



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 2020-2021



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021



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

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ISEC in 2020-21: An Overview

I am happy to note that the research, academic and training activities of ISEC during 2020-2021 have been very good even as the Institute did not have normal functioning due to the Covid pandemic-induced disruptions. It gives me immense pleasure to present an overview of these activities which include research projects, publications, seminars and workshops, invited lectures and other events. The contributions of the faculty and students, with support from the staff of the Institute, are immense in this regard. The support from the Board of Governors, Life Members and others is also gratefully acknowledged.

The first part of my overview is on *research projects* that are presented in a thematically. The faculty members of ISEC, working largely from home during the year 2020-2021, continued their efforts to complete research projects. In all, 20 research projects, having considerable policy relevance, have been completed during the year. In addition, they handled 53 research projects that were at various stages of progress and the draft reports of nine studies were completed. Several new research projects have also been proposed.

Several studies on *agricultural development and the environment* have been completed. First is a collaborative project with NCEAR titled *Outlook on Agriculture project*. This study, focusing on the demand and supply of food grains and other essential food items in India, examined the trends in production, consumption, prices as well as the position on government commodity stocks. By developing models on the food grain sector and milk, the study focused on output, prices and income to farmers from the selected commodities.

Interestingly, these models are structural and use annual/season-wise data. The project produced seasonal and annual reports including commodity outlook submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The second study, titled *Moving towards sustainability: An Indian coffee in the Global Food Value Chain*, examined the sustainability of Indian coffee value chains in the context of global food value chain framework of FAO. With the help of a micro-level study of the coffee value chain in India's largest coffee-growing district – Kodagu, the study identified the potential avenues for value creation and constraints in the upgradation and scaling up of Indian Coffee. It also outlines the trends in the Indian coffee production and markets, the emergence of speciality and certified value chains and key actors that participate in the local and global scales. The third study on *Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit* examines whether interest subvention has served the purpose or not with the help of NSSO data as well as a field study conducted in Karnataka. The study provides policy suggestions for improving the Interest Subvention Scheme for Short-Term Crop Loans, which aim primarily at alleviating farmers' distress and making affordable credit available to poor and vulnerable farmers. The key suggestions include reduction in the reliance on gold loans for short-term crop loans, digitalisation and mutation of land records, formation of farmers' joint liability groups and so on.

Another important study under this theme is on *bio-diversity registers for the conservation and protection of natural resources*. By documenting *People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in five districts of Karnataka* and providing information on existing

natural resources at the district level, this study is useful for policymaking in several arena of natural resources including legal aspects. Another research study on *Effects of Urban Growth on Resource Degradation and its Impact on Environment: Issues and Challenges in India* examined the effects of urbanisation, resource degradation and its negative impact on the environment linking with the environmental vulnerability index for million-plus cities of India. The study on *Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being: Application of Sen's Capability Approach* cautions that lack of understanding of multi-dimensional well-being perspective limits people's well-being. The study offers a tool – Ecosystem/capabilities-based framework to comprehend the connection of indigenous/tribal community with their land and argues that adoption of such a tool improves the effectiveness of conservation programs, enhance people's well-being and achieve sustainable outcomes over the long term.

The next set of studies is on **educational development**. The study on *"Policy options for Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme: The Case of Karnataka"*: a) evaluated the apprenticeship policy of India; b) analysed the current achievement of apprenticeship training in India in general and Karnataka in particular; c) identified key challenges faced by various stakeholders; and, d) suggested ways to enhance skill formation in the state through the apprenticeship system. The study comes up with several suggestions that are useful for policymaking. The next study is on *India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods* captures the context of India's cities witnessing the expansion of the 'new service economy' – most notably, high-skilled industries such as software outsourcing but also low-skilled sectors such as hospitality, big retail, security services and transportation. This study, which maps the intersections between migration, skilling and changing patterns of employment in cities, is located in the debate on development and employment in post-liberalisation India. The

study explored how the changing urban economic and occupational structure has reshaped patterns of migration, work, livelihoods, aspirations and the possibilities of economic and social mobility. Although these two studies are different, they complement each other in highlighting challenges in skill training and its implementation. They highlight the need for improvement of skill education and argue that Skill India policy itself is not sufficiently anchored in the reality of India's political economy. The study on *Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools* assesses how such programmes that aim to promote leadership skills affect the cognitive and non-cognitive skills of the students and how they make a difference to modern learning techniques. The study on *Adolescent Marriages in India*, which analyses the trends and patterns of, and the factors associated with adolescent marriages, finds that educational attainment and wealth status are the two important determinants of early marriages. The study suggests that improving female education and providing financial assistance to poor families would reduce the proportion of child marriages in India and enable women to be more productive individuals.

The faculty members of the institute undertook several studies on **health**. The study on *Contraceptive use Among Young Women in India* shows that lack of knowledge of proper nutrition, risky behaviour and early childbearing among girls have implications for both mother and child health. Early age at childbirth and short intervals between births are both risk factors for maternal and child mortality. The study suggests that education and frequent exposure to media are important correlates of the use of modern contraceptive methods and lower unmet need for contraception. The study on the *Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study across States in India* provides an understanding of the prevalence of TB in India in general as well as empowered action group (EAG) states. The study shows that low socio-economic and demographic factors influenced the prevalence of TB between

NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 and provides suggestions for protecting the vulnerable. The study on *Factors Associated with Hypertension and Diabetes among Women in India* looks at the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffering from hypertension and diabetes and shows that the prevalence of hypertension, pre-hypertension and high blood glucose levels all increase with age. The study on *Children's Migration and Health of their Older Parents in India* shows a significant association between an adult son's migration and the health of their older parents in India.

The next set of studies is related to *marginalities*. The study deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market focuses on estimating wage and employment discrimination. This important study shows that employment discrimination pronounces more than wage discrimination in the urban labour market. While studying the question of differential labour outcomes in terms of access to employment, earnings, productivity, standards of living and so on, the study suggests that there is a need for correcting the historical prejudices against the marginalised sections of society and setting up an employment opportunity commission to review and ensure that the weaker sections find their representation at all levels. The study also suggests special provisions for higher education, responsive training and multi-skilling of tribals and Dalits so that they can compete with others for jobs. The study on *the Kudubi Community in Karnataka* provides a discussion on: a) demographic and educational conditions of Kudubi community; b) socio-cultural norms (values, beliefs, habits and institutions); c) economic and occupational status; and d) their response to changes happening around them.

The study on *Mapping Civil Society Movements Inter-sectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary Karnataka* focused on three types of social movements in contemporary Karnataka - Dalit movement, women's anti-liquor

resistance in Raichur and anti-mining movements in Kudremukh and Ballari - and their intersectional aspects. The project finds that these civil society movements in contemporary Karnataka have been unable to adequately focus on the intersectional aspects and treat intersectionality as a movement strategy. The study concludes that the potential for coalition-building between the three movements in contemporary Karnataka, based on an intersectional understanding, seems difficult, but not impossible.

The institute responded to Covid lockdown by undertaking a study on *Lockdown Distress and Government Response* obtained primary data from sample households in Karnataka during the period of lockdown through telephone to understand the lockdown distress on the people in rural Karnataka and the worst-affected sections during the lockdown period. The study also analysed the extent of government assistance provided to the rural poor. The study shows that the pandemic affected a majority of households. Income loss up to 92 per cent was observed. While the food support (though confined to rice) was adequate, cash support (to elderly, disabled, widows and other vulnerable) was inadequate.

The faculty members of the institute brought out several publications during 2020-21. In all, 8 books were published on important themes through renowned publishers such as Cambridge University Press, Sage, Routledge, Springer international, Taylor and Francis. The faculty members and students published over 70 research papers in journals and as chapters in edited books, 36 working papers and seven policy briefs. Also, there have been several contributions made in media. Besides, several fellowships, honours and awards were received during this period. Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED), published by ISEC and Springer, was published on time. The Editorial Board comprises of internationally-renowned and distinguished professors as Members.

In addition, faculty members have participated and made several presentations in seminars and conferences, both National and International. The faculty has also participated in several outreach activities and contributed to the policy planning bodies at the state and national level. In addition, public lectures, talks and interviews in media were prominent. I am also happy to note that our students have been active and contributing to publications and presentations within and outside India.

The Institute organised several lectures, national and international seminars, conferences and training programmes. Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor R S Deshpande, former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, on the topic *'Disaster Management in India'*, Professor K V Raju, Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2020, and Economic Advisor to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, delivered Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on *"How Improved Governance in Uttar Pradesh has Enabled Better Management of Covid – 19 and Migrants"* in person. ISEC also organised webinar lecture series, and as a part of this 11 online lectures were delivered by eminent scholars.

A three-day International Workshop-cum-Training Programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' was organised to honour and felicitate our senior mentor and teacher Prof Nadkarni by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), along with National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. The event was administered from ISEC and live-streamed via Zoom platform and Youtube. Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman of BoG, ISEC, Prof Anil K Gupta, NIDM, MHA, GoI; Prof V K Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, joined online along with attendees from all over the world. Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal, Nishank ji, Honourable Union Education Minister, Government of India, sent

his best wishes to the programme. There was good participation with more than 500 persons from 15 countries attending the programme. In addition, two more workshops were held on *'Workshop-cum Focus Group Discussion on Household Carbon Footprint'* and *'Household Carbon Footprint: Perceptions and Suggestions for Low Carbon Lifestyle'* were held online and well attended.

ISEC Summer Internship Programme and Social Science Talent Search are the ongoing annual activities of the institute, which are partially supported by the SRTT funds for research capacity building. Throughout, the programme has been drawing the interest of a large number of students from all over India and has been greatly appreciated. ISEC continued to hold the programme online given the pandemic situation.

We conducted our doctoral programme via online and offline mode at the Institute. As many as 31 students, enrolled on the PhD Programme, could undertake their course work without any disruptions due to the Covid pandemic as Institute adopted a hybrid method of teaching. Further, Doctoral Committee Meetings and Students Bi-annual Seminars were held as planned. I am happy to inform that nine students were awarded Ph.D degrees and 17 students have submitted their thesis during 2020-21.

We are happy that all the Chair Professors V.K.R.V. Rao Chair, Ramakrishna Hegde Chair and M.N. Srinivas Chair have been selected and joined the Institute.

All administrative activities continued even with the pandemic, with administration functioning partially with the Registrar I/C, Accounts Officer, Academic Section, Library, Computer Section mostly with the help of staff residing on campus. All the statutory committee meetings (Academic Programmes Committee, Research Programme Committee, Library Committee and Finance Committee) were held on time.

The infrastructure facilities, such as a library, data bank and IT cell, provided a conducive environment for research and training activities.

At large, the academic activities and institutional growth in the year 2020-21 have been exemplary even during the pandemic. We continue to strive towards proficiency reinforcing our contributions towards addressing developmental challenges in Karnataka and India.

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support to our activities from the Government of Karnataka, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Union Ministry of Agriculture, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. We also acknowledge and appreciate the cooperation of the University of Mysore and Bangalore University towards the smooth functioning of our PhD Programme.

I record my gratitude and thanks for the support and guidance that the Institute receives from the President, Vice-President and members of ISEC Society; respected Chairperson and all members of the Board of Governors; all faculty, staff and students of ISEC for their support and cooperation in our achievements during these perilous times of the pandemic.

With the support and cooperation from all the parties concerned, we are confident to take the Institute further and higher in all professional activities and accomplish our aims of global excellence of the Institute in future.

D Rajasekhar
Director, ISEC

1. ISEC SOCIETY

PRESIDENT

His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka

Shri Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala

VICE-PRESIDENT

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Dr Shalini Rajneesh, IAS

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Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics
Department
Government of Karnataka

Prof K R Venugopal

Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University

Prof S Madheswaran

Director, ISEC

2. ISEC FACULTY/STAFF

Prof S Madheswaran, Director

Professors

Prof D Rajasekhar, CDD
 Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP
 Prof Parmod Kumar, ADRTC
 Prof Sunil Nautiyal, CEENR
 Prof Kala S Sridhar, CRUA
 Prof K Gayithri, CESP
 Prof C M Lakshmana, PRC
 Prof Krishna Raj, CESP
 Prof I Maruthi, ADRTC

Associate Professors

Dr T S Syamala, PRC
 Dr K B Ramappa, ADRTC (on EoL)
 Dr S Manasi, CRUA
 Dr V Anil Kumar, CPIGD
 Ms B P Vani, CESP

Assistant Professors

Dr Lekha Subaiya, PRC
 Dr M Lingaraju, CHRD
 Dr Marchang Reimeingam, CSSCD
 Dr Sobin George, CSSCD
 Dr A V Manjunatha, CEENR (on Deputation)
 Dr Malini L Tantri, CESP
 Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR
 Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD
 Dr Channamma Kambara, CRUA

Faculty on Contractual Basis

Dr R Manjula, Assistant Professor, CDD

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

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

Non-Academic Staff

Administrative Staff

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

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

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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

Dr 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 B H Chandrashekar

Ms A Latha

Estate Manager

Mr R G B P Naidu

Selection Grade Assistants

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Ms M Hemalatha

Ms R Shilpa

Ms K Suma

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Ms Shailaja Prabhakar

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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

Mr L Kumar
Mr Muthuraja

Electrician

Mr R Vasanth Kumar

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

Attenders

Mr M Mahadeva
Mr M Mallaiah
Mr Venugopala
Mr H Rudresha

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 2020-21 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 providing 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-concluded evaluation programmes include Rashtriya 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 Agriculture Chapter in the Karnataka Economic Survey.

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 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 the 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 the 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, microcredit, 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
- Village census on a long term
- 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 on a national scale, while commitments to the state of Karnataka continues. The design of the research agenda under such a scope is 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 multidisciplinary research on issues relating to fiscal, political and administrative decentralisation. The Centre's mission is to support and further the decentralisation efforts of the government, donors and civil society institutions and people through policy-oriented research, dissemination and capacity building initiatives.

The research studies of the Centre fall into two broad categories: First, studies on reform of state

agencies towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, studies focusing on the extent to which people, including the poor, have seized decentralisation opportunities and benefited from the same. These include studies on participation of people, voices of the poor, collusion, cooption and elite capture.

Achievements

A major achievement of the Centre was that a volume on *Cooperatives and Social Innovations* was published by Springer (Singapore) during

this year. This book discusses the experiences of cooperatives in the Asia and Pacific region in the implementation of social innovations, which are new activities, services and processes initiated by cooperatives for the benefit of the people, especially the marginalised. The book covers interesting areas of social innovations in cooperatives relating, but not limited to, to health insurance, tourism, finance and climate-smart agriculture. This volume makes contributions to Heckman's theory, adds new knowledge relating to social media and tourism cooperatives, and provides conditions under which social innovations lead to the development and empowerment of the community. The faculty of the Centre contributed three chapters to the volume on theories and concepts of social innovation, health insurance and climate-smart agriculture.

During the lockdown months of April-May 2020, the faculty of the Centre initiated a household survey through telephone for the research study on lockdown distress among rural dwellers in Karnataka and the government assistance provided to them during the lockdown period. The study concludes that the lockdown will adversely affect the agricultural labourers, while households belonging to dominant castes are less likely to be affected. The government assistance consists of food and cash support. Food support, which was confined to rice distribution, was quite effective. In contrast, the proportion of households receiving cash support was low due to supply-side constraints. These findings were disseminated among the public through *The Hindu* in a three-part series titled **Lockdown Distress** in May 2020.

During 2020-21, six externally funded research projects were handled at the Centre; of them, the project on 'Lockdown distress and government response: A study in rural Karnataka' was initiated as well as completed during this year.

Another major highlight during last year was that a faculty member from the Centre delivered the 50th Foundation Day lecture on 'Talking to Ghosts:

Exploring forged employment records in NREGS' on the eve of Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, completing golden jubilee year. In this lecture, by exploring employment records of NREGS to measure the embezzlement of labour budget, a typology of ghost-worker and short-changed households, and their magnitude was arrived at. By analysing the ghost-worker status, exploiters and exploited, it is argued that the rate of embezzlement is high and that local elites (mainly GP members) appropriate NREGS resources by wrongly reporting less resourceful households to have worked under the scheme.

The faculty from the Centre participated in webinars during the lockdown period to disseminate research findings related to the Covid-19 pandemic, institutions and implications on social security and agriculture. It is argued in these webinars that the social security delivery systems and mechanisms need to be well developed if they have to deliver assistance during the pandemic period. Secondly, the agrarian distress during the pandemic could be reduced if there are institutions among farmers, especially small and marginal ones, providing support in terms of input supply and output marketing. Farmer producer organisations need to be strengthened in this regard.

Current Activities

The faculty members are currently working on two book projects; 'Handbook of Decentralised Governance and Development in India' and 'Decentralisation in Contemporary India'. In the first volume, the chapters provide a historical overview of the progress of different aspects of decentralised governance in India in the last two-and-half decades and discuss the current status and issues. The second volume provides the status of decentralisation in contemporary India. Both the books are being published by Routledge (UK).

The faculty members of the Centre are undertaking research studies on affirmative action,

women leadership, and allocation of public goods in Karnataka, and innovations in the delivery of social security benefits. In all, five research projects relating to these themes are undertaken at the

Centre in collaboration with researchers from the Universities of Bristol, Oxford and London School of Economics, Tsuda University, King's College London, USAID and SIDBI.

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

Research Agenda

The Institute for Social and Economic Change was the first institute in the country to establish a separate Ecological Economics unit, now renamed as Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), as far back as 1981. This 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 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. CEENR seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and sustainably promote development. 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 (green economy/ green GDP), (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 multispectral remote sensing/imaging in socio-ecological/landscape research and ecological modelling, (l) Environment and well-being, environment and health, capacity

building and outreach, (m) Spatial distribution of household carbon footprints, and (n) Prospects for enhancing circular economy; strategies for policy inclusion and green finances.

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. CEENR is currently having seven ongoing projects sponsored by national and international funding agencies.

Achievements

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities and has organised workshops/seminars and training courses during 2020-21 with support from the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, EMPRI, Government of Karnataka, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; University of Kassel, Germany, and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

The Centre has completed seven 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 and eco-diversity. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. During the last year, faculty members have published several research articles in national and international journals. Apart from this, faculty members published a book, a monograph and contributed several chapters in edited books and volumes produced by national and international publishers.

The centre in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), MHA, Govt. of India has successfully organised an international workshop cum training programme on “Green growth strategies for climate resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools” from November 26 to 28, 2020, in honour of Prof M V Nadkarni, the first head of CEENR. In addition, following two national workshops were organized (i) national workshop cum focus group discussion on “Household carbon footprint” at Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, on January 19, 2021 and (ii) national workshop cum focus group discussion on “Household carbon footprint: Perceptions and suggestions for low carbon lifestyle” at Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal, on January 29, 2021.

Supervision of students

Three students have been registered for a PhD degree in development/environmental studies from the University of Mysore in 2021. At present, eight scholars are pursuing their PhD in the Centre under various themes like Environmental valuation of a protected area, Institutional framework and governance of medicinal plants sector; 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.

