor and hence, even a minute effort towards curtailing its expansion would lead to a humongous loss for the poor.

The study '**How the Modern Food Retail Chains are Emerging as Alternative Channels of Agricultural Marketing? Evidence from**

Karnataka' (WP 455) by *Kedar Vishnu, Parmod Kumar* and *A V Manjunatha* focuses on identifying factors influencing the quantity of produce sold to Modern Organised Retail Chains (MORC) and determinants of participation in a particular (MORC) by marginal and small farmers. To achieve this goal, primary data were collected from 160 tomato growers located in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka. Data was analysed using multiple regression technique. Results demonstrate that area under tomato, per acre yield, procurement prices from MORC, access to technical help and having their own vehicle for transportation were found significantly affecting quantity sold to MORC. On the opposite side, an increased rejection rate, increased distance of collection centres from farmers' fields, and tomato prices at APMC were found influencing farmers' decision to the reverse side for participation. Empirical results of the multinomial logit model shows that Reliance Fresh has a tendency to prefer large farmers who can supply better quantity produce compared with TESCO and More collection centres. The negative sign of area, having access to technical help, transportation cost and the number of borewells led to a higher probability of farmers participating in Reliance Fresh collection centres as compared to More and TESCO.

In the paper '**Educational Development, and Household and Public Expenditures on Education in Manipur**' (WP 456) *Reimeingam Marchang* appraises the changing level, pattern and trend of educational development in conjunction with the consumption expenditure and the government expenditure on education post-1990, specifically for Manipur. Consumption expenditure and government expenditure on education and literacy and educational level have grown concurrently and significantly. Manipur continues to spend a larger proportion of consumption expenditure on education when compared to the country's level, particularly in rural areas. As expected, urban people continue to spend more on education than their rural counterparts in the State as in the country. Concurrently, literacy and educated



rates were higher in the State than in the country. In Manipur, the public expenditure on education (revenue and capital accounts) has considerably declined in recent times despite educational development. Expenditure on education is mainly incurred from the revenue account. Educational expenditure, with respect to the GSDP, prevails below ten per cent and highly fluctuated till the mid-2000s presumably due to buoyant Manipur's economy. The per capita educational expenditure has substantially increased due to inflation and that attributes to a costlier educational service. Spending on education must be increased to enhance educational enrolment and attainment and to improve earnings and economic condition of individuals and the economy.

The paper '**Social Audit of MGNREGA - A Panacea or a Placebo? Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka**' (WP 457) by *Sanjiv Kumar* and *S Madheswaran* addresses the question of whether a competent, capable, and independent SAU (Social Audit Unit) existed in Karnataka with adequate human capacity building and financial resources and capacities capable to fulfill the aspirations of an effective social audit using primary and secondary data. Results show that social audit in MGNREGA, identified as a potential tool, has not been put to use by the authorities. SAU and their team have put their heart and soul and brought out meaningful reports with very pertinent and critical findings of misappropriation, financial deviation or non-compliance with important statutory and non-negotiable features of the scheme, but they have not been acted upon. The state has remained a silent spectator to the operation of 'Shadow State' and consequent leakages and programme distortion. In the absence of credible enforcement and follow-up mechanism, and lack of exercise of 'will' of the establishment, the vast repertoire of pertinent findings of the social audit have remained decorative festoons hanging on the MGNREGA web portal. Clearly, this potentially versatile tool, capable of being a panacea, has remained a placebo. The policy implications and suggestions

are highlighted for improving the efficacy of the programme.

The Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have sometimes acted as a developmental agent through social welfare services and on other occasions as a socio-political mobilising force for civil rights. In general, CSOs include non-governmental organisations, Trade Unions, socio-cultural and political organisations and faith-based organisations. Many scholars have noted that unlike religious organisations, FBOs also have been adopting developmental and mobilisation roles in recent times. This necessitates looking into newly-assuming roles of faith community and its various offshoots in the contemporary socio-political landscape. The paper '**State, Religion and Society: New Roles of Faith-Based Organisations in Kerala**' (WP 458) by *Abdul Raoof* examines three cases which show the divergence of FBOs to mediating role which are new forms of social interventions in Kerala. Thus, the paper delineates how FBOs appropriate the mediative roles between the state and the public in Kerala or elsewhere at large? What motivates FBOs to move beyond the former/past roles like collaboration, contestation, and mobilisation etc.?

One of the inevitable outcomes of low fertility is the reduction in family size. Attitudinal change towards the value of children is taking place due to the modernisation and having more children has become irrational for many. A viable alternative lifestyle in the present-day world is a family with a single child. Over this backdrop, the paper '**Single-Child Families in Tripura: Evidence from National Family Health Surveys**' (WP 459) by *N Pautunthang* and *T S Syamala* attempts to address the levels, trends and differentials in single-child families in the state of Tripura where the proportion of single-child families is remarkably high as compared to all other states. The data for this paper has been drawn from different rounds of the National Family Health Surveys. Single-child families have been analysed among the currently



married women in the 15-49 age group. Overall, the study has shown that there is a deliberate and conscious effort among couples in the state of Tripura to restrict their families to a single child. A large proportion of currently married women in Tripura has opted for a single child which is highest among the states in India. Further, the proportions of single-child families have been on the rise during the last two decades. If this trend continues, the proportions of such families are also likely to rise in future. There are also variations across districts in terms of the proportion of single-child families. West Tripura district has the highest proportion of single-child families whereas Dhalai district has the lowest proportion of single-child families. The proportions of single-child families are higher among educated and employed women from urban areas. This could be mainly due to higher aspirations for better quality living.

The paper '**MGNREGA Ombudsman A Forlorn Scarecrow: Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka**' (WP 460) by *Sanjiv Kumar* and *S Madheswaran* focuses on the institution of Ombudsman in Karnataka. Ombudsman is potentially a low-cost, time-effective accountability institution and can substantially improve the quality of MGNREGA implementation by plugging leakages and suggesting improvements. It is definitely a low-hanging fruit and the government could easily inject life in this institution. From perusing the records and a cursory review of the literature, the authors have not so far come across any published academic research or systematic evaluation of the functioning of the MGNREGA ombudsman in Karnataka or anywhere in India; hence, this rapid study tries to assess the practice of ombudsman in Karnataka to explore its effectiveness in grievance redressal and reduction of corruption and enhancing the transparency and accountability in MGNREGA implementation. The policy implications and suggestions are highlighted for improving the efficacy of the programme.

What criteria do supermarkets consider for selecting their Fruits and Vegetables (F&Vs)

suppliers? How supermarkets are changing the methods of procurement? What are the major procuring areas in Karnataka? This paper '**Dynamics of Procurement of Modern Food Retail Chains: Evidences from Karnataka**' (WP 461) by *Kedar Vishnu* and *Parmod Kumar* attempts to study these factors along with existing methods of sourcing fruits and vegetables by the Modern Food Retail Chains (MFRC). The paper is based on the primary data collected during 2017 in Karnataka. The research sample consists of forty procurement managers of the MFRC. The findings of the paper indicate that MFRC, which procure F&Vs at the farm field level, apply four main assessment indicators for identifying the suppliers, namely scale efficiency, suppliers' capability and ability (minimum requirement), suppliers' quality of the product and safety requirements. Our evidence shows that MFRC managers give more weight for the safety requirement of F&Vs. Further, the study observed three major spots emerged in Karnataka where MFRC have established either collection centres or were procuring directly from the farmers' fields. It is observed that MFRC procure 90 per cent of the F&Vs from collection centres and the remaining 10 per cent from the farmers' fields.

The paper '**Determinants of Micro-Level Decisions of Sugarcane Farmers**' (WP 462) by *Lavanya B T* and *A V Manjunatha* attempts to understand the decision-making process and determinants of micro-level decisions of sugarcane farmers. Descriptive statistics have been used to identify the determinants and heuristics decision theory to understand the decision-making process of sugarcane farmers. The major determinants were identified as the interest rate on credit, amount of land available for cultivation with the farmers, accessibility to formal credit sources and market, water availability with the farmer for crop cultivation, sugarcane price, expected yield from different varieties and expected profit from sugarcane. Based on the choice of determinants for each decision by farmers, choice of crop, choice of variety, frequency of irrigation, choice of market and choice of credit source were categorised under



representative heuristics. While the choice of planting season, methods of irrigation and fertilizer application were under available heuristics. Allocation of area and harvesting pattern of sugarcane farmers will follow anchoring heuristics method of the decision-making process.

In their paper '**Assessing Quality of Higher Education: An Empirical Study of Commerce Graduates, Kerala State**' (WP 463) *Indrajit Bairagya* and *Bino Joy* examine the quality of higher education in the Indian context in terms of subject knowledge (curriculum) together with analytical thinking and communication skills. The study further explores whether there exists any difference in the quality of higher education based on the above three parameters between women and men and if so, in what way is this difference more revealing. To accomplish the aforementioned objectives, 416 students belonging to commerce stream from 21 colleges, affiliated under four universities in Kerala, were selected as the respondents to be administered with an achievement test. The results indicate that the students' overall performance is not satisfactory, as reflected by a low mean with a high variance in the learning outcomes. Besides, an analysis based on Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique shows that a significant difference existing in the learning outcomes related to analytical thinking between male and female students is because of the coefficient differences i.e., a significant difference exists even with similar individual characteristics of students, which can be attributed to the presence of gender discrimination in higher education.

Using primary data from Mahanadi River Basin of Odisha, *Jayanti Mala Nayak* and *A V Manjunatha* examine the risk perceptions, management strategies and their relationship with farm and farmer characteristics in their study '**Farmers' Perception on Risk and Management Strategies in Mahanadi River Basin in Odisha: An Economic Analysis**' (WP 464). A total of 311 farmers were interviewed from three districts, namely, Sonepur, Boudh and Kendrapada, which

are in upper (102), middle (106) and lower (103) region of Mahanadi River. Drought (3.9) was perceived as the most important source of risk in Upper Mahanadi region, inadequate government support, including crop insurance, (3.7) in middle Mahanadi region and flood (4.1) in lower Mahanadi region. The important risk management strategies followed by Upper Mahanadi region farmers was varietal diversification (3.7) of the same crop, specifically paddy, while it is crop diversification in middle (mixed cropping) (3.4) and lower Mahanadi region (3.6). The result of Multiple regression analysis shows that risk perception of the farmers of these three regions was influenced by social groups, off-farm income, ratio of earning member to the household size, farm size, land ownership status and government support. The regression results of management strategies are almost similar with the results of risk perception, social group, ratio earning member to the household size, land ownership status, age, off-farm income and farm size have a significant influence on the management strategies across the three regions.

States' respective revenue structures with a relatively limited resource base exert pressure on their fiscal health. The processes of fiscal decentralisation have come to force states to improve their own-source revenue mobilisation through diversifying their revenue structure and introducing fiscal reforms over time. In the empirical study, '**An Analysis of Revenue Diversification Across Select Indian States**' (WP 465) *J S Darshini* and *K Gayithri* examine the trends and determinants of revenue diversification. The authors provide a detailed analysis of the trends in revenue diversification across 14 major Indian states over the period from 1980-81 to 2014-15 and explore the factors that determine the level of revenue diversification. The major findings point to a gradual decrease in the levels of revenue diversification in recent decades. In the process of revenue diversification, economic and institutional factors seem to be contributing more positively as compared to the political factors.



In the paper **'Urban Governance in the Context of Urban 'Primacy': A Comparison of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'** (WP 466) *Anil Kumar Vaddiraju* posits that studies dealing with the contemporary urbanisation phenomenon, in respect of the developing countries, need to pay as much attention to 'governance' as to their 'political economy'. The paper contrasts the overemphasis on the political economy of cities with a comparison of the urbanisation process and governance concerning Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as a case in point. The paper finds that the two states continue to remain characterised by 'urban primacy' and the absence of a required focus on constitutional governance despite the presence of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The author argues that there is need for concerted efforts on the part of the state towards a genuine urban decentralisation in the context of a growing urban centralisation and 'primacy' to ensure that governance at the district and taluk-level cities is not neglected completely.

Shankari Murali and *S Manasi* examine the different financing arrangements of city governments and how they influence the accountability structures in Indian cities in their paper **'Urban Financing and Accountability Structures - Case Study of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike'** (WP 467). The research focusses on the trends in financing of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, the single-largest urban local body in India. The paper reveals a pattern of financialisation of urban government in India, mirroring the global trends. It explores the requirement for different sources of finance and the conditionalities they impose on the city government. It also reveals the effects of the financialisation of urban government funding on the delivery of services provided to the residents, who are increasingly treated as customers rather than politically empowered citizens.

The paper **'Status of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India- A Study on Key Performance Indicators'** (WP 468) by *Padmavathi*

N examines the structure and composition of the food processing enterprises in the unorganised sector in India and explores the interstate disparities using two recent NSS rounds (67th and 73rd) data. The findings reiterate the fact that the unorganised food manufacturing enterprises are highly labour-intensive, as its share in the total unorganised manufacturing employment is sizable. The sector is undergoing a structural transformation, moving away from establishments to self-owned enterprises in urban India, which in turn, has helped in the attainment of more rapid growth in labour productivity. Correlation analysis reveals a positive and significant association existing between GVA per worker and capital-labour ratio. Regional analysis reveals that bigger states, with a relatively larger share in enterprises and workers, have performed poorly with respect to GVA per worker and capital-labour ratio. The industry has the potential to eliminate poverty to a fair extent, however, the relatively low-income states (Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh) do not account for a substantial share in the workforce, which may erode non-farm employment opportunities that are crucial for poverty reduction. Therefore, the study calls for policy intervention and programme incentives on the part of the government to lessen these interstate disparities.

In the paper **'Sustainability of India's Current Account Deficit: Role of Remittance Inflows and Software Services Exports'** (WP 469) *Aneesha Chitgupi* examines current account sustainability and validity of inter-temporal budget constraint (IBC) for India. Sustainability of current account is established by estimating the co-integrating relationship between exports and imports with and without invisibles, specifically software services exports (SSE) and private transfers (remittances) for the period 2000-2001:Q1 to 2016-17:Q3. The empirical model is estimated using Auto Regressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) technique to state that exports and imports are co-integrated in the long run and the IBC validity cannot be rejected for India. ARDL estimations for four alternative measurements of imports (with



and without net invisibles, net remittances and net SSE) indicate that higher co-integrating coefficient in the presence of net invisibles ensures greater current account sustainability. In addition, short-run shocks to the current account continue to persist for a longer duration in the absence of net invisibles. The estimated long-run co-integrating coefficients suggest that India's current account is sustainable but in a weak sense, implying that the increase in imports will percolate to higher dependence on foreign borrowings. Comparison of error correction terms across the specifications suggests that private transfers (remittances) have a higher contribution in ensuring current account sustainability than SSE, as the speed of adjustment towards equilibrium in the presence of remittances is higher than in presence of SSE.

Reimeingam Marchang examines the potential and scope for regional cooperation and integration for trade, development and others under Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor in the paper '**BCIM Economic Corridor and North East India**' (WP 470). The corridor, that is primarily for economic cooperation, passes through India's remote and underdeveloped North Eastern Region (NER). India is probably reluctant in leading the BCIM economic cooperation as India-China trade deficit has surged and due to security concerns. The region might benefit from the corridor slightly due to its underdeveloped economic and industrial conditions. The region's active participation is crucial for the successful operation of the corridor. Ironically, the region may remain a mere transit point since there are limited industries, no functional special economic zones, political problems, underdeveloped road infrastructure, etc. BCIM is envisaging seeking cooperation in the energy sector for hydel and mineral resources from NER. Nevertheless, the region that is considered economically weaker than China's Yunnan province is very keen for active economic cooperation with BCIM economies as there is enormous economic potential to benefit NER considering its geostrategic location. A policy of complementary trade, involving the region,

is envisaged among the BCIM economies for the successful implementation of the corridor.

The paper '**The Nation and Its Historical Mediations: Towards Typologies of Regions/States**' (WP 471) by *Anil Kumar Vaddiraju* focuses on the historical role of mediations in the evolution of nations. Societies are a product of the diverse mediations that they go through in time. These mediations are not the same for every society. The concrete historical events and processes, that are mediated over time, determine the substance and form of a society. The West, as we know it today, has undergone definite economic, social, political and cultural mediations in its history. Consequently, it is today a product of these mediations. The developing /Third World countries on the other hand have gone through their own events and processes in history. And their historical trajectory therefore determines their present condition. This trajectory, however, is not uniform for all societies. It is definitely specific to each society. The specificity of concrete historical mediations therefore determines what type of society has resulted from them. This is true even of different types of capitalism that evolve in different societal contexts. The theory of historical mediationism therefore directs us to look more and more for concrete historical events and processes that shaped the history of a place rather than rely on one broad general supra-historical theory that suits all places and all times. Historical mediationism therefore focuses on two aspects: The concrete historical processes that shaped a society and the diversity or similarity of the same between different societies. While this theory shifts the balance from a supra-historical theory of studying and understanding concrete history, it neither rejects nor strictly follows Marx. What is stressed therefore is historical specificity and diversity. In sum, this theory says that there is no reason to steamroll historical diversity to suit one particular straight jacket of a theory.

The paper '**Structure and Functions of Social-Ecological Systems: A Case Study from**



Indian Sundarbans' (WP 472) by *Sneha Biswas* is a micro-level analysis of the resource use and resource flow in the Indian Sundarbans.. A primary survey was conducted in four villages (Madhya Gurguria, Debipur, Satjelia and Rangabelia) from two blocks (Kultali and Gosaba) with the help of a questionnaire. Findings show that there is a high dependency on agricultural, fishing and livestock resources in the study area. Dependence on multiple resources for income generation is the norm in the village ecosystem which, in turn, is increasing the pressure on the existing resource base. The author suggests that there is need for a robust framework endorsing an inclusive and participatory role for all stakeholders in resource management which will ensure the sustainability of resources and the livelihood of people living in the Socio-Ecological System of the Indian Sundarbans.

Although there are multiple vulnerabilities in access to MCH services in India, the research has always been focussing on single dimension vulnerabilities like economic vulnerabilities or social vulnerabilities. Individuals who are poor may also face other types of vulnerabilities which together affect the access to health services. This paper '**Multiple Vulnerabilities in Utilising Maternal and Child Health Services Across Regions of Uttar Pradesh, India'** (WP 473) by *Prem Shankar Mishra* and *T S Syamala*, investigates the linkages between multiple vulnerabilities and utilisation of maternal and child care services. Data from NFHS (2015-16) for the state of Uttar Pradesh were used for analysing the key outcome variables, namely women who received full-antenatal care (ANC), delivery care, post-natal care (PNC) and full-immunisation for children in the age groups 12-23 months. Bivariate analysis and binomial logistic regression analysis were employed to examine the multiple vulnerabilities on utilising MCH care services across three dimensions of vulnerabilities such as education, wealth and caste. The paper identifies strong linkages between multiple vulnerabilities and the utilisation of MCH services. Women with multiple vulnerabilities were less likely to utilise essential maternal and

child healthcare services. Utilisation of MCH care services declines with increasing vulnerabilities. A multi-sectoral approach is therefore required to deal with the issues of low access and under-utilisation of maternal and child care services in the state.

Ujjwala Gupta focuses on the relationship between fertility and autonomy at a time of change among tribal women in the paper '**Fertility at the Crossroads of Ethnicity and Gender: Understanding Oraon Tribe in Jharkhand, India'** (WP 474). Historically, Tribes have been known for more egalitarian gender balance and autonomy. However, the growing concern is the unseen inherent gender disparity and their continued vulnerability owing to recent changes following forced displacement, restricting access to forest resources and seasonal migration. With impact on cultural milieu putting an undue pressure on overall fertility, women's autonomy and value placed for children has changed. This paper, using its empirical study findings, attempts to unfold multi-dimensional issues of Oraon tribe women, of Jharkhand.

Aragamee is one of the better-known civil society organisation in the country. It is located in the tribal hinterlands of the state of Odisha. Since its origin in the late 70s and early 80s, this socially committed organisation has witnessed different phases in its relation with the state while performing its developmental functions. The trajectory of relation with the state for the organisation began with collaboration in the early phase. Then, as the organisation matured with emphasis on a rights-based approach, the relation got transformed into negotiation and expression of differences and finally into contestation and resistance. The paper '**Complexities of Collaboration, Negotiation and Contestation: Aragamee and the State'** (WP 475) by *Ambuja Kumar Tripathy* analyses the dynamics surrounding the changing relation of the NGO with the state and their implications for Aragamee's political and developmental characters in a nuanced way.



India's Apprenticeship Policy, conceived in 1961, has evolved over the years to be customised to the changing requirements of the industry. Despite this, India has accommodated a substantially far too lower number of apprentices in comparison to the large labour force and as compared with other countries. Among others, in the literature, it has been criticised for its complex bureaucratic proceedings and various flaws in the formulation and implementation of the Act in its true spirit. In this backdrop, learning from international best apprenticeship practices may help in addressing these barriers. While it is recognised that such practices cannot be completely emulated in our system, the key success features are certainly expected to help in expanding the apprenticeship programme in the country. The paper '**International Best Practices of Apprenticeship System and Policy Options for India**' (WP 476) by *K Gayithri, Malini L Tantri* and *D Rajasekhar* discusses some key features that are worth emulating in scaling up the apprenticeship programme in India.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were to be achieved by 2015, however, access to healthcare services in rural areas, especially the tribal regions of the country, continues to be one of the major problems of healthcare delivery in India. Government of India and the state governments have initiated several healthcare schemes and incrementally developed health care infrastructure since Independence, but there is still a huge deficiency in improving rural and tribal health infrastructure. Against this backdrop, *Mohamed*

Saolim P K critically reviews and discusses the inadequate rural health infrastructure and personnel in India with a focus on Tribal areas in particular, in the paper '**Public Healthcare Infrastructure in Tribal India: A Critical Review**' (WP 477). The data for the paper has been drawn from the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) and Census Reports of Government of India.

Karthick V and *S Madheswaran* study the relationship between Caste and access to credit in their paper '**Whether Caste Impedes Access to Formal Agricultural Credit in India? Evidence from NSSO Unit-Level Data**' (WP 478). Despite many initiatives and policies that have been taken by the government on access to credit for agricultural growth, the declining share of formal credit (mainly from cooperatives and commercial banks) from 1991 to 2012 has affected marginal and small landholders' access to credit. Besides, caste is the main predictor of economic outcomes in India that determines access to credit of marginalised communities. Hence, using large national-level unit data of NSSO (AIDIS) and bivariate probit econometric model, the authors have analysed whether access to cooperative and commercial banks credit is determined by caste. Our findings show that, in India, both commercial, as well as cooperative bank, discriminate against both SCs and STs in access to credit. Thus, this study endorses the critical appraisal of the existing policies of formal credit towards an increase in access to credit for better agricultural growth.



7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminar Presented outside ISEC

Lakshmana, C M

'Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka', at Department of Health and Family Welfare services, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, February 6, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Climate Change and Socio-Ecology, at TISS, Hyderabad.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Understanding Price Differences of Selected Fisheries Items in India – A State-wise Analysis', at Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

(NUPI), Oslo, Norway, May 21, 2019.

Crop Insurance in India: Where does it stand?; at the Brown Bag Seminar, organised by University of Kassel, June 13, 2019.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Selected research on Urbanisation, at IAS Officers' Association, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, January 10, 2020.

Smart cities in India: Distraction or Reality, at Assam Science and Technology University, Guwahati, February 29, 2020.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Bairagya, Indrajit

Impact of Financial Accessibility on the Growth of the Self-employed Businesses in India; at the International Conference, 7th Seminar on Asia and Pacific Economies, jointly organised by Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University and Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), May 31-June 1, 2019, at Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University, Suzhou, China.

Returns to Education in Self-Employment in India: An Application of Double-Selection Model with Endogeneity; at the WIDER Development Conference on Transforming economies for better jobs, jointly organised by the United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) and the

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), September 11-13, 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand.

(with Channamma Kambara) Earnings in Street Vending: Does it differ between Migrants and Natives?; at the 20th IASSI Annual Conference, organised by IASSI and ISEC, February 27-29, 2020, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Balasubramanian, M

The Valuation of Ecosystem Services: A case study of BRTWLS in Karnataka; at the Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES), organised by School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, January 8-10, 2020, at Madurai, Tamil Nadu.



Forest Ecosystem Services Contribution in the Sustainable Development Goals: A case study from the Western Ghats Region in Karnataka; at the 7th Northern Regional Social Science Congress, organised by ICSSR-NRC, February 2-4, 2020, at UP Rajshri Tandon Open University, Prayagraj.

Economics of Forest Ecosystem Services in Karnataka; at the National Congress on Environment Management and Education (NMCE), organised by Mar Thoma College, Kerala, 18 and 19, 2020.

Kambara, Channamma

(with S Manasi, Malini Tantri and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction Workers in Bengaluru City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, July 29, 2019, at Bengaluru.

State Intervention and Status of Urban Street Vendors in India and China; at the 8th International Seminar Forum on China-India Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu.

Climate Change Extremes: Impact on Women; at the Workshop on Understanding Space-Time Variability of Climate Extremes for Societal Resiliency in Krishna River Basin, organised by Department of Civil Engineering, IIT-Hyderabad, January 7-8, 2020.

(with Indrajit Bairagya) Earnings in Street Vending: Does it differ between Migrants and Natives?; at the 20th IASSI Annual Conference, organised by IASSI and ISEC, February 27-29, 2020, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Kumar, Parmod

Coffee Production in India: Trends and Pattern;

at the International Conference on African Coffee Histories, organised by Economic and Policy Research Centre (EPRC), Uganda and Glasgow University, UK, May 2-4, 2019, at Kampala.

Indian Agricultural Outlook; at the International Seminar on World Outlook Conference, organised by Bakubung Pilanesberg, Johannesburg, South Africa, June 6, 2019.

(with Padmavathi N) Status and Performance of Unorganised food Manufacturing Across the Indian States; at the National Seminar on Inter-sectoral Linkages, Productivity and Competitiveness of Agro and Food Processing Industries in India, organised by CSRD, JNU, September 20-21, 2019.

Functioning of Direct Benefit Transfer of Fertilizer DBT; Presentation to Secretary, organised by Ministry of Fertilizer and Chemicals, October 10, 2019, at Shashtri Bhawan.

(with Yasmeen) Supply Chain Management of Food Grains in India; at the Two-Day National Seminar on Indian Economy and Society, organised by CDS Trivendrum, February 7-8, 2020.

Direct Benefit Transfer of Fertilizer DBT; Presentation to Additional Secretary, organised by Ministry of Fertilizer and Chemicals, February 20, 2020, at Shashtri Bhawan.

Kumar, V Anil

Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the Work the Human Condition; at the Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, organised by European Political Science Association, June 20, 2019, at Belfast, UK.

Challenges of Urbanisation in South India: Diverse Patterns and Different Learnings; at the 20th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, organised by IASSI in collaboration with ISEC, February 27, 2020, at Bengaluru.



Lakshmana, C M

Utilisation of JSY under Maternity Benefit Scheme: An Evaluation Study in Karnataka; at the First Dissemination Seminar on Population and Health Studies, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Functioning of AYUSH Centres in Karnataka: An Overview; at the First Dissemination Seminar on Population and Health Studies, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Monitoring of NHM-Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) in Selected Districts of Karnataka; at the First Dissemination Seminar on Population and Health Studies, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Population Change, Urbanisation and Economic Development: Experience of China and India; at the 8th China-India Forum on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) and ISEC, Bengaluru October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu, China.

A Study on Utilisation of Free Benefits under Janani Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), for Institutional Deliveries in Chamarajnagar District of Karnataka; at the 4th Knowledge Dissemination Workshop of Population Research Centre, organised by PRC, Patna University, Patna, Bihar, January 16-17, 2020, at Patna University, Patna.

Lingaraju, M

Dr B R Ambedkar's Thoughts for Inclusive Growth of India: An Analysis, at the Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

(with P Ramanna) Higher Education- Inequalities, Disparities and Confronting Challenges in India, at the Technical Session – IX, 10th International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Issues and Challenges in Higher Education, jointly organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru, P G Centre, Mandya, International Council for Development Research, Mysuru and the Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, November 11-12, 2019, at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Bangalore Central University, Bengaluru.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Sub State Level Planning Process in Karnataka; at the Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, December 30-31, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Bharatada Sthaleeya Sarkaaragalalli Mahilaa Raajakeeya Pratinidhya: Samvidhaanada 73ne Haagu 74ne Tiddupadi Kaaydeya Anushtaana - Ondu Avalokana, at the Parallel Session – 3 (Kannada), Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Manasi, S

(with Amrutha Mary Varkey) The Dynamics of Increasing Land Prices in the Peri-Urban Land Markets of Developing Countries: A Case Study of Bengaluru Metropolitan City, India; at the 5th International conference on New Trends in Econometrics and Finance, organised in cooperation with Smolny Institute of the Russian Academy of Education, St. Petersburg, April 22-24, 2019 at Athens, Greece.



(with Sridhar, Kala S) Sustainable Financing for Urban India: Viable Options; at the Regional Studies Association Annual Conference, organised by Santiago de Compostela, Spain, June 5-7, 2019.

(with Amrutha Mary Varkey) Analysis of Peri-Urban Land Transaction in Bengaluru, India; at the Conference, organised by The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), Sri Lanka in collaboration with Ishik University, Iraq, June 13-14, 2019, at Bangkok, Thailand.

(with Amrutha Mary Varkey) Uncertain Dynamics of Peri-Urban Environment in the Context of Expanding Cities and Contested Land – A Study on Bengaluru Metropolitan City, India; at the Conference, organised by The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), Sri Lanka in collaboration with Ishik University, Iraq, June 13-14, 2019, at Bangkok, Thailand.

(with Malini Tantri, Channamma Kambara and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction Workers in Bengaluru City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, July 29, 2019, at Bengaluru.

IWRM in Tungabhadra River Basin - Challenges and Issues; at the Workshop on the Krishna River Basin as part of the project titled Understanding Space-Time Variability of Climate Extremes for Societal Resiliency in Krishna River Basin, organised by IIT Hyderabad, January 5-6, 2020.

Manjula, R

Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery in South India; at the HIAS Seminar/ CEI Seminar/ Economic Development Workshop, organised by Hitotsubashi University, November 22, 2019, at Tokyo, Japan.

Dairy Cooperatives and Empowerment of Women: A Study in Karnataka; at the Conference on Co-

operation among Co-operatives and Mutuals in the Asia-Pacific Region – Working together to Achieve a Flourishing and Sustainable Future, organised by International Co-operative Alliance and University of Newcastle, December 13-14, 2019, at University of Newcastle, Australia.

Maruthi, I

Economic Assets in Dalit Households: Selected Villages in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 18, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Research results and outcomes of the project on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta, Western Ghats and their Potential for the Socio-economic Development of Local People', at the Workshop on Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment (TITE), organised by the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, Assam, August 2, 2019.

Natural Resource, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System, at the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress, organised by Indian Social Science Academy in collaboration with Bangalore Central University, January 17-21, 2020, at Bangalore Central University, Bengaluru.

Raj, Krishna

Relevance of Economic Thoughts of Dr B R Ambedkar; at the Brain-Storming Two-Day International workshop on 2019 Elections-Relevance of Dr B R Ambedkar's Socio-Economic and Political Thought - Indian Constitution, organised by Forum for Dalit Studies in Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India, July 13-14, 2019.

Reservation in Promotion and Adequacy of Representation: The Myth; at the Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of



Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities; at the China-India Conference, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, China, October 17, 2019, at Chengdu, China.

Tourism Infrastructure in Karnataka: The Role of Subsidies in Tourism Infrastructure Development; at the Two-Day workshop on Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25, organised by the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, December 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Three Decades of LPG in India: Does LPG matter for the Environment?; at the International Conference on Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization: Three Decades of Experience in India, organised by Department of Economics, The Gandhigram Rural Institute, February 14-15, 2020, at Gandhigram.

Ecology and Economy at Crossroads: The Way forward for Sustainable Development; at the one-day National Conference on Ecology, Economics and Sustainability, organised by St Joseph College, March 9, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Decentralisation and Equity in public services: Evidence using Streetlights in South India; at the HIAS Seminar/ CEI Seminar/ Economic Development Workshop, organised by Hitotsubashi University, November 22, 2019, at Tokyo, Japan.

Worker Cooperatives and the Protection of Decent Work: Evidence from Karnataka, India; at the Conference on Co-operation among Co-operatives and Mutuals in the Asia-Pacific Region – Working together to Achieve a Flourishing and Sustainable Future, organised by International Co-operative Alliance and University of Newcastle, December 13-14, 2019, at University of Newcastle, Australia.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Christoph Scherrer) Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore: Changing Structure of Economic, Social and Financial Paradigms; at the Project interim presentation over Skype for International Center for Development and Decent Work, University of Kassel, Germany, December 5, 2019.

Ramappa, K B

Special Component Plan in Karnataka state for upliftment of Schedule Cast Population - with a Special Reference to Forestry Resources; at the Seminar on Social Justice and the Working Panchayats in India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 18-19, 2019.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Educational Development and Spending on Education in Manipur; at the XIV International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bangalore, August 22-24, 2019, at Bangalore.

Geo-economic and Geopolitics Perspectives of BCIM Economic Corridor; at the 8th Forum on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, jointly organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (China), ISEC (India) and International Management Institute (India), October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu (China).

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Cities and Economic Dynamism: Challenges and Opportunities, India background chapter; at the Asian Development Outlook 2019 Update Theme Chapter Workshop on Asian Cities: Fostering Growth and Inclusion, organised by Asian Development Bank, May 23, 2019, at Manila, Philippines.

(with S Manasi) Sustainable financing for urban India: Viable options; at the Regional Studies Association Annual Conference, organised by Regional Studies Association, June 5-7, 2019, at Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Mobility, Job Accessibility and Welfare from Jobs in Indian Cities; at the International conference on Transforming economies – for better jobs, organised by UNU-WIDER, September 11, 2019, at Bangkok, Thailand.

Intra-urban mobility for equitable cities; at the Kick-off Workshop on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh, organised by ISEC, CSSCD, September 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Understanding the Platform Economy of Asia: Effect of Airbnb on Housing in Indian cities; at the International conference on Understanding the Costs and Benefits of the Platform Economy: Implications for Developing Asia, organised by Asian Development Bank, December 6, 2019, at Manila, Philippines.

Syamala, T S

Ageing and Care Needs in India; at the Mid-Conference event of Association of Gerontology in India, organised by Department of Psychology, University of Bangalore, May 21, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Increasing Caesarean Section Deliveries in India: An Investigation; at the First Dissemination Seminar of Population Research Centre, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Older Persons and Care Needs: A Study among Urban Middle Class Senior Citizens in Bangalore; at the First Dissemination Seminar of Population Research Centre, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Monitoring of NHM-Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) in Selected Districts of Andhra Pradesh; at the First Dissemination Seminar of Population Research Centre, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, June 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Double Burden of Malnutrition I at Household Level: Factors Associated with Undernourished Child and Overweight Mother Pair in India; at the National seminar on understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by Centre for Social Studies, Surat, November 4-5, 2019, at Surat.

Migration of children and its linkages with health of the older parents in India; at the International conference on Population Nutrition and Development, organised by IASP and University of Kerala, Trivandrum, December 12-14, 2019, at University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Tantri, Malini L

(with Channamma Kambara, S Manasi and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction Workers in Bangalore City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, July 2019, at Bengaluru.

The State of Food Security of Farm and Labour Household - With a Special Reference to Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris; at the 20th Annual Conference of IASSI, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, February 27-29, 2020, at Bengaluru.



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

Bairagya, Indrajit

Chaired a ADBI special session: Financial Development-3, at the 7th Seminar on Asia and Pacific Economies, jointly organised by Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University and Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), May 30, 2019.

Participated as Discussant for two papers at the 7th Seminar on Asia and Pacific Economies, organised by Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University, Suzhou, China, May 31-June 1, 2019.

An invited panelist, in the Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2020-21, organised by Bangalore Dr B R Ambedkar School of Economics (BASE), February 15, 2020.

Participated as Rapporteur in a session of the 20th IASSI Annual Conference, organised by IASSI and ISEC, Bengaluru, February 27-29, 2020.

Balasubramanian, M

Participated as Rapporteur, in the Conference on Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 27-29, 2020.

George, Sobin

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, September 19, 2019.

Kambara, Channamma

Participated as Rapporteur, in the 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Annual Conference, organised by IASSI and ISEC, February 27-29, 2020.

Kumar, Parmod

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the 79th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Doubling Farmers' Income from Demand Perspective, organised by College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur Chhattisgarh, November 21-23, 2019.

Kumar, V Anil

Chairperson of a Session on Democracy and Epistemology, in the Annual Conference of the European Political Science Association, organised by EPSA, Belfast, June 20, 2019.

Lakshmana, C M

Chaired a Session on the theme 'Multiple Dynamics of Decentralised Governance', in the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India - Revisiting the concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation Development, ISEC, September 19, 2019.

Lingaraju, M

Chairperson in a Technical Session – II (Kannada), in the Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Chairperson in a Technical Session – I, in the One Day International Multi-Disciplinary Conference, organised by BMS College of Law, Bengaluru in Collaboration with Global Education & Research Alliance (GERA), October 12, 2019, BMS College of Law, Bengaluru.



Chairperson in a Technical Session – VII, in the 10th International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Issues and Challenges in Higher Education, jointly organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru, P. G. Centre, Mandya, International Council for Development Research, Mysuru and the Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, November 11-12, 2019.

Participated as Rapporteur in a Technical Session – I, in the 10th International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Issues and Challenges in Higher Education, jointly organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru, P. G. Centre, Mandya, International Council for Development Research, Mysuru and the Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, November 11-12, 2019.

Madheswaran, S

Participated as Discussant, in the India-China Conference, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, China, October, 17-19, 2019.

Participated as Discussant/Chairperson, in the 20th Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), organised by IASSI and ISEC, February 27-29, 2020.

Manjula, R

Participated as Discussant, in the International Conference on Globalizing Life World and Transformation of Political Sphere, organised by Institute for Development and Communication, December 28-29, 2019, at Chandigarh.

Participated as Rapporteur, in the 20th Annual Conference of Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), organised by IASSI and ISEC, February 28, 2020.

Maruthi, I

Panel Member of a Panel Discussion on Reservation 2.0: Is Caste Still an Indicator of Backwardness?,

organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, July 31, 2019.

Panel Member of a Panel Discussion on Indian Media in the Twenty First Century, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, August 22, 2019.

Chaired a seminar on Socio-economic Status of Minority Community Women in Karnataka, organised by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, August 27, 2019.

Chaired a Technical session on Administration of Justice at the Local Level, in the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 18, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Session Chairman, in the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar School of Thought, September 18-19, 2019.

Chaired a session, 'Democracy, Decentralization and Development', in the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019.

Session Chairman, in the International Humboldt Kolleg (LIMIT – 2019), Climate, Water and Environment, organised by Kumaun University, Nainital, September 25-27, 2019.

Session Chairman, in the National Seminar on Climate Change Adaptations in Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods, organised by NIRDPR, Hyderabad, November 21-23, 2019.

Session Chairman - Environmental Science Section, in the 107th Indian Science Congress, organised by



GKVK Bangalore, January 5, 2020.

Chaired a session, 'Natural Resource, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System', in the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress, organised by Indian Social Science Academy in collaboration with Bangalore Central University, Bengaluru, January 17-21, 2020.

Chief Guest, in the National Seminar on Environmental Concern, Water Crisis and Sustainable Development - Issues and challenges, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Resource person, in the One-Day Workshop on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, on the topic 'Tobacco Crop, Production, and social burden of using tobacco', organised by the Kidwai Cancer Institute, Bangalore, June 1, 2019.

Panel Discussant on India's Economic Slowdown: Is Contagious or Cyclical?, organised by the Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad, November 27, 2019.

Panel Discussant, in the International Conference on Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization: Three Decades of Experience in India, organised by Department of Economics, The Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, February 14-15, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Participated as Discussant, in the National Workshop on Inequality, organised by NIAS, Bengaluru, May 21-22, 2019.

Participated as Chairman, in the National Seminar on Understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by CSS, Surat and ICSSR, November 4-5, 2019.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Chaired a session, in the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum

and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore, July 29, 2019.

Guest speaker, in the Symposium on 'Unravelling Indian Economy' at Bapuji B-School, Davangere, Karnataka, September 20, 2019.

Invited speaker on 'Modelling Loan Repayment Behaviour: Analysis of NSSO data using Statistical Tools', in the National Conference on Theoretical and Applied Statistics, organised by Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore, January 24, 2020.

Participated as Panellist at Panel Discussion on 'Understanding Indian Economy's Slowdown in the context of Union Budget 2020-21', organised by Christ (Deemed to be) University, February 20, 2020.

Participated as Panellist for the session on 'India and Sustainable Development Goals' and Spoke on the Topic 'Access to financial services: Does gender matter?', in the 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Annual Conference, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, February 27, 2020.

Participated as Discussant for technical session on 'Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives', in the 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Annual Conference, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, February 29, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Participated as Panel Discussant on ISEC Policy Contributions on: North-East Labour Migration to Bangalore, Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, February 15, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Participated as Chairperson of Session on Urban Economies, in the Regional Studies Association Annual conference, organised by Regional



Studies Association, June 5-7, 2019, at Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Participated as Chairperson Session I on Citizenship and marginality in global cities, in the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in Global cities: Slum and Slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru, July 29, 2019.