National and international recognition

1. CEENR faculty member figured in the list of top three authors/scientists at the national level among all the research institutions (ICSSR, Government of India) for research publications/ citations/ h-index. This evaluation is done for the period 2011-2020 by NAASDOC.
2. CEENR faculty invited to serve as a member of the editorial board of International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences.
3. CEENR faculty members nominated as a jury member of Nav Bharat Nirman-Building of the New India, IISF (2020), by Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India
4. CEENR faculty invited to serve on the Board of Studies (BOS) of Department of Environmental Sciences, HNB Garhwal University (a Central University) and BOS of Department of Economics of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamil Nadu.

National and international academic collaboration

1. Faculty members have initiated research collaborations with international organisations like MMU, UK; Queensland University, Australia; University of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Tribhuwan University, Nepal; and national organisations namely, NIDMPR-NERC, Guwahati; Mizoram University, Aizawl; Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat; HNB Garhwal University; Delhi University, Delhi; UAS Bengaluru; IWST, Bengaluru; Azim Premji University, Bengaluru; ATREE, Bengaluru; IIST, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. CEENR faculty members have contributed to signing the Memorandum of Understanding between ISEC and JLU Bhopal.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP)

The Centre for Economic Studies and Policy is primarily engaged in research and teaching of core economic issues and subjects concerning public finance, banking and finance, financial inclusion, environment and sustainable development, trade and development, services sector, labour and informal sector, gender inequality, poverty and inequality and other areas of importance. The Centre is also a recipient of the Reserve Bank of India Endowment grant for research in macroeconomic and banking and finance-related areas. The focus of research in these areas is diversified in content and coverage by including policy issues and reforms at the state level, inter-state level, national level and global level. Given its thrust on policy-oriented research, the Centre has always taken up issues of current interest and debate.

Research Projects

During 2020-21, the Centre has taken up several important research projects. The small industries sector has been badly hit by the pandemic and a new project on this issue has been taken up by the faculty of the Centre titled: "Pandemic and the Credit-based Stimulus Package for the MSME Sector: A Study of Selected Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore". Another noteworthy project taken up at CESP is the "Evaluation of Rehabilitation Programmes for the Families of the deceased Manual Scavengers in Karnataka: Myths and Realities". A significant policy-oriented project initiated at the Centre is on "Understanding State Civil Service Environs in a Comparative Perspective". Sustainable development and conservation of resources are thrust areas of research at CESP and a project of significance commenced at the Centre is "Ecosystem Functioning and Services of Himalaya Temperate Forest under Anthropogenic Change: A Plant Functional Trait-based Evaluation. Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services in Himalayan Forests". The Centre is doing valuable work on the election process and a project initiated in this area is: "Impact of persons with disability

(PwDs): Interventions in Motivating PwD voters for Registration and Creating Awareness in the Election Process in Karnataka."

During this period, the Centre's faculty members have completed a number of projects that have significant policy relevance. Some of the research projects completed during 2020-21 include (i) Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it Serve the Purpose? (ii) Deciphering Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination (iii) Documentation and Evaluation of the SVEEP Intervention in Karnataka (iv) Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions.

During the year more than 17 projects are handled by the faculty of the Centre funded by both national and international agencies on issues ranging from state finances to environment and sustainable development to financial inclusion and trade and development. Studies on the election process in the state of Karnataka are another thrust area of the Centre.

Contribution to the PhD Programme

The Centre has been contributing significantly to the PhD programme of the institute by guiding PhD scholars and actively participating in the teaching programme, doctoral committees and as panellists. Twenty-one PhD students are working with the faculty members of the Centre and more than 7 students have submitted thesis and/or received degrees.

Other Achievements

The Centre's faculty has been working closely with the Government of Karnataka and aiding policy formulation. The Centre is also involved in training Government officials. The Centre has organised important seminars and panel sessions including one on "Pandemic and the Rural Sector

of India". The faculty members of CESP are writing extensively on print media platforms and are also invited by the electronic media. Several important papers in national and international journals have been published during this period and books are brought out from renowned publishers. A large

number of important talks have been delivered by the faculty of the Centre on issues concerning the pandemic, reviving the Indian economy, achieving sustainable development and other policy-relevant aspects.

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 and is also actively engaged in the PhD programmes. At present, the faculty members of the centre are guiding four PhD 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 and collaborating for various research studies with faculty members from other centres. For instance, in collaboration with faculty members of the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs, a faculty member of the centre has completed a research project on 'Promoting leadership skills among the children in government schools', funded by Agastya International Foundation, Bengaluru. In addition, a faculty member has initiated a research project titled 'Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic and dynamics of online learning in primary education in India', funded by ISEC. Furthermore, the centre has another ongoing research project on the 'Role of skill development for promotion of rural non-farm self-employment in India', funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under the IMPRESS scheme.

Achievements

During the last year, the most significant achievement of the centre includes publications in

reputed national and international journals such as *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* (Elsevier, impact factor 3.579), *Journal of Asian Economics* (Elsevier, impact factor 2.159), *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy* (Routledge- Taylor & Francis, impact factor 0.971), *Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research* (Sage publication), *Environment and Urbanization ASIA* (Sage publication). A faculty member has also published a working paper from ISEC and contributed a short article to the *SANEM Thinking Aloud*.

Moreover, all the faculty members of the centre presented papers at different national and international conferences: (a) The Winter School 2020 organised by the Centre for Development Economics (CDE) jointly with the Econometric Society at the Delhi School of Economics, (b) SANEM International Development Conference 2020 organised by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), (c) Bay of Bengal Economic Dialogue 2021 organised by SANEM, (d) A national webinar on Perspectives and practices on school leadership, organised by the National Centre for School Leadership, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, (e) A national webinar organised by the Department of Economics, Providence Women's College, Kerala, in collaboration with the Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, Puducherry.

The centre's faculty members are actively engaged in organising training programmes and workshops. For instance, a faculty member has organised a two-day Off-line orientation

and scholarship distribution programme to the selected meritorious students under the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), a joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bengaluru, at ISEC; organised and conducted the SSTSS examination in 17 centres of Bengaluru Division as a joint venture programme undertaking by ISEC and Bangalore University; organised a two-day Online orientation programme to the selected meritorious students under SSTSS, a joint collaborative programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore University and Christ University, Bengaluru, at ISEC.

Faculty members are also actively involved in delivering lectures at ISEC's training programmes, public lectures, as guest lecturers and discussants in various colleges and institutions in Bengaluru and outside Bengaluru. They have delivered talks on 'The effect of non-cognitive skills on cognitive abilities of children: The socio-economic angle' as part of the 'Teaching the Learning Brain Workshop', organised by the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, on 'Extraction and use of NSSO data for social science research' at an international workshop on 'Contemporary finance research tools and publication' organised by the Department of Commerce, University of Kerala; and on 'Relevance

of social science education for career building for under graduates' in the Online orientation programme to successful students of Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS), organised by ISEC, Bangalore University and Christ University, held at ISEC. In addition, a faculty member has participated as an invited panellist for a webinar on 'Productive employment creation in India during COVID-19', Ramaiah Public Policy Center, Bengaluru.

The centre's faculty members are also the members of different national and international bodies like the Econometric Society, the Research Committee, Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bengaluru, Board of Examiners for UG/PG & Diploma Courses in Rural Development, Bangalore University. They have also served as external experts for conducting viva-voce examination for students of PG Diploma in Ambedkar Studies and Certificate Course in Dalit Movement at Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar Studies and Research Centre, Bangalore University; and for the master's students of the Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bengaluru. The faculty members are also involved in reviewing papers of different reputed national and international journals regularly. 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)

Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), is a constituent academic and research Centre of ISEC and works on political Institutions, urban and rural governance, social and political movements, social and political theory, and political economy of development in India. The Centre conducts research, research guidance, teaching and policy advocacy on these issues. The major research projects completed by the faculty of the Centre include the following:

- 'Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'
- 'Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities: A Study of Delhi'
- 'Mapping Civil Society Movements Inter-sectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary Karnataka'.

In addition to the above, the Centre's faculty initiated and was engaged in the following research studies:

- 'Urban Governance and local democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala'
- Jurgen Habermas and Critique of Ideology

Besides the faculty the Centre consists of more than eight Ph D scholars, three interns, who are working on areas as wide ranging as development and displacement, State politics and welfare of minority communities, agrarian change and caste politics, federalism and formation of states, the state and movements of the dispossessed, the state and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the issues of political economy of development in Kerala. Besides supervising its own students, the faculty of the Centre is also involved in guiding the students of various other Centres via participation in Doctoral Committees and as panel members in Institute's Bi-annual seminars. Thus, the Centre has been quite active and vibrant in terms of research activities.

The Centre faculty coordinate and teach the following courses as part of PhD course work:

- Perspectives on Social and Economic Change
- Governance and Development

- Comparative and Indian Politics
- Modern Western Political Philosophy

Besides research and research guidance the centre has also been actively involved in policy debates in the media. The faculty of the Centre has been actively intervening in the media on issues as wide ranging as agrarian distress, development and governance in Karnataka and district and metropolitan level urban governance.

The faculty of the centre has also been active in seminars and conferences at ISEC and outside ISEC at national and international level such as, e.g. the European Political Science Annual General Conference at Belfast, UK; and has also been involved in the professional academic associations and organisations at different levels.

The faculty members of the Centre actively published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, *Indian Journal of Political Science*, *Urban India* and other national and international Journals. The Centre faculty have also been referees to various international and national Journals and publishers such as *Springer*, *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, *Urban India*, *Indian Journal of Anthropological Studies*, *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, *Sage Open*, *Oxford University Press*, *Routledge*, etc.

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 recognising the need for research in urban policy so that the findings translate into tangible urban reform outcomes and for integrated and interdisciplinary research with the forthcoming challenges of global and Indian urbanisation. 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 and 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 Finance and Urban Governance.

Achievements

CRUA faculty members have always been in the top 10% of global SSRN authors in terms of total and new downloads, consistently.

Activities/ Research work undertaken by the Centre

CRUA has been productive in its academic endeavour through undertaking research projects and published articles and guiding PhD students, besides collaborating with international organizations and working with the central and state governments and conducting training programmes of relevance.

During 2020-2021, the Centre's faculty members were working on four research projects, sanctioned by external funding agencies including the Government of Karnataka, making urban development policy. A revised report on the metro and relaxed land-use regulations, which was being coordinated with the World Resources Institute, was submitted to ADB in February 2021.

During the reporting period, a faculty member was editing a volume arising from an international conference organised by the Centre, focusing on Urbanisation in the Global South. CRUA faculty members had several publications during the period, including one book on the Rise of India and China, co-edited by CRUA faculty and SASS faculty members. This was published out of Routledge as part of its Critical Perspectives on India and China and was an outcome of ISEC's collaboration with SASS in the 2018 conference that was held at ISEC.

CRUA faculty had a total of 24 publications during the above reporting period consisting of eight chapters in edited books, 11 articles in journals, including one special issue, three working papers and seven newspaper publications. There

was substantial media publicity of the Centre's research, given that CRUA faculty members published several newspaper articles. Faculty members were quoted by the media extensively on various urban issues of current interest.

CRUA faculty members actively participated in several conferences as panel members at a conference on Promoting Resilient Cities to Combat Climate Change ---Challenges and Options, at an international seminar cum training programme on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools. CRUA faculty members presented papers at two workshops of the Asian Development Bank and participated as panellists in Asian Century Foundation Dialogue on Migrant Workers, in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, which was moderated by Prof. Martha Chen of Harvard University.

In December 2020, CRUA organised an ISEC international webinar on Covid-19 and cities, involving senior policymakers, academics and multi-lateral funding institutions. CRUA faculty members and students presented some 15 papers at the two international conferences the Centre coordinated, in addition to speaking at other conferences.

The Centre and students have continued 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 members were invited to be the discussant of the keynote address. Besides, faculty members were invited to review a book on urban governance in India and China, published by Princeton University Press, for the Sage journal, China Information.

The reporting period saw CRUA faculty members refereeing proposals for the prestigious *Fulbright Nehru Master's Program in Urban & Regional Planning*. Besides, the Centre's faculty members reviewed papers for the Journal of Housing &

Built Environment, Cities, Urban Studies, Housing Policy Debate, Journal of Social and Economic Development and Urban India. CRUA faculty members were invited by China Information, a Sage journal, to review a book by Xuefei Ren on India and China (Princeton University Press). Faculty members also participated in the review of proposals for ISEC's post-doctoral research programme and Routledge.

CRUA faculty members taught in the training and capacity building programme as part of the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) Online Orientation Programme 2021, ISEC.

The Centre's faculty members have been nominated as external members for other centres and attended the respective meetings.

Faculty members are guiding 11 PhD students and have been involved in several doctoral committees/panel members of students. One student was awarded his doctoral degree for his research on Intra urban mobility, taking the case of Bengaluru during the reporting period. Besides active involvement in ISEC's PhD programme, faculty members were involved as external examiners for post-graduate students of Mount Carmel College, Bengaluru.

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

Research at the CSSCD 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; educational development; employability; migration; regional development; social gradients of health and sociology of health and illness. In addition to the research activities, faculty members mentor doctoral students, supervise interns from universities or outside institutions, teach in ISEC PhD and training programmes and deliver guest lecturers in various institutions outside ISEC. Following are the major academic activities undertaken at the Centre during 2020-2021.

The faculty at the Centre completed two research projects, which are as follows: 1) *Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study*, sponsored by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore; and 2) *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. The Centre has taken up studies sponsored by various national government agencies as well as some international agencies during 2020-21. The studies that have

been taken up and continued during 2020-2021 include: 1) *Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh*, sponsored by The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), The Hague; 2) *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; 3) *Desirability of a Public Health Cadre in the States of India*, sponsored by Thakur Family Foundation Inc. The US; and 4) *Employability Skills of North East Migrant Workers in Selected Sectors in Bengaluru*, Sponsored by ISEC.

Faculty members of the Centre published their research findings in the form of books, edited books, articles in journals, ISEC working papers, ISEC policy brief, and newspaper articles. During 2020-2021, they published one book, three research articles in journals and two in edited books, one working paper and four newspaper articles. They also refereed papers submitted to various journals and books published by national and international publishers. Students at the Centre also contributed one chapter to an edited book, one article in a research journal, two as ISEC working papers

and two online newspaper publications. Faculty members have also contributed and participated in seminars and conferences held in various parts of the country. They have presented papers in one national and two international seminars/conferences and also participated as panel members in two webinars and as a moderator in two ISEC webinars. The Centre organised one online research workshop under the project titled *Desirability of a Public Health Cadre in the States of India*.

The Centre has instituted the M N Srinivas Chair with the endowment grant from the Government of Karnataka. Prof A R Vasavi was the first M N Srinivas Chair appointed. Prof. Vasavi delivered ten lectures and conducted two training programmes for PhD students on academic writing and publication.

In all, 18 PhD students are in the Centre in various stages of work. One student was awarded PhD and another student has submitted the thesis during this period. In addition, the Centre has selected one new student for PhD course during the year 2020-21. He is undergoing PhD coursework. PhD students of the Centre have also presented papers in national and international seminars this year.

The Centre has a Memorandum of Association (MoU) with the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, as part of the project "Inclusive Cities through Equitable Access to Urban Mobility Infrastructure for India and Bangladesh". The major activities under this collaboration are joint research, capacity building, publication and joint PhDs. One student of the Centre has joined for PhD under this collaboration and four Masters Students from the University of Utrecht finished their internship in the Centre under this collaboration. Activities such as training in qualitative data analysis and visual survey methods are regularly organised under this programme. The Centre also has a MoU with the Department of Sociology of Christ University, Bangalore, for joint programmes, particularly in Intra-/inter-disciplinary areas in the field of Social Sciences and also for validation and delivery of the doctoral programmes in the field of Social Sciences. The faculty members were also associated with several institutions in and outside Karnataka as members of the board of studies, governing boards and important committees such as the ethics committee of institutions of the Indian Council of Medical Research. They are also engaged in various academic and non-academic committees in different capacities in ISEC.

9. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The Population Research Centre (PRC) at ISEC has been actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demography and health since its inception. Currently, the major areas of research are: (1) Demographic processes and Demographic change, (2) Gender and Health, (3) Population, Development and environmental linkages, (4) Data systems and Data quality. In addition, the Centre monitors various health programmes and plans under the National Health Mission (NHM), as well as the quality of the Health Management Information System (HMIS),

implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), and provides feedback.

During 2020-2021, the faculty and staff were engaged in a number of research studies and projects. The faculty 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 for large-scale survey data collection at the population level for health

research. Besides this, the faculty members have been involved in research and policy studies addressing various dimensions of health. A study on *Adolescent Marriage in India* addressed the levels, trends and patterns of early marriages in India, while a study on *Contraceptive Use among Young Women in India* analysed the socio-economic factors associated with the utilisation of family planning methods among young married women of age 15 to 24 years. The study on *Factors Associated with Hypertension and Diabetes among Women in India* and the study on the *Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study across States in India* investigated the burden of these non-communicable diseases on the country. Another study titled *Migration of Children and its Linkages with Health of their Older Parents in India* was aimed at understanding the impact of migration on the health of left-behind parents.

The PRC is also involved in ensuring the quality of large-scale data collected in the Health Management Information System (HMIS). To this end, two studies entitled *District Level Variations in Utilisation of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services in Karnataka: A Study Based on HMIS Data* and *Coverage and Quality of HMIS Data in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic: A District-Level Analysis in Karnataka* was conducted utilising data from the HMIS. The findings of these studies have particular relevance for extending the coverage

and the quality of the data collected by the public health system in the country.

An important activity of the PRC is to provide policy and programmatic input to the state and central governments. The faculty have served on various committees including as a member of the subcommittee in the area of “*Determinants of Health*” within the *Karnataka Health Vision Group*, constituted by the Minister for Health and Medical Education to develop a roadmap to strengthen the health systems, programmes and service delivery in the state. Other policy inputs are through collaborations with other institutions. A policy paper titled “*Demographic and Social Aspects of Child Development in Karnataka*” was submitted to UNICEF in partnership with the Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, for the project on Policy Research on Public Finance and Capacity Building for the *Child Budget 2021-22* in Karnataka.