Participated as Panelist giving opening remarks, in the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in Global cities: Slum and Slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru, July 29, 2019.

Participated as Chairperson of Session on Local governance and Social Justice, in the National seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 18, 2019.

Participated as Panelist in panel discussion on Foundation of Young India, in the International Interdisciplinary Conference on Business Studies and Social Sciences, organised by Christ University School of Business Studies and Social Sciences and Arnhem Business School, HAN University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands, December 13-14, 2019.

Participated as Chairperson of session on Urban

Transformation, in the Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, organised by ISEC and IASSI, February 28, 2020, at Bengaluru.

Subaiya, Lekha

Participated as Panelist, in the One-Day National Conference on A Multidisciplinary Approach to Culture and Gender Roles, organised by St Clare College, Bengaluru, April 11, 2019.

Syamala, T S

Chaired a Session on Reproductive and Sexual Health, in the International conference on Population Nutrition and Development, organised by IASP and University of Kerala Trivandrum, December 12-14, 2019.

Participated as Discussant in a Session on Child Development: A fair chance to every Child, in the 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Conference, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, February 27-29, 2020.

Tantri, Malini L

Participated as Rapporteur, in the 20th Annual Conference of IASSI, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, February 27-29, 2020.

Vani, B P

Participated as Discussant, in the 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Conference, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, February 27-29, 2020.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Balasubramanian, M

Coordinated Certificate course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by ISEC, December 2-13, 2019.

(with Channamma Kambara and Malini L Tantri) Coordinated Research Methodology Course in

Social Science Research for Research Scholars for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (SC&ST), sponsored by ICSSR, ISEC, March 9-18, 2020.

Chathukulam, Jos

(with M Lingaraju) Coordinated Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the



Working Panchayats in India: Revisit the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought, September 18-19, 2019.

Coordinated 3rd Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Memorial Lecture, November 28, 2019.

Coordinated Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond, December 30-31, 2019.

Gayithri, K

Coordinated Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, sponsored by Government of Karnataka, June 6, 2019 to July 4, 2019.

George, Sobin

Coordinated Workshop on Inclusive Cities Through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh (Equimob), sponsored by NWO-WOTRO Science for Global Development and Utrecht University, The Netherlands, September 26-27, 2019.

Local joint organising secretary, 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) Annual Conference, Sponsored by Government of Karnataka (Ministry of Urban Development, Social Justice and Planning Department), ICSSR, New Delhi, February 27-29, 2020.

Kambara, Channamma

(with S Manasi) Coordinated ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course, June 24, 2019 to July 20, 2019.

(with Malini L Tantri and Balasubramanian M) Coordinated Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC/ST Research Scholars, sponsored by ICSSR, March 9-18, 2020.

Kumar, Parmod

Coordinated One-Day Workshop on Study of Functioning of DBT at Retail Points, June 7, 2019.

(with Ramappa K B) Coordinated Methodology Workshop on the Ministry Commissioned Studies for the year 2019-20, October 17-18, 2019.

Organising Secretary, Three-Day National Conference on 20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), February 27-29, 2020.

Kumar, V Anil

(with Ambuja Kumar Tripathy) Coordinated Seminar on Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: The Case of Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, July 29, 2019.

Lakshmana, C M

Coordinated First Dissemination Seminar on Population and Health Studies, sponsored by MoHFW, New Delhi, June 27, 2019.

Coordinated Seminar on Fertility Transition in Karnataka in honour of Prof P H Rayappa, July 26, 2019.

Coordinated Training Workshop on Data Management and Analysis Using SPSS and STATA for PRCs staff, sponsored by MoHFW, New Delhi, September 16-21, 2019.

Coordinated Two-Day Regional Conference on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation, sponsored by CRRID, Chandigarh, January 23-24, 2020.

Lingaraju, M

Coordinated Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to Social Science Talent Search Scheme, August 24-25, 2019.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Coordinated Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working Panchayats in India: Revisit the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, September 18-19, 2019.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Co-ordinated Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in



Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond, December 30-31, 2019.

Coordinated Two-Day Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to Social Science Talent Search Scheme, joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University, Bangalore Central University, Bangalore North University and the Christ University, Bengaluru, January 4-5, 2020.

Organised and conducted the SSTSS Examination in 20 Centres of Bengaluru Division as a joint venture programme undertaking by ISEC, Bangalore University and the Christ University, February 2, 2020.

Madheswaran, S

(with B P Vani) Coordinated Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, sponsored by National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI, June 3-14, 2019.

Manasi, S

(with Channamma Kambara) Coordinated ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course, June 24, 2019 to July 20, 2019.

Manjula, R

Co-ordinated International training programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development', sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, August 27-29, 2019.

Assistant Coordinated Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, sponsored by Government of Karnataka, January 21, 2020 to February 19, 2020.

Co-ordinated International training programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development', sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, March 4-6, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Coordinated Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System Section of 43rd Indian Social Science Congress, sponsored by Indian Social Science Congress, January 17-21, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Coordinated International training programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development', sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, August 27-29, 2019.

Coordinated Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, sponsored by Government of Karnataka, January 21, 2020 to February 19, 2020.

Coordinated International training programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development', sponsored by National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, March 4-6, 2020.

Ramappa, K B

Coordinated Half-day Workshop on Status of the Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach, July 24, 2019.

(with Parmod Kumar) Coordinated Methodology Workshop on the Ministry Commissioned Studies for the year 2019-20, October 17-18, 2019.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Co-coordinator International Conference of 8th Forum on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, jointly organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (China), ISEC (India) and International Management Institute (India), Chengdu (China), October 17-18, 2019.

Tantri, Malini L

(with Channamma Kambara and Balasubramanian M) Coordinated Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC/ST Research Scholars, sponsored by ICSSR, March 9-18, 2020.

**Vani, B P**

(with S Madheswaran) Coordinated Training Programme on Applied Econometrics for ISS Probationary Officers, sponsored by National

Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), GoI, June 3-14, 2019.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Bairagya, Indrajit

Workshop UNU-WIDER Summer School on labour markets and economic development, organised by UNU-WIDER in collaboration with the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU), November 17-29, 2019, at Cape Town, South Africa.

Kambara, Channamma

Participated in the Green Build Conference 2020, organised by Green Build India, February 5-7, 2020, at ITC Gardenia, Bengaluru.

Kumar, Parmod

Attended Meeting with Korean Team led by Yoonjung Lee of Center for International Agricultural Partnership (CIAP), Korea Rural Economic Institute; to develop a proposal on Key Areas for Agriculture and Rural Development through Development Cooperation: A Supporting Study for Agricultural Development Cooperation Strategy for India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, May 28, 2019.

One-Day Workshop on Village Survey Discussion, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, August 1-2, 2019.

Meeting with Dr Srivalli Krishnan, Senior Program Officer for Agricultural Development and Ms Mariana Kim at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, at ISEC, Bangalore, January 13, 2020.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended 3rd Party Evaluation Meeting, at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, May 6, 2019.

First Orientation workshop of Population Research Centres, organised by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Statistical division, GoI, May 30-31, 2019.

Attended the Annual Meeting of Board of Studies (BOS) at the Institute of Development Studies, Manasagangotri, University of Mysore on December 30, 2019.

Attended Second Advisory Committee Meeting of UGC-SAP-DRS-II as Advisor on December 6, 2019 at the Vice-Chancellor's Conference Hall, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Manasi, S

Participated in the Green Build Conference 2020, organised by Green Build India, February 5-7, 2020, at ITC Gardenia, Bengaluru.

Maruthi, I

Two-day Workshop on Village Survey Studies, organised by AERC, Vishwa Bharati, September 28-30, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended the review meeting of ICSSR-sponsored project as an expert at University of Delhi, August 9, 2019.

Participated in Meeting to discuss proposal on Biodiversity and Agriculture, October 3, 2019, at GKV Bangalore.

Participated and presented the research proposal in National Consultation Meeting on NBM - biodiversity, agriculture and nutritional security, organised by ATREE, Bangalore, October 29, 2019.



Attended the Meeting for preparation of research project under National Biodiversity Authority, Thematic consultation on Biodiversity, organised by ATREE, Bangalore, October 29, 2019.

Participated in DBT Govt. of India project review meeting and presented the final technical report, at DBT, Delhi, November 7, 2019.

Attended Study Steering Committee Meeting at TIFAC, New Delhi, and presented preliminary findings on the work done in research project titled 'Climate Smart Livelihood & Socio-ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots of India' (Sponsored by TIFAC, Govt. of India), February 11, 2020.

Attended 22nd Executive Committee Meeting of Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), at MS Building, Bangalore, February 20, 2020.

Workshop on Developing Methodology for Assessing the Contribution of Biodiversity to Agriculture, Food and Nutritional Security, and Diversification of Livelihoods, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences - Bangalore and ATREE, Bangalore, March 12-13, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Attended SBI Foundation Youth for India program, September 5, 2019.

Ramappa, K B

Participated in the Ministry's (Sponsoring Agency of the ADRTC – MoA, GoI) meeting regarding the arrangements to be made for the India Agriculture Outlook Forum- 2019 at New Delhi during September 26-27, 2019, June 28, 2019 .

Two-day Workshop on Village Survey Studies, organised by AERC, Vishwa Bharati, September 28-30, 2019.

Meeting with Dr Srivalli Krishnan, Senior Program Officer for Agricultural Development and Ms Mariana Kim at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, at ISEC, Bangalore, January 13, 2020.

Represented ISEC in NABARD's State Level Unit Cost Committee Meeting for FY2020-21, at NABARD Regional Office, Bangalore, February 12, 2020.

Presented in a Meeting under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Fertilizer) to discuss on the findings on the study on DBT in Fertilizer carried out by AERC, Bangalore, February 20, 2020, at Room no. 111, 1st Floor, B wing, Shastri Bhawan.

Subaiya, Lekha

1st Orientating workshop of Population Research Centres, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Statistics division, Government of India, May 30-31, 2019.

Seminar on Fertility Transition in Karnataka' in honour of Professor P Hanumantha Rayappa and gave the vote of thanks, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, July 26, 2019.

Seminar on Reservation 2.0: Is Caste Still an Indicator of Backwardness, organised by IIM-Bangalore, July 31, 2019.

Workshop to launch the EQUIMOB project, organised by PRC, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 26-27, 2019.

Workshop on Visual Research Methods, organised by Transdisciplinary Centre for Qualitative Methods (TCQM), Prasanna School of Public Health, MAHE, Manipal, January 12, 2020.

Seminar on Southern Tilt in the Urban: Embedded Wisdom and Cultural Specificity as Pathways to Planning, organised by Institute of Public Policy



and URBAM (EAFIT University, Medellín), February 13-15, 2020.

Syamala, T S

1st Orientating workshop of Population Research Centres, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Statistics division, Government of India, May 30-31, 2019.

National seminar on Understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by Centre for Social Studies, Surat, November 4-5, 2019.

4th Knowledge dissemination Workshop of Population Research Centres, organised by Patna University, Patna, Bihar, January 16-17, 2020.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Balasubramanian, M

Keynote address on 'Economics of Plastic Waste: A Sustainability Approach', in the Seminar on Economic and Environmental Impact of Plastics in India, organised by Department of Economics, Vivekananda College, August 8, 2019.

Madheswaran, S

Keynote address on 'Evidenced-based policy making', in the Workshop on Quality Improvement Programmes (QIP) and faculty development, organised by Christ University, Bengaluru, May 23, 2019.

Kumar, Parmod

Keynote address on 'The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond', in the Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, December 30-31, 2019.

Inaugural address on 'Economic Thought of Ambedkar', at Bangalore Law University, April 14, 2019.

Keynote address on 'Missing Link Between Inequality, Economic Growth and Inequality of Opportunities', in the Conference, organised by Madras Christian College, Chennai.

Lakshmana, C M

Delivered keynote address in the International Conference on Chinese and Indian: Humanities, Economy, Trade and People's Welfare, jointly organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, October 17-18, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Keynote address on 'Socio-ecological Development under Changing Climate Change', in the National Seminar on Climate Change Adaptations in Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods, organised by NIRDPR Hyderabad, November 21-23, 2019.

Lingaraju, M

Delivered Inaugural Address on 'Rural Development through National Service Scheme (NSS) (in Kannada)', in a Special Annual NSS Camp, 2019-20, organised by the National Service Scheme (NSS), University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, October 31, 2019, at Seegehalli, Yeshwanthpur Hobli, Bengaluru.

Keynote address on 'Urbanisation: Land use Transformation and Socio-Ecological Development Under Changing Environment', in the International Workshop on Challenges for Sustainable Food Security in South Asia under Global Change, organised by Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany, June 11-12, 2019.

Keynote address on 'Perspective on Climate Change and Socio-ecological Sustainability',



in the National Seminar on The UN Sustainable Development Goals, Ba-Bapu and Civil Society, organised by Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag, May 30-June 1, 2019.

Invited to talk on 'Agriculture transformation and socio-ecological sustainability: A study from tropical landscape in India', in the International Humboldt Kolleg (LIMIT - 2019), Climate, Water and Environment, organised by Kumaun University, Nainital, September 25-27, 2019.

Invited to talk on 'Climate Smart Village towards Sustainability of Socio-ecological Systems', in the Capacity Augmentation Workshop' for CSGs under TARA scheme of SEED of DST, organised by IIT Bombay, Mumbai, January 20-22, 2019.

Invited to talk on 'Field Margin Vegetation and Socio-ecological Development', in the 107th Indian Science Congress, organised by GKVK, Bangalore, January 3-7, 2020.

Invited to talk on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta, Western Ghats and their potential for the Socio-Economic Development of Local People', in the National Workshop on Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment (TITE), organised by Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, August 2, 2019.

Invited talk on 'Climate Change – Nature – Society-Economy interface'. In the National Seminar on Environmental Concern, Water Crisis and Sustainable Development - Issues and challenges, organised by Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Inaugural address on 'Transforming Economic Perspectives', at National Level Undergraduate

Fest 'ALTIUS', organised by the Department of Economics, Christ University, Bengaluru, January 22, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Keynote address 'Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India', in the National Seminar on Understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by CSS, Surat and ICSSR, November 4-5, 2019.

Ramappa, K B

Panel discussion, ISEC Policy Contributions on 'Agri-Business Development Policies', in the Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 15, 2020

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Keynote address on 'Revisiting Industry-Academia Collaboration: New Paradigms', in the Conference on Revisiting Industry-Academia Collaboration: Exploring New Paradigms in Value Creation, organised by CMS Business School, Jain (Deemed to be) University, Bengaluru, August 24, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Keynote address on 'New Work Order: Interdisciplinary Approaches', in the International conference on Interdisciplinary Conference on Business Studies and Social Sciences, organised by Christ University School of Business Studies and Social Sciences and Arnhem Business School, HAN University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands, December 13-14, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Keynote address on 'Urbanisation: Economic efficiency, equity and sustainability in the Global South', at Fall School, School of the South of the World, organised by FEEM, ENI Enrico Mattei Foundation November 4, 2019, at Milan, Italy. (over Skype)



Lectures, Talks and Media

Bairagya, Indrajit

Delivered a lecture on 'A Case Study on Education', in the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, June 15, 2019.

Delivered two lectures on 'Use of NSSO and Merging Files and Data Analysis', in the Training Workshop on Data Management & Analysis Using SPSS and STATA, organised by PRC, ISEC, September 16-21, 2019.

Delivered two lectures on 'NSSO Unit Level Data and its Relevance' and 'Extracting NSSO Unit Level Data using SPSS', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 2-13, 2019.

Delivered four lectures on 'Using NSSO and ASI data', at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, January 1, 2020.

Delivered a lecture 'Quality of Education in Karnataka', in the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 29, 2020.

Delivered two lectures 'NSSO Unit Level Data and its Relevance' and 'Extracting NSSO Unit Level Data using SPSS', in the ICSSR-Sponsored Research Methodology Course for SC and STs, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 9-18, 2020.

George, Sobin

'How Do Power Differences in Medical Interactions Affect Caste-based Discrimination?' *EPW Radio*, March 12, 2020.

Given interviews to *Frontline*, *Times of India* and *Deccan Herald* on 'Ayushman Bharat Scheme',

'Healthcare Infrastructure in Tribal Districts of Karnataka', 'Sanitation Workers Problems', 'Use of Social Media and Urban Transport Solutions'.

Kambara, Channamma

Delivered two lectures on 'Urban Informality and Negotiating Public Spaces', in the ISEC-NCI International post-graduate course on Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, July, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Gender in Social Science Research with Reference to Women Empowerment', in the CCMSSR course, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Women in Labour Market', at Kristu Jayanti College, Bengaluru (Autonomous).

Delivered a lecture on 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014: Case of Karnataka', in the Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG), organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, February 19, 2020.

Kumar, Parmod

Delivered a lecture on 'Food Security in Karnataka – Findings from the Experiment in Bellary District', in the Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, June 11, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Alternate Uses of Rice Stubble: Energy Generation A Key to Success', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, July 10, 2019.



Delivered a lecture on 'ADRTC Performance', at Review of Agro-Economic Research Centres by the NIAP Committee at ICAR-NIAP, December 7, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Agricultural Marketing and Price Support Policies', in the Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG), organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 29, 2020.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated in the discussion on NRHM, TV Chandana, July 16, 2019 from 11.20 am to 12 noon.

Madheswaran, S

Delivered two lectures on 'Limited Dependent Variable Model', at NIEPA, New Delhi, April 2019.

Delivered four lectures on 'Qualitative Response Model', at NIEPA, New Delhi, April 2019.

Delivered two lectures on 'Inequality of opportunities in China and India', at Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, China, October, 17-19, 2019.

Delivered 20 lectures on 'Economics of Labour Market Discrimination', at Bangalore Ambedkar School of Economics, January-March 2020.

Manjula, R

Delivered two lectures on 'Women, Cooperatives, Panchayats and Rural Development' and 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Natural Resource Development', in the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, August 27-29, 2019.

Delivered two lectures on 'Elections to Gram Panchayats' and 'Improving Service Delivery through Single-Window Service Centres: A Case from Karnataka', to the participants of Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and

Governance organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 21 to February 19, 2020.

Delivered three lectures on 'Panchayats in India: An Overview'; 'Women leaders, Participation and Delivery of Public Goods: Case Studies from Gram Panchayats'; and 'Dairy Cooperatives and Women Empowerment', in the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 4-6, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Survey Research and Questionnaire Development' to the participants of ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course held at ISEC on 11th March, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered a lecture on 'Climate Change and Global Warming' for the participants of Public Policy and Governance Programme, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 24, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Delivered a lecture on 'Tobacco Production and Consumption and Its Impact on Environment', in the One-Day Workshop on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day, on the topic 'Tobacco Crop, Production, and social burden of using tobacco', organised by the Kidwai Cancer Institute, Bangalore, June 1, 2019.

Delivered special lecture on 'Economic thoughts of Dr B R Ambedkar', at the Programme to celebrate 128th Birth Anniversary of Dr B R Ambedkar, organised by the Department of Psychology, Bangalore University, June 14, 2019.

Delivered special lecture on 'Green GDP' at Dr G V K Rao Memorial lecture, organised by the Bangalore Social Science Forum, National College, Bangalore, June 24, 2019.

Invited as Resources person for the Live Union Budget Discussion. TV 5, July 5, 2019.



Invited as Resources person for the Live Union Budget Discussion. *Digvijaya TV*, July 5, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Forests and Climate Change', in the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, July 16, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Valuation Methods for Environmental Damage and Compensation' as subject expert and expert consultant for officers of Central and Karnataka State Pollution Control Board officers, in the Two-Day Training programme on Assessment of Environmental Damage and Compensation, and Online Continuous Monitoring System, jointly organised by CPCB and KSPCB, August 2-3, 2019.

Delivered Special Lecture on 'Economic Globalization: Neither Equity nor Efficiency', at the Department of Economics, Kannur University, Kannur, August 7, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Economic Globalization', at the Orientation and scholarship distribution programme under Social Science Talent Search Scheme, organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, August 24-25, 2019.

Invited as subject expert for interview about 'Environment and Economy', in *Aakashvani, All India Radio*, Bengaluru, September 2, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Economic Development of Karnataka', for 185th Foundation Course, organised by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, September 25, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Globalization: Opportunities and Challenges', for Foundation Course for Indian Skill Development Service Officer, organised by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, October 3, 2019.

Delivered special lecture for the Officers/Staffs of Secretariat on 'Ethics in Public Life and Economic Development' on invitation from the Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, DPAR, GOK, January 23, 2020.

Delivered invited lecture as Resource Person on the topic 'Policies for Sustainable Tourism in Karnataka' for the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance for KAS officers, organised by the ISEC and Government of Karnataka, February 15, 2020.