The findings of the research studies conducted at the PRC have been disseminated through various media, including publications by individual faculty members and staff as chapters in edited books, articles in journals, working papers and newspapers, as well as TV and radio talks and lectures given to the public. 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. **Outlook on Agriculture** (Prof Parmod Kumar) (Sponsor: Ministry of Agriculture, GoI) (Dr M Balasubramanian) (Sponsor: ISEC Project)
2. **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)) (Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)
3. **Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions** (Prof K Gayithri, Team: Dr Malini Tantri, Prof D Rajasekhar) (Sponsor: KVSTDC, GoK)
4. **India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhyay, NIAS) (Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)
5. **Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav) (Sponsor: Karnataka Tribal Research Institute)
6. **Assessment of Ratio of Different Products/Forms of Spices being Marketed – Study Based on Ginger and Turmeric – Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi) (Sponsor: Ministry of Agriculture, GoI)
7. **Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being: Application of Sen's Capability Approach**
8. **Documentation of People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in Five Districts of Karnataka** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, and Dr M Balasubramanian) (Sponsor: Karnataka Bio-diversity Board, GoK)
9. **Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani) (Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi)
10. **Documentation and Evaluation of the SVEEP Intervention in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani) (Sponsor: Election Commission, Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka)
*(*Due to confidentiality of data and analyses and as per the requirement of the sponsors, the Abstract of this project is not included in this report.)*
11. **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) (Sponsor: Agastya International Foundation)
12. **Effects of Urban Growth on Resource Degradation and its Impact on Environment: Issues and Challenges in India** (Prof C M

Lakshmana) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)

13. **Adolescent Marriages in India: Trends and Patterns** (Dr T S Syamala and N Kavitha) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)
14. **Lockdown Distress and Government Response: A Study in Rural Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula) (Sponsor: Oxford University and London School of Economics)
15. **Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it serve the Purpose?** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani) (Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India)
16. **Mapping Civil Society Movements Inter-sectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary**

Karnataka (Dr V Anil Kumar, Co-PI: Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy) (Sponsor: ISEC Project)

17. **The Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study Across States in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)
18. **Children's Migration and Health of their Older Parents in India** (Dr T S Syamala and Madhu Bidari) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)
19. **Contraceptive use Among Young Women in India** (Dr LekhaSubaiya) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)
20. **Factors Associated with Hypertension and Diabetes among Women in India** (Dr Lekha Subaiya) (Sponsor: Ministry of H & FW, GoI)

(* As per the 49th, 50th and 51st RPC meetings)

Outlook on Agriculture

- Prof Parmod Kumar

India achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the 1970s thanks to the Green Revolution. With a growing population, rising incomes and substantial unsatisfied demand for foodgrains by the poor, it is clear that the country needs continued high growth in agricultural production. Added to human consumption is rising demand for animal feed. Grain production has also become a matter of concern at the global level. India needs to increase food production in the coming years with the net-cropped area remaining almost the same. This implies that the additional food demand has to be met primarily through productivity enhancement.

To understand the demand and supply of foodgrains and other essential food items in India, it is important to examine the trends in their production, consumption, prices as well as the position on government commodity stocks. In projecting demand and supply, one needs to take international prices and world trade into account,

especially for the commodities relevant to India's domestic situation and trade share. An analysis of global trends also helps illuminate the prospects facing foodgrains and other food items in global trade.

In collaboration with NCAER New Delhi this project for the Ministry of Agriculture Government of India prepared Commodity outlook for foodgrains and other food crops. An agreement was signed between NCAER and ISEC for modelling the food grain sector and also milk: both the short term and the medium term models. The models focused on output, prices and income to farmers from the selected commodities. These models are structural in nature and use annual/season-wise data. The project produced seasonal and annual reports including commodity outlook submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The ISEC took care of providing medium and long-term perspective of commodity outlook.

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

A small funding was given by the ICSSR under Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme in the Social Sciences under Scholars Exchange Grants (SEG). The joint project was titled as, "Evaluation of Global Food Value Chains Concerning Sustainability: Development of a Methodology and Case Studies of Indian Products with Swiss Target Market". The main aim of this joint venture was to develop a full proposal for possible large funding with joint collaboration. Under this project although there was no fund provision but still Indian team carried out field survey in coffee belt in Kodagu in Karnataka. Based on the primary survey

data, the team prepared a chapter on coffee titled, 'Moving towards Sustainability: An Evaluation of Indian Coffee in the Global Food Value Chain', authored by *Parmod Kumar, A V Manjunatha and C M Devika*. The chapter was published in edited book titled: *Transforming Agriculture in South Asia: The Role of Value Chains*; Edited by Ashok K Mishra, Anjani Kumar and P K Joshi, Published by Routledge International. The chapter examines the sustainability of Indian coffee value chains in the context of FAOs global food value chain framework. It first outlines the dominant trends in the Indian coffee production and markets, the

emergence of specialty and certified value chains and the key actors that participate at the local and global scales. Following which, a micro-level empirical assessment of the coffee value chain in India's largest coffee-growing district – Kodagu

is undertaken to identify the potential avenues for value creation and constraints towards a sustainability aligned strategy of upgradation and scaling-up of Indian Coffees.

Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme in Karnataka: Policy and Strategy Suggestions

- Prof K Gayithri, Dr Malini L Tantri and Prof D Rajasekhar

The study titled “Policy options for Scaling up Apprenticeship Programme: The Case of Karnataka” was sponsored by the Government of Karnataka. The study has attempted to: critically evaluate the apprenticeship policy of India; analyse the current achievement of apprenticeship training in India in general and Karnataka in particular; key challenges faced by various stakeholders and ways to enhance skill formation in the state through the apprenticeship system. Both quantitative and qualitative data are used besides review of existing documents. Extensive stakeholder consultations were held using Focus Group Discussions.

The exercise so carried out help us to argue the following: Karnataka ranks sixth in the number of establishments having training facilities after Maharashtra (7,520), Gujarat (5,381), Delhi (3,033), Tamil Nadu (2,294), J&K (1,757) and Karnataka (1,630). Although the apprenticeship programme is still at the nascent stage just as the other states, Karnataka is next only to Andhra Pradesh in terms of per unit apprentice engagement. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, etc., engage fewer numbers per unit than Karnataka. The macro picture indicating the progress of the apprenticeship program is dismal as the achievement is a meagre 2.7 per cent of the potential that exists for an apprenticeship program taking into account the 10 per cent norm suggested for the establishments. As against the staff strength of 1,56,589 in Karnataka, the absorption is a meagre 4,292. Across major administrative divisions, the strength of the establishment and

also in terms of the gap of potential apprentices at 2.5 per cent and 10 per cent is observed to be the highest in Bangalore, followed by Mysore with the least gap observed with respect to Belgaum. These broad trends account for an inverse relationship between the rate of development of a district and the compliance rate of apprenticeship. Across districts, Bangalore (rural and urban) has the highest potential to engage apprentices given the high density of industries in the region. Among other factors like lack of awareness both among possible apprentice and industrial establishments; poor quality of ITI training; poor incentive structure to encourage industry to take an active part in the apprenticeship system and also impractical penalty structure for the offender; lacunae in the institutional structure and problem with digitalisation (web portal) are observed to be the major barriers to the expansion of the apprenticeship program. As a way out, we argue that the government should strive to increase the participation of industry personnel and stakeholders as they are well adept at the changing industry requirements. It is necessary to increase awareness about apprentice training and also widen the scope by bringing in more trades and update the curriculum. Necessary incentives have also to be provided to stakeholders in a bid to encourage them to enable the provision of as well as fund training activities. In addition, bringing about improvements in quality of skill education, online portal, etc., are other requirements. Many feasible policy recommendations based on the

empirical study of Karnataka and review of international best practices are made to improve

the system, the outcome albeit is subject to effective execution of the policy.

India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods

- Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury and Prof Carol Upadhya

India's economic liberalisation programme produced high rates of economic growth, yet the structural transformation of the Indian economy has been relatively slow. Although the share of agriculture in GDP has steadily declined, the largest number of workers in India are still employed in agriculture and other rural occupations. The reasons for this situation are complex, but one aspect of the problem is the restructuring of the urban economy in which manufacturing has been overtaken by services.

India's cities have witnessed the expansion of the 'new service economy' – most notably high-skilled industries such as software outsourcing but also low-skilled sectors such as hospitality, big retail, security services and transportation. Despite their diversity, these new jobs have certain features in common – precarity, instability and informal employment conditions – although they are located in 'formal sector' organisations. The labour market for these new forms of service work is increasingly organised through private employment and training agencies, which have professionalised the recruitment and training of service workers.

This study, by mapping the intersections between migration, skilling and changing patterns of employment in cities, is located within these debates on development and employment in post-liberalisation India. The study has explored how the changing urban economic and occupational structure has reshaped patterns of migration, work, livelihoods, aspirations and the possibilities of economic and social mobility. Based on extensive field research in Bangalore and Raichur districts in Karnataka, the study argues that training centres

are playing a significant role in the production of this new workforce. Within this large domain, the current study focused particularly on the beauty & wellness, bit retail and transportation sectors.

The study suggests that skill training has to a large extent become a numbers game, wherein training centres are required to produce the requisite quantum of graduates and placements to meet the requirements of their funders (government agencies or corporate social responsibility initiatives). However, there is little effort on the part of sponsors, the state or the institutions themselves to determine the effectiveness of the training in producing sustainable employment, to follow the trajectory of vulnerable trainees once they are released into the urban services job market, or more broadly to understand the impact of skill training on the lives of these youth.

Training, however valuable, did not prepare the trainees for the realities of the urban lower-end services job market – labour surplus, unregulated and insecure work, and near-absence of labour rights or the possibility of collective action. The precarity and informality of work in this domain generate multiple vulnerabilities for workers in the sectors that we studied. Low wages and uncertain tenure create a context where workers are encouraged to move quickly from one job to another and one place to another, in search of a pay hike of even a few hundred rupees or less onerous working conditions. Often, when they become disappointed with the available opportunities or find it difficult to save money to send home (the main purpose of migrating for work in the first place), they return to their hometowns or villages

where they may take up odd jobs, go back to always available construction work, resume their education, or just remain idle.

Finally, the study indicates that the Skill India policy itself is not sufficiently anchored in the reality of India's political economy. The preponderance of informal employment within the 'organised' service economy makes the future

of the skilled and semi-educated service sector employee almost as bleak as that of the unskilled construction or informal economy worker. While greater attention to the relevance of skills to local job markets would certainly make skill training more useful for workers, there is also a need for more focused and critical attention to the kinds of jobs that are available and the institutional and policy framework of urban service work.

Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study

- Prof Manohar Yadav

This study was taken up at the instance of the Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka. The prime objective of this ethnographic study is to document the candid facts that characterise the overall life scope of the Kudubis, also known by different other names such as Kudumbis, Kunbis, etc., found mostly across the coastal districts of Udupi and Mangalore, in the State of Karnataka, India. The informal survey conducted on the Kudubi's own initiation, suggests their approximate number is around 35,000 to 40,000. Nearly all of them live in remote and isolated areas surrounded by forests and hillocks. In some of their highly inaccessible and solitary hamlets, one can see a close cluster of households ranging from 25 to 30 units cosily living together in a way to indicate one complete whole family with one common surviving headman, under whose absolute care and control all their socio-economic and cultural affairs run.

The report examines the following issues:

- The demographic and educational conditions of the Kudubis.
- Their socio-cultural forms, viz., values, beliefs, habits and institutions.
- Their economic and occupational status and whether there have occurred any changes in their outlook and lifestyle patterns.

- How have they been able to respond to the modern changes?
- And finally, how justifiable has been their demand for the status of the Scheduled Tribes.

Research Methodology:

Both primary and secondary data have been used for obtaining an appropriate ethnographic picture of the Kudubis. To gather primary data, a total of about 137 households were selected from different parts of South Canara. A structured questionnaire was administered. A few among the most respected Kudubi elders and leaders of their community were constantly engaged in discussions to churn out the facts concerning their community history, culture, customs and traditions. In other words, both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied to carrying out the research study regarding the Kudubis.

Main Findings:

Ever since Kudubis left Goa during the 16th Century, they began settling down in the districts of Mangalore, Udupi and Chikkamangalore, mostly establishing their bases in the thick forests of these districts. In course of time, accommodating themselves with the localities in the area they inhabited, they took refuge under agricultural and landless labouring activities to

make a living. Even today, they have continued to remain socially, economically and educationally most backward. Although they have managed to assimilate themselves into the local socio-cultural milieu, a large majority of them live in secluded and isolated hamlets of their own. They have also preserved their unique life styles which include their specific cultural moorings, customs, traditions, festivals and worship patterns of Gods and Goddesses. They are also ardent worshippers of nature and its components like trees, bushes, rivers, streams, tanks and so on. Hunting and gathering continue to be an integral part of their subsistence strategy. Considering their social and educational backwardness, the Kudubis were granted Scheduled Caste status from 1954 to 1960. But after 1961, the Kudubis were left out of the list of Scheduled Castes. The Kudubis have distinct food habits, beliefs, customs, traditions and manners. Overall, they are found to be backward from the viewpoint of any human development indicators.

If one were to go by the criterion of the uniqueness of a tribal community, the Kudubis are fully suited to be called a tribal community.

Barely any tribal community can now a days stay in complete isolation, as it can't escape from being influenced by myriad forms of new contacts and multifaceted forces of modern developments. In the case of the Kudubis, the same criteria could be applied. But it is also true that the Kudubis have retained some of their authentic and distinct community characters. As noted at the outset, a majority of the Kudubis live in isolated forest bases, away from adjoining villages, tagged as hamlets. They worship ancestors and traditional household deities. They are also nature worshipers and revere trees and snake Gods. They still value the traditional leadership dominated by strong kinship and clan bonds. However, of late, a very few of them have been leading a somewhat stable and settled life. Such ones are no longer forest dwellers. Also hardly any of them constantly shift their base from one place to the other in search of new natural settings. Yet it becomes obvious that they exhibit adequate and distinct tribal features.

Hence, the study strongly recommends that Kudubis be considered as part of the Scheduled Tribe Category under the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India.

Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being: Application of Sen's Capability Approach

- Dr M Balasubramanian

Despite well-known facts that indigenous/tribal well-being depends on natural resources, policy decision making largely fails to incorporate such connections, typically due to lack of measurements and for predominant focus on mainstream 'utility'-related well-being attributes. We postulate that using Ecosystem Services (ES) as a lens can help policy makers better comprehend the values of natural systems that are vital for indigenous/tribal communities. Applying Sen's Capability Approach to view well-being from a different yet holistic and multi-dimensional

perspective, we propose an integrated ES-Capability framework. This framework includes provisioning, regulating and cultural ES, but each in the context of peoples' *capabilities*, *functionings*, *utilities*, and *freedom* to access and use natural resources. We further applied this framework to two tribal communities of Soliga and Kattunayaka in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, respectively, both located in a global biodiversity hotspot in the Western Ghats of India, to investigate how ES enable tribal people to lead their lives as they want. This study, the first of its kind in

India, explains how tribal communities' *well-being* is affected by the access and rights to local forest resources. It further outlines how lack of understanding of multi-dimensional well-being perspectives including *unfreedom/limiting* people's choice for *being and doing*, limits peoples' well-being. This study offers a unique ES-Capabilities-based framework—a tool for the policy makers to appropriately comprehend Indigenous/tribal communities' connections with their lands, rather than mainstreaming them into the contemporary economy under the typical development paradigms, to enhance both, indigenous/tribal well-being and conservation outcomes.

This study suggests a shift in the current

paradigm from seeing tribal and Indigenous communities as a hindrance to those who can significantly contribute to managing forest resources for the greater public benefit. Developing an integrated understanding of indigenous and tribal peoples' connections with their traditional estates using the lens of ES and Capability Approaches is imperative for the effectiveness of conservation programs to help enhance people's well-being and achieve sustainable outcomes over the long term. Moreover, such integrated and targeted programs will help achieve seven out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, clean water, climate action, life on land, and peace justice and strong institutions; the UN 2016).

Documentation of People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in Five Districts of Karnataka

- Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Dr M Balasubramanian

The People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) is prepared to document the information on existing natural resources at district level. It serves as an important document for many purposes including the legal arena. Its preparation involves a large number of local people who have experience and knowledge on various aspects such as farming, crops, species nomenclatures, medicinal plants, birds, insects, animals, fishes, local ecology, culture, traditional ecological knowledge, geography, water and so on.

The preparation of district-level PBRs for the five districts namely, (i) *Udupi* (ii) *Dakshina Kannada* (iii) *Belagavi* (iv) *Ramanagara* and (v) *Mandya* of Karnataka was sanctioned in 2018 and anchored by the Karnataka Biodiversity Board (KBB). The study was conducted as per the guidelines of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004. The final PBR reports on five districts were submitted to respective Chief Executive

Officers (CEOs) of Zilla Panchayats (ZPs), Chairpersons-ZPs, Nodal Officers, Chairpersons of BMCs (Biodiversity Monitoring Committees) and KBB as per the approved standard formats after the vetting. The vetting was done through a standard process which includes the detailed presentations on PBRs by the investigators in BMC committees' meetings held at various points of time and conducted by the CEOs of ZPs.

The information in the PBR reports was organised in three parts; viz: Part 1 consisted of certificates, names of review committee members and general details about a particular district, Part 2 consisted of 25 formats which included information on the biodiversity of the district and Part 3 described the key features of the district. The formats 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 in Part 2 included information on floral biodiversity. On the other hand, formats 5, 13, 17, 23 and 25 in Part 2 included information on faunal

biodiversity. In addition, information on people scape (format 6), landscape (format 7), waterscape (format 8), soil type (format 9), markets/fairs for domesticated animals (format 14) and market/fairs for medicinal plants and other plant products (format 15) were also incorporated in the PBR.

The preparation of PBR, which is one of the repositories of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Government of India (GoI) revealed essential information on the biodiversity of five districts in Karnataka. However, the documentation and up-gradation of species in the PBR is a dynamic and continuous process. Therefore, this PBR report presently serves as basic and open up for any further improvement in the future.

Biodiversity and Vetting of District Level PBRs

The vetting process of all the PBRs was conducted online due to COVID-19 pandemic. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Principal Investigator, presented the reports and contents of PBRs of all the districts during their respective meetings held for vetting process, attended by all concerned BMC members, respective officials from line departments, and subject experts. The presentations were followed by the detailed discussions on the content of the PBRs in which subject experts and BMC members have taken active part and provided valuable suggestions which enabled PIs to finalize the PBRs. A gist on biodiversity along with the information on vetting is summarized as follows. (i) *Udupi* - A total of 675 floral species were documented from Udupi including agriculture crops, horticulture crops, fodders, timbers, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, aquatic plants and so on. On the other hand, 898 faunal species were documented from this district, including both wild & domesticated species, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes and aquatic species. The meeting for vetting the PBR of Udupi was held on July 3, 2020 and the final report was submitted on September 9, 2020. (ii) *Dakshina Kannada* - A total of 419 floral species were

documented from Dakshina Kannada including agriculture crops, horticulture crops, fodders, timbers, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, aquatic plants and so on. On the other hand, 1079 faunal species were documented from this district, including both wild & domesticated species, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes and aquatic species. The meeting for vetting the PBR of Dakshina Kannada was held on July 9, 2020 and the final report was submitted on September 10, 2020. (iii) *Belagavi* - A total of 355 floral species were documented from Belagavi including agriculture crops, horticulture crops, fodders, timbers, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, aquatic plants and so on. On the other hand, 120 faunal species were documented from this district, including both wild & domesticated species, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes and aquatic species. The meeting for vetting the PBR of Belagavi was held on July 24, 2020 and the final report was submitted on September 12, 2020. (iv) *Ramanagara* - A total of 374 floral species were documented from Ramanagara including agriculture crops, horticulture crops, fodders, timbers, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, aquatic plants and so on. On the other hand, 637 faunal species were documented from this district, including both wild & domesticated species, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes and aquatic species. The meeting for vetting the PBR of Ramanagara was held on September 08, 2020 and the final report was submitted on September 11, 2020. (v) *Mandya* - A total of 475 floral species were documented from Mandya including agriculture crops, horticulture crops, fodders, timbers, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, aquatic plants and so on. On the other hand, 283 faunal species were documented from this district, including both wild & domesticated species, birds, insects, reptiles, fishes and aquatic species. The meeting for vetting the PBR of Mandya was held on September 04, 2020 and the final report was submitted on September 11, 2020.

Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination

- Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani

The persistence of caste discrimination in the labour market in hiring and daily wage rate in the private sector is something which the social scientists have now begun to recognise. Studies by Madheswaran & Attewell, 2007; Thorat & Attewe, 2007; Thorat & Newman, 2010; etc., have provided convincing empirical evidence on discrimination in hiring, and wages in the private labour market. Most of these and other studies mainly focus on discrimination in the wage rate. Empirical studies on employment discrimination are rare. An equally ignored theme is the impact of discrimination in hiring and wage rate on income and poverty of the discriminated groups such as the scheduled castes (SC).

In view of the above, the following objectives are addressed in this study: (1) Are there any major changes visible in the trends of employment by social group (cross-classified by sector and region) and what are the implications for their levels of vulnerability? (2) What is the evolution and structure of wage inequality by a social group engaged in regular and casual wage employment in India during a period of radical economic change? (3) Is there an occupational segregation by social group? (4) Does education contribute positively to earnings? What are the changing rates of return to education by social group (cross-classified by caste, religion and sector) across wage distribution? (5) If the returns to education are substantial, is it equally profitable to various groups of the population? In other words, is there any significant discriminatory behaviour in the urban labour market? Whether the wage gap across caste (cross-classified by public/private and region) widens or narrows down over time? What is the extent of Employment Discrimination over time? (6) Where in the wage distribution are wage

gaps higher? Do low wage earners face higher wage gaps, or are wage gaps higher at the upper end of the distribution? In other words, do SC/ST face a sticky floor or glass ceiling? To what extent do differences in the labour market characteristics explain the caste wage gap in India, both at the mean and other points of the wage distribution? (7) what is the impact of discrimination on poverty?

To investigate the existence and the extent and persistence of wage discrimination and employment discrimination in the urban labour market, data from the Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) of five large rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS), viz., 1983, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2011-12 is used.

Economic Discrimination is a much-debated topic in recent decades. To add to the existing literature, this endeavour was undertaken especially concerning the analysis of job discrimination and wage discrimination. We find that employment discrimination pronounces more than wage discrimination in the urban labour market. It addressed the question of differential labour outcomes in terms of access to employment, earnings, productivity, standards of living and so on. The findings of the study also show that there persists discrimination in the urban labour market and very predominantly in the private sector. The category of private and urban shows that social institutions like caste influences individual consciousness. The market economy should not be treated as neutral as the market is a human institution affected by social capital. The investigation of the above-said objectives also showed the need for correcting the historical prejudices against the marginalised sections of society.

While the discursive debate about providing reservation in the private sector is on, some concerned citizens are calling for systematic planning and enforcement of some measures which would make this process contributive to the marginalised communities as well as nation-building. It is suggested that an employment

opportunity commission be constituted to review and ensure that the weaker sections find their representation at all levels. Make special provisions for higher education, responsive training and multiskilling of the tribals and Dalits so that they can compete with the others for jobs.

Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools: Impact of Young Instructor Leaders Program, Agastya International Foundation

- Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara

The Young Instructor Leader (YIL) programme, initiated by Agastya International Foundation in September 2007, aims to develop and train school-going children and create a platform for young children to explore, think, and learn differently with the objective of “Nurturing leadership skills to create a special cadre of confident future change-makers”. The broad objective of this study is to assess how the YIL programme affects the cognitive and non-cognitive skills of the students and how it makes a difference to modern learning techniques.

This research was based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study involved both direct interviews and observations of all the 7th standard students in a typical classroom setting with two sides: a) creating small groups among students with 5 to 6 members each for testing communication skills, coordination with team members, leadership; and b) administering them with tests of mathematics, science, creativity and analytical thinking question papers to solve individually. We had administered our baseline and endline tests to the sample size of 454 students, which covered participating students across different years of the YIL programme and also non-participants as a control group. To arrive at a precise estimate of the treatment effect of the YIL programme based on an appropriate counterfactual

using longitudinal data for treatment and control groups, a quasi-experimental technique, difference-in-differences (DID) has been employed.

The study reveals that there is a positive impact of the YIL programme in terms of enhancing the learning outcomes for Science and Mathematics and the overall composite index of cognitive and non-cognitive skills for students participating in the YIL programme. Though the impact is positive for both science and mathematics learning outcomes, it is statistically significant only for the Mathematics learning outcome. Surprisingly, when it comes to the cognitive and non-cognitive skills at the disaggregated level, the YIL participants account for a positive and higher differential value for creativity and analytical thinking skills. However, it is negative for communication skills and teamwork, as compared to those not participating in the YIL programme. Location-wise mean differences in the learning outcomes (both in Science and Mathematics) indicate sharp differences existing between the YIL participants and non-participants for all the three districts – Hubballi, Kuppam and Vijayapura. Location-wise mean differences help us infer that location, in terms of the intensity of Agastya Foundation’s activities, plays an essential role in developing learning outcomes through YIL intervention. Students, teachers at schools, parents and YIL alumni students have incredibly positive

perceptions about the program. The discussion with these groups highlights that this programme has been able to inculcate leadership traits among the students. However, the program needs to be *holistic*

in its approach and the prevailing design should be revisited and redesigned more scientifically by an expert team including educationists, educational psychologists, sociologists and economists.

Effects of Urban Growth on Resource Degradation and its Impact on Environment: Issues and Challenges in India

- Prof C M Lakshmana

The study on “Effects of Urban growth on resource degradation and its impact on environment: Issues and Challenges” is part of the annual action plan (AAP) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Statistics Division), Government of India, approved for the year 2020-21. In any given region/area, the proximate and ultimate causes primarily influence natural resource degradation and its relative impact on the environment. Historically, the growth of the urban population in India has been slow until 1971. However, the last two decades of development under liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) witnessed significant increase in the urban population in India. As a result, overuse of natural resources has resulted in environmental degradation in India at different levels and due to various reasons. However, the striking feature of urban population in the last few decades in India has shown that there has been a huge population cramming in Class I cities in general and million-plus cities in particular. In this backdrop, the present study reveals the growth of million-plus cities and its relative impact on resource degradation and resulting environmental degradation. To understand the status of environmental degradation, the study has focused on issues leading to environmental degradation both at national and global levels. Further, an attempt has been made to assess the natural resource degradation and its relative impact on environment across 35 million-plus cities of India. The cities are categorised into high impact, moderate impact and average impact

cities and policy suggestions are drawn to protect against natural resource degradation to control environmental pollution across various levels in India.

The study has the following objectives:

- To examine the status of Environmental Degradation in India as well as the Global level by region.
- To examine the growth of urbanisation and its relative impact on the Environment in India by region.
- Assessing the resource degradation and resulted environmental pollution looking at the built-up area, population and households in million-plus cities of India.

Literature and data for the study have been drawn from different sources academic books and journals. Secondary data relating to Population as well as the built-up area has been collected from population censuses for different years. The data relating to towns and urban agglomerations with their population are collected from the Census. Data on urban growth in terms of built-up area, population and households have been culled out from the census for the years 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Collected data has been converted into decadal growth rates as well as simple averages for the study. The coefficient of correlation has been computed to understand the relationship of the urban area, population and households across million-plus cities. The environmental vulnerability

index has been computed for the study across 25 million-plus cities using appropriate methodology. The effects of urbanisation, resource degradation and its negative impact on the environment have

been discussed for the study linking with the environmental vulnerability index for million-plus cities of India.

Adolescent Marriages in India: Trends and Patterns

- Dr T S Syamala

Although there is a strong commitment to eliminating child marriages, a considerable proportion of marriages in India still happen below the age of 18. Early marriage forces the child to come out of education and become less productive individuals. Further, early marriages may make girls more vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation. It also denies their right to make major decisions about their sexual health and well-being. Keeping this in mind, several legislative measures were initiated to regulate child marriages in India. Legislation for eliminating child marriage in pre-independent India was put in place in 1929 is an initiative in this direction. The child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 primarily focussed on restraining the solemnisation of child marriages. The Union Government has endeavoured to curb the practice in recent years through a more progressive Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 where in child marriage is a punishable offence that includes punitive measures against those who perform, permit and promote child marriage. Under this Act, child marriage is defined as the marriage of males below the age of 21 years and females below 18 years. Despite all these measures, a sizable proportion of marriages in India occur below the age of 18 years. As curbing child marriage is an important aspect to achieve sustainable development goal 5, this study aims

to understand the trends and patterns of child marriages in India.

This study uses data from all four rounds of National Family Health Surveys. This analysis shows that the prevalence of marriage among female children has considerably declined from 1992–1993 (NFHS-1) and 2015–2016 (NFHS-4). There are also wide variations in the proportion of child marriages across states. In states of West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand, the proportion of child marriages are hovering around 40 per cent whereas in states like Kerala and Punjab, this proportion is below 10 per cent. However, child marriage is persistent among uneducated, poor and rural women. The results of multivariate logistic regression revealed that the educational attainment and wealth status 3 of the household are the most important drivers of female child marriage in India. Women with secondary and higher educational levels are less likely to be married before 18 years compared to the women who are illiterates. Further, females from poorer households have a higher incidence of child marriages compared to those from wealthier households. The findings suggest that improving female education and providing financial assistance to poor families would reduce the proportion of child marriages in India.

Lockdown Distress and Government Response: A Study in Rural Karnataka

- Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula

Introduction

Pandemics such as the Covid-19 pandemic will have short-term and long-term negative shocks to economic growth, changes in individual behaviour, significant impact on morbidity and mortality and trigger social and economic disruption. Learning from the previous experiences that asking people to stay at home will slow down the spread of the virus among humans, the Indian government announced four phases of lockdown, w.e.f. March 25, 2020. During the initial 50 days of lockdown period, the government locked down transport services, closed all public and private offices, factories and restricted mobility. Supply chains were affected, economic activities came to standstill, unemployment rates went up, and people experienced considerable distress. With the realisation that the lockdown will have an adverse effect on people, the Government of Karnataka announced support in the form of rations and cash to women, farmers and pensioners. This study was taken against this background.

Objective

The main objective of the study is to understand the lockdown distress on the people in rural Karnataka. The study also examined the following specific questions: (a) Who were the worst-affected sections in rural Karnataka during the lockdown; and (b) What government assistance was received by rural dwellers during the lockdown period?

Methodology

With the help of a database on rural households in Karnataka already available at the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, the study was undertaken in five Karnataka districts (Belagavi, Chamarajanagara, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere and Kalaburagi). Primary data were collected from 450 randomly selected households

located in sixty villages in the jurisdiction of 30 Grama Panchayats. A Structured questionnaire was canvassed through telephone for the collection of primary data from sample households.

Main findings

- A large proportion of the sample households (71 per cent) reported that they were affected during the lockdown period (April to May 2020).
- The proportion of the households affected by the lockdown differed across the sample districts; the incidence was the highest in Belagavi while it was low in Kalaburagi. The proportion of households affected by the lockdown was lower in Kalaburagi because there were not many standing crops when the lockdown was announced in March 2020. Secondly, the dependence of farm labour households was in any case less in the summer season.
- As many as 92 per cent of those affected by the lockdown reported income loss ranging from as low as Rs. 6,700 to as high as Rs. 1.01 lakhs. The extent of income loss differed across various economic groups in rural Karnataka.
- Households belonging to dominant castes such as Lingayats and Vokkaligas were less likely to be affected by the lockdown, while agricultural labourers were more likely to be affected.
- The main government support during the lockdown period in rural Karnataka was food (distribution of food grains such as rice, wheat and pulses) and cash support (to women through Jan Dhan scheme, farmers under PMKSY and pensions to elderly, persons with disabilities, widows, single women and transgender).
- The distribution of rice was effective during the lockdown period, while the provision

of wheat was not only less but was marked with regional variations. Non-distribution of pulses caused widespread dissatisfaction.

- The proportion of eligible households receiving cash support was 22 per cent in the case of Jan Dhan support, 40 per cent in the case of farmers and 43 per cent in the case of

pensioners. The low proportion of households receiving cash support could be attributed to supply-side factors.

- It can thus be concluded that the government support during the lockdown period was confined to rice distribution, while cash support was inadequate.

Interest Subvention in Agriculture Credit: Does it serve the Purpose?

- Prof Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani

Introduction

To attract farmers seeking short-term funds for cropping to the formal sector, the government introduced an Interest Subvention Scheme for short-term crop loans in 2005 which was fine-tuned in the subsequent year. Under the scheme, the short-term credit is made available to farmers by commercial banks at an interest rate of 7 per cent at the ground level, thereby providing a subsidy of 2 percentage points out of the 9 per cent interest rates charged by banks on such loans. As a further incentive aimed at inculcating a habit of prompt repayment, banks have been directed to provide an additional interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum to farmers who have fully repaid their loans within the due date set by the banks, subject to a maximum period of one year. Thus, farmers repaying on time effectively bear only a 4 per cent interest rate on credit.

The Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loans, which is aimed primarily at alleviating farmer distress and making affordable credit available to poor and vulnerable farmers, requires an assessment of its performance and an examination of its shortcomings if any. In this respect, this study focuses on the state of Karnataka, which is a drought-prone region with low irrigation; more susceptible to farmer distress; and therefore, requires greater support in the form of credit and other inputs.

Major Findings

1. Utilising the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data from the 70th Round (NSSO, 2013), the study found that more than 50 per cent of credit comes from the informal sector in India. Small and marginal farmers face a high modal interest rate of 36 per cent, and most loans are taken for income-generating activities, thus indicating that there is a shortage of formal loans even for productive purposes. Landholding size was found to be directly related to the accessibility of credit from commercial banks such that while 83 per cent of large farmers' loans came from institutional agencies, this figure was around 60 per cent for small and marginal farmers. Judging by the 70th Round data, 12 per cent of Scheduled Caste (SC) farmers had access to commercial bank credit in Karnataka and 77 per cent of this was cornered by the top two quintiles of farmers classified by their assets. These observations point to an urgent need to improve access to formal financial services for marginalised and poorer farm communities.
2. Looking at the performance of the Interest Subvention Scheme for Short-term Crop Loans, we find that only 27 per cent of loanee farmers in Karnataka availed institutional loans at a 7 per cent rate of interest or less, as opposed to 38 per cent at the all-India level,

both of which appear to be low figures (NSSO, 2013).

3. *For loans under interest subvention*, as the rate of interest is subsidised, the possibility of an arbitrage opportunity arises by way of re-lending. While we cannot directly obtain information on arbitrage from NSSO data, the possibility of interest rate arbitrage can be indirectly estimated by the percentage of farmers who borrowed from both institutional sources as well as act as informal moneylenders. From our analysis of the NSSO 70th Round Debt and Investment Survey data, it was found that such cases were negligible, at less than 1 per cent of cultivator households in the sample (NSSO, 2013). Insights from our field survey indirectly indicate that less than 2–3 per cent of households were possibly engaged in re-lending.
4. Using econometric analysis with a sample selection model to study repayment habits of farmer households, it was found that banks tend to lend to relatively better-off farmers with more assets and land, and those from majority social groups, however, these groups are relatively less likely to make prompt repayments.
5. To obtain a more contemporary understanding of agricultural credit in Karnataka, a field survey was conducted in four districts. The findings largely reinforce what was indicated by the NSSO data. Only around 30 per cent of marginal and small farmers were found to have received subsidised credit, while this figure was around 70 per cent for large farmers. However, almost all farmer households were found to be financially included and 66 per cent were reported as regularly visiting banks. In 43 per cent of households, women members were reported as belonging to a self-help group (SHG) through which they obtained access to a commercial bank.
6. Financial literacy is a key element in improving the situation of agricultural credit. However, only 40 per cent of marginal and small farmers in Karnataka reported being even moderately aware of the Interest Subvention Scheme and most farmers were unaware of the incentive for prompt repayment.
7. An emerging issue in agricultural credit, the rising prominence of jewel-based loans under the Interest Subvention Scheme, was revealed through a survey of banks in select districts in Karnataka. Due to mutations not occurring automatically, many farmers lacked the requisite land records.
8. Even among farmers possessing adequate land records, hurdles were faced in obtaining a '**no due certificate**' from all bank branches in the locality certifying that the farmer does not have an outstanding short-term crop loan. The process also involves significant time (from lost working hours) and money (from transport and charges for certificates) costs. These bottlenecks have worked towards driving farmers to opt for jewel loans.
9. However, jewel loans were of smaller amounts (for a given land size) than the alternative loans (*i.e.*, loans taken by providing a record of Rights, Tenancy, and Cropping or RTC). The size of a jewel loan is often insufficient to cover the full cost of cultivation. This has possibly led to an increased reliance on informal credit to cover the shortfall, especially for small and marginal farmers. Furthermore, in richer districts, where jewel loans are seen to be more prevalent, such loans appear to crowd out RTC-based loans.

Policy Suggestions

1. Policy intervention is required to reduce reliance on gold/jewels for short-term crop loans. Observing the scenario on the ground, we propose that a fixed portion of loans

(say 40 to 45 per cent) should be necessarily provided through the RTC route by any branch to ensure that small and marginal farmers (who lack gold) have access to formal finance for cultivation.

2. A different portal may be created so that information about an outstanding loan of loanee farmers in another branch can become readily available/ accessible. Additionally, alongside 'no due certificates', farmers are often asked to bring other documents such as an encumbrance certificate (EC) from the taluka office, and/or a legal opinion, all of which add to the cost and time to obtain a short-term crop loan. As farm activities are seasonal and timebound, it is necessary to set a definite timeline for processing crop loan applications.
3. Land records should be digitised and mutations should take place automatically to better enable formal financial access and allowances should be made for landless/tenant farmers for accessing bank credit.
4. It is observed that tenant farmers' access to credit is constrained by a lack of land records or tenancy contracts (RTC). The study suggests that tenant farmers should be given short-term crop loans up to INR 1 lakh on a declaration basis. Banks can verify the credentials of a randomly selected subset of applicants for authenticity. In Andhra Pradesh, revenue authorities issue credit eligibility certificates to tenant farmers who do not hold land records. Such a system can be adopted in other states as well. Further, tenant farmers often lack records of tenancy owing to stringencies in tenancy laws. Relaxation and amendments of these laws can help relieve some of the credit access woes among this group.
5. During our interactions, bank officials expressed their viewpoint that subsidised credit should also be extended to horticulture and dairy farmers especially to the poorest section.
6. Bank officials also indicated that several small farmers were unable to avail short-term crop loans owing to prior unpaid dues. Loan waiver drives often lead to bad repayment habits as farmers default on repayments in anticipation of such announcements. When asked about their outlook on loan waivers, farmers were favourable, but almost always expressed a preference for enhanced irrigation or similar productivity augmenting facilities over loan waivers. Thus, there is a strong policy suggestion to minimise loan waivers and instead concentrate on improving agricultural infrastructure and extension services (training programmes, marketing services, etc.). Direct cash benefits to compensate for crop losses during times of drought or proper implementation in terms of timely compensation and coverage of the existing crop insurance scheme will also help to alleviate agricultural distress.
7. There is a need to accelerate the formation of farmers' Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) to improve credit access. Studies have found that SHGs among rural women in Karnataka have been successful in improving their access to formal financial services for establishing businesses and running business operations. By forming JLGs, farmers too can potentially have greater credit access. Such groups can be powerful catalysts for improving access to formal finance among marginalised groups such as SCs/STs and tenant farmers constrained by the absence of land or tenancy records.
8. In certain cases, farmers' incomes are more dependent on the buyers of their crops, as is the case of sugarcane farmers. Here, the ability

to repay loans depends on timely payments by sugar mills/factories and hence, outside the control of farmers. Such loans should also be made eligible, on a case-to-case basis, to receive the benefits of prompt repayment.