Invited as subject expert for live discussion on Karnataka State Budget by *All India Radio Akashvani*, Bengaluru, March 5, 2020

Invited as subject expert for live discussion on Karnataka State Budget 2020-21 by *TV 5*, March 5, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Methodology for Identifying Compelling Reasons: Inadequacy of Representation, Backwardness and Efficiency in Reservation in Promotion', at the ICSSR-Sponsored Research Methodology Course for SC and STs, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 10, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered four lectures on 'School Development and Management Committees in Karnataka'; 'What policies are to be adopted to promote quality of education?'; 'Decentralised Delivery of services in Karnataka'; and 'Swachh Bharat Mission: Status and Issues', to the participants of Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, June 2019.

Delivered two lectures on 'Sustainable Development Goals, Panchayats and Cooperatives' and 'Micro-Finance: Interface between Panchayats and Cooperatives', in the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and



Rural Development, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, August 27-29, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Approaches to Microfinance in India', at Fiscal Policy Institute, October 17, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Economic and social benefits of microfinance', at Fiscal Policy Institute, October 17, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Evidence-based Policy Making: Randomised Controlled Trial', to ICSSR Research Methodology Programme, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, December 3, 2019.

Delivered five lectures on 'Poverty and Public Policy'; 'Randomised Controlled Trial and Evidence-Based Policy Making'; 'Delivery of Public Services by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka'; 'School Development and Management Committees in Karnataka'; and 'Improving Service Delivery through Single-Window Service Centers: A Case from Karnataka', to the participants of Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, January 21 to February 19, 2020.

Delivered four lectures on 'Sustainable Development Goals: Role of Panchayats and Cooperatives'; 'Cooperatives and Decent Work'; 'Credit and Dairy Cooperatives in India: Trends and Dimensions'; and 'Microfinance, Panchayats and Cooperatives', in the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 4-6, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Research design and funded projects', at Christ University, March 14, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Data Collection - process and quality', at Christ University, March 14, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a lecture on 'Issues in Development

Economics', at Kassel University, Germany, May 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'International Trade in Banking Services and Development Bank', at ICDD, Kassel University, June 17, 2019.

Delivered a special talk on 'Financial Inclusion and Access to Credit: Modelling Loan Repayment Behaviour in India', at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab, October 22, 2019.

Delivered a special talk on 'Adoption of Crop Insurance in India: An assessment of Contributing Factors', at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab, October 23, 2019.

Delivered a talk on 'Crop Insurance in Karnataka', in the Workshop on Towards Farmer-Friendly crop Insurance in Karnataka, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 13, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Using Macro Economic Data for Social Science Research', in the Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, December 2019

Delivered a lecture on 'Policies for Financial Inclusion', in the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 22, 2020.

Delivered a lecture for a session on 'Using Macro Economic Data for Social Science Research', in the ICSSR sponsored Research Methodology Course for SCs and STs, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, March 11, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Delivered one invited lecture on 'Sampling Methods', in the Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 3, 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Delivered two lectures on 'Tools and techniques of urban and regional research; Land use regulations in India's cities', at Manipal Academy of Higher Education, February 6, 2020.

Delivered two lectures on 'Peculiarities of Indian cities; Economic effects of urban governance in India's cities', at Manipal Academy of Higher Education, February 27, 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Delivered a lecture on 'Topics in Social Demography: The Challenge of Skewed Sex Ratios for Indian Society', at St Clare College, Bengaluru, November 5, 2019.

Delivered a lecture on 'Health Care Utilisation Patterns in Karnataka', to the participants of the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 28, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Feminist Methods in Research', to the participants of the ICSSR

sponsored Research Methodology Course for SC and ST students, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, March 9, 2020.

Tantri, Malini L

<https://www.indiaspend.com/infrastructure-realty-trusts-can-now-set-up-business-in-sezs-but-will-this-increase-exports/>

<https://www.bloombergquint.com/economy-finance/india-sez-policy-infrastructure-realty-trusts-can-now-set-up-business-in-sezs-but-will-this-increase-exports>

https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/infra-realty-trusts-can-set-up-biz-in-sezs-will-this-increase-exports-119101700142_1.html

<https://www.prajavani.net/business/budget/union-budget-2020-review-on-budget-702348.html>

Vani, B P

Delivered two lectures on 'Measures of Inequalities and Inequality of Opportunity', at Bangalore Ambedkar School of Economics, March 2020.

Newspaper Articles

Bairagya, Indrajit

Views appeared in *Deccan Herald*. <https://www.deccanherald.com/metrolife/metrolife-your-bond-with-bengaluru/iran-conflict-echoes-in-city-792914.html>

Kumar, Parmod

'Budget Expectation', in various Hindi Newspapers, January 26, 2020.

Manasi, S

(with Kala S Sridhar) 'Can We Make Our Buildings Green?' *The Financial Express*, August 30, 2019.

Raj, Krishna

(with Vijayalakshmi) Arthika Kusitha Mattu \$5-Trillion Arthikatheya Kanasu. *Deccan News. Com*, September 4, 2019.

Economic Slowdown and Fantasy of a \$5-Trillion Economy. *Deccan Herald* Panorama Section, September 9, 2019.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'The First MPC Meeting in the Financial Year 2019-20 – Some Thoughts'. *EGROW Experts Speak*, April 2, 2019.



'Developing Non-farm Sector Crucial to Provide Additional Income to Farmers'. *Financial Express*, July 15, 2019.

'Article on Davangere Talk'. *Vijaya Karnataka*, September 22, 2019.

'Will Nirmala Sitharaman's Budget for Agriculture Boost Economy? Not until this Happens'. *Financial Express*, February 4, 2020.

'Government, RBI must Assess, Address Covid-19 Challenges on the Go'. *Policy Circle*, April 3, 2020. Available online at: <https://www.policycircle.org/economy/govt-rbi-must-address-covid-19-challenges-on-the-go/>

Shaha, Khalil

(with R S Deshpande) 'Onion Prices Beat Textbook Economics'. *Deccan Herald*, Bengaluru, December 19, 2019.

'Assurance amid Challenges' (Kannada). *Prajavani*, Bengaluru, March 6, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

'T20 Challenge for the City: Is Bengaluru Up to It?' (Invited), *Times Property*, July 5, 2019.

'Recognising Citizenship'. *The Economic Times*, July 9, 2019.

(with Vishal, R) 'Don't Get Haunted by Ghost Cities'. *The Economic Times*, August 17, 2019.

(with S Manasi) 'Can We Make Our Buildings Green?' *The Financial Express*, August 30, 2019.

'Laissez-Faire Cities: Houston Can be a Good Example for Indian Cities'. *The Financial Express*, October 9, 2019. <http://www.financialexpress.com>.

(with Vishal, R) 'A Spectre Haunting India'. *The Economic Times*, October 26, 2019.

(with Vishal, R) 'Urban is the Urbane Thing To Do'. *The Economic Times*, March 7, 2020. www.economictimes.com

(with Vishal, R) 'Capital Cities: The More the Merrier'. *The Hindu Business Line*, March 18, 2020.



8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships, Honours and Awards

Gupta, Ujjwala

Indo- Canada, Shastri Research Student Fellowship (SRSF) - 2018-19.

Manjula, R

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, November 18-22, 2019.

Nautiyal, Sunil

ZALF Fellow, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), May 2019.

Research visit to PIK Germany and Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Germany, with regard to research collaboration on 'Bio-resource conservation, livelihood development and conflicts mitigation' from June 10-15, 2019. The visit was successful and yielded outcomes in form of getting financial support for collaborative research work to carryout in India.

Selected to serve as a member of editorial board of International Journal of Ecology.

Appointed as a member of PhD Doctoral Committee in Environmental Science, Under the Faculty of Science, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore, from 2019 for a period of three years (under the Regulations governing the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bangalore University).

Recognised as supervisor for MSc/PhD students at University of Kassel and University of Göttingen, Germany.

Raj, Krishna

Member of the Expert Committee for Estimating Environmental Compensation, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Government of Karnataka.

Rajasekhar, D

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, November 18-22, 2019.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Researcher at the University of Kassel, Germany, for 6 weeks from May 20 to June 28, 2019, at the International Center for Development and Decent Work, University of Kassel, Germany.

Visited the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo, Norway, May 2019.

Visited the National University of Singapore (NUS) during November 2019.

Collaboration with Kassel University, Germany that had been established earlier continues.

Ongoing collaboration with Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Norway, on



international collaborative research project “Traders in Food Value Chain: Firm Size and International Food Distribution”.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Recommended for the Fulbright Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence Fellowship, November 2019.

Top 10% of Authors on SSRN by total new downloads, March 2020.

Tantri, Malini L

Visiting Scholar, Schulich School of Business – York University, May 2-24, 2019.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Bairagya, Indrajit

Member, Research Committee, Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Economics, St. Joseph’s College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

Balasubramanian, M

Member, core group of the preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change, Government of Karnataka, 2019.

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics MS University Affiliated Colleges, Tamil Nadu.

Editor, Working Papers Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, from September 2019.

George, Sobin

Member, ISEC, Grievance Committee.

Member of Ethics Committee, ICMR - National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru from January 2020 onwards.

Kambara, Channamma

Member – Academic Programmes Committee (APC) January 2020 to December 2021.

Seminar Coordinator 2018-2020.

Assistant Warden, October 2018 to October 2020.

Member Cultural Committee – Founders’ Day Celebration 2020.

Member – Sub-Committee of Investment Committee, from August 7, 2019.

Kumar, Parmod

Member of Selection Committee constitute for the project, Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio Ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots in India for the project funded by TIFAC and DST, Government of India, December 24, 2019.

Member, Editorial Board of *journal on Social Justice and Equality* published by Center for Social Justice and Equality, ATI Mysore, January 2020.

Kumar, V Anil

Member, European Political Science Association (EPSA--2019-20).

Member, International Political Science Association (IPSA), 2019-20.

Lakshmana, C M

Nominated as Member, Board of Studies in Development Studies (Post-Graduation), Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysuru, for the period of three years (2019-2022).

**Lingaraju, M**

Member, Library Committee, with effect from March 01, 2019 for a period of two years.

Member, Board of Examiners for UG/PG & Diploma Courses in Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, (2019-20).

Madheswaran, S

Governing Body Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Examiner for MA students (Rural Development and Panchayat Raj) RD. 4.3: Decentralised Natural Resource Management.

Examiner for Karnataka State Eligibility Test (K-SET) Environmental Science 2019-2020, conducted by University of Mysore.

Raj, Krishna

Editorial Advisory Board of Journal of Global Business Insights (JGBI).

Editor, Social and Economic Change Monograph Series, Published by ISEC.

Rajasekhar, D

Member of selection committee for Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Managing Editor, Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED), Springer.

Expert for formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for the Shelter for Homeless for DAY-NULM, Government of Karnataka

Expert Member of EGROW (Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare), New Delhi.

Expert for Examination IMPRESS Proposals announced by ICSSR September-November 2019.

Subject Expert on Self-Help Group programme for Karnataka Evaluation Authority November 16, 2019 – meeting on November 27, 2019.

Member of Committee of Experts for Women and Child Development– Karnataka Evaluation Authority – Instated by Chief Evaluation Officer, Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Doctoral Committee Member of ISEC PhD students.

Member of Purchase Committee, March 8, 2019 to March 7, 2021.

Member, Library Committee, ISEC, from March 1, 2019.

Member, Research Programmes Committee of ISEC, January 2018 to December 2019.

Member, PhD Supervisor Committee, ISEC, 2016 onwards.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Invited Member, Final Viva-Voce Board, Vinita Paikra, Doctoral student, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal, October 1, 2019.

Member, Regional Studies Association, 2019.

Syamala, T S

Managing Editor for the Journal of Social and Economic Development, published by Springer.

Ph D Coordinator at Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Tantri, Malini L

Panel of Experts (Director's nominee) in the interview for selection of one Research Assistant for ICSSR-IMPRESS project titled "Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-farm Self-employment in India" (Project No. CHRD/77).



Member to Library Committee, PF Committee, APC and outside expert for CHRD Centre meeting.

Coordinator of ISEC Summer Internship programme.

Vani, B P

Committee on SDG goal 1 and Professional writer for SDG2030 Karnataka, Government of Karnataka.

Miscellaneous

Bairagya, Indrajit

Guided an intern student as a part of ISEC's summer internship programme in April-May 2019.

Attended research committee meeting in Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, July 29, 2019.

Reviewed two manuscripts for the *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, ISEC journal.

Reviewed two manuscripts for *Review of Development and Change* (Sage), MIDS Journal.

Set a question paper of Basic Econometrics for the semester examinations (October, 2019) of M.A. Economics – III Semester, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

Attended Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore, January 20, 2020.

External examiner to evaluate dissertations of MA (Economics) students, St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru, March 28, 2020.

Set a question paper of Human Resources Economics for the semester examinations (April 2020) of M.A. Economics – III Semester, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

George, Sobin

Reviewed Manuscripts for Sage Open, *Journal of Social and Economic Change*, *Journal of South Asian Development*.

Kumar, Parmod

Referee report submitted for a book by Routledge titled 'Agriculture Innovation System for Inclusive Rural Development in Asia: An Introduction', April 1, 2019.

Reviewed the manuscript for publication in Science titled 'Fields on Fire: Alternatives to Crop Residue Burning in India', Manuscript number aaw4085, submitted on May 17, 2019.

Meeting with Korean Team led by Yoonjung Lee of Center for International Agricultural Partnership (CIAP), Korea Rural Economic Institute; to develop a proposal on Key Areas for Agriculture and Rural Development through Development Cooperation: A Supporting Study for Agricultural Development Cooperation Strategy for India, Meeting conducted at ISEC, May 28, 2019.

Referee report on the Effect of Domestic Consumption on Natural Rubber Farmgate Price in Indonesia, submitted for *Margin Journal*, July 30, 2019.

Referee report for manuscript titled 'Traditional Yam Postharvest Storage Technologies and Farmers' Willingness to Pay For Improvement in Zabzugu District of Northern Ghana', *Journal, Agricultural Research*, August 9, 2019.

Referee Report for Reviewing a paper for *Margin* on 'Credit Markets and Agricultural Productivity', August 19, 2019.

Referee Report for the Study on 'Agricultural Diagnostics for the State of Bihar in India', NCAER



Project funded by DFID. Referee Report submitted September 2, 2019.

Participated as Moderator, in the India Agricultural Outlook Forum 2019, Reforms in Input Markets, organised on the theme, Universal Basic Income for Farmers by MOA&FW and AERU/Centres, Pusa, New Delhi, September 26-27, 2019.

Reviewed around 30 proposals for Research Projects to scholars under IMPRESS scheme for ICSSR New Delhi, October 17, 2019.

Participated as Theme Presenter, in the National conference on Sustainable Agriculture Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Economics Mount Carmel College, December 2-3, 2019.

Meeting with Dr Srivalli Krishnan, Senior Program Officer for Agricultural Development and Ms Mariana Kim at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in ISEC, January 13, 2020.

Reviewed the manuscript entitled 'India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme – Does it Influence Seasonal Rural Out-migration Decisions?', Oxford Development Studies, January 9, 2020.

Reviewed the manuscript entitled 'Simultaneous Equation Model for Indian Sugar Sector' for *JSED*-D-19-00136R2, January 16, 2020.

Referee Report for the paper entitled 'Are the Indian States profitable in terms of Rice Production? An Empirical Analysis', *Artha Vijnana*, January 16, 2020.

Reviewed the paper entitled 'The Influence Of Farmers' Characteristics, Ihsan Attitudes, Economic Conditions, And Socio-Cultural Environment Support on Farmer Behaviors', *Journal, Agricultural Research*, Submitted on March 31, 2020.

Supervised Intern, Abirami B for two months period on the topic 'Spatial Shift in Chickpeas

Production: A Zonal Analysis in India'. She submitted her report on June 24, 2019.

Review of my edited book Glimpses of Indian Agriculture published in *IJAE* April-June issue in 2019.

Panel of Experts for conducting interviews for the selection of candidates for promotion under Career Advance Scheme (CAS) for the position of Professor at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad, Telangana on August 12, 2019.

Appointed as an Executive Member in Indian Society of Agricultural Economics on December 9, 2019 for a full term.

Constitution of Committee under the Chairmanship to prepare a factual report about the legal case registered by Ms. Akhila, February 6, 2020.

Guided the team of Public Policy on the policy paper entitled 'Measures For Controlling Illegal Sand Mining In Karnataka State' by R G Vijaya Vikram, S Dinakar, Savithri H S, Rathna Kumari B T, Jayashree S N, Satish R Huddar, paper finalized on March 29, 2020.

Referee Report for PhD Thesis titled 'Agricultural Performance in Kerala Under Economic Liberalisation: An Analysis with Special Reference to Commercial Crops', submitted to the CSRD, SSS, JNU, New Delhi by Mr Brigit Joseph.

Kumar, V Anil

PhD awarded under my supervision—1.

PhD theses submitted under my supervision—1.

PhD theses examined with viva-1, University of Hyderabad.

PhD theses examined without viva-1, Osmania University.



Lakshmana, C M

Review of Article: An Exploratory Analysis of Gender Attitudes in Kerala. *Springer*, May 21, 2019.

Delivered special speech in College Day function at Government First Grade College, Hosakote, Bangalore Rural District, May 17, 2019.

Participated in the Discussions on Special Health Programmes with the State Programme Manager and Deputy Director, National Health Mission, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services, GoK, Bangalore, June 7, 2019.

Guided an Intern under the aegis of the ISEC Summer Internship programme, 2019-20, May-June, 2019.

Book review: Population Geography. *Springer*, Switzerland, July 1, 2019.

Review of Article: Age, Period and Birth Cohort Effects on Prevalence of Obesity among Reproductive Age, Women in India. *Journal-SSM-Population Health*, Elsevier, The Netherlands, July 5, 2019.

Book Review: Population, Land use-Land cover and Environment: Scenario of Top Seven Indian Metro Cities. *Springer*, New Delhi, August 27, 2019.

Participated in the meeting to discuss the NHM-PIP Monitoring, organised by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, (Statistics Division), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, September 26, 2019.

Completed four NHM-PIP reports of Yadgir and Bangalore urban districts in Karnataka, South and west districts of Sikkim, during October -December 2019.

Evaluated MPhil Dissertation on 'Female Labour Participation Rate in Odisha: A District-Level Analysis', by Baijayanti Rout, Research Student for the award of Philosophy in Economics, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School

of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India, December 2019.

Completed four HMIS validation check of Yadgir and Bangalore urban districts of Karnataka, South and west districts of Sikkim State, during October-December, 2019.

Resource Person for the Panel discussion on ISEC Policy contribution on Public Health Infrastructure, at the ISEC Public Policy and Governance Programme, February 15, 2020.

Completed and submitted the NHM-PIP Monitoring reports to the Ministry (2 districts of Karnataka, 3 districts in Meghalaya, 2 districts of Sikkim and 3 districts in Telangana).

Lingaraju, M

Participated as a Representative on behalf of Director, ISEC (Expert Committee Member), in a Expert Committee Special Meeting on Presentation for finalising the Social Impact Assessment Report on Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Broad Gauge Line through Sira and Hiriyur, held at the Office of the Director, MSME Development Institute, West of Chord Road, Rajajinagar Industrial Town, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru, November 5, 2019.

Participated as a Representative on behalf of Director, ISEC, in a 77th Managing Committee Meeting of ATI, at Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru, organised by Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Lalithamahal Road, Mysuru, November 19, 2019.

Participated as a Guest in a Programme 'World No Tobacco Day - 2019', organised by Kidwai Cancer Institute, Bengaluru, in collaboration with University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bengaluru, June 1, 2019, at Kidwai Cancer Institute, Bengaluru.

Participated as a Member in a Two-Day Workshop on Formulation of Syllabus for UG Course in Rural Development, 2019-20, organised by Sathya Sai



Trust, Chikkaballapur, April 16-17, 2019.

Attended Course Work Examination as a Supervisor of PhD work for my External Student: Mr Lingaraju in Development Studies- Paper II on Review of Literature scheduled, January 18, 2020, at Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore, Mysuru.

Madheswaran, S

Refereed articles for journals such as Social Indicator Research, Springer, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Springer, Journal of Social and Economic Development, Springer.

Manjula, R

Reviewed a paper for the Journal of Agrarian Change.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Supervised three international students namely, Mr David A Bernal (ECOSUR San Cristobal de las Casas, Mexico), for his PhD work, Ms Abryl Ramrez (Mexico) for her internship work and Ms Kristina Backhaus (University of Göttingen, Germany) for her Master thesis, April 2019 to October 2019.

Research visit to the University of Kassel and PIK, Germany, for presentation on research on Rural socio-ecology and urbanisation and also development of research proposal for collaborative research, October 15-21, 2019.