9. Low financial literacy is an important factor in determining the utilisation of the benefits of the Interest Subvention Scheme. Financial literacy may be improved through the printing of information brochures in local languages. Financial literacy may also lead to an improvement in payment habits when the advantages of prompt repayment become clear to a farmer. Announcing the names of farmers who repay loans on time in the gram sabha (with a token reward, if possible) can also help foster better repayment habits.
10. Farmers were also found to be withdrawing the entire eligible amount under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme at once, which is not an optimal practice as credit is required at different stages of cultivation. The amount that can be withdrawn under the KCC can be split into four instalments as follows: 35 per cent at the time of sowing, 25 per cent during the weeding and irrigation phase, 20 per cent at the pest-fertiliser phase and 20 per cent during harvest.
11. Overall, the Interest Subvention Scheme has functioned well in the state but requires attention in the aforementioned areas to ensure the realisation of its true welfare generating potential among farmers in Karnataka.

Mapping Civil Society Movements Inter-sectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary Karnataka

- Dr V Anil Kumar and Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy

This minor research project of a four-month duration, funded by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru is expected to contribute broadly in the areas of movement studies, intersectional studies and development studies. By focusing particularly on three types of social movements in contemporary Karnataka - Dalit movement, women's anti-liquor resistance in Raichur and anti-mining movements in Kudremukh and Ballari- and their intersectional aspects, it hopes to fill an important gap in the existing literature on movement intersectionality.

Civil society movements in contemporary Karnataka are characterised by increasing internal heterogeneity, complexity and intersectionality. This project sought to theorise the actual intersectionality of Dalits, women's and environmental questions in the movements in contemporary Karnataka. In her classic formulation

of intersectionality, Crenshaw argues that 'the single-axis framework of discrimination analysis not only ignores how identities intersect in people's lives but also erases the experiences of some people and undermines the potential for collective action'. Thus, oppressions and movements to combat them are not apportioned singularly. Organisations as well as individuals, are multiply positioned in regard to social relations of power and injustice. Informed by this theoretical frame, this study aimed to analyse and articulate the complexities of advantage and disadvantage experienced by three specific intersecting categories - caste, gender and environment - in recent times in the state.

Dalits, women's and environmental movements in contemporary Karnataka have progressively shifted the focus from difference to radical interrelatedness. Caste and gender are the two important identity building mechanisms

that create a Dalit feminist perspective. The more active engagement of women's movement with critical issues such as liquor, poverty, lack of ownership over land and ecological degradation leads us towards the articulation of the intersection of caste, gender and environment. There is growing interconnectedness and active engagement between the Dalit movement, Dalit women's movement, women's movement and the environmental movement.

The project finds that these civil society movements in contemporary Karnataka have been unable to adequately focus on the intersectional aspects and treat intersectionality as a movement strategy. The most important reasons, as this research indicates, for the failure of integrating intersectional aspects by civil society movements

in contemporary Karnataka and hence, in turn failing in the task of effectively forging shared mobilisation and alliance building are the following: (a) exclusive focus on the overall goals of the movements and thereby, treating intersectional dynamics as secondary and (b) anxiety on the part of the movements that a focus on intersectionality might aggravate tensions in the internal processes of mobilisation for collective action, construction of collective identity and articulation of demands. While these collective actors exhibit uneasiness about formation of alliances, the project concludes with the observation (based on fieldwork) that the potential for coalition building between the three movements in contemporary Karnataka based on an intersectional understanding seems difficult but not impossible.

The Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study Across States in India

- Prof C M Lakshmana

The study **"The Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study across States in India"** is part of the annual action plan project (AAP) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Statistics Division), Government of India, approved for the year 2020-21. This has been carried out by the Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, Bangalore. Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most ancient diseases of mankind and has co-evolved with humans for many thousands of years or perhaps for several million years. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), TB is a worldwide pandemic. It is a leading cause of death among HIV-infected people. In India, the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh, referred to as the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states, which lag in the demographic as well as socio-economic variables. Tuberculosis in India has always been a leading cause. These 8 states are in backward status in socio-economic aspects.

However, these states have observed populations much more than other Indian states. In this background, the above project has been initiated by PRC, ISEC to understand the prevalence rate of TB in India in general as well as EAG states in particular. Meaningful efforts have been made to reveal the major changes in the extent of decline or increasing trend of TB between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. Suitable statistical analysis was used in the study to understand the influence of TB on various demographic and socio-economic factors.

The study shows that low socio-economic and demographic aspects have influenced vary on the prevalence of TB between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. It is evident that age, gender, place of residence, literacy, marital status, poverty, malnutrition, ventilation, stigma and belief, and regional inequality as the most influential factors in combating Tuberculosis. A better approach to these factors will be beneficial to promote patient's adherence to treatment and

completion of treatment. There is need to empower the community with knowledge to prevent the spread of disease and seek early care, further promote awareness and encourage the community with a better understanding of the government programmes and services provided.

For the last ten years i.e., between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 there has been an incredible decline of TB cases not only in India but also across EAG states. However, the prevalence rate per one lakh population among men is more across EAG states, especially in Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Hence, respective governments must take necessary measures to combat TB. Further, across the regions, especially eastern and north-eastern states have had a higher prevalence rate than other regions of India. Besides, the major change in the prevalence rate shows that the decline is more in rural areas than urban segments. Hence, stringent and necessary steps have to be taken to reduce TB cases. The existing health programmes under TB Programmes must revisit the above factors seriously.

The poor segments of the population, illiterates, older population, widowed, divorced and household members belong to SCs and STs are the vulnerable population exposed to T.B. due to various reasons. Hence, it is necessary to give more attention to this group, to reduce the prevalence rate and to save their lives. The statistical results

show that the probability of having TB significantly declines with increasing household wealth and education. Exposure to TB among urban residents is double that of rural. Increasing slums and urbanisation have a positive impact on TB. Both NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 have witnessed a statistically significant higher prevalence of TB across north-eastern and IEG states. Therefore, immediate and extra precautions need to be given under the TB programme. In view of this, the study strongly suggests that the union government should allocate more finances under the health budget to take necessary measures to reduce the rate of prevalence of TB especially in the abovementioned states.

Under the third stage of demographic transition there is an increasing trend of the elderly population in the total population of India. On the other hand, the older people both men and women were having two times higher risk of TB as compared to youth and adults. This has drawn attention to providing necessary care to our elderly. Similarly, widowed, household members with poor wealth quintile living with an urban area, deserted women, male resident illiterate, residents from geographical regions of India like southern, north-eastern and IEG states were at higher risk of TB prevalence as compared to other segments of the population. Hence, there is a need to give more attention to these regions to curb the prevalence rate in the coming years.

Children's Migration and Health of their Older Parents in India

- Dr T S Syamala

The linkages between adult children's migration and the health of their parents have always been debated. This relationship is all the more contested in the case of the elderly. It is often argued in the case of India that the wellbeing of older persons critically depends upon the care provided by the children than any other form of

care. Hence, the migration of adult children may have negative consequences on the health of their parents. At the same time the remittances received by the parents may facilitate better access to health services. However, little is known about how much of these remittances are received by elderly parents and what their impact is on health-seeking

behaviour. Given this background, this paper investigates the impacts of migration of adult children on the health of their older parents.

The data for the study is drawn from a large-scale survey conducted among the elderly in late 2011. This study collected information from 9,852 elderly from 8,329 households across seven states of India - Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The life-style-related chronic diseases considered here are hypertension, diabetes and heart disease. Both bivariate and logistic regression analysis is carried out to understand the association of migrations of sons and the prevalence of chronic diseases.

This study clearly shows a significant association between an adult son's migration and the health of their older parents in India. Overall, a higher prevalence of lifestyle related chronic diseases is observed among parents of migrant sons. The chronic disease prevalence is highest among those parents whose children are migrated outside the country. Further, the prevalence of chronic diseases is also higher among older parents from better educated and wealthier sections. The increase in urbanisation and household economic status leads to higher levels of migration and therefore, policies and programmes should be aimed at improving the health of the population particularly the health of older persons.

Contraceptive use Among Young Women in India

- Dr Lekha Subaiya

Youth and adolescence is a period of rapid growth in an individual's life, wherein the transformation from childhood to adulthood includes many important transitions which involve physical, sexual, psychological and social development. There is an urgent need for researchers and policymakers to focus on this group as the impact of adolescent and youth development is observed throughout one's life. In particular, for girls, lack of knowledge of proper nutrition, risky behaviours and early childbearing have implications for both mother and child health. Early age at childbirth and short birth intervals are both risk factors for maternal and child mortality. Hence, the use of contraception is likely to be of great importance for the health and welfare of young mothers and their children. This study focused on the patterns of contraceptive use among young women aged 15 to 24 across the country utilising recent data from the National

Family Health Survey conducted in 2015-2016. In this study, the contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for contraception are presented for young married women in the country and the protective factors associated with contraception use are identified. The findings indicate that 2 in 3 married women, aged between 15 and 24 years in the country do not use any form of contraception. Only, 29 per cent of young married women use modern methods of contraception which include sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables or condom. About 9 per cent of young married women have undergone sterilisation. Twenty-three per cent of women do not use any form of contraception even though they want to delay their next pregnancy or limit their fertility. Education and frequent exposure to media are important correlates of the use of modern contraceptive methods and lower unmet need for contraception.

Factors Associated with Hypertension and Diabetes among Women in India

- Dr Lekha Subaiya

Until recently, information on chronic diseases in population-based studies in India relied on self-reporting to measure the incidence of such diseases in the country. For the first time in 2015-16, the survey collected information on biomarkers for certain non-communicable diseases including hypertension and diabetes. Data on hypertension and diabetes were collected by measuring the blood pressure and blood sugar levels of all respondents. The main objective of the study was to understand the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of women who were hypertensive and diabetic among women aged between 15 and 49 years across the country. Data from the fourth

round of the NFHS show that in 2015-16, about 11 per cent of women of between ages 15 and 49 years had hypertension and 30 per cent of women were pre-hypertensive. At the same time, 6 per cent of women had random blood glucose levels greater than 140 mg/dl. The results show that the prevalence of hypertension, pre-hypertension and high blood glucose levels all increase with age. By far, the most significant association of both these diseases is with Body Mass Index. That is, women who are overweight and those who are obese are significantly more likely to have hypertension or diabetes compared to women who are of normal weight or those who are underweight.

Project Reports under Final Revision*

1. **Impact Evaluation Study of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in India** (Prof Parmod Kumar Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr K B Ramappa, Dr Elumalai Kannan, Dr M J Bhende, Dr Komol Singha)
2. **Alternate Arrangements of Farm Land in India – An Analysis of Institutions and Governance** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
3. **An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
4. **Tuberculosis & the Social Construction of Women's Employability: A Study of Women with History/Symptoms of Tuberculosis in Bangalore City** (Dr Sobin George, Co-PI: Dr T S Syamala)
5. **Seed Mini-Kits of Pulses and Other Crops – Its Relevance and Application/Distribution Efficiency – Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
6. **Study of Functioning of DBT at Retail Points – All India** (Prof Parmod Kumar and Dr Ramappa K B)
7. **Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta (MM Hills) and their potential for the socio-economic development of local people** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
8. **Climate Change, Dynamics of Shifting Agriculture and Livelihood Vulnerability in the North Eastern Region of India** (Co-PI: Prof Sunil Nautiyal, PI: Dr Nirajan Roy, Assam University, Silchar)

(* As per the 51st 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. **Information, Market Creation and Agricultural Growth** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: September 2015
3. **Seed Mini-Kits of Pulses and Other Crops – Its Relevance and Application/Distribution Efficiency – All India** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: July 2019
4. **Village Study in Karnataka** (Prof Parmod Kumar, Prof I Maruthi and Dr Ramappa K B)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
5. **Assessment of Feed and Fodder in All States/UTs – Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
6. **Assessment of Feed and Fodder in All States/UTs – All India** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: June 2019
7. **Measuring Progress and Analysing Country-led Transformation (MPACT)/RTI** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
Date of Commencement: September 2020
8. **Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: June 2007
9. **Increasing Enrolment and Savings in a Long-term Pension Savings Product** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: February 2016
10. **Financial Inclusion and Old Age Income Security through Contributory Pension Schemes for Unorganised Workers** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: April 2017
11. **Decentralisation and Delivery of Public Services** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: January 2019
12. **Women Leadership, Governance and Allocation of Public Goods in Karnataka** (Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
13. **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: July 2019
14. **Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio-ecological Development of Bio-diversity Hotspots of India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Co-PI: Prof S Srikantaswamy, University of Mysore)
Date of Commencement: January 2020
15. **Institutional and Economic Analysis of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in the Indian Coffee Plantations** (Dr A V Manjunatha) (ICIMOD-SANDEE Project)
Date of Commencement: September 2019
16. **Vulnerability of Diverse Communities to Climate Change in Different Districts of**

- Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
Date of Commencement: March 2020
17. **Climate Resilient Agriculture and Socio-ecological Sustainability: A Case Study** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement: March 2020
 18. **Carbon Footprint and Changing Lifestyles of Indian Households** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal and Dr Mrinalini Goswami)
Date of Commencement: August 2020
 19. **Food Distribution in Emerging Markets: The Case of Indian Seafood (Traders in Food Value Chain)** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: April 2015
 20. **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
 21. **Financial flows in the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru – Access to credit and its impacts** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2017
 22. **MGNREGA Evaluation: Workers' Perspective and Issues in Implementation** (Ms B P Vani and Prof S Madheswaran)
Date of Commencement: December 2017
 23. **Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore: Changing Structure of Economic, Social and Financial Paradigms** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2018
 24. **Developing Evidence Based Sustainable Development Indicators: A Study of Sustainable Tourism in Kodagu District** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
 25. **Sustainable Scientific Framework for Collection of Tourism Statistics in Karnataka** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: January 2020
 26. **Governance Approach for Nutrition Security: A Case Study of Goa** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: January 2019
 27. **Pandemic and the Credit based stimulus package for the MSME sector: A Study of Selected Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
Date of Commencement: December 2020
 28. **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
 29. **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
 30. **Doing Business and Trade Facilitation: A Study of Selected Agricultural Export Zones in India** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: September 2019
 31. **Ecosystem Functioning and Services of Himalaya Temperate Forest under Anthropogenic Change: A Plant Functional Trait based Evaluation Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services in Himalayan Forests** (Prof Krishna Raj)
Date of Commencement: August 2020
 32. **Evaluation of Rehabilitation Programme for the Families of the Deceased Manual Scavengers in Karnataka: Myths and**

- Realities** (Prof S Madheswaran, Co-PI: MrKusanna M)
Date of Commencement: November 2020
33. **Endline Survey for Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Citizens** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
 34. **Impact of PwDs Interventions in Motivating PwD Voters for Registration and Creating Awareness in the Election Process in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: March 2020
 35. **Understanding State Civil Service Environs in a Comparative Perspective** (Prof K Gayithri, Co-PI: Dr Khalil Shah)
Date of Commencement: December 2020
 36. **Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-farm Self-employment in India** (Dr IndrajitBairagya)
Date of Commencement: September 2019
 37. **Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic: Insights into the Primary Education Sector in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya and Dr S Manasi)
Date of Commencement: February 2021
 38. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu & Kerala** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
Date of Commencement: October 2018
 39. **Jurgen Habermas and Critique of Ideology** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
Date of Commencement: October 2019
 40. **Enabling Environment for Women Employees: A Study of Selected Sectors in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara)
Date of Commencement: April 2018
 41. **Situational Analysis of Education and Nutrition Status of Children of Migrant Workers in Bengaluru** (Dr ChannammaKambara, Dr Malini L Tantri and Dr S Manasi)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
 42. **Urban Primacy in Karnataka: Infrastructure, Policy and Dispersal of Jobs** (Prof Kala Sridhar)
Date of Commencement: May 2020
 43. **Evaluation Study on Impact of i-RTC and RTC Wallet – Land Record (RTC) through Internet – A Study of e-Governance Initiative in Karnataka** (Dr S Manasi, Dr ChannammaKambara and Dr Malini L Tantri)
Date of Commencement: February 2020
 44. **Promoting Green Buildings to Combat Climate Change: A Study of Bengaluru** (Dr S Manasi, and Dr ChannammaKambara)
Date of Commencement: March 2020
 45. **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
 46. **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
 47. **Livelihood Uncertainty: Challenges and Strategies among Reverse North-East Migrants during Covid-19 Pandemic** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
Date of Commencement: November 2020

48. **Desirability of a Public Health Cadre in the States of India** (Dr Sobin George)
Date of Commencement: January 2021
49. **Validation of Dried Blood Spots** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr LekhaSubaiya, Ms B P Vani and Dr Prabhuswamy)
Date of Commencement: March 2019
50. **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
51. **Third Party Evaluation (TPE) of Planning, Management and Policy Formulations (PM&PF) Scheme** (Prof I Maruthi)
Date of Commencement: March 2021
52. **Prospects for enhancing circular economy; Strategies for policy inclusion and green finances: A Case Study in peri-urban landscape of India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
Date of Commencement: April 2021
53. **Conversations on ageing in India – An Online Event** (Dr LekhaSubaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Ms B P Vani)
Date of Commencement: April 2021

(* As per the 51st RPC meetings)

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

Three-day International Workshop cum Training on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' In Honor of Prof M V Nadkarni, First Head of CEENR, Former Vice Chancellor of Gulbarga University, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC

A Three-day International Workshop cum Training Programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' was jointly organised from November 26-28, 2020 by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru and National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC and Prof Anil K Gupta, Head, PSDRRS, NIDM convened this important international workshop which had high relevance for the contemporary world. The entire event was administered from ISEC and live-streamed via the Zoom platform and Youtube. The inaugural session was held in the seminar hall of ISEC on November 26, 2020 with a limited gathering while following Covid guidelines as issued by GoI. The prominent personalities present in person on the occasion were Prof S Madheswaran, Director, ISEC, Prof M V Nadkarni, First Head of CEENR, Former Vice-Chancellor of Gulbarga University and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC; Prof R S Deshpande, Former Director, ISEC and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC and Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC, Prof Parmod Kumar, ADRTC, ISEC, Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR,

ISEC, Dr Manasi, CRUA, ISEC, apart from a few staff members of ISEC. In addition, luminaries such as Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Former Chairman UGC and ICSSR and present Chairman of BoG, ISEC, Prof Anil K Gupta, NIDM, MHA, GoI; Prof V K Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, joined online along with attendees from all over the world. Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal, Nishank ji, Honourable Union Education Minister, Government of India was unable to be present online due to official commitments but sent his regards and best wishes. The main feature of the programme was the felicitation of Prof. Nadkarni and also included the welcome addresses by Prof S Madheswaran and Prof. Sunil Nautiyal as well as words of regard and admiration from all the dignitaries. Following the inaugural ceremony, a total of six panel discussions, three special lecture sessions and six general technical sessions were held in course of the scheduled three days which were attended by more than 500 participants from 15 countries of five continents (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North and South America). There were an overall 27 invited lectures and 42 general presentations on varied topics with enormous information, new ideas and innovations. The panels included eminent and well-known experts who discussed and provided valuable perspectives on relevant issues such as resilient cities and agriculture, disaster risk reduction, sustainability, circular and green economy, traditional knowledge, forests and biodiversity.

There were two panel discussions, one special invited lecture session and two general technical

sessions on the first day of the workshop, right after the inaugural ceremony. Key highlights of topics discussed and presented on this day included food and nutritional security in the context of resilient agriculture, losses from disasters and ways to build resilience, reduction of disaster risk from calamities, policies related to climate-smart villages and so on. On the second day, two panel discussions, two special invited lecture sessions and two general technical sessions were held, during which topics discussed included resilience regarding livelihoods, migration and peri-urban areas, lack of resilience among the urban underprivileged, the role of traditional ecological knowledge in healthcare among remote communities in India, socio-economic vulnerabilities and climate change variability, etc. The third and last day included two panel discussions and two general technical sessions during which issues such as corporate climate responsibility and climate injustice, urban expansion and emissions and their consequences, losses due to human-wildlife conflict, coexistence with wildlife, etc., were discussed.

This workshop brought several disciplines (Ecology, Environment, Economics, Sociology, Law, Philosophy, Plant and Animal Science) under one umbrella with an approach to promote the trans-disciplinary research model which is the best for the new education policy. The event provided an effective platform for exchanging knowledge and documenting the pathways for climate change adaptation strategies, barriers and possible solutions to adopt different adaptation options. It brought together several micro-level case studies and evidence-based suggestions which will be collated to develop policy recommendations for disaster risk reduction related to climate change. The information from the field and scientific knowledge presented and discussed during the workshop will be utilized for building a resilient society with appropriate strategies for ecological conservation and economic development. The specific sets of recommendations will be strategized based on findings of the workshop for different agro-

ecological zones for resilient agriculture practices, management of human-wildlife conflicts and natural resource-based livelihood development. Another set of substantiated suggestions came up during the workshop with respect to UN-SDGs, specifically, SDG:11-13 (sustainable cities, responsible production and consumption and climate action) which will be further taken to the appropriate forum for policy advocacy by the ISEC and the NIDM.

The valedictory session was held on November 28, 2020 in the Seminar Hall of ISEC which was attended by participants online and offline. The valedictory address was delivered by the Director, ISEC, Prof S Madheswaran. The valedictory lecture has given lots of insights on conducting multi and trans-disciplinary research to address the contemporary issues that aim to provide a scientific pathway for developing doable strategies for green growth, climate resilience to reduce the risk induced due to disasters. The lecture also highlighted the complexity of the socio-ecological environment that requires a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary research approach. Prof. Sunil Nautiyal made a detailed presentation on 3-day deliberation in detail and provided the main outcomes of panel discussions and technical sessions. This was followed by words of thankfulness and admiration by the convener Prof. Sunil Nautiyal which marked the conclusion of the event.

Covid-19 and Cities

Covid-19 is a life-changing event for everyone in this century. It is obvious across the globe that the virus is an urban phenomenon and is concentrated in cities. This is especially because the virus propagates through people and urban areas are dense agglomerations of people. No doubt that the most common policy to attack the pandemic world over has targeted the lockdown of cities. The cities that were subject to lockdowns are those that produce over 60 per cent of India's GDP and consist of a significant proportion of its most productive workforce.

Given the Covid crisis, the out-migration of the workforce due to the loss of jobs led to a downturn in real estate and its prices. Covid also led to the fleeing of the informal labour force from cities. How can cities attract them back? The effect of the pandemic on capital has been that there are increasing funds into online education and platforms, with the result that traditional methods of learning, teaching and social sectors may take a hit.

How to make cities an engine of growth again? How to integrate urban with migration policy? How to revive sectors such as real estate and hospitality which were the most affected by the pandemic?

This panel discussion on Covid and cities, had Prof O P Mathur, Non-resident fellow of the University of Toronto, Dr Vishal R, IAS, Government of Karnataka, Dr Rana Hasan of the Asian Development Bank and Dr George Mavrotas of the University of Antwerp as panellists in the discussion debating the above questions.

Professor Kala S Sridhar, CRUA, ISEC coordinated the International Webinar on Covid-19 and Cities on December 14, 2020.

Orientation and Distribution of Scholarship to Social Science Talent Search Scheme Students

The Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) is an ongoing programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) since January 2009 and the Orientation with Scholarship distribution programme started in 2011, undertaken in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities have been kind enough to sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme has been receiving financial support from the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at the ISEC. The Programme is an initiative to address the dwindling interest among student fraternity in social science subjects opted for degree courses.

It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to write a competitive exam passing which with high marks, qualifies the top 25 students from Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bengaluru to avail Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance and Scholarship Distribution. As a mandatory design of the programme, we have to conduct Two Orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance in every academic year during August and January, along with the Scholarship Distribution in two instalments for selected students during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses and a Talent Search Examination for selecting new students for those who are studying at second-year PUC level every year during the last Sunday in January or First Sunday in February month.

As part of this initiative and in continuation of the earlier such presentations, half-yearly Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programmes were conducted at ISEC on January 30-31, 2020 (On-line) and March 06-07, 2021 (Off-line) along with an Annual Examination, 2021 on February 28, 2021. Dr Venugopal K R, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Prof S Madheswaran, Director, ISEC, Bengaluru, Prof M Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Dept. of PG Studies in Economics, National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Prof H K Moulesh, Former Professor & Head, Dept. of Sociology, National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru and Controller of Examinations, SSTSS, ISEC, Bengaluru and Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Former Faculty, CEENR, ISEC and Advisor cum Co-coordinator of SSTSS have participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. In both the online programs, various resource persons, viz., Prof R S Deshpande, Former Director, ISEC, Bengaluru, Prof. Shailaja Shastri, Consultant Psychologist, Founder-Director of Training and Research Initiatives (TRI) – a Psychological Solutions Company and Mental Health Resource Hub, Former Professor & Head, Dept. of Psychology, Jain University, Bengaluru, Prof. Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Dept. of PG Studies in Economics,

National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Prof H K Moulesh, Prof. of Sociology (Rtd.), National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Prof D Rajasekhar, Professor, CDD, ISEC, Bengaluru and several other experts have addressed the students despite busy in their work being week-end holidays. Nodal officers from the different colleges and parents of the students have attended all the two programmes. The ongoing flagship programme of the SSTSS at ISEC is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, Centre for Human Resource Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru.

Founders' Day Celebration

The Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2021. Prof S Madheswaran, Director, ISEC, garlanded Dr VKRV Rao's bust. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Founders' Day lecture was held virtually. Prof S Madheswaran welcomed the gathering. The

participants included distinguished Members of the Board of Governors, Founder / Life Members of the ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, faculty, staff and students of the Institute. To commemorate the occasion, the 17th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof Kunal Sen, Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Director of UNU-WIDER & Professor of Development Economics, Global Development Institute, University of Manchester. Prof Kunal Sen spoke on 'Finance, Gender and Entrepreneurship: India's Informal Sector Firms'.

On the occasion, seven books, authored by ISEC faculty members and brought out by various publishers, were released. Mr M Mallaiah, who had completed 25 years of service in ISEC, was felicitated on the occasion. Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairperson, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function. Dr Sanjiv Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Chief Electoral Office, was the Guest of Honour. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev.

OUTREACH

Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (ISEC, Bengaluru) collaborated with GIZ (New Delhi) to undertake a study on 'Household Carbon Footprint in India'. It is a part of a bigger project – 'Supporting the Institutionalization of Capacities on Climate Change Studies and Actions' implemented by Union Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India and GIZ, New Delhi. This study aims to conduct research on Household Consumption and related environmental impacts in terms of contribution to global climate change. In this regard, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sacred Heart College organised a Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on January 19, 2021 in the Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. The motive behind the program was to comprehend people's perception

and what are the motivators that will trigger them to follow eco-friendly path.

To achieve the goal of carbon neutrality we need to adopt renewable sources of energy. We as a country contribute just over 7 % of the global GHG emission whereas country like The United States emits more than 14 % of the global emission but China is way ahead of both the countries contributing approximately 27% alone of the global emission. Which is more than U.S. and India combined. According to an assumption to fulfill the emission needs of America we might need seven more planets like earth. India is working towards the conservation and emission reduction. India has pledged to reduce its carbon sink to 2.5 – 3bn tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by generating forest covers by 2030 and also to reduce the emission intensity of the GDP by 35% under the Paris Agreement in the year 2016. India is spearheading

to tackle the emission by generating awareness, conserving the ecology and providing amenities to assist citizens to reduce their carbon footprint.

Sunil Nautiyal, Professor and Head, CEENR, ISEC convened this workshop and delivered the lecture during inaugural session. The workshop cum focus group discussion held in Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur got participation of more than 80 from a wide range of people including students, farmers and SHGs. The programme was organized in four groups. The major findings of the discussion are some unique features where planning for sustainable development must consider these aspects. Both the institutes will further put forward the recommendations for policy formulations to the concerned authorities. Highlights of the recommendations may include traditional methods mostly used to curb emissions. Knowledge and information required for carbon friendly lifestyle. Dr Xavier Susairaj from SHC was the local host. Rev. Dr D Maria Antonyraj, Principal, SHC delivered inaugural address and Prof. Nautiyal has delivered keynote address on Household Carbon Footprint and its various dimensions. He has given the detailed perspective on how youth would help the country to reduce HCF while putting little efforts in making conservative use of the resources in day-to-day life. Special thanks to the Sacred Heart College management and Dr Jacob Stanley Inbaraj and Mr Premkumar for extending support in successful organization of this academic event adhering the COVID 19 protocol.

Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint: Perceptions and Suggestions for Low Carbon Lifestyle'

Household Carbon Footprint is an important measure to gauge the emission of greenhouse gases that we are accountable for emitting which effects our planet too. Our carbon emission data could help in formulating policies to reduce emissions and provide benefits to the low emitters. Another advantage of knowing our HCF may be to adopt proactive actions for a sustainable and carbon-friendly lifestyle. It can assist to

form policies to introduce credit system that will neutralize our carbon usage with the involvement of environmental improvement agencies.

There exists a great rapport between "carbon" and "us". The more unaware we are, the greater the "footprint". As we know, that global warming is potentially a threat to the survival of the living beings, therefore, we need to curb the activities which cause production of greenhouse gases. Our households are also accountable for soaring emissions. According to a rough estimate households are responsible for adding up to three-quarters to the global carbon emissions.

Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (ISEC, Bengaluru) collaborated with GIZ (New Delhi) to undertake a study on "Household Carbon Footprint in India". It is a part of a bigger project- "Supporting the Institutionalization of Capacities on Climate Change Studies and Actions" implemented by Union Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India and GIZ, New Delhi. This study aims to conduct research on Household Consumption and related environmental impacts in terms of contribution to global climate change. In this regard, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS) organized a Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on January 29, 2021 in the Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Raisen Road. The motive behind the program was to comprehend people's perception and the motivators that will trigger them to follow eco-friendly path.

To achieve the goal of carbon neutrality we need to adopt renewable sources of energy. We as a country contribute just over 7 % of the global GHG emission whereas country like the United States emits more than 14 % of the global emission but China is way ahead of both the countries contributing approximately 27% alone to the global emission. Which is more than U.S. and India combined. According to an assumption to fulfill the emission needs of America we might need seven

more planets like earth. India is working towards the conservation and emission reduction. India has pledged to reduce its carbon sink to 2.5 – 3bn tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by generating forest covers by 2030 and also to reduce the emission intensity of the GDP by 35% under the Paris Agreement in the year 2016. India is spearheading to tackle the emission by generating awareness, conserving the ecology and providing amenities to assist citizens to reduce their carbon footprint.

The workshop cum focus group discussion held Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha included approximately 150 participants from different walks of life. After inaugural function, the programme was organized in four groups. The findings of the discussion depicted that majority of the people are ready to adopt eco-friendly measures to reduce carbon footprint, given that they are provided with assistance and knowledge to do so for sustainable development. Both the institution will put forward the recommendations for policy formulations to the concerned authorities. Highlights of the recommendations may include traditional methods

and willingness of people to limit their emissions. Sunil Nautiyal, Professor and Head, CEENR, ISEC convened this workshop and delivered lecture on Household Carbon Footprint perceptions & suggestions for low carbon lifestyle in the inaugural session of the workshop. Mr S R Azad, Head (MPVS) was the local host. The influence of affluence on the environment received a great attention in Bhopal. Participation from Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha Bhopal, Central University Sagar, Barkatullah University, Ministry of Agriculture, Forest Department, MP Govt., Jagran Lakecity University, KVK Sehore, Bansal Group of Institutes Bhopal, and independent organizations had given new heights to the scientific discussions. We are hoping for doable policy recommendations for reducing footprints with substantial increase handprints. Dr. Mrinalini Goswami provided an overview of the entire Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion. Special thanks to the Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha Bhopal for extending support in successful organization of this academic event. Followed COVID 19 protocol, hence entire academic program conducted on the open space.

LECTURES

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture

Professor R S Deshpande, Former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change delivered Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on the topic '*Disaster Management in India*' on July 28, 2020 (Online presentation).

India, because of its geographical location, is prone to various types of disasters. According to National Disaster Management Authority, an apex body established under the National Disaster Management Act of 2005, around 40 million hectares of land in India are exposed to floods (around 12 per cent of the total land area), 68 per cent of land is vulnerable to droughts, landslides and avalanches, 58.6 per cent landmass is earthquake-prone, and tsunamis and cyclones

are a regular phenomenon for 5,700 km of the 7,516-km long coastal line. Under these conditions, India needs to develop an effective institutional arrangement for disaster management. In contrast, the Global Climate Risk Index 2019 reported that India lost around 2,736 lives in 2017 due to disasters, and economic losses of around \$13,789 million, the 4th highest in the world. It became a norm that every year, disasters resulted in devastation both in the lives and livelihood. Houses, Schools, Roads, Infrastructure, and whatever comes under the core impact area is destroyed fully and thus sets back the Development Clock at 00.00 hours. Critically examining the entire gamut of disaster management, Prof R S Deshpande on the occasion of L S Venkataraman Lecture 2019, started his presentation with a bird's eye view of types of disasters and India's vulnerability, management

and a need for comprehensive perspective for disaster risk reduction under the new-normal like climate change and global warming conditions.

He pinpointed some of the grey areas that enhance our vulnerability. For instance, Absence of Rationality, Panicky Behaviour, Herd Mentality, Breaking of Societal Cohesiveness, Increasing Social Irresponsibility, Information Asymmetry and Blind beliefs, Prof. Deshpande stressed the need for distinguishing the science and Non-Science & Pseudo-Science strategies. Flagging the issue of economic status and disaster vulnerability, need of the hour is equal attention on the infrastructure building, and also the social infrastructure and capital. Stressing on the importance of Early Warning and Preparedness in enabling the communities to avoid the exposure to the extent possible, he flagged the issue of capacity building of the communities as they are the first respondents. Commenting on the Corona Pandemic, Prof. reiterated that the disaster strikes tend to be surprising and hence, the vigil to generate the Early warning and that community should be alert at every moment, more so during the months of disasters.

As a concluding comment, he opined that State alone should not be seen as a saviour, and entrusted with every responsibility, from rescue to relief to rehabilitation, equal participation from civil society organizations, the vulnerable communities should be forthcoming. Only an effective partnership of State-Vulnerable Community- Civil Society can create an ambience for disaster risk reduction in an economy like India and strategies like Build Back Better would bring success.

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture 2020

Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on December 29, 2020 from 11:00 AM through online and offline modes in Seminar Hall-2 of ISEC. Participation in offline mode at ISEC was strictly followed as per COVID-19 protocol and guidelines issued by the Govt. of India/Karnataka. The Director of ISEC, Prof S

Madheswaran welcomed the Honorable Members of ISEC BoG, ISEC Faculty, Staff, Students and all the participants attending the event online and offline and requested the Hon'ble Chairperson ISEC, BoG, Prof Sukhadeo Thorat to preside over the session. Professor Thorat initiated the proceedings with his welcome remarks. Prof. Sunil Nautiyal, Chairman, Kannada Development Committee at ISEC introduced the speaker of the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture 2020, Prof KV Raju, who is also the Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2020 and Economic Advisor to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. Prof. Raju delivered the lecture on the topic, "How Improved Governance in Uttar Pradesh has Enabled Better Management of Covid - 19 and Migrants". In his lecture, Professor Raju highlighted the fact that despite being the most populous state, Uttar Pradesh handled the pandemic in a very efficient manner and systematic planning was executed to take care of unprecedented reverse migration of labourers who returned to their homes from all parts of the country. He emphasized the effective governance systems dealing with unprecedented disasters. Prof S Madheswaran (Director, ISEC) felicitated the speaker. The function ended with Prof Parmod Kumar (Professor, Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre and Vice-Chairperson Academic Programme Committee, ISEC) proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair. Karnataka Rajyotsava Lecture 2020, a memorable and successful event concluded with a hope to hold several such programmes in ISEC in the near future.

ISEC Webinar Lecture Series

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 1: '**Covid-19 and the Environment**' – Prof Krishna Raj, Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 5, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 2: '**India: Pandemic, Policy Responses and Prospects**' – Prof N R Bhanumurthy, Vice Chancellor, Bangalore Dr Ambedkar School of Economics (BASE) University (July 23, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 3: **‘Covid-19 and its impact on international trade’** – Prof Sugata Marjit, Distinguished Professor, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, (Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of India) Project Director, Center for Training and Research in Public Finance and Policy, India (July 31, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 4: **‘Approaches to Income Support during the Pandemic Times’** – Prof S Mahendra Dev, Director (Vice Chancellor) Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (August 3, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 5: **‘The Sociology of the Pandemic and Risk Theory’** – Prof Sujata Patel, Distinguished Professor, Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University (August 5, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 6: **‘Risk Communication during Pandemics’** – Prof Ajay Bailey, Professor, Geosciences & Chair in Social Urban Transitions, International Development Studies, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University, The Netherlands (August 10, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 7: **‘Labour Market Governance and Covid – 19’** – Prof K R Shyam Sundar, Professor, XLRI – Xavier School of Management, Jamshedpur (August 14, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 8: **‘Rethinking Globalisation from an Indian Lens: Will**

Covid-19 and China help?’ – Prof K P Kannan, Honorary Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India Chairman, Academic Committee, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum, India Chairman, COSTFORD, Thrissur | Trivandrum, India (August 27, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 9: **‘Economic Crisis Before and After COVID-19 and the Response of Government of India’** – Prof D N Reddy, Professor in Economics (Retd.) and Former Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad. Member, Board of Governors, ISEC (September 5, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 10: **Panel Discussion on ‘Covid-19 and the Rural Economy’** – Prof R S Deshpande, Former Director, ISEC; Prof K J Joseph, Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala; Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, RBI Chair Professor, CESP, ISEC; and Prof Parmod Kumar, Professor, ADRTC, ISEC (October 28, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 11: **Panel Discussion on ‘Covid-19 and Cities’** – Prof Om Prakash Mathur, Non-Resident Fellow, University of Toronto; Prof George Mavrotas, Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp, Belgium; Dr Rana Hasan, Director, Economic Research and Regional Corporation Department, Asian Development Bank; and Dr Vishal R, IAS., Commissioner, Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department, Government of Karnataka (December 14, 2020).