Invited to GIZ office Delhi to present project proposal on Household Carbon Footprint under changing lifestyle. This research proposal has been accepted to carryout research work in various agro-climatic zones in India, January 20, 2020.

Visited University of Mysore to attend Expert committee meeting and also visited Kodagu for identification of field study site for implementation of new project, February 22-24, 2020.

Served as a member of expert group contributed to Spot assessment of DST's Core Support to

Technology Informatics Design Endeavour (TIDE), Bangalore, visited as member of Expert Group to field locations for assessment of TIDE work on ground under 2nd phase and discussed about the future activities for remaining period during June 17-18, 2019.

Visited Satyabhama University to conduct Viva-voce of PhD Student, July 13-14, 2019.

Adjudicated PhD theses of the students from Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, and Satyabhama University, Chennai, during the reporting period (June to September 2019)

Conducted practical exam of MSc Environmental Science Students from University of Bangalore on Environment and Sustainable Development and Environmental Toxicology, August 22, 2019.

Presented insights on newly-approved research project titled 'Climate Smart Livelihood & Socio-ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots of India', at TIFAC, DST, New Delhi, August 8, 2019.

Visited NIRDPR, Hyderabad, for presentation on the research project titled 'Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio-ecological Development', November 4, 2019.

Participated in 33rd TIFAC Foundation Day on India in 2020 and Beyond, 'A'- Wing Vishwakarma Bhawan, New Delhi. In TIFAC foundation day our project book "Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-climatic sub-zones" was released (PI-Sunil Nautiyal and research project was Sponsored by TIFAC, DST, Government of India), February 10, 2020.

Established collaboration with University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore and submitted joint research proposal for collaborative research.



Established collaboration with HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar and submitted a research proposal for collaborative research.

Established research collaboration with the University of Assam, A Central University, Silchar Assam for execution research project in NE regions.

Established collaboration with ATREE, Bangalore and participating in Mission Project submitted for funding on Biodiversity and Food Security.

Established collaboration with the PIK, Germany and successfully brought a research proposal for collaborative research on Carbon Footprints in Indian Households.

Established research collaboration with the University of Kassel and are in the process of submission of joint research proposal for collaborative research.

Established research collaboration with University of Manchester Metropolitan University, UK and developed the concept/proposal for collaborative research proposal for research collaboration.

Established research collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Govt. of India and initiated research work on Climate Resilient Agriculture in two eco-regions of India.

Raj, Krishna

Invited for Panel discussion on 'Sustainable Development and Urbanisation', at School of Law, Christ University, Bengaluru, September 26, 2019.

Invited for Panel discussion on 'Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought', in the Two-day national Seminar, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019.

Invited as subject expert for panel discussion on 'Union Budget 2019: Macroeconomic Stability:

Vision for \$5-Trillion Economy', organised by Department of Commerce, Reva University Bengaluru, August 26, 2019.

Seminar given at ISEC on 'China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities' on 28th October 2019.

Dr Dhananjaya K Award of Ph D thesis entitled 'Stock Market Development Corporate Finance and Economic Growth in India' by University of Mysore, Mysore, in Economics in 2019.

Dr Madhavi Marwah Award of Ph D thesis entitled 'Economics Environmental and Institutional Economics of Groundwater Irrigation: A Study of West Bengal' by University of Mysore, Mysore, in Economics in 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

On invitation of 15th Finance Commission to a meeting on June 24, 2019, provided suggestions on recommendations relating to ToRs and also provided inputs to the Commission on devolution of funds to local elected bodies.

Guided two interns to work on Decentralisation and Development.

Reviewed papers for JRD, JSED, Review of Development and Change.

Reviewed 11 papers for Impress, ICSSR.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Reviewed paper for Economic and Political Weekly titled 'Income Inequalities Among Agricultural Households in India'.

Evaluating Proposals for the Prof P R Brahmananda Endowment Research Grant at ISEC in 2018-19.

Resource Person for a session on 'Using Macro Economic Data for Social Science Research' in the ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course for SCs and STs, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru,



March 11, 2020.

Resource Person for the Public Policy Course for Mentoring the Participants in the Preparation of Policy Brief, February-April, 2020.

Thesis examination for Jadavpur University

Thesis examination for Viswa Bharati University, Shantiniketan

Viva-Voce: for Hyderabad Central University

Viva-Voce for IIM Bangalore

Viva-Voce for IISC, Bangalore

Ramappa, K B

External Examiner to conduct the Qualifying Viva-Voce for the MBA (ABM) students in the Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation and Business Management, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, June 8, 2019.

External Member to conduct Viva-Voce for MBA students at CMS Business School Seshadri road, Bangalore, July 27, 2019.

Supervised a Summer Interns - Ms Geeta Giri on the topic 'Women Participation in Informal Sector: A Critical Review' (June-July 2019).

Supervised a Summer Interns - Mr Rishab Kabra on the topic 'Empirical Analysis on the Agricultural Policies on Soil and Water Conservation in the State of Karnataka' (June-July 2019).

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'An Economic Efficiency of Cropping System under Thamirabarani River Basin' submitted by Mr P Jagadeshwaran, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (July 2019).

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'Crop Diversification in Bagalkot District: An Exploratory Analysis'

submitted by Ms Sukanya, K, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (September, 2019).

Served as an External Member for Research Scholars Ms. Archana J R (USN: 1RN19PBA04) & Ms. Arthi Meena (USN: 1RN19PBA02), DC at RNSIT-Department of MBA & Research Centre, Uttara halli, Bangalore.

Reviewed the project report on 'Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) A Review of Performance and Prospects' submitted by IEG, New Delhi.

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'A Study on Assessing the Production marketing and Export of Fruits and Vegetables in India' of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

Presented a final report on 'Rural Godown Scheme (Gramin Bhandaran Yojna) - Case Study Approach' via Skype, to the sponsoring agency CCS NIAM, March 13, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Reviewer: Book Proposal on 'Connecting the Missing Dots: Paid and Unpaid Work of Women', Springer, December 2019.

Reviewer: Environment, Development and Sustainability (Journal, Springer), April 2019, November 2019.

Supervisor of five PhD students of ISEC.

Guided one intern, Masters student in Economics from St. Joseph College, Bangalore, on the topic 'Educated Unemployment: A Study of North East Migrants in Bangalore', 2019.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Invited participant, Meeting with Fifteenth Finance Commission for Economist Meet, Bengaluru, June 24, 2019.



India Economist, Urbanisation – Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018, September 2018-July 2019.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, PhD thesis, on 'Skills, Industrial Mix and Urbanisation in the Indian Context', by Himangshu Kumar, PhD student, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, October 2019.

External Examiner, Comprehensive Viva-Voce, five PhD Scholars, National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, March 9, 2020.

External Examiner, PhD thesis, on 'Assessment of Urban Finance: A Study of Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)', by Gargi Patil, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune, October 2019-April 2020.

Referee: Singapore Economic Review, Science of the Total Environment (Elsevier), Frontiers of Architectural Research (Elsevier), Journal of Social and Economic Development (Springer), Journal of Asia Pacific Economy.

Referee: Springer India and Oxford University Press India, ICSSR IMPRESS 2019.

Fulbright Campus Representative, Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 2019-April 2020.

Presiding Officer, Internal Complaints Committee, Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 2019 onwards.

Subaiya, Lekha

Participated in discussions with State Programme Manager, National Health Mission, Health Department, GoK, June 7, 2019.

Gave a joint lecture on 'Health Care Utilisation Pattern in Karnataka' for the participants of

the Public Policy and Governance Programme, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, June 14, 2019.

Guided an intern during May and June 2019 under the aegis of the ISEC Summer Internship programme 2019.

Reviewed an article submission for Social Science and Humanities Open journal, June 2019.

Reviewed a journal article for Demography India, August 2, 2019.

Participated in a meeting with Prof David Bloom to discuss the publication of papers from the March 2019 International Conference on Ageing in Asia, at ISEC, Bengaluru, August 8, 2019.

Attended a meeting for the Validation of Dried Blood Spots project, at Strand Life Sciences, Hebbal, Bengaluru, August 9, 2019.

Attended Pre Registration Colloquium of student, at Sociology Department, Mysore University, Mysore, August 24, 2019.

Reviewed a paper for Social Science and Medicine – Population Health.

Served as Guest Editor for a Special Issue on Ageing to be published by the Journal of Social and Economic Development, Springer India.

Participated in a discussion with a study team from Piramal Foundation conducting a landscape study on urban health in India to understand the challenges thereof, the administration and governance structure of urban health, map innovative interventions within this space, and different health financing models, February 19, 2020, at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Syamala, T S

Gave a joint lecture on 'Health Care Utilisation Pattern in Karnataka', for the participants of the



Public Policy and Governance Programme, June 14, 2019, at ISEC.

Guided an intern during May and June 2019 under the aegis of the ISEC Summer Internship programme 2019.

Attended a meeting for the Validation of Dried Blood Spots project, August 3, 2019 at Strand Life Sciences, Hebbal, Bengaluru.

Attended the Management Committee meeting and the Annual General Body meeting of Praxis India, September 1, 2019, at Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Mentor for the group working on a policy brief on mental health issues during the executive education programme on Public Policy and Governance from January 21 to February 2, 2020 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Tantri, Malini L

Have been taking classes for CCMASRR, PPG Programme, NCI conducted at ISEC.

Judge for Young Economist Competition for undergraduate students on February 3, 2020. The theme of the competition is 'Sustainable Economic Development: Emerging Issues in India'.

External referee for Christ University MA Dissertation.

Have been referring many international journal from SAGE and T & F.

Vani, B P

Refereed articles for journals such as Social Indicator Research, Development in Practice, Review of Development and Change and Journal of Social and Economic, FPI Journal of Economics & Governance Development, etc.



9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on August 6, 2019 and February 3, 2020 (Special APC).

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on July 8, 2019, October 14, 2019 and January 8, 2020.

Annual General Body

The 47th Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 20, 2019.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors for the period 2019-2021 met on March 19, 2019, August 29, 2019 and December 2, 2019.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on May 11, 2019, August 28, 2019 and December 3, 2019.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on October 14, 2019.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on October 14, 2019.



10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS

Appointments

1.	Prof S Madheswaran	Director	18.03.2020
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Retirements

1.	Mr V N Venkatesh	Senior Personal Assistant	31.05.2019
2.	Dr P S Srinath	Registrar	31.10.2019
3.	Prof Jos Chathukulam	RK Hegde Chair Professor	31.12.2019
4.	Prof M G Chandrakanth	Director	29.01.2020

Repatriation

1.	Smt S Ashwini	Accounts Officer	17.10.2019
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11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the Institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants and students from all over the country. The library is fully automated using "LIBSYS" software. Its 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.

During the year, the library subscribed to similarity check software URKUND to facilitate the user community to check for similarity and improve research quality. The library is also providing remote access to electronic resources subscribed by the library using INDFED by INFLIBNET.

Library Collection

The Library collection has grown to 1,40,155 with addition of 1,266 documents during the year. As many as 415 books, 158 reports and 693 other documents were added to the library collection.

Besides this, the library receives 265 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. Library also subscribes to 12 daily newspapers.

Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to faculty members, visiting scholars, 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 visiting research scholars. Some of the other services offered are as follows:

Reference Service: The library provides personalised 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 85,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

Press Clippings Index: This information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers.

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. The Institute is also a member of DELNET 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 1,000 journals in economics and allied areas.
2. **EPWRF India Time Series** is a unique online database with its comprehensive coverage of Indian economy for a fairly long time period and it comprises over 50,000 variables capsuled in 18 modules. The database tries to provide in continuous time series from 1950 depending on the availability.
3. **Indiastat.com** is India's comprehensive information portal that provides recent, authentic and exhaustive socio-economic data/information.
4. **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.
5. **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 license and it is available for access in the reference section.
6. **Social Sciences Full Text (H.W. Wilson)** provides access to a wide assortment of the most important English-language journals published in the social sciences. This resource provides detailed indexing for over 625 periodicals dating back as far as 1983—nearly 400 of which are peer-reviewed.

Digitisation 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 13,500 documents in its collection. Digitisation of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnataka

University, UAS-Dharwad, is over. Discussion with institutions such as Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and State Central Library, Bangalore, are on for partnership for digitisation of rare and valuable collections, especially in social sciences.

12. DATA BANK

A Databank is a small unit established for maintaining socio-economic database at ISEC. It involves in three major activities – collection of information, its organisation and classification according to types of content. The content could be bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is to organise 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, a large amount of statistical information, both on primary (like individual, household surveys etc) and secondary sources (governmental and non-governmental databases), are collected. But, a very small proportion of the collected information is used. In addition, it also appeared to us that 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, organisation and update of information. In this process, they spend a significant amount of time on searching and retrieving the data already with them. Similarly, research at ISEC conducts a 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 finalised 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 is available, will provide to its members through email.

The information/data is made available to the researchers, preferably to those working in ISEC and jointly with ISEC, Members of the Board of Governors and the Founder-Members



of the Institute. 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 copyright 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 and compile the available data and scholars 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)

We have 35 projects printed questionnaire schedules in databank and is arranged in a systematic order. These includes -

ADRTC

1. Prospects for Coarse Cereals in Drought-Prone Regions: An Exploratory Study in Karnataka.
2. Evaluation of Oilseed Production Programme in Karnataka.
3. Likely Impact of Liberalised Imports and Low Tariff on Edible Oil Sector in the Country.
4. The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana in the State of Karnataka.
5. An Analysis of the Results of Crop Cutting Experiments.
6. Output and Impact Monitoring Study of KAWAD Project.
7. Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka.
8. Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (IOWA/UAS/ISEC Study).
9. Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project (JBIC Project).
10. Rural Bio-Resource Complex Project.

11. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or Bane?
12. Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka.
13. Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP Beneficiary Household Schedule in Karnataka.
14. Evaluation of Post-Harvest Losses in Tomato in Selected Areas of Karnataka.
15. Sustainability of Watershed Development Programme (WDPs): A Study of Farm Households of Karnataka.
16. Evaluation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): Case Studies of Two Districts of Karnataka.

CEENR

17. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Karnataka Community-based Tank Improvement and Management Project.

CESP

18. The New Economic Context and Changing Migration Pattern in India.

CDD

19. Role of Local Institutions in Rural Development Programmes.
20. Evaluation of Manabelaku and Udyogini Schemes in Karnataka.
21. Assistant Line Women in the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporations Limited.
22. IMS Project – information related to Revenue and Expenditure of all the Grama Panchayats in Karnataka (1999-00 to 2002-03; 27 districts).

CSSCD

23. Evaluation of National Child Labour Project (2007).
24. Kaniyan Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study.



25. District Information System for Education – Special DCF for 5% Post-Enumerative Survey.
26. Evaluation of Devadasi Rehabilitation Study.

CHRD

27. MHRD- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Educational Project.
28. Teachers College Survey: Students teacher's Profile.
29. Demography of Schooling in Karnataka: Gulbarga, Yadgir, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, and Udupi Districts (School Report Cards Project).
30. SSA/MHRD/Government of India Monitoring in Karnataka Projects [SSA & MDM] – Phase I, II, III and IV.
31. Akshaya Patra Foundation – School Meal Programme.
32. Migration from the North Eastern Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi.
33. Management Development Programme (MDP Project).

CPIGD

34. Child Labour Survey in Haveri District in Karnataka.

CRUA

35. Performance Audit on Management of Sanitary Installations (Toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan Area.

Apart from these, we also have data in 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.
- **Data Available on Online/Computer System** (for internal access only): www.indiastat.com

Progress Report of Databank: 2019-20

- Data Bank continues to collect and store reports covering socio-economic and political database at State and all-India level. These included interview schedules of the projects completed at ISEC and soft copies of the reports available at websites of govt. departments and research organisations contributing to Social Science Research.
- The databank has also added NSS Reports (in pdf format) released this year to the depository, beginning from 50th NSS Round on Household Consumer Expenditure (Report No. 401) to the latest round.



- Databank has complied data on gross and net state domestic products (with its sub-sectors) of all States from 1980-81 to 2013-14 & 2011-12 to 2018-19 at both current and constant prices (2004-05 & 2011-12 base years) and land use pattern of all states since 1950-51 in Excel sheet and made available to the users on their request.
- New reports, containing socio-economic data on various aspects, have been collected. These, for example, included Statistical Abstracts (various states), State economic surveys, Statistics at a glance, 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 to the 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

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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, Nagarabavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2019-20: At a Glance

Annual Report 2019-20: Department and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Reports Under Final Revision & Ongoing Projects	S/C/TP&RC organised/coordinated	Books published/Edited & Monographs	Working papers/ Policy Briefs	Articles published in J/EBs	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/ Newspapers	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/Awards
M G Chandrakanth (MGC)	1* (KG)	3*** (AVM+SN+MB+SM+BPV)			3								
ADRTC													
Parmod Kumar (PK)	3*** (AVM+MR+RKB)	8***** (AVM+RKB+IM)	3* (RKB)	1* (AVM)	3* (AVM)	5	6	1	3	1	5	2	
I Maruthi (IM)	2** (AVM+RKB)	5* (PK+RKB)					1	4	1				
Ramappa K B (RKB)	1* (PK+IM)	3*** (IM+PK)	2* (PK)		1* (AVM)	1* (AVM)	1		5	1			
A V Manjunath (AVM)	3* (PK+IM)	3** (MGC+PK)		1* (PK)	4** (PK+RKB)	2* (RKB)							
	4	15	4	1	5	7	8	5	9	2	5	2	0
CDD													
D Rajasekhar (DR)	1* (RM)	6***** (RM+KG+MLT)	3*** (RM)	1* (RM)	2** (KG+MLT)	4	2	2		1	20	1	1
R Manjula (RM)	1* (DR)	4**** (DR)	3*** (DR)	1* (DR)		2	2	2			8		1
	1	5	3	1	0	6	4	4	0	1	28	1	2
CEENR													
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	2* (MR)	4* (MB+MGC)	1	1		9	2	7	8	8	1	2	5
M Balasubramanian (MB)		4* (SN+MGC)	2* (CK+MLT)	1		5	3	1		1		3	
	2	7	3	2	0	14	5	8	8	9	1	5	5
CESP													
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	2** (PK+SN)	5* (BPV)		2* (BPV)	2	3* (BPV)	1	6	1		13	6	5
S Madheswaran (SM)	1* (BPV)	6***** (BPV+MGC)	1* (BPV)		4	4* (BPV)		2		3	28	1	
K Gayathri (KG)	1* (MGC)	1* (MLT+DR)	1	1	4** (MLT+DR)								
Krishna Raj (KR)		2			1	1	6	3		1	19	2	1



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B P Vani (BPV)	1* (SM)	7***** (MR+SM+MGC)	1* (SM)	1* (MR)		3** (MR+SM)		1			2	1	
Malini L Tantri (MLT)		4** (KG+DR+CK+MS)	1* (CK+MB)		4** (KG+DR)	2	2* (CK+MS)	1			4	3	1
	3	16	2	3	11	11	8	13	1	4	66	13	7
CHRD													
M Lingaraju (ML)			5** (JC)	2* (JC)			4* (JC)	4		1		2	
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)	1	2* (MS+CK)			3	3	3* (CK)	4	1		13	2	
	1	2	3	1	3	3	7	8	1	1	13	4	0
CPIGD													
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)		1											
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1	3	1		2	7* (MS)	2	1				2	
	1	4	1	0	2	7	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
CRUA													
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)	1			1	2* (MS)	6* (MS)	5* (MS)	6		3	12* (MS)	2	2
Manasi S (MS)		2** (IB+CK)	1* (CK)	1	3* (KSS)	3** (VAK+KSS)	6** (KSS+CK+MLT)		1		1* (KSS)		
Channamma Kambara (CK)		3** (IB+MS+MLT)	2** (MS+MLT+MB)				4** (MS+MLT+IB)	1	1		5	5	
	1	2	1	2	4	7	12	7	2	3	17	7	2
CSOCD													
Manohar Yadav (MY)		1		1* (SG)									
Merchang Reimein-gam (MRe)	1		1		3	2	2	1			1	5	
Sobin George (SG)		3** (TSS+LS)	2	1* (MY)	1	4		1			3	2	
	1	4	3	1	4	6	2	2	0	0	4	7	0



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PRC													
T S Syamala (TSS)	6**** (LS+CML)	3*** (SG+LS+BPV)			2	3* (LS)	6	2	3			2	
C M Lakshmana (CML)	4** (TSS)		4			2	5	1	4	1	1	1	
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	2** (TSS)	3*** (SG+TSS+BPV)				1* (TSS)		1	6		3		
	8	2	4	0	2	5	11	4	13	1	4	3	0
R K Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralization and Development													
Jos Chathukulam (JC)			3** (ML)	1* (ML)			1* (ML)						
	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ISEC	22	57	27	13	52	68	59	52	34	21	138	44	17

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 for 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 others organised at ISEC (Director/Registrar office)
11) The total ISEC number indicates the sum of the students, staff and visiting faculty

Events



Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA), ISEC in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on "Exploring the Environment in India: Issues in Sustainability" from June 24 to July 20, 2019



Workshop on 'Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach' in progress.



Centre for Economics Studies and Policy (CESP), ISEC, organised a training programme on Applied Econometrics for the 41st Batch ISS Probationary Officers, Government of India, June 3-14, 2019.



Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC organised the First Dissemination Seminar on 'Population and Health Studies', June 27, 2019.



Professor P Hanumantha Rayappa felicitated during a seminar on 'Fertility Transition in Karnataka' in honour of Prof P Hanumatha Rayappa, organised by PRC, ISEC, July 26, 2019.



Workshop on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru' in progress. (From left) ISEC Director Prof M G Chandrakanth, Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy.



Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to SSTs Scheme Students held at ISEC during August 24-25, 2019.



International Training on 'Sustainable Development Goals and Institutions' in progress.



(From left) Dr M Lingaraju, Professor Jos Chathukulam, Dr Mahi Pal, Professor M G Chandrakanth, Professor M Kunhaman, Smt. S Aswini during the 'National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought', held at ISEC, September 18-19, 2019.





Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC and Prof Dick Ettema, Utrecht University during the workshop on 'Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh'.



Inauguration of the two-day workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond', December 30-31, 2019.



(From Left) Prof Jos Chathukulam, Prof V K Nataraj, Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr M Lingaraju during the Workshop?????



Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to SSTs Scheme Students held at ISEC during August 24-25, 2019.



National Workshop on Crop Insurance, on December 13, 2019 organised at ISEC.





Officers from the Government of Karnataka participated in the Executive Education Programme on Public Policy and Governance, organised at ISEC during January 21 – February 19, 2020.



Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, organised Two-Day Regional Conference on 'Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation' during January 23-24, 2020.



20th Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) conference was organised at ISEC during February 27-29, 2020.



Yakshagana performance organised during the 20th IASSI conference.



Inauguration of the International Training Programme on Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development, organised by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC during March 4-6, 2020.



Research Methodology Course in Social Science Research for SC and ST Research Scholars was organised at ISEC during March 9-18, 2020.



Founders' Day held at ISEC on January 20, 2020.

Founders' Day



Best thesis awardees: Dr Anantha Ramu M R (Economics); Dr Sumedha Bajar (Economics); Dr Priyanka Dutta (Sociology); and Dr Lavanya Suresh (Public Administration)

Lectures



Prof Dr N Shaik Masthan delivering the Karnataka Rajyotsava extension lecture on “Karnataka as depicted by Arab Writers”.



Prof D Narayana, Former Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation delivered 16th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on the occasion of 49th Founders' Day organised at ISEC on January 20, 2020.

Outreach



Two-day workshop on Socio-Economics Development through Value Addition organised by CEENR of ISEC in collaboration with CSIR - Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at CFTRI, Mysore, March 14-15, 2019.



'International conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare' jointly organised by ISEC and SASS during October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu, China.



(Left) Prof C M Lakshmana, Coordinator, and (Right) Prof S Madheswaran, Director of ISEC on the occasion 'International conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare'.



TIMES PROPERTY

INSIDE

HOUSING IN TRANSITION

ON THE MOVE

The real estate market in Bengaluru is showing signs of a recovery, after a period of stagnation. The market is expected to grow by 10-12% in 2019, according to industry experts. The market is expected to grow by 10-12% in 2019, according to industry experts.

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T20 CHALLENGE FOR THE CITY

Will it ever attain the status of a world-class city? Bengaluru is the only city in India that has achieved this status. Bengaluru is the only city in India that has achieved this status.

PANORAMA

Economic slowdown and fantasy of a \$5 trillion economy

The Indian economy is a puzzle. It is a puzzle because it is a puzzle. It is a puzzle because it is a puzzle. It is a puzzle because it is a puzzle. It is a puzzle because it is a puzzle.

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OPINION

Making our buildings green

KALKA S. SRIVAN & MANASI

A green building is a building that is designed to be green. It is a building that is designed to be green. It is a building that is designed to be green. It is a building that is designed to be green.

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Batting for the downtrodden

With the sorry state of Dalits still evident in data, the judiciary needs to continue to uphold their rights



Dr. J. S. Prasad

The Supreme Court has ruled that quotas and reservations for Dalits in public employment and education are constitutional. The Supreme Court has ruled that quotas and reservations for Dalits in public employment and education are constitutional.

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THE HINDU
THURSDAY, MAY 2, 2019

Varuna Mitra boosted farm income, says ISEC study

'Rain forecast helped farmers get average net gain of ₹5,106 per acre'

NAGESH PRABHU

BENGALURU

Accuracy in the weather information provided by Varuna Mitra, the 24x7 help desk launched by the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre, has helped



community residing in the vicinity of the sanctuary. NTFPs are sold through the Large Animal Milk Producers' Cooperative Society (LAMPS) located at the wildlife sanctuary. Average annual income of a household from NTFPs has been estimated between ₹10,000 and ₹12,000.

BRT sanctuary generates annual income of ₹2.39 cr. for tribals: Study

Survey covered 248 households in the area: Soliga is the major tribal community residing near the sanctuary

NAGESH PRABHU

BENGALURU

Bhagat Bagewannur Temple Wildlife Sanctuary (BRTWS), which is located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats, generates an annual income of ₹2.39 crore for the tribal communities living in the vicinity of the sanctuary in Karnataka.

A recent study on 'Economic Value of BRTWS' conducted by M. Balasubramanian, assistant professor with the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, found that the

sanctuary's most important contribution was carbon sequestration (₹1.44 crore), followed by recreational services (₹2.14 lakh), provisioning services that include non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and production of silver wood, fruits, coffee and pepper (₹34 lakh), and soil erosion prevention (₹21 lakh).

The study, which was funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, used the market price method and travel cost method to estimate the income and found that

community residing in the vicinity of the sanctuary. NTFPs are sold through the Large Animal Milk Producers' Cooperative Society (LAMPS) located at the wildlife sanctuary. Average annual income of a household from NTFPs has been estimated between ₹10,000 and ₹12,000.

The findings of the study showed that non-timber forest products such as honey, ghee, and oil (₹1.44 crore) are major sources of livelihood for households, but they are seasonal.

The sanctuary is spread over 57.8 sq km. After it was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1972, and a tiger reserve in 2012, tribals have been facing a number of constraints related to the sanctuary. Imperfect price for NTFPs and absence of electricity connections to some households (only 10%) and other infrastructure facilities are major constraints, the study said.

Food was one of the primary energy sources of cooking for households, with an average of 3.75 kg of wood collected per household a year.

A majority of the households have small plots for cultivating coffee, pepper, silver wood, guava, lemon, ginger, and jackfruit. Families even a substantial portion of their income from these agricultural products. Most of the provisioning services are currently met in the market based on the local market prices.

However, only 40% of the households have two acres, and more than 70% of the households don't have any form of land, the study found.

Degrees of difficulty for Bengaluru's commuters

Educational attainment and a longer trip to work go hand-in-hand in the congested IT capital

ROHIT K. RAO

BENGALURU

UP TO IT?

The higher your educational qualifications, the longer your work commute. That, in essence, is the finding reported in a working paper on mobility in one of India's most congested cities, Bengaluru, by researchers from the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

person will search for jobs where his or her qualifications fit. This may result in longer commutes, says the paper. The paper, titled 'The Commuter's Dilemma: Educational Attainment and Commuting in Bengaluru', was presented at the ISEC conference in Bengaluru.

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Food waste mounts in the face of rising hunger

Deccan Herald, 7th July 2019

India has fared poorly in the Global Hunger Index but it wastes over Rs 44,000 crore a year. Yet, there is no policy to curb the waste and feed the hungry

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A study by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, indicates that about 20% of prepared food is wasted in the country, especially in functions in urban areas.

number of people like Lakshmi are going to bed wondering where their next meal is coming from.

Professor M G Chandrakanth, director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, said, "The food waste is modest at farm level, but apparent at the prepared food level. Around 1,00,000 weddings and social events are held in the country every day."

pineapple and jackfruit need modest primary processing. These do not need secondary or tertiary processing which involves chemicals. In addition of sugarcane, sugarcane is a good source of food waste. Food waste is a good source of food waste.

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Recognising Citizenship



Kalu Seetharam Sridhar

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, in her maiden Budget speech, rightly said that "major infrastructural investments are needed to build a strong economy". The Budget also provides a roadmap for better connectivity and infrastructure. Budget 2019: Developing non-farm sector crucial to provide additional income to farmers

Business Standard

Infra, realty trusts can set up biz in SEZs. Will this increase exports?

The Centre amended the Special Economic Zones Act (SEZs Act) in August 2019 to broaden the definition of "person" who can set up their units in these zones.

Blender Tripathi | Intrepid / New Delhi, October 17, 2019 Last Updated at 10:15 (IST)



Better career & financial prospects major considerations to give up Indian citizenship

Continued from page 1

Australia and Canada together account for 10% of Indian diaspora in foreign countries.

The unfortunate part is that many of these people would be smart and capable of making a better life for themselves in the countries they would have made," he said.

"As we see it, there are two major reasons why people are giving up Indian citizenship."

Budget 2019: Developing non-farm sector crucial to provide additional income to farmers

Exclusive July 15, 2019 10:22 AM

India Budget 2019: While the rural economy the state of the agriculture sector, which provides the largest share of employment in the country, can never be ignored.



ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಾಧಿಸದಿರಲಿ ಆಪ್ತ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿತ್ವ!

ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿಯವರ ಪರೋಕ್ಷ 'ಆಪ್ತ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿತ್ವ' ದೇಶದ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಮಾರಕ



ಕೆ. ಸ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಬಿಜುಜಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ತೊಡಕು ಬಿಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ' ಕುರಿತ ವಾದಾನುವಾದ

ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಬಳಿಕ ಕುಗ್ಗಿದ ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ



'ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಆಂದೋಲನ' ಅಗತ್ಯ!

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದವರಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧಕ



ಕೆ. ಸ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ

ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂದಗತಿ



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ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹಿಂಜರಿತ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತ್ತಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ

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FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
2019-2020

P. CHANDRASEKAR LLP

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO,

THE MEMBERS

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE,,

Bangalore

Report on the Financial Statements,

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, (here in after referred to as "Institute")** which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at March 31, 2020, and its excess of expenditure over income for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Institute financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with their requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Institute financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Institute's Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statement that gives true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Institute in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting

P Chandrasekar, Chartered Accountants



Page 1

Bangalore * Chennai

policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements :

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted with SA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures obtain audit evidence abt the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Institute's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but for an expressing an opinion as to whether the Institute has adequate financial controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

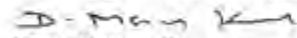
We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

UDIN : 20212544AAAACW4049

For M/s, P CHANDRASEKAR LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 0005805/S200066

Mani Kumar.D

Partner

Membership No.212544



Place: Bangalore

Date: 25.09.2020

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 2020

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
14,78,95,537	Establishment Expenses	4	16,84,34,240	23,16,73,754	Grant receipts	1	23,97,38,473
8,95,90,337	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	8,39,90,061	4,43,48,785	Interest income	2	4,89,89,916
5,34,38,709	Unspent grant		4,71,85,307	1,48,50,863	Other receipts	3	1,07,61,666
-	Excess of Income over expenditure		-	51,181.00	Excess of expenditure over Income		1,19,553
29,09,24,583	Total		29,96,09,608	29,09,24,583	Total		29,96,09,608

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2020

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
69,29,65,060	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	73,44,11,546	67,27,92,124	Investments	6	67,77,51,089
22,27,09,764	Current Liabilities	9	20,59,91,365	24,28,82,700	Current Assets	7	26,26,51,822
12,63,48,662	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,20,66,864	12,63,48,662	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	12,20,66,864
104,20,23,486	Total		106,24,69,775	104,20,23,486	Total		106,24,69,775

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2019 - 20

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
2,55,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		1,50,00,000
-	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		-
8,20,00,000	c	Non Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		7,15,43,000
10,75,00,000				8,65,43,000
2,85,70,000	d	ADRT Grants (Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,10,00,000
1,11,58,752	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		1,66,87,535
6,07,37,797	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		6,23,47,975
20,79,66,549		Gross grant		18,65,78,510
3,61,66,978		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		5,72,54,199
24,41,33,527				24,38,32,709
1,17,75,548		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	38,15,490	
6,84,225		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	2,78,746	40,94,236
23,16,73,754		Net Grant		23,97,38,473

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
2,38,08,905	a	Interest on F.D's	2,31,83,552	
1,83,15,487		Add: Accrued interest on FD	2,30,70,557	4,62,54,109
22,24,393	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		27,35,807
4,43,48,785		Total		4,89,89,916

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
48,09,349	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	72,87,525	
41,14,516		Overhead charges spent from various projects	60,75,879	12,11,646
6,94,833				
12,57,221	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		-2,90,132
1,28,98,809	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		98,40,152
1,48,50,863		Total		1,07,61,666

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
12,42,38,198	a	Salary (incl. P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		13,78,84,015
36,74,665	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		47,01,412
30,29,700	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		23,96,704
1,69,52,974	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		2,34,52,109
14,78,95,537		Total		16,84,34,240

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2019 - 20

				Schedule - 5
Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses		Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
22,60,192	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses		31,45,445
44,43,632	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees		53,67,365
7,41,971	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication		7,44,425
57,49,241	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materials / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report		47,88,674
1,65,21,155	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food		1,87,39,220
14,14,399	f	Vehicle maintenance		5,62,391
89,700	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet		15,640
1,04,28,924	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)		1,09,29,914
1,26,37,215	i	Repairs and maintenance, Qaurters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)		84,62,961
83,33,855	j	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system		12,00,100
10,81,296	k	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration		15,98,716
2,13,66,950	l	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects		2,17,60,256
3,04,609	m	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund		3,81,614
42,17,198	n	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses		62,93,340
8,95,90,337		Total		8,39,90,061

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Investments as on 31.03.2020 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2019			Balance as on 31.03.2020		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	5,93,95,538	5,93,95,538	-	5,66,56,090	5,66,56,090
2	ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account	-	19,70,39,871	19,70,39,871	-	21,62,61,667	21,62,61,667
3	Corpus fund	-	5,18,50,000	5,18,50,000	-	5,18,50,000	5,18,50,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,80,17,732	5,80,17,732	-	5,80,60,301	5,80,60,301
5	ISEC Plan (Library Digitisation)	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	-	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
6	Centre for Women & Gender study	-	0	0	-	0	0
7	Endowment fund (Founder Member A/c)	-	93,40,000	93,40,000	-	93,40,000	93,40,000
8	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	19,48,000	19,48,000	-	19,48,000	19,48,000
9	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	-	1,15,000	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	1,15,000
10	ISEC Social Science Talent Search	-	7,95,768	7,95,768	-	7,95,768	7,95,768
11	Fellowship Fund	-	12,50,000	12,50,000	-	12,50,000	12,50,000
12	ISEC Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	-	5,50,000	5,50,000	-	5,50,000	5,50,000
13	ISEC Staff Incentive Fund	-	4,25,000	4,25,000	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
	Total (A)	0	39,57,26,909	39,57,26,909	0	41,22,51,826	41,22,51,826
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,40,60,000	1,13,75,000	4,54,35,000	3,31,60,000	1,13,75,000	4,45,35,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,41,00,000	4,41,00,000	-	4,41,00,000	4,41,00,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	5,50,00,000	5,50,00,000	-	3,30,37,845	3,30,37,845
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,92,00,000	3,92,00,000	-	3,92,19,442	3,92,19,442
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	6,23,97,214	6,23,97,214	-	6,95,06,912	6,95,06,912
6	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	-	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
7	Population Research Centre	-	33,001	33,001	-	47,01,057	47,01,057
	Total (B)	3,40,60,000	23,21,05,215	26,61,65,215	3,31,60,000	22,19,40,256	25,51,00,256
C	Projects:						
1	Oxford LSE	-	94,00,000	94,00,000	-	93,99,007	93,99,007
2	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	15,00,000	15,00,000	-	10,00,000	10,00,000
	Total (C)	0	1,09,00,000	1,09,00,000	0	1,03,99,007	1,03,99,007
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,40,60,000	63,87,32,124	67,27,92,124	3,31,60,000	64,45,91,089	67,77,51,089

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2019 - 20

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
37,368	a	Cash on Hand		25,060
13,11,67,738	b	Cash at Bank		16,99,10,854
87,14,520	c	Advance & Deposits / TDS		83,25,299
7,14,37,210	d	Advance to other units		5,33,92,243
0	e	Grant receivable		0
3,09,52,114	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		3,07,18,993
5,73,750	g	Prepaid expenses		2,79,373
24,28,82,700		Total		26,26,51,822

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
5,34,38,709	a	Unspent grant		4,71,85,307
13,25,30,560	b	Advance from other units / project / others		8,67,33,236
3,34,90,721	c	Sundry liabilities (Payables)		6,87,73,809
32,49,774	d	Overhead charges payable		32,99,013
22,27,09,764		Total		20,59,91,365

Schedule-10

Previous year 2018 - 19 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2019 - 20 Rs.
12,44,48,099	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	12,63,48,662	
88,09,546	b	Add: Additions during the year	21,44,246	12,84,92,908
13,32,57,645				
-	c	Less: Deletions during the year	79,113	
69,08,983	d	Depreciation	63,46,931	64,26,044
12,63,48,662		F.A as in balance sheet		12,20,66,864

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Capital fund as on 31.03.2020 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl. No.	Fund Account	Closing balance	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2020
		as on 31.03.2019	Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	6,74,11,449	64,61,165	63,46,931	-	-	6,75,25,683
2	Centre for urban planning and development	6,36,96,876	8,24,221		-	-	6,45,21,097
3	Direct Receipts	60,929	2,098		-	-	63,027
4	FCRA Main account	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
5	Corpus fund	5,32,13,792	7,56,992	-	-	-	5,39,70,784
6	Centre for Women and Gender studies	3,32,027	7,963	-	-	-	3,39,990
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	1,03,72,945	7,49,743	8,072	-	-	1,11,14,616
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	24,02,857	73,476	-	-	-	24,76,333
9	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	14,84,341	76,926	-	-	-	15,61,267
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,74,177	-	52	-	-	1,74,125
11	ISEC Development and Asset replacement reserve Fund	18,67,45,308	1,67,07,689		-	-	20,34,52,997
12	Social Science Talent Search	11,88,289	7,35,000			8,28,928	10,94,361
13	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,61,668	3,88,803	3,53,311	-	-	4,97,160
14	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
15	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	2,18,76,040	9,60,460	3,74,725	-	-	2,24,61,775
16	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	7,78,987	-	-	1,03,119	-	8,82,106
17	ISEC E-Bidding	1,08,707	249	-	-	-	1,08,956
	Total (A)	41,03,29,392	2,77,44,785	70,83,091	1,03,119	8,28,928	43,02,65,277
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,69,59,576	5,31,404	-	-	46,432	4,74,44,548
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,49,58,809	10,66,641	-	-	-	4,60,25,450
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	5,90,89,872	26,70,598	-	-	-	6,17,60,470
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	4,03,39,207	-	-	6,52,688	-	4,09,91,895
5	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	2,07,74,627	10,23,850	-	-	-	2,17,98,477
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	7,05,13,577	1,56,11,852	-	-	-	8,61,25,429
	Total (B)	28,26,35,668	2,09,04,345	-	6,52,688	46,432	30,41,46,269
	TOTAL (A+B)	69,29,65,060	4,86,49,130	70,83,091	7,55,807	8,75,360	73,44,11,546

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

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Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2020 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 31/03/2019	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2020
1	Buildings	1.63%	10,07,92,016	2,43,740		10,10,35,756	19,90,682	9,90,45,074
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	17,95,651	20,532	-	18,16,183	2,94,047	15,22,136
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	60,67,802	2,46,889	-	63,14,691	8,32,048	54,82,643
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	56,59,347	10,34,616	-	66,93,963	20,05,821	46,88,142
5	Library Books	4.75%	1,01,38,826	4,63,738	79,113	1,05,23,451	9,67,294	95,56,157
6	Other Assets	4.75%	8,87,044	1,34,731	-	10,21,775	55,349	9,66,426
7	Vehicles	9.50%	10,07,976	-	-	10,07,976	2,01,690	8,06,286
	Total		12,63,48,662	21,44,246	79,113	12,84,13,795	63,46,931	12,20,66,864

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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S Madheswaran
Director

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Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



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. The expenditures towards plan/ongoing capital contracts are provided for in the books based on the budget provision made in the Plan Grants.
- e. 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. 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. 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. Overhead Charges

Overhead Charges as shall be debited to project account on receipt of grants as determined by the Institute.

11. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar I/c

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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

Phone: 23215468, 23245519, 23215592

E-mail: admn@isec.ac.in,

Fax: 080-23217008,

website: www.isec.ac.in

AN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE FOR INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH &
TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Schedule No 12:

Notes to Accounts:

1. Income tax:

The income of the Institute is exempt from Income tax under the provision of section 10(23C) (iiiab) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence, no provision has been made for Income Tax for the current year. The Institute has contested against IT demand in respect of Assessment Years 2015-16 to 2017-18 amounting to Rs.6.10 Crores and the matter is yet to be decided.

2. Fixed Assets:

- Fixed Asset Register is not maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
- Fixed Assets have not been tagged for all the class of assets.
- The Institute has to initiate the process of actuarial valuation of fixed assets as the last actuarial valuation was done in 2004-05.

3. Funds received in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the day of receipt.

4. Unspent interest earned from endowment chair funds has been ploughed back and invested in accordance with the respective ground rules.

5. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reconciled wherever necessary along with suitable disclosures in the statements.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. The Institution got registered under GSTIN during the year 2018-19.
9. 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 2020.
10. The general insurance is not undertaken to the Institute as a whole. However library books and Institute vehicles are covered under insurance.

for P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Accounts Officer

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

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 2020

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
7,33,99,318	<u>Establishment :</u>			4,21,00,000	<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
	Salary	7,74,28,480			Received from ICSSR	3,52,06,000	
25,42,937	Encashment of earned leave	53,00,974		3,99,00,000	Received from GOK	3,63,37,000	
5,75,265	Medical reimbursement	6,69,271		8,20,00,000		7,15,43,000	
1,06,981	Home travel concession & LTC	2,18,087	8,36,16,812	-	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	-	
7,66,24,501				8,20,00,000		7,15,43,000	
5,54,995	Postage, telephone and telegrams		5,46,368	12,45,189	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	3,88,651	7,11,54,349
11,87,693	Travelling & daily allowance		15,18,982	8,07,54,811			
82,05,202	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)		76,35,109				
1,97,026	<u>Contingencies :</u>			88,368	Interest on SB a/c		1,26,619
7,25,700	Audit fees	2,79,116		1,01,26,131	Other receipts		83,46,317
1,91,050	Legal fee	2,14,000		3,88,651	Overspent grant		1,75,63,313
	Lease Rental to Bangalore University	1,91,050					
4,13,767	Catering / Food / Mess charges	3,95,407					
14,483	Bank charges	9,401					
6,93,220	Registration fee	7,25,550					
25,997	Insurance to library assets	27,951					
13,35,403	Honorarium	10,48,406					
11,88,924	Miscellaneous	9,82,446	38,73,327				
9,13,57,961	Total (A)		9,71,90,598	9,13,57,961	Total (A)		9,71,90,598
Journal of Social and Economic Development							
45,385	Unspent grant		45,385	-	Grant in aid :		
				45,385	Received from ICSSR	-	
				-	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	45,385	45,385
45,385	Total (B)		45,385	45,385	Royalty receipt on JSED		-
9,14,03,346	Total (A+B)		9,72,35,983	9,14,03,346	Total (B)		45,385
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
7,22,349	Sundry liabilities:			37,368	Cash on hand	25,060	
4,68,71,955	Deposits	7,22,349		5,52,48,706	Cash at bank	3,58,77,841	3,59,02,901
1,42,52,822	Due to Others	3,46,99,665		5,52,86,074			
6,18,47,126	Sundry payables	1,92,94,760	5,47,16,774	6,87,142	Advance and deposits	6,26,010	
45,385	Unspent Grant (JSED)		45,385	55,30,644	Due from Others / Units / Projects	6,69,935	12,95,945
				62,17,786			
				3,88,651	Overspent grant (Non-Plan)		1,75,63,313
10,43,59,759	Fixed assets as per contra:				Fixed assets as per contra:		
16,62,52,270	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
	Total		15,91,21,918	16,62,52,270	Total		15,91,21,918

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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Registrar (I/c)

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S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.0005805/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC NON-PLAN Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2019-20

	Income Side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>	
	1 Misc. Receipts	39,545
	2 Project Receipts	64,30,804
	3 Sale of working papers	25,556
	4 Interest on MOD	17,98,882
	5 Computer charges	1,423
	6 Transport charges	613
	7 Xerox Charges	49,494
	Total	83,46,317
Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2019-20		
	Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Salary (incl DA Arrears)	7,08,74,407
	2 AO's Pension & Leave Salary	1,76,050
	3 P.F.Contribution	38,56,419
	4 Gratuity Contribution	25,21,604
	Total	7,74,28,480
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Postage / Courier	1,07,670
	2 Telephone	4,38,698
	Total	5,46,368
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 TA DA Board meeting	1,88,219
	2 TA DA Field work and others	11,27,644
	3 Conveyance charges	2,03,119
	Total	15,18,982
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Repairs and Maintenance	14,93,308
	2 Estate Maintenance	61,41,801
	Total	76,35,109
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>	
	(a) <u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Stautory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,39,900
	2 Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,39,216
	Total	2,79,116
	(b) <u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Advertisement	1,90,699
	2 BOG Meeting (Food and Honorarium)	77,000
	3 Accidental Insurance to Staff	6,275
	4 Miscellaneous	7,08,472
	Total	9,82,446

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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ISEC - NON-PLAN Schedules to balance sheet 2019-20

	Liabilities side:		Amount (Rs.)
VIII	<u>Deposits:</u>		
	1 E.M.D A/c		1,75,000
	2 Hostel deposit		62,100
	3 Library deposit		4,76,950
	4 Mess deposit		8,299
	Total		7,22,349
IX	<u>Due to others:</u>		
	1 Audit fees		2,35,000
	2 ISEC Alumni Fund		2,22,000
	3 Two Days Workshop on Rain-fed Agriculture		2,50,246
	4 Training Programme - Election Commission		1,500
	5 Due to PRC (Overspent grant)		36,63,773
	6 Due to ISEC Plan		3,03,27,146
	Total		3,46,99,665
X	<u>Sundry payable:</u>		
	i) <u>Establishment:</u>		
	1 Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	1,11,03,666	
	2 PF Contribution	3,17,452	
	3 Gratuity Contribution	2,15,231	
	4 LIC Pension Contribution	3,093	
	5 Provision for EL encashment	48,25,193	
	6 GIS	875	
	7 LIC	17,539	
	8 PLI	8	1,64,83,057
	ii) <u>Sundry expenses:</u>		28,11,703
			1,92,94,760



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Schedules to Balance Sheet 2019-20			
	Asset side:		Amount (Rs.)
XI	Cash in hand:		
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section		-
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section		12,060
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office		-
	4 Petty cash - Registrar Office		10,000
	5 Petty cash - Director Office		3,000
	Total		25,060
XII	Advance and deposits (assets):		
	1 Festival advance		1,16,800
	2 Advance		35,714
	3 KEB deposit		4,68,546
	4 Gas deposit		4,950
	Total		6,26,010
XIII	Due from others / Units/projects (Asset):		
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting		5,53,923
	2 LIC Pension Subscription		97,784
	3 Income tax		2,554
	4 SBI Loan		1,010
	5 SWF (Salary deduction)		1342
	6 T-shirts		12,072
	7 CRUA		1,250
	Total		6,69,935

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

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 2020

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
73,34,097	Capital expenditure	7,88,312		Grant in aid :	
-	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	-	50,00,000	Received from ICSSR	44,00,000
67,750	Course work Fellowship & Contingency	-	2,00,00,000	Received from GOK	1,00,00,000
6,25,686	Working paper expenditure	64,000	2,50,00,000		1,44,00,000
	Library books	4,04,002		Less: Overspent grant of previous year	2,17,593
87,47,316	Library subscription	80,91,169	9,44,927	Overspent grant	1,41,82,407
-	Library Book binding	88,986	2,17,593		4,46,917
6,64,761	Seminar/project expenses	2,16,043			
13,34,447	Printing and Stationery, etc	8,67,209			
40,95,194	Campus maintenance	35,47,212			
14,03,415	Vehicle maintenance	5,62,391			
2,42,72,666	Total (A)	1,46,29,324	2,42,72,666	Total (A)	1,46,29,324
ICSSR - Additional grant					
13,570	Equipment	-		Grant in aid :	
1,31,298	Unspent grant	1,31,298	1,44,868	Unspent grant of previous year	1,31,298
1,44,868	Total (B)	1,31,298	1,44,868	Total (B)	1,31,298
Training programme SC / ST Category					
	Training programme expenditure			Grant in aid :	
7,22,955.00	Research Methodology	4,15,188	5,00,000	Received from ICSSR	6,00,000
4,88,656	Course	6,73,468		Add: Unspent grant of previous year	4,88,656
	Unspent grant		7,11,611		10,88,656
12,11,611	Total (C)	10,88,656	12,11,611	Total (C)	10,88,656
2,56,29,145	Total (A+B+C)	1,58,49,278	2,56,29,145	Total (A+B+C)	1,58,49,278
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
4,02,361.00	Unspent grant	3,57,849		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
-	Expenses payable	-	75,00,000	SBI	95,00,000
3,71,52,750	Civil Works - Construction & Repairs	2,43,42,750	40,00,000	Dena Bank	-
-	Due to Fellowship Fund (Course Work)	-	35,00,000	Corporation Bank	40,00,000
2,18,76,040	Library Digitization Fund :		5,73,750	Canara Bank	15,00,000
	Opening balance	2,18,76,040	11,76,788	Prepaid Expenses	2,79,373
	Add: Interest received on FD	9,60,460	0	TDS receivable	14,54,624
		2,28,36,500	1,06,177	Sundry Receivables	-
	Less: Expenditure during the year	3,74,725	0	Interest receivable (Lib Dig Fund)	1,01,231
		2,24,61,775	0	Overspent grant	-
	Fixed assets as per contra:		4,25,74,436	Due from ISEC Non-plan	3,03,27,146
5,00,67,471	As in last balance sheet	5,27,28,743	5,00,67,471	Fixed assets as per contra:	
	Add: Additions during the year	8,04,812		As in last balance sheet	5,27,28,743
26,61,272		5,35,33,555	26,61,272	Add: Additions during the year	8,04,812
11,21,59,894	Total	10,06,95,929	11,21,59,894	Total	10,06,95,929

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

S Madheswaran
Director

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC PLAN Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2019-20

	Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Office equipment	4,00,810
	2 ISEC Construction & Renovation	3,87,502
	Total	7,88,312
II	<u>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Printing and stationery	6,02,842
	2 Copy-editing charges	2,64,367
	Total	8,67,209
III	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Electricity charges	19,70,449
	2 Water charges	1,17,408
	3 Lease line & Cloud subscription charges	14,59,355
	Total	35,47,212
IV	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>	
	1 Fuel and repair charges	5,25,568
	2 Vehicle insurance	36,823
	Total	5,62,391
Schedules to Balance Sheet 2019-20		
	Liabilities side:	
I	<u>Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs</u>	
	1 Construction of Students Hostel Building	2,31,42,750
	2 Flooring tiles for Boy's Hostel	12,00,000
	Total	2,43,42,750
	Asset side:	
I	<u>Prepaid Expenses</u>	
	1 Prepaid expenses	2,79,373
	Total	2,79,373
	Contra (Both sides) :	
II	<u>Additions to Fixed Assets</u>	Amount (Rs.)
	1 Office equipment	4,00,810
	2 Library books	4,04,002
	Total	8,04,812

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Date: 25.09-2020

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 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC, Bonus)		18417117	Grant in aid :		
			Received during the year	21000000	
			Add: Unspent of previous year	1318738	22318738
			Interest on SB a/c		52915
Printing and stationery		943026	Overspent Grant		1781958
Books & periodicals		788678			
TA & DA		1202172			
Postage, telephone and telegrams		182033			
Security, Electricity, Water, Rent		969853			
Repairs & Maintenance		771755			
Contingency		343000			
Seminars, Conference etc.,		535977			
Total		24153611	Total		24153611
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Sundry Payable:			Cash at Bank		33180
Salary	1343094		Festival Advance		5000
PF Contribution	42574		Advance		70603
Gratuity Contribution	29565	1415233	Overspent Grant		1781958
Printing Payable		3650			
Seminar expenses payable		5600			
Fellowship & Contingency Payable		16258			
Due from other unit:					
Agriculture Planning Fund		450000			
Fixed assets per contra :			Fixed assets per contra :		
As in last balance sheet	4494846		As in last balance sheet	4494846	
Add : Additions during the year	0	4494846	Add : Additions during the year	0	4494846
Total		6385587	Total		6385587

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Population Research Centre (PRC) Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, EI encashment, Medical reimbursement)		12839613	Grant-in-aid: Received from Govt. of India Recurring grant	15575185	
Salary Arrears - 7th CPC & 6th Pay Scale		3467185	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	664243	16239428
TA & DA		338394	Interest on MOD		115399
Books and Periodicals		18772	Interest on SB a/c		7118
Data Processing, Stationery, Printing, Contingency, POL & Maintenance of Vehicles		94420	Overspent grant 1*		396439
Total		16758384	Total		16758384
PIP Monitoring			Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		616790	Received from Govt. of India - PIP Monitoring	812350	
Unspent grant *2		195560	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	77393	
				889743	
			Less: Refund of Grant	77393	812350
Total		812350	Total		812350
International Seminar on Aging in Asia			Grant-in-aid:		
Seminar Expenses		300000	Received from Govt. of India - Non- recurring		300000
Total		300000	Total		300000
Publication of Compendium of Import			Overspent grant *3		30
		30			
Overspent grant of prev year					
Total		30	Total		30
Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2020					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Sundry Payable (incl Salary)		2226861	Cash at Bank		3499503
Salary Arrears Payable-7th CPC & 6th Pay Scale		3467185	MOD		4701057
Overhead & Royalty A/c - Loan		3000000	Overspent grant *1		396439
TA & DA payable		250029	Overspent grant *3		30
Unspent grant *2		195560	Advance (incl Festival Adv)		48187
Due to others		50409	TDS on MOD		25993
			Due from Others		518835
F.A as per contra :			F.A as per contra :		
As in last Balance sheet	3057895		As in last Balance sheet	3057895	
Add: Additions during the year	18772	3076667	Add: Additions during the year	18772	3076667
Total		12266711	Total		12266711

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 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2966210	Interest received:		
Salary to Research Assistant		117258	Interest on SB a/c	40573	
Contingency:			Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	3542691	3583264
TA & DA	11974		Excess of expenditure over income transferred to Fund a/c		46432
Contingency	2680				
Bank Charges	170	14824			
Amount transferred to fund (15%)		531404			
Total		3629696	Total		3629696
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund :			Cash at bank		2101697
Opening balance	46959576		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Ploughed Back	531404		7.35% GOI Stock 2024	510000	
	47490980		8.12% GOI Stock 2020	1800000	
Less: Excess of E / I transferred	46432	47444548	8.12% GOI Stock 2020	2500000	
Salary payable		374413	8.15% Govt. FCI special Bond 2022	4250000	
TA & DA payable		3025	8.30% Fertiliser Bond 2023	1800000	
			8.83% Govt Stock 2023	2900000	
			8.27% GOI 2020	9900000	
			8.23% GOI FCI Loan 2027	4500000	
			8.40% OIL Bonds	4500000	
			8.00% OIL MKT GOI Bonds	500000	
			FD with Canara Bank	1980000	
			FD with Syndicate Bank	4000000	
			FD with SBI Bank, ISEC branch	2995000	
			FD with Corporation Bank	2400000	44535000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	1015148	
			TDS receivable	170141	1185289
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		48321986	Total		48321986

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



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 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		1839551	Interest received :		
Bank Charges		262	Interest on SB a/c	57544	
Transferred to Fund A/c		1066641	Interest on Term Deposits & GOI Bond	2848910	2906454
Total		2906454	Total		2906454
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund Account:			Cash at bank		1229169
Opening Balance	44958809		Deposits		44100000
Add: Transferred to Fund A/c	1066641	46025450	Interest of FD & GOI receivable		304658
<u>Sundry Expenses payable:</u>			TDS receivable		652089
Preparation of Manuscript for Publication (IIPA)	32216		Due from Corpus II		78750
Publication of Book 'Institutional Design'	1000	33216			
Due to Overhead & Royalty A/c		306000			
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		225431	As in last balance sheet		225431
Total		46590097	Total		46590097

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC - Corpus Fund
Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Fellowship/internship/contingency		1456204	Interest on SB a/c		71449
Journals and Periodicals		1500000	Interest on FD a/c		3641935
Bank charges		188			
Allocated to fund a/c		756992			
Total		3713384	Total		3713384
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		96733
Opening balance	53213792		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:allocations during the year	756992	53970784	Corporation	4000000	
			SBI	18000000	
			Canara Bank	17500000	
			Syndicate Bank	12350000	51850000
			TDS receivable		1041445
			Interest receivable on FD		982606
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		64219417	Total		64219417

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.0005805/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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Endowment fund of founder members Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Bank charges		74	Interest on SB a/c		30661
Allocated to fund a/c		749743	Interest on FD a/c		719156
Total		749817	Total		749817
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1491373
Opening balance	10372945		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	749743	11122688	Dena Bank	1500000	
			SBI	3465000	
			Syndicate Bank	700000	
			Canara bank	650000	
			Corporation bank	3025000	9340000
			Advance		8000
			TDS Receivable		165789
			Interest Receivable		112906
			Due from SRTT		4620
Total		11122688	Total		11122688

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020

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 2020

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Leased line (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		400000	Interest on SB a/c		115414
Assistance to faculty/PhD students (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/ fellowships)		100000	Interest on FD a/c		4710208
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme		300000			
Publication of ISEC Monograph series		19512			
Social Science Talent Search		735000			
Certificate course and training workshop to eachers' of partner organisations		85000			
Library Services		240720			
Seminar and Training		417707			
Contingency		7085			
Plough back to Fund		2520598			
Total		4825622	Total		4825622

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2020

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		27936442
Opening balance	59089872		Investments:		
Add: Reversal of payable	150000		Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	8500000	
Add:- Plough back to Fund	2520598	61760470	Fixed deposit with SBI Bank	8537845	
			Fixed deposit with Syndicate Bank	5000000	
Payables:			Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	6700000	
Assistance to Faculty/Phd students	74732		Fixed deposit with Corporation Bank	4300000	33037845
Assistance to visiting scholar	51800		Due from Endowment a/c		14070
Founder member	4620	131152	Security deposit with DOT		1000
			Interest Receivables		442473
Fixed assets as per contra:			TDS Receivables		459792
As in last balance sheet		424934	Fixed assets as per contra:		
Total		62316556	As in last balance sheet		424934
			Total		62316556

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

M K Mohan Kumar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

S Madheswaran
Director

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 25.09-2020



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 2019-2020

I - Permanent Centres

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Expenditure			Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/receivable	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent				Unspent	Overspent	
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	343266	8472936	79672670	97190598	0	17517928	0 Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC - Plan	402361	0	15000000	15402361	15044512	357849	0	Vide page No. for details
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	1318738	0	21000000	22371653	24153611	0	1781958	0 Vide page No. for details
4	Population research centre (PRC)	741606	0	16687535	17551658	17752567	0	200909	0 Vide page No. for details
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	3583264	3583264	3629696	0	46432	0 Vide page No. for details
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	0	2906454	2906454	2906454	0	0	0 Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	2462705	343266	124230535	141488060	160677438	357849	19547227	93469998

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Fund balance as on 31.03.2020	Remarks
		Opening balance	Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance	Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant		
		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	11524234	11524234	11524234	0	0	67411449	Vide page No. For details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	21567	21567	21567	0	0	1000	Vide page No. For details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	3713384	3713384	3713384	0	0	53970784	Vide page No. For details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	2098	2098	2098	0	0	32753	Vide page No. For details
5	Endowment fund of founder member account	0	0	749817	749817	749817	0	0	11122688	Vide page No. For details
6	Memorials Fund at ISEC	0	0	13346	13346	13346	0	0	0	Vide page No. For details
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	1684	1684	1684	0	0	23239	
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	10560	10560	10560	0	0	180669	Vide page No. For details
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	13881	13881	13881	0	0	241911	
	Balance c/d	0	0	16050571	16050571	16050571	0	0	132984493	