Seminars by Faculty

Talk on Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka – Dr C M Lakshmana, Professor, Population Research Centre, ISEC, Bengaluru (September 22, 2020).

Modernity and Democracy in India – Dr V Anil Kumar, Associate Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru (January 8, 2021).

Seminars by Students

Financial Inclusion in India: A State-Level Analysis – Ms Shika S, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (May 18, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Fiscal Responsiveness of States to Federal Transfers in India – Ms Darshini J S, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 19, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Economic Analysis of Urban Water Demand: A Study of Demand-Side Management of Residential Water in Bengaluru – Ms Kavya Shree K, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 23, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Estimation of Economic Cost of Traffic Congestion in Bengaluru City – Ms Vijayalakshmi S, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 29, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Economics of Low Carbon Economy in the Power and Manufacturing Industries in India – Ms KaumudiMisra, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bengaluru (June 29, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Bio-Political Economy of Medical Bio-Technology in India: Constitution of Patient-Consumer Subjectivities – Mr Pattela Omkar Nadh, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 13, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Value of Children in a Family System and its Influence on Fertility among Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand – Ms Ujjwala Gupta, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 28, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Modelling Micro Level Decision Making: A Case of Sugar Sector – Ms Lavanya B T, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (October 05, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Health in Equalities in Karnataka: Linkages Among Health Outcomes, Access and Financial Risk Protection – Ms Anushree K N, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (November 13, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Analysing Land Use and Land Value: A Study of Peri-Urban Bengaluru – Ms Amrutha Mary Varkey, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (December 31, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Urban Decentralization and Accountability Structures: Case Study of Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike(BBMP)– Ms Shankari Murali, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (January 1, 2021). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

An Economic Analysis of Financing Higher education in India– Mr Ramanjini, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (January 19, 2021). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Organised Food Retail Chains in Fruits and Vegetables in India– Mr Kedar Vishnu, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (January 21, 2021). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Agrarian Change Migration and Caste Politics in Bihar– Mr Prashant Kumar Choudhary, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (January 22, 2021). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

ISEC PhD Programme 2020-21

After more than three and a half years, the advertisement calling for applicants for the PhD Programme was sent out and 326 applications were received from all over the country. A total number of 222 candidates appeared for the written examination - 191 candidates appeared through online and 31 candidates appeared personally. Out of the 222 candidates who appeared for the entrance examination, 66 candidates qualified for final interviews. The results of the PhD Entrance Examination were announced on November 27, 2020, on the ISEC website. The Selection Committee unanimously selected nine candidates under ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowship based on written test & Centre-level Interviews, merit list and the final ranking of the candidates

and eligibility criteria for the award of the PhD fellowships including reservation quota. Seven candidates were placed under the waitlist for the full-time PhD Programme and one candidate from the scheduled caste category was placed under waitlist for the full-time PhD Programme. The Committee also selected seven UGC-JRF students for the full-time PhD Programme. In addition, the Committee also selected fifteen part-time students. In total, 31 Candidates were selected for this year's PhD programme. The results were announced on the ISEC Website on December 7, 2020. An inaugural session for the PhD Programme was conducted on January 18, 2021, and all the students selected joined the programme and the course work started on February 1, 2021.

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The forty-first bi-annual seminars were held during July 6-10, 2020. In all, there were 22 presentations. Two students presented pre-thesis colloquium and 7 students submitted their theses and 1 student yet to conduct Viva-voce.

The forty-second bi-annual seminars were held during January 11-15, 2021. In all, there were

14 presentations and four students presented pre-thesis colloquium, three students presented pre-submission seminars and 8 students submitted their theses. The pandemic has had its impact on the PhD programme; nevertheless, the progress in the doctoral programme of the institute was satisfactory.

PhD Degree Awarded

The following students were awarded PhD degree by the University of Mysore and University of Groningen, Netherlands respectively for their theses. The names of the scholars' respective supervisors are given in parentheses:

Dr Dipanwita Chakraborty: 'Social Protection and Rural Economy in the Context of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme: A Case Study of West Bengal (Supervisor: Prof Parmod Kumar).

Dr Shivkumar Nayka: 'Intra Urban Mobility to Work in Bengaluru: Spatial and Socio-Economic Determinants' (Supervisor: Prof Kala S Sridhar).

Dr Allen Prabhakar Ugargol (Part-time): 'Ageing and Exchange of care in Emigrant

Households: Case Studies from Kerala and Goa, India' (Supervisor: Prof K S James). (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

Dr Soumita Khan: 'Productivity and Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms with Special Reference to Energy Consumption' (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev).

Dr Arun B Chanadran: 'Population ageing in Europe and Asia: Beyond Traditional Perspectives' (Supervisor: Prof K S James). (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

Dr Rajiv Tewari: 'Federalism and Internal Security: An Analysis of the Application of Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) with Tripura and Manipur: As Case Studies' (Supervisor: Dr V Anil Kumar).

Dr Jithin G: 'Democratization and Consolidation of the State Bureaucracy: A Study of the CPI(M) in Kerala' (Supervisor: Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury).

Dr Basavarajehwari K: 'Local Government Finances: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka' (Supervisor: Prof M Devendra Babu).

Dr Shika S: 'Financial Inclusion in India: A State-Level Analysis' (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev).

Dr Pattela Omkar Nadh: 'Bio-Political Economy of Medical Bio-Technology in India: Constitution of Patient-Consumer Subjectivities' (Supervisor: Dr Sobin George).

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 exist on a project-by-

project basis with several institutions and organisations such as Universities of Bristol, Tsuda and Hitotsubashi, NIRD, NHRC, ILO, UNDP, WB, IFPRI, IIPS, and with the state and Central governments.

6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published/Edited

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and Action Plans of Karnataka’. December 2020.

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Rajasekhar, D, R Manjula and T Paranjothi (eds) – ‘Cooperatives and Social Innovation: Experiences from the Asia Pacific Region’. Singapore: Springer, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam and Li Jingfeng (eds) – ‘The Rise of India and China: Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts’. Routledge Critical Perspectives on India and China, London: Routledge, 2021 (published October 2020).

ISEC’s Journal of Social and Economic Development

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 22, Number 1 (June 2020) and Number 2 (December 2020) – has been brought out and it carried 20 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 Working Papers

Series Editors: M Balasubramanian

1. **Working Paper No. 479:** *'Harmonization of Intellectual Property Rights Across the Globe: Impact on India's Pharmaceutical Exports'* by **Supriya Bhandarkar**
2. **Working Paper No. 480:** *'Decentralization and People's Participation in Educational Governance: A Review of International Experiences'* by **Mahima Upadhyay** and **D Rajasekhar**
3. **Working Paper No. 481:** *'Initiatives in Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of the City of Bengaluru'* by **Natasha Kalra** and **S Manasi**
4. **Working Paper No. 482:** *'Agrarian Change in Bihar: A Study of Two Villages'* by **Prashant Kumar Choudhary**
5. **Working Paper No. 483:** *'Information Asymmetry, Exclusion and Inclusion Errors and Elite Capture of MGNREGA: Critical Examination of IEC Strategies in Karnataka and Ways Forward'* by **Sanjiv Kumar**, **S Madheswaran** and **B P Vani**
6. **Working Paper No. 484:** *'Political Regimes and Religious Minorities in Karnataka: 2008-2018'* by **Azhar Khan Chikmagalur Akbar**
7. **Working Paper No. 485:** *'Economic Estimation of Health and Productivity Impacts of Traffic Congestion: A Case of Bengaluru City'* by **Vijayalakshmi S** and **Krishna Raj**
8. **Working Paper No. 486:** *'Economic Development in the Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir (1846-1947)'* by **Sardar Babur Hussain**
9. **Working Paper No. 487:** *'Local Government and Decentralized Natural Resource Management'* by **Mahima Upadhyay**
10. **Working Paper No. 488:** *'Agrarian Distress and Farmer Suicides in Kerala'* by **Ance Teresa Varghese**
11. **Working Paper No. 489:** *'Ownership of Firms and Their Implication for Productivity: An Empirical Investigation in to Indian Mining Industry'* by **Meenakshi Parida** and **S Madheswaran**
12. **Working Paper No. 490:** *'Determinants of Agricultural Credit in Rural India by Social Group'* by **Karthick V** and **S Madheswaran**
13. **Working Paper No. 491:** *'Knowledge and Practice of Ethno-Medicine by Jaunsaris in Jaunsar-Bawar Region of Uttarakhand'* by **Geeta Sahu**
14. **Working Paper No. 492:** *'MGNREGA Quality Monitoring and Multiplier Mala for the Richer States and Regions: Evidence on Elite Capture of Assets in Karnataka and Ways Forward'* by **Sanjiv Kumar**, **S Madheswaran** and **B P Vani**
15. **Working Paper No. 493:** *'Interests' and Participation of Elites in MGNREGA: Lessons from Elite Capture in Karnataka'* by **Sanjiv Kumar**, **S Madheswaran** and **B P Vani**
16. **Working Paper No. 494:** *'Values Concerning Children and Fertility Behaviour: Method, Respondents and Preliminary Insights from the Field in Jharkhand, India'* by **Ujjwala Gupta**
17. **Working Paper No. 495:** *'Preparedness to Monsoon Diseases in Kuttanad (Kerala)'* by **Bejo Jacob Raju** and **S Manasi**
18. **Working Paper No. 496:** *'Livelihood and Social Capital in Vulnerable Ecosystems: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans'* by **Sneha Biswas** and **Sunil Nautiyal**

19. **Working Paper No. 497:** *'Eco-Innovations in Waste Management - A Review of High Point Cases'* by **S Manasi** and **Harshita Bhat**
20. **Working Paper No. 498:** *'The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO₂ Emissions in India: Evidence from a Time Series Analysis'* by **Priyanka Saharia** and **Krishna Raj**
21. **Working Paper No. 499:** *'The Implementation of Domestic Violence Act in India: A State-Level Analysis'* by **Anamika Das** and **C M Lakshmana**
22. **Working Paper No. 500:** *'Development Paradox and Economic Development of SCs and STs Since India's Independence with Special Reference to Karnataka'* by **Krishna Raj**
23. **Working Paper No. 501:** *'Emerging Agrarian System and its Impact on Caste Relations and Local Politics: A Study in the State of Bihar'* by **Prashant Kumar Choudhary**
24. **Working Paper No. 502:** *'Factors Influencing Urban Residential Water Consumption in Bengaluru'* by **Kavya Shree K** and **Krishna Raj**
25. **Working Paper No. 503:** *'COVID-19 Pandemic and Primary Education in India: Does it Cause More Inequality between Public and Private Schools?'* by **Indrajit Bairagya**, **S Manasi** and **Roshan Thomas**
26. **Working Paper No. 504:** *'Social Capital and Tapping Community-Based Organisation's Convergence Potential with MGNREGA: A Micro Study in Karnataka'* by **Sanjiv Kumar** and **S Madheswaran**
27. **Working Paper No. 505:** *'Benchmarking of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB)'* by **Kavya Shree K** and **Krishna Raj**
28. **Working Paper No. 506:** *'Is Public Education Expenditure Pro-cyclical In India?'* by **Ramanjini** and **K Gayithri**
29. **Working Paper No. 507:** *'Nutrition status and socio-economic inequality among children (0-59 months) across different geographical regions of Uttar Pradesh, India'* by **Prem Shankar Mishra** and **Himanshu Chaurasia**
30. **Working Paper No. 508:** *'Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry with Special Reference to Intellectual Property Rights: Evidence from a Time-Series Analysis (1990-2019)'* by **Supriya Bhandarkar** and **Meenakshi Rajeev**
31. **Working Paper No. 509:** *'Policy and Performance of Agricultural Exports in India'* by **Malini L Tantri**
32. **Working Paper No. 510:** *'The Abysmal State of Drug Cost Containment Measures In India: Evidences from Expenditure on Cancer Medicine'* by **Sobin George**, **Arun Balachandran** and **Anushree K N**
33. **Working Paper No. 511:** *'Peace-Building and Economic Development Through Decentralization: The Pre-Bifurcation Jammu and Kashmir Experience'* by **Sardar Babur Hussain**
34. **Working Paper No. 512:** *'The Policy and Performance of Industrial Sector in Karnataka'* by **Malini L Tantri** and **Sanjukta Nair**

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1. **N Nagaraj** – ‘Whether Micro-Irrigation is a Panacea for Ground Water Scarcity and Sustainable Use in Indian Agriculture? Policy Imperatives’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 32*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
2. **Malini L Tantri** and **Sanjukta Nair** – ‘Revival of Industrial Sector in Karnataka during Covid-19 – A Doing Business Approach’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 33*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
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4. **Malini L Tantri** and **Varadurga Bhat** –

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5. **N Nagaraj** – ‘Investments on Groundwater Conserving Technologies and its Implications for Policy in Semi-Arid Regions of Karnataka’. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 36*. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
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ISEC Working Papers – An overview

Supriya Bhandarkar focuses on Intellectual Property Rights within the Indian pharmaceutical sector in the paper titled **Harmonisation of Intellectual Property Rights Across the Globe: Impact on India's Pharmaceutical Exports (WP 479)**. Critics of the global intellectual property rights (IPR) regime have argued that the harmonisation of IPRs across the globe would lead to a fall in exports from developing countries like India by restricting the production and export of patented products. The paper assesses the impact of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement on Indian pharmaceutical exports based on the gravity model framework employing the pseudo maximum likelihood (ppml) estimator and detailed product-level data from 1991 to 2018. The Ginarte and Park index is used to identify the impact on exports. Contrary to assumptions, the results show that the strengthening of IPRs did not have a negative impact on exports from India. Additionally, the findings demonstrate that patent protection has not impacted Indian firms' exports, not due to innovation of new products, but because of the adoption of other survival strategies such as the utilisation of the patent cliff and investing in incremental innovation.

In the paper titled **Decentralisation and People's Participation in Educational Governance: A Review of International Experiences (WP 480)** *Mahima Upadhyay* and *D Rajasekhar* review studies on decentralisation in India and abroad to provide a conceptual understanding of current and emerging trends in decentralization and people's participation in educational governance. The paper first provides a background on the problem of poor educational outcomes and how decentralisation helps address these problems. After providing the concept of decentralisation, an attempt is made to discuss how decentralisation in education is looked at in different countries by addressing the questions such as what is decentralised, why is it done and what results from it. Finally, an

attempt is made to learn lessons by comparing and discussing national and international experiences of decentralisation and people's participation in educational governance.

Globally, unplanned urbanisation has been posing serious administrative, economical, ecological and social challenges. An outcome of urbanisation is the high rate of waste generation, which is a major concern for citizens, administrators and policymakers. Besides the traditional approaches such as composting and landfill dumping, waste management is currently witnessing several innovations with multiple stakeholder participation across various phases beginning with raising awareness and including segregation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste. The paper **Initiatives in Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of the City of Bengaluru (WP 481)** by *Natasha Kalra* and *S Manasi* makes an attempt to understand and map the initiatives and document a few best practices in solid waste management in the city of Bengaluru. Secondary data sources, as well as primary field observations, have been referred to compile these initiatives. Subsequently, the cases of three best practices have been discussed in detail. It has been observed that many initiatives have been undertaken under the phases of awareness creation and treatment of waste. Further, the engagement of multiple stakeholders, particularly community participation, is relatively higher in these two phases compared to the other phases.

The paper **Agrarian Change in Bihar: A Study of Two Villages (WP 482)** by *Prashant Kumar Choudhary* focuses on the social, political, and agrarian profile of two villages studied at the micro-level. The paper begins with the socio-demographic characteristics of the villages including education attainment, type of house, occupation and household income based on field study. Next, the paper presents the district-level agrarian change which took place in the last 30

years. This change is presented in terms of change in landholdings for the landowning class. The main aim of the paper is to describe the agrarian structure among different castes, agrarian change in relation to practice and conditions of sharecropping, availability of attached labour, tenancy and wage labour. The study also describes the physical conditions of economic production which show that different factors such as mechanisation in agriculture, irrigation facility and availability of market for agricultural produce affect the existing agrarian system in the village economy.

In the paper **Information Asymmetry, Exclusion and Inclusion Errors and Elite Capture of MGNREGA: Critical Examination of IEC Strategies in Karnataka and Ways Forward (WP 483)** *Sanjiv Kumar, S Madheswaran and B P Vani* investigate the relationships between inequality, elite capture and information asymmetry of the largest rights-based workfare programme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The study concentrates on the design of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, awareness and access level about the programme by all stakeholders particularly the poorest, the weakest and the illiterate. Using primary data, collected during 2018, from 320 beneficiaries and 160 non-beneficiaries and also data collected from implementing stakeholders in Karnataka State, the study finds conclusive evidence of information asymmetry, inclusion and exclusion errors and elite capture of the MGNREGA programme.

Azhar Khan Chikmagalur Akbar focuses on the political initiatives and the relationship of political regimes of Karnataka with religious minorities, particularly Muslims and Christians in the paper **Political Regimes and Religious Minorities in Karnataka: 2008-2018 (WP 484)**. The two political regimes selected for the study are the BJP government from 2008 to 2013 and the INC government from 2013 to 2018. The central objective of the paper is to study the political initiatives of selected political regimes, whether or not they

have resulted in the inclusion and protection of Muslims and Christians. The paper highlights the political ideology and the social bases of INC and BJP, particularly in Karnataka. It highlights the election details, social coalitions, manifestos of the political parties, electoral outcomes, formation of governments and its implications upon religious minorities during both the political regimes. Four prominent issues concerning religious minorities, one each from religious, cultural, legal and political spheres are examined.

Traffic congestion in urban areas is mainly due to the exponential growth of the vehicular population. It imposes a huge economic cost in the form of the opportunity costs of time and health costs. It is observed that urban residents, particularly commuters, are the main sufferers of traffic emissions. These costs are incurred in the form of morbidity and mortality. Epidemiological evidence shows that there is a strong causal relationship between vehicular emissions and possible health impacts. **The study Economic Estimation of Health and Productivity Impacts of Traffic Congestion: A Case of Bengaluru City (WP 485)** by *Vijayalakshmi S and Krishna Raj* substantiates this interrelationship with empirical evidence. Using the ARDL approach, the study establishes empirically that an increase in vehicular mobility results in increased traffic-induced air pollution. Further, various research studies found that constant exposure to traffic pollution for more than an average of 38 minutes per day not only cause a high incidence of respiratory-related illness among commuters but also reduced their economic productivity. To quantify these impacts for Bengaluru city, India, the study has adopted the cost of illness approach by classifying the costs into direct and indirect costs. The results show that the direct and indirect cost of illness due to traffic congestion amounted to an average of 1.17 per cent and 11.2 per cent of the annual income of the respondents respectively.