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

II - Funds

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Expenditure			Fund balance as on 31.03.2020	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	16050571	16050571	16050571	0	0	132984493	
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	12469	12469	12469	0		226482	
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	53670	53670	53670	0		869524	
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	5724	5724	5724	0		108951	
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	14534	14534	14534	0		257631	
h	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	9538	9538	9538	0		170655	
i	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	23530	23530	23530	0		389199	
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	148421	148421	148421	0		1561267	
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	9948	9948	9948	0		174125	
9	ISEC Development & Asset replacement reserve fund	0	0	0	13684827	13684827	13684827	0		203452997	
10	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	125000	74224	199224	1028152	0	828928	1094361	
11	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	4825622	4825622	4825622	0		61760470	
12	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	384769	384769	384769	0	0	497160	
13	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	0	0	825000	2457956	3282956	2322156	960800		40339207	
14	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	4803558	4803558	4803558	0		86125429	
15	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	0	105662	105662	2543	103119	0	882106	
16	Prof M N Srinivas Chair	0	0	0	1448100	1448100	1448100	0		21798477	
17	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	9462	9462	9462	0		2000	
18	ISEC E-Bidding	0	0	0	3249	3249	3249	0	0	108956	
19	ISEC Profession tax	0	0	0	1017	1017	1017	0		5000	
20	National post doctoral fellowship - SERB	0	0	960000	13407	973407	884024	89383			
	Sub-Total	0	0	1910000	44140258	46050258	45725884	1153302	828928	552808490	



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 2019-2020
III - Projects

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
1	ADRTC Projects a/c	148377	0	0	149313	297690	57740	239950	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	311879	0	0	0	311879	0	311879		
iv	Cause and consequences of civil conflicts in India	45988	0	0	0	45988	0	45988		
v	Impact evaluation of Bhoochetana programme in Karnataka	736447	0	0	0	736447	0	736447		
vi	India-Canada pulses trade: Prospects and challenges	184950	0	0	0	184950	0	184950		
vii	Developing guidelines and methodologies for Socio-economic assessment of LMO's (RIS)	80665	0	0	0	80665	0	80665		
viii	Brain Storming session (BSS)	0	19022	0	0	-19022	0		19022	
ix	Rice strategy for India	178560	0	0	0	178560	0	178560		
x	NABARD-Value chain analysis of tomato marketing systems in Karnataka	128350	0	0	0	128350	0	128350		
xi	Training workshop on monitoring evaluation and impact assessment of project	14910	0	0	19600	34510	0	34510		
xii	One decade of MGNREGA: A participatory assessment and way forward	0	155318	0	0	-155318	65507		220825	
xiii	Evaluation of global food value chains concerning sustainability : Development of a methodology and case studies if Indian products with Swiss target market	25188	0	0	0	25188	0	25188		
xiv	Impact assessment and evaluation of fodder seed production and sale activities under NDPI scheme	117247	0	0	0	117247	99349	17898		
xv	Status of Central sector scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana / Gowdown scheme: A case study approach (NAM)	0	0	651000	0	651000	708813		57813	
xvi	20th IASSI Conference	0	0	850000	0	850000	850000	0		
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	0	42902	19680000	160196	19797294	2313712	17483582		
	Balance c/d	3067220	249234	21181000	329109	24328095	4095121	20562626	329652	1000

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance	Grants received/receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance	Unspent	Overspent	
		Unspent	Overspent							Fund Balance
	Balance b/f	3067220	249234	21181000	329109	24328095	4095121	20562626	329652	1000
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	12708	0	0	325	13033	0	13033		0
4	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distresses an Exploratory study	287081	0	0	9301	296382	0	296382		0
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	185559	0	193	-185366	0	0	185366	
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	2986	2986	2986	0	0	
7	Project on Agriculture outlook	509265	0	0	13850	523115	57500	465615		
8	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	39245	0	0	1029	40274	0	40274		
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	304742	0	0	9854	314596	0	314596		
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	1643224	0	0	33582	1676806	1102289	574517	0	
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	105998	0	0	3627	109625	0	109625		
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	2569	0	0	1215	3784	0	3784	0	
13	Impact evaluation study of NHM & HIMINEH (MIDH)	457725	0	0	37885	495610	0	495610	0	
14	Improving farmers income and welfare	285333	0	0	10587	295920	232711	63209		
15	Impact evaluation of Varun Mitra helpdesk services of agriculture	0	30493	0	6718	-23775	5		23780	
16	32nd National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	0	160438	0	87	-160351	40118		200469	
17	Structural Transformation regional disparity and institutional reforms in agriculture - ICAR - NAIP	713945	0	641842	11738	1367525	1357666	9859		
18	PRC Projects	0	0	0	16135	16135	16135	0		5000
i	International conference on Ageing in Asia	431513	0	300000	0	731513	72257	659256	303951	
ii	Training workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS & STATA - 16th - 21st Sept, 2019	0	0	0	0	0	303951			
iii	Two day Regional Conference on towards peace, Harmony and Happiness - 23rd - 24th Jan,2020	0	0	90000	0	90000	135710		45710	
19	Public health infrastructure in Bagalkot district of Karnataka	0	255205	533000	2315	280110	196212	83898		
20	Validation of dried blood spots - LASI project, Harvard University	545822	0	95951	11057	652830	578511	74319		
21	ISEC - CDDU Projects	18088	0	0	16937	35025	35025	0		1000
	Balance c/d	8424478	880929	22841793	518530	30903872	8226197	23766603	1088928	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					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	8424478	880929	22841793	518530	30903872	8226197	23766603	1088928	7000	
i	Training programme for participants from SAARC countries	24126	0	0	0	24126	0	24126			
ii	Training programme on Decentralisation and Development approach of Panchayats Raj institutions	4160	0	0	0	4160	0	4160			
iii	Preparation of Goa state Panchayat raj and devolution of index reports	10824	0	0	0	10824	0	10824			
iv	Skill policy development	49794	0	0	0	49794	0	49794			
v	Study on the performance and constraints in the delivery of core functions	552507	0	0	0	552507	0	552507			
vi	International seminar “25 years of Decentralised governance in India: Progress, Issues and ways forward”- ICSSR	0	170571	0	0	-170571	2000		172571		
vii	Workshop on “Assessing citizen participation and voices in the era of democratic decentralisation in Indian states”- Hiroshima	92825	0	0	0	92825	50722	42103			
viii	Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM-G)	0	0	1000000	0	1000000	926098	73902			
22	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	10843729	0	620190	767779	12231698	714629	11517069			
23	ISEC-APY project	1292357	0	361364	48489	1702210	72463	1629747			
24	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	1532247	0	0	69813	1602060	507180	1094880			
25	ISEC DE project	77920	0	0	2650	80570	0	80570			
26	International seminar on State politics Governance and development in India	2250	0	0	77	2327	24	2303			
27	Role of local authority & SMC's - NIEPA	40715	0	0	1401	42116	0	42116			
28	Training programme on Panchayat Raj institutions for co-operative and Rural Development (Sri Lanka)	188775	0	466190	6229	661194	393635	267559			
29	ISEC SIDBI (PSIG)	395762	0	956340	9856	1361958	817328	544630			
30	G P Members and public goods - Tsuda University	0	0	952139	5820	957959	468655	489304			
31	CESP Projects	1	0	0	167305	167306	167306	0		1000	
i	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFRAL project)	403367	0	0	0	403367	0	403367			
ii	Evaluation of State Finances with respect to Karnataka (14th Finance Commission)	20635	0	0	0	20635	0	20635			
iii	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	0	300000	0	0	-300000	0		300000		
	Balance c/d	23956472	1351500	27198016	1597949	51400937	12346237	40616199	1561499	8000	

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Expenditure		Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	23956472	1351500	27198016	1597949	51400937	12346237	40616199	1561499	8000	
iv	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer (UNFPA funded)	54682	0	0	0	54682	25229	29453			
v	Workshop on "State Human Development Report"	13737	0	0	0	13737	0	13737			
vi	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	0	23285			
vii	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	109960	0	0	0	109960	12402	97558			
viii	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	147389	0	0	0	147389	0	147389			
viii	Estimating the potential value to Tourism and other cultural services of forest Ecosystem in Uttarkhand	474589	0	0	0	474589	0	474589			
ix	Karnataka state fiscal transfer to local bodies: The current status and the state's fiscal capacity	27117	0	0	0	27117	0	27117			
x	Scaling up Apprenticeship programme in Karnataka: Policy and strategy suggestions	217932	0	48125	0	266057	8979	257078			
xi	MGNREGA evaluation:Workers'perspective and issues in implementation	128152	0	0	0	128152	5863	122289			
xii	Social Justice and empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025	534226	0	0	0	534226	80024	454202			
xiii	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices: Baseline survey in Karnataka	10820	0	0	0	10820	0	10820			
xiv	Evaluation of State Finances - Fifteenth finance commission	0	133693	225000	0	91307	72524	18783			
xv	Documentation and evaluation of the SVEEP intervention in Karnataka	2416705	0	690572	0	3107277	2315239	792038			
xvi	Governance approach for nutrition ssecurity - A case study of GOA	59447	0	49500	0	108947	75162	33785			
xvii	Training programme on "Applied Econometrics" for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probatoners of 40th batch - 14th to 25th January,2019	346597	0	0	0	346597	0	346597			
xviii	End line survey for knowledge, Attitude and Practice of citizens	0	0	3336000	0	3336000	2333231	1002769			
xix	Training programme on "Applied Econometrics" for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 41st batch - 03rd to 14th June,2019	0	0	2378200	0	2378200	2273065	105135			
xx	Developing scientific framework for collection of tourism statistics in Karnataka	0	0	332740	0	332740	144397	188343			
	Balance c/d	28521110	1485193	34258153	1597949	62892019	19692352	44761166	1561499	8000	

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure	Expenditure		Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Closing balance			Fund Balance		
		Unspent	Overspent							Unspent	
	Balance b/f	28521110	1485193	34258153	1597949	62892019	19692352	44761166	1561499	8000	
xxi	Doing business and trade facilitation: A study of selected agricultural export zones (AEZs) in India	0	0	200000	0	200000	35668	164332			
xxii	Developing evidence based sustainable tourism indicators: A study on sustainable tourism in Kodagu district	0	0	0	0	0	1027		1027		
xxiii	Socio economic status of scheduled castes Leather artisans in Karnataka: An Assessment	0	0	1779500	0	1779500	660776	1118724			
xxiv	How effective are training programmes in providing sustainable livelihood options for women: A study of day-NULM programme in Karnataka	0	0	150000	0	150000	11847	138153			
xxv	A study on impact of PwDs intervention in motivating PwD voters for registration and creating awareness in the election process in Karnataka	0	0	2740278	0	2740278	0	2740278			
32	Trade, gender and food security:with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	22298	0	0	937	23235	0	23235			
33	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor project	298824	0	0	10554	309378	0	309378			
34	Sources of funding for social science research-flows, adequacy & priorities	29262	0	0	2030	31292	6	31286			
35	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	48898	0	0	3087	51985	0	51985			
36	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	0	289397	0	2400	-286997	0	0	286997		
37	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUIP	533887	0	226800	14911	775598	112628	662970			
38	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	19602	0	0	945	20547	0	20547			
39	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	0	45344	73100	6542	34298	0	34298			
40	The middle class in world society - World Society Foundation	20863	0	0	7779	28642	0	28642			
41	Public policy Governance programme	19004623	0	11767494	403846	31175963	17248307	13927656			
42	National conference on “India at Seventy: New development challenges”- 24th April 2018	488482	0	30000	31861	550343	2216	548127			
43	Financial flows in the rural-urban interface - Access to credit	126380	0	0	4091	130471	8666	121805			
44	Peri urban regions of Bangalore: Changing structure of Economic, Social and Financial paradigms	0	0	319363	5237	324600	269999	54601			
	Balance c/d	49114229	1819934	51544688	2092169	100931152	38043492	64737183	1849523	8000	

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	49114229	1819934	51544688	2092169	100931152	38043492	64737183	1849523	8000
45	ISEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	21684	21684	21683	1	0	1000
i	ISEC-FLAIR Training Programme 11 -20, Feb 2019	0	984821	1458097	0	473276	473276		0	
ii	Promoting leadership skills among children - Agstaya Foundation	336374	0	224249	0	560623	308118	252505		
46	Role of skill development for promotion of rural non-farm self employment in India - Impress	0	0	320000	4894	324894	92774	232120		
47	ISEC CPIGD Projects	0	89	0	6653	6564	6564		0	1000
i	Two day capacity building programme for the officers D Devaraj Urs backward classes development corporation	10300	0	0	0	10300	0	10300		
ii	Gender and rural local governance in Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka	0	327895	0	0	-327895	0	0	327895	
iii	Certificate courses in development studies and research methodology	0	0	0	205000	205000	201875	3125	0	
iv	Baseline survey of villages in Yadagiri district for planning CSR project & subsequent impact study	77171	0	0	0	77171	0	77171		
v	Urban governance and local democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, India	71385	0	0	0	71385	171385		100000	
vi	Preparation of Karnataka State Panchayat Raj & Devolution Index Reports	0	11529	0	0	-11529	0		11529	
vii	India's changing cityscapes: Work, Migration & Livelihoods	396613	0	0	0	396613	714431		317818	
48	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	94	0	80735	80641	80641	0	0	1000
i	Study of utilisation of reservation for schedule tribes in Government jobs	11151	0	0	0	11151	0	11151		
ii	Kodava: identity and culture	141571	0	0	0	141571	0	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	226570	0	0	0	226570	164024	62546		
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR Initiative-Collegiate Education	178873	0	0	0	178873	0	178873		
vi	Evaluation of KHS DRP	1542702	0	0	0	1542702	132030	1410672		
vii	Change and mobility in contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivasa Today	0	35000	35000	0	0	0	0	0	
viii	National seminar on rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
	Balance c/d	52206575	3179362	53582034	2411135	105020382	40410293	67216854	2606765	11000

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(Amount in Rupees)

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Unspent			Overspent	Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent								
	Balance b/f	52206575	3179362	53582034	2411135	105020382	40410293	67216854	2606765	11000	
ix	Tuberculosis and the social construction of womens employability a study of women's with history/ symptoms of Tuberculosis	953246	0	203073	0	1156319	1116070	40249			
x	Informed choices and affordability:Linkages of doctor-patient interaction, prescription practice and medical expenditure in cancer care in Karnataka - ICSSR	0	0	320000	0	320000	231318	88682			
49	EQUIMOB - Equitable Access to Urban mobility infrastructure for India & Bangladesh	0	0	265817	2434	268251	155506	112745			
50	ISEC CEENR Projects	0	0	0	12176	12176	12088	88		1000	
i	SSY Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat state	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0	162868		
ii	Assessing the environmental burden of disease of air pollution: A case study of two metropolitan cities - Bangalore & Hyderabad	0	176411	0	0	-176411	0	0	176411		
iii	Rural-Urban interface and socio-economic and environmental consequences	8714	0	0	0	8714	0	8714			
iv	Baseline study of flora fauna at proposed Uranium mining site at Gogi, Gulbarga district, Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
v	Poverty environment and sustainable development goals in Asia Pacific	86	0	0	0	86	0	86			
vi	International seminar on "National resources and national accounts in South Asia"	97300	0	0	0	97300	93294	4006			
vii	Impact of climate change on vulnerable sections with special reference to SC's/ST's and women in Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
viii	Documentation of people's biodiversity registers (PBR's) in five districts of Karnataka	0	108029	100000	0	-8029	146379	0	154408		
viii	Vulnerability of diverse communities to climate change in different districts of Karnataka - EMPRI II	0	0	198620	0	198620	0	198620			
ix	Climate resilient agriculture and socio-ecological sustainability - NIDM, GOI	0	0	160000	0	160000	0	160000			
x	Break even analysis in Dairy farm enterprises and strategies for its sustainable growth under NDP 1 - Karnataka State	0	0	510000	0	510000	506050	3950			
	Balance c/d	53265921	3626670	55339544	2425745	107404540	42670998	67833994	3100452	12000	

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(Amount in Rupees)

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance			Fund Balance
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	53265921	3626670	55339544	2425745	107404540	42670998	67833994	3100452	12000	
51	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	10505	0	0	362	10867	0	10867			
52	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	54181	0	0	1824	56005	6490	49515	0		
53	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	102681	0	0	3509	106190	2963	103227			
54	ISEC - NCI Course	260358	0	0	561385	821743	628552	193191		0	
55	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	0	514922	552722	14917	52717	14917	37800			
56	Land use changes and soil fertility	118210	0	0	3765	121975	0	121975			
57	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-DBT	146378	0	1055357	14491	1216226	1917093		700867		
58	Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta - DST	1385260	0	0	31037	1416297	1106746	309551			
59	An economic value of forest resources: A case study of nine district of Karnataka - ICSSR	0	13671	427500	14261	428090	223647	204443			
60	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-Kassel University	12107	0	0	221	12328	11518	810			
61	Institutional and Economic analysis of Human wildlife conflict mitigation in the Indian Coffee Plantations (ICIMOD)	0	0	592924	4202	597126	403863	193263			
62	Climate smart livelihood and socio-ecological development of Biodiversity hotspots of India - TIFAC	0	0	1000000	8838	1008838	351498	657340			
63	High resolution Genome based tracing of Antimicrobial resistance Escherichia coli in pork production chain to identify the critical control points: A one health systems study - DBT	0	0	234500	3371	237871	295587		57716		
64	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	10298	10298	10298	0			
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	321938	0	0	0	321938	6608	315330			
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000		
iii	Orientation programme for faculty members and research scholars belonging to ST & other marginalised groups	395	0	0	0	395	0	395			
65	Research Methodology course	13909	0	0	479	14388	0	14388			
	Balance c/d	55691843	4245263	59202547	3098705	113747832	47650778	70046089	3949035	12000	

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(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	55691843	4245263	59202547	3098705	113747832	47650778	70046089	3949035	12000
66	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	16249	0	0	1193	17442	0	17442		
67	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	0	7963	7963	7963	0	0	339990
68	ISEC CWGS Project	47059	0		15965	63024	15965	47059		
i	Gender and life vulnerability: Study of women health from gender perspectives	0	239988	0	0	-239988	0		239988	
ii	Two weeks capacity building programme for social science faculty members	0	94000	0	0	-94000	0		94000	
iii	Women in informal sector issues and challenges	0	20000	0	0	-20000	0		20000	
69	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	3881360	3881360	3881360	0		
70	ISEC CRUA Project	26045	0	0	26454	52499	52499	0		1000
i	Pathways to sanitation - Growing challenges and access to the urban poor--Astudy of Bangalore city		34295	0	0	-34295	0		34295	
ii	Will Bengaluru become smart or livable?	0	2	0	0	-2	0		2	
iii	Azim Premji University - The story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited	180232	0	4453	56000	240685	44505	196180		
iv	Performance audit on management of waste water and sanitary installations (toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan areas	44205	0	0	0	44205	52984		8779	
v	Situational analysis of education and nutrition status of children of migrant construction workers in Bengaluru	87000	0	108560	0	195560	176609	18951		
vi	Evaluation study on impact of I-RTC and RTC wallet land records through internet	0	0	426650	0	426650	293381	133269		
vii	Promoting green buildings to combat climate change: A study of Bengaluru (EMPRI)	0	0	199320	0	199320	45877	153443		
71	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	2470	0	0	85	2555	0	2555		
72	ISEC - A study on sustainable financing for urban Karnataka	670759	0	0	2781	673540	790772		117232	
73	International seminar on economic growth in India and China: Social and Economic impacts	5031	0	0	2060	7091	1425	5666		
74	Mega Cities Conference	0	164130	62500	118119	16489	10934	5555		
75	Research Journals in social sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	closed projects
76	Inequality in Quality of primary education	0	40000	40000	0	0	0		0	closed projects
	Balance c/d	56770893	4837678	60044030	7210685	119187930	53025052	70626209	4463331	352990

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(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Expenditure				Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	56770893	4837678	60044030	7210685	119187930	53025052	70626209	4463331	352990	
77	ISEC-FLAIR Training Programme Dec 10 - 19, 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0				closed projects
78	Collaboration between ISEC and NABARD - Enrichment of state focus paper	100000	0	0	0	100000	100000	0			closed projects
79	National seminar on persons with disabilities and their socio-economic status in India - ICSSR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			closed projects
	Sub-Total	56870893	4837678	60044030	7210685	119287930	53125052	70626209	4463331	352990	
	Grand total (I + II + III)	59333598	5180944	186184565	66489029	306826248	259528374	72137360	24839486	646631478	

Note: Amounts as reflected in consolidated account at page No.

Income side

1 : Unspent grant of previous year
2 : Grant received during the year
Grant-in-aid receivable

53438709
186578510
0
186578510

1 : Unspent grant
2 : Excess of expenditure over income of funds
(72137360-24839486-232120)

47185307
188559
47065754

3 : Other receipts:

Interest on SB a/c
Interest on FD a/c
Other receipts

2735807
46254110
17499112
66489029

- 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

(ISEC is an ICSSR Research Institute, Government of India and
the Grant-in-Aid Institute, Government of Karnataka)

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