The paper **Economic Development in the Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir (1846-1947)**

(WP 486) by *Sardar Babur Hussain* presents the status of the economy of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in 1947 and an overview of development during Dogra rule (1846-1947). During the Dogra rule, the means of production remained under the control of a class of a few landlords and industrial capitalists who exploited the surplus of the majority of the population working in the fields and factories. The landlords and the industrial capitalists used to take the economic surplus away from the peasantry and the artisans and failed to reinvest it to develop the productive capacities of agriculture and industrial growth. The primary preoccupation of the Dogra rule was to maintain law and order, streamline tax collection and ensure defence. The ultimate result of this type of economic structure was the backwardness of the productive forces. It is argued that the economic and political conditions within the princely state of J&K and the degree to which the British interfered in internal affairs explain the wide disparities between J&K and the rest of the princely states.

The interaction processes of natural resource degradation - climate change - persistent poverty and unsustainable development are more pronounced in poorer countries like India where a majority of the population is dependent on natural resources. Agriculture underpins Indian livelihoods, with land-water-forest resources determining productivity and sustainability to a great extent. In the past few decades, a sharp decrease in the quality of these resources is witnessed. Decentralization is being practised globally as a potential institutional innovation for solving resource management issues involving the community, line departments, NGOs and local governments at the local level; yet, the community appears at the forefront in the field and literature; local governments' potential is not explored much despite its statutory status as a local body for managing local affairs including natural resource management (NRM). Based on secondary data sources, the paper **Local Government and Decentralised Natural Resource Management**

(WP 487) by *Mahima Upadhyay* attempts to explore this role. Theoretical discourses, policy practices and ground evidence are referred for the exploration where the state of Madhya Pradesh, India, is taken as a case to discuss policy practices and ground evidence. The paper suggests that amid a polycentric decentralised structure, many NRM functions are devolved to local governments. However, the devolution is marked by some in-built flaws and local governments also do not seem to play their part to an optimum level.

Despite the introduction of various welfare schemes for the people who depend on agriculture, our country is far from providing a minimum standard of a dignified life for the many who are solely dependent on it for their livelihood. There is still vulnerability, distress and dissatisfaction among the farming population of India. In this context, the paper titled **Agrarian Distress and Farmer Suicides in Kerala (WP 488)** by *Ance Teresa Varghese* is aimed at understanding the origin of the agrarian crisis in India and its manifestations in different parts of the country, particularly in Kerala, where the nature of the crisis shows some unique tendencies. To bring out the uniqueness, the paper will be focusing on the Kerala model of development, placing the backwardness of the agrarian sector and the farmers' crisis within this framework. The Kerala model, glorified by many, has not done much to mitigate the crisis in the agrarian sector and as a production sector, it needs to be strengthened. This paper is a part of an ongoing thesis. The study is review based.

In the paper **Ownership of Firms and their Implication for Productivity: An Empirical Investigation into Indian Mining Industry (WP 489)**, *Meenakshi Parida* and *S Madheswaran* examine the difference in productivity existing between the public and private sectors of the mining industry in India. The literature on the effect of firm ownership on productive efficiency stands highly divided. Hence in this context, the study adds to the literature by attempting to investigate the effect of firm ownership on total factor productivity (TFP)

in the four sectors of the Indian mining industry from 2000 to 2016. Here, the authors have sought to compare the productivity difference between the public and private mining firms in the four sectors namely- metallic, non-metallic, coal and petroleum. The paper uses the Levinson and Petrin (LP) method for estimating the TFP of each firm. The results indicate the superiority of private firms in three sectors – metallic, non-metallic and coal, whereas the petroleum sector reports quite the opposite result. The highest productivity difference was recorded in the non-metallic sector, wherein private firms were two times more productive than public firms. The Metallic and coal sectors followed suit where private firms registered almost more than one time more productivity than the public firms. The above results suggest that although the liberalisation process that started around 1990 entailed opening up of the mining industry to private sector participation intending to build healthy competition to improve the productivity of the public sector, this very aim has not been materialized as there exists still a large gap between the public and private firms.

Despite the increase in the supply of formal credit to agriculture, the post-reform period in India witnessed enormous gaps between households in their access to credit. Although the decreasing share of wealth and resources affect farmers adversely in access to credit, there are also other social and economic factors involved and understanding them is equally important in access to credit. Therefore, the study **Determinants of Agricultural Credit in Rural India by Social Group (WP 490)** by *Karthick V* and *S Madheswaran* aims to analyse the trends and determinants of formal agricultural credit in India by using AIDIS data. Probit and Heckman's selectivity bias-corrected-OLS models are employed to analyse the determinants of access to credit and amount of credit respectively. The study finds that social status, land size, irrigated area, asset values and education levels of the heads of households influence the formal agricultural credit households receive. This finding indicates that the government needs to revamp existing

credit policies to make access to credit more inclusive.

Tribal societies are steeped in indigenous knowledge derived from ancestors which have been in use for centuries in every aspect of their lives. Health is one such major domain where treatment for various illnesses and diseases is carried on with ethnomedicines or various other forms of indigenous health practices. The paper titled **Knowledge and Practice of Ethno-Medicine by Jaunsaris in Jaunsar-Bawar Region of Uttarakhand (WP 491)** by *Geeta Sahu* explores such practices of ethnomedicine used to treat various diseases or illnesses among the Jaunsari tribal community. The information was collected through in-depth interviews with various traditional health practitioners using an ethnographic research approach in the Jaunsar-Bawar region of Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It was found that people in the Jaunsari community use various ethnomedicines found locally in the hills of the Himalayas and Shivalik range. They use these plants to treat various diseases, infections and skin problems. Some cases of early-stage cancer have been also been successfully treated by the local traditional healers.

Workfare programmes reduce poverty in two ways, i.e., by providing wage employment during lean seasons to many and through sustainable assets which have multiplier and productivity enhancement impacts on the community and the chosen few. The programme's wage employment component can protect against seasonal shocks, but sustainable assets with multiplier effects have livelihood enhancement and poverty elimination impacts. This study titled **MGNREGA Quality Monitoring and Multiplier 'Malai' for the Richer States and Regions: Evidence on Elite Capture of Assets in Karnataka and Ways Forward (WP 492)** by *Sanjiv Kumar*, *S Madheswaran* and *B P Vani* focuses on the asset component of the programme. Along with Social Audit and Ombudsman, Quality Monitors are an important accountability institution established under the MGNREGA.

The study investigates whether credible Quality Monitoring and enforcement and a follow-up mechanism were put in place in Karnataka. The study finds lackadaisical implementation of Quality Monitoring in Karnataka. The quality of assets, the region or states where it was created and who reaped its benefits are very important questions in understanding the programme's effectiveness which is explored in this study. The study also examines, through both secondary and primary evidence, whether the benefits of sustainable assets created and its multiplier impact accrued to the poorer states; poorer regions within a state and poor households. The study finds that richer and more developed states, with a fewer number of poor households, were creating more assets than the poorer states with a higher poverty load. The same trend was noticed across districts within Karnataka state. These findings mean that assets were not being created in the areas where it was required the most. Primary evidence from Karnataka shows elite capture of assets created largely due to the individual assets and benefits of water resource-based community assets accruing predominantly to the landholding households proportionate to the size of their holdings. The study explores the causes and consequences and examines the possible policy options and ways forward.

Despite no such claims in the Act, the MGNREGA remains the largest poverty elimination programme. If the poverty elimination goals of this programme were important, its design should have adequate safeguards on the demand side and initiatives and provisions on the supply side to focus and ensure the poor accessed the programme and benefited from its wage employment and asset components. In this context, *Sanjiv Kumar*, *S Madheswaran* and *B P Vani* attempt to study the interests and status of participation of elites in the wage employment and asset components of the MGNREGA and try to examine the extent of elite capture of wage employment and assets in the paper titled **Interests and Participation of Elites in MGNREGA: Lessons from Elite Capture in**

Karnataka (WP 493). The authors develop an Elite Index based on the socio-economic attributes of the households (HHs) and through the categories of poor, sub-elite, elite and super-elite HHs and primary survey and the case studies find diverse interests of elites in the programme. The study finds substantial elite capture of wage and more extensive capture of asset components of the programme. The study finds a lack of poverty focus in the programme design, where rights and universalism are over-relied upon and operational rationing is completely ignored and finds there was no visible solution against elite capture or preferential

Tribals have been identified by their distinct cultural heritage and hypothesized to have different demographic outcomes as compared to other social groups due to their gender-egalitarian social set-up. In the paper titled **Values Concerning Children and Fertility Behaviour: Method, Respondents and Preliminary Insights from the Field in Jharkhand, India (WP 494)**, *Ujjwala Gupta* attempts to explore and bring a level of understanding of tribal demographic behaviour. With these introductory insights from the field, the study attempts to comprehend the socio-cultural background to fertility as a demographic outcome among three tribal communities of Jharkhand.

In the paper titled **Preparedness to Monsoon Diseases in Kuttanad (Kerala) (WP 495)**, *Bejo Jacob Raju* and *S Manasi* aim to capture the preparatory measures of the institutional health system in Kerala to address the threats of communicable diseases during the monsoon. Further, with an extensive field survey in Kuttanad, the study explores the preparedness of the households against monsoon epidemics looked in terms of their keenness to treatment, adherence to preventive medicine, vector prevention measures, healthcare insurance coverage and possession of basic knowledge of the aetiology of communicable diseases. The study found the pre-monsoon preparatory measures of the local self-governments at the grassroots level inept. The distribution of preventive medicines was

poorly administered. The study also found weak permeation of healthcare insurance coverage in the representative sample. The government bodies should frame tailored preparedness programmes targeting the vulnerable groups during the monsoon.

Indian Sundarbans, situated on the eastern coast of India, is exposed to threats like floods, cyclones and sea-level rise. People living in this environmentally vulnerable area have to depend upon various responses and adaptive strategies against these perils. Social capital and seasonal migration are two such measures. Social capital plays a crucial role in everyday life, particularly in crises. The paper titled **Livelihood and Social Capital in Vulnerable Ecosystems: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans (WP 496)** by *Sneha Biswas* and *Sunil Nautiyal* attempts to understand the role of social capital (relationship with neighbours, civil organisations and the local government in particular) in adapting to environmental and livelihood vulnerabilities in the study area. A survey was conducted in 200 households through geographical clustering from four villages of Indian Sundarbans (Madhya Gurguria, Debipur, Satjelia and Rangabelia) through a structured questionnaire and two Focus Group Discussions with farmers and the fishing community. Analysis of secondary data reveals historical evidence of the prevalence of cyclonic and flood events in the area. It was also found that the physical damage caused by these events is exacerbated by the area's bleak socio-economic conditions. The results indicated that at the advent of any natural calamity, it is the neighbours and community people who provide shelter, food and financial support to each other before the arrival of any external support. Seasonal migration became an adaptation strategy for many households (78%), but the opposite picture exists too. Even after threats to their lives and livelihood and despite the government showing a willingness to relocate millions of inhabitants, a majority of the people (61%) of the area are reluctant to leave the place which they refer to as 'bhite'.

Eco-innovation is a new concept of immense importance to trade and policymakers that cover many innovations providing an environmental advantage. In the paper titled **Eco-Innovations in Waste Management A Review of High Point Cases (WP 497)**, *S Manasi* and *Harshita Bhat* examine a few interesting eco-innovation cases in the Indian context, specific to solid waste. Solid waste management is one of the critical challenges facing urban India. These eco-innovations have made impacts at various levels on the ground and demonstrate little pathways of transformations towards sustainable development initiatives.

The Indian civil aviation industry is one of the fastest-growing service sectors in India. Considering the growing importance and demand for air travel, this study investigates the effects of revenue passenger kilometre (RPK) of the airline industry, wholesale price index (WPI) of aviation turbine fuel (ATF), the fuel efficiency of aviation turbine fuel and per capita income of the country on CO₂ emissions from aviation turbine fuel by using yearly time series data for the period 1988 to 2017. To find out the long-run relationship between RPK, WPI of ATF, fuel efficiency, GDP-per capita and CO₂ emissions, the study titled **The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO₂ Emissions in India: Evidence from A Time Series Analysis (WP 498)** by *Priyanka Saharia* and *Krishna Raj* uses the **Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL)** with the **Bound test** approach. The **bound test** approach is applied to estimate if there is a long-run relationship among the variables. The empirical results suggest that there exists a long-run relationship between CO₂ emissions, revenue passenger kilometres, fuel efficiency and per capita income of the country. This study used the **error correction term** of the **ARDL** model to find the short-run relationships between these variables. The **Toda-Yamamoto** causality test is performed to check the causality among the variables. Empirical estimation of the ARDL model shows that both in the short run and long run, except the variable wholesale price index of ATF, all other variables

are significant in relation to CO₂ emissions from ATF. Empirical results of the **Toda-Yamamoto** test suggest a unidirectional Granger causality running from revenue passenger kilometre (RPK) and the wholesale price index of aviation turbine fuel to CO₂ emissions. The findings also show that there is a bi-directional causality existing between per capita income and fuel efficiency to the CO₂ emissions from aviation turbine fuel. The study also suggests that more focus on increasing the efficiency of fuel will lead to the sustainable growth of the industry.

To protect women against discrimination, the law empowers women in various ways by equipping them with rights and power to enable them to fight against the patriarchal nature of society. The main purpose of the paper titled **The Implementation of Domestic Violence Act in India: A State-Level Analysis (WP 499)** by *Anamika Das* and *C M Lakshmana* is to probe the provisions made under the Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005) and to explain the roles and responsibilities of different authorities under this Act. This paper analyses secondary data to find the reasons for the failure of the PWDVA which includes highly uneven state-wise budgetary allocations, delays in passing orders, lack of clear directions to stakeholders about their roles and responsibilities for effective implementation. There is an urgent need to strengthen the PWDV Act for the victims to get fruitful justice on time.

The Constitution of India compels both the Central and State governments to bring all socially and economically deprived sections of society on the path to development. The governments are compelled to ensure equal rights, opportunities, access to services, benefits and resources of the government to enable them to develop their potential and capacities as agents of social change for their upward economic and social mobility. The right to equal opportunity and well-being through preferential treatment in educational and economic spheres in favour of the weaker sections of the people is embedded in the foundation of the Constitution.

Clause (4) of Article 16 of the Constitution ensures equitable opportunities for deprived social groups. Further, Article 46 states that “the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)”. Despite several Five Year Plans since Independence and focus on the economic empowerment of SCs and STs, they continue to live in abject poverty, homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, poor health and education. In this regard, the Government of India, in the recent 12th Five Year Plan, has given special focus on ‘faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth’ that highlights the concerns for the poor, especially economically deprived sections of the society, viz., the SCs and STs. In this backdrop, the paper titled **The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO₂ Emissions in India: Evidence from A Time Series Analysis (WP 500)** by *Krishna Raj* assesses the development status of SCs and STs in Karnataka since Independence, relying on various secondary sources of data on various socio-economic indicators.

The paper titled **Emerging Agrarian System and Its Impact on Caste Relations and Local Politics: A Study in the State of Bihar (WP 501)** by *Prashant Kumar Choudhary* focuses on caste relations in the villages of Bihar. Various facets of caste discrimination and aspects of inter-caste relationships among different groups are covered, which include the kind of discrimination faced. The paper examines some forms of caste discrimination practised in the temples where some of the untouchable castes are not allowed to enter. Emphasis is placed on the practice of untouchability towards lower castes and various forms of discrimination exercised in these villages. The phenomenon of caste politics is observed in villages where a member of a particular caste votes for the party headed by the person of his/her caste. At the local level panchayat election, people belonging to a specific caste vote for their caste candidate (which is also observed in assembly and parliament elections). Along with it, the paper also

deals with the impact of agrarian change on caste politics. i.e., the impact of change in landholding patterns in villages on politics.

Bengaluru city faces a severe water crisis, with both dying sources and inefficient use of drinking water. Identifying the factors influencing water consumption in Bengaluru city is key to offering suitable policies for efficient water utilisation and management. In the study titled **Factors Influencing Urban Residential Water Consumption in Bengaluru (WP 502)** *Kavya Shree K* and *Krishna Raj* urban residential water consumption and its influencing factors are identified and analysed by using the Ordinary Least Square method. Factors that influence water consumption include the number of dependents in a family, location, size of the house, different sources of water, water price and education of the consumers.

Indrajit Bairagya, S Manasi and *Roshan Thomas* examine the extent of inequality between public and private schools related to primary education in India during the COVID-19 pandemic in the paper titled **Covid-19 Pandemic and Primary Education in India: Does It Cause More Inequality Between Public and Private Schools? (WP 503)**. In particular, the study examines the transformation of the teaching-learning process through digitalisation and aims to understand how egalitarian is the transformation, explicitly focusing on the differential impact between public and private school-going children in the context of their socio-economic backgrounds. To accomplish the objectives, the authors conducted a primary survey comprising online and offline modes with parents of both private and public school-going children. The survey covers 377 samples of parents and is spread over rural and urban areas in Karnataka state (India). A 2SLS-based instrumental variable approach is used to study the causal effect of 'choice of school' on study hours of the children and the access to resources for online classes. Findings show that a clear difference exists between public and private schools. The inequality

component increases considerably when the hours of online schooling are added to study hours at home, depicting the intensification of the gap between private and public schools drastically due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, a negative relationship is observed between 'choice of public school' and 'access to resources for online classes', implying that the public school-going children have lower access to the resources that are required to attend online classes, which is a matter of grave concern if the online mode of teaching-learning processes are implemented for public schools. Although there have been several interventions made to address the issue by the government and other institutions, there is an enormous scope for improvement to address concerns to avoid long-term implications that could aggravate the inequity even further.

Despite the MGNREGA being a work and rights-based universal programme, where any needy household could self-select themselves, many poor households have failed to access the programme, while many not so poor households have been able to access it. It is widely believed that awareness, social capital and the involvement of the CBOs are partly responsible for the differential access exhibited by certain households across states. Kerala's Kudumbasree represents a successful SHG model, whereas Raichur's GRAKOSS represents a successful Trade Union of agricultural workers which could harness the potential of networks and facilitate access and inclusion. In the study titled **Social Capital and Tapping Community-Based Organisation's Convergence Potential with MGNREGA: A Micro Study in Karnataka (504)** *Sanjiv Kumar* and *S Madheswaran* explored the potential of SHGs, TUs and Cooperative-Societies in leveraging the benefits of various development programmes like the MGNREGA. The study explores the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) in the context of the above organisations to find policy lessons and to explore ways forward. The study tries to identify, through case study and ethnographic evidence, various elements of Social Capital existing in several

grassroots organisations which makes them an effective forum for development convergence. Perspectives of various stakeholders and primary data from a micro-study in Karnataka have been used to evaluate the comparative suitability of those organisations for convergence.

The paper titled **Benchmarking of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) (WP 505)** by *Kavya Shree K* and *Krishna Raj* attempts to assess the performance of the urban local body, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), by applying international benchmarking standards. The performance of the BWSSB is assessed for the periods 2015-16 and 2017-18. The benchmarking indicators are drawn from IBNET, World Bank and ADB. There are two components of indicators used for the assessment –firstly, technical and operational indicators and secondly, financial indicators. The secondary data for the study was collected from BWSSB and a one-to-one discussion was held with its officials for an in-depth understanding of the performance of BWSSB. For cross-verification of BWSSB data, supplementary data from Census 2011, BBMP and Karnataka Slum Clearance Board were collected. Based on these data sources, the technical and financial performance indicators were calculated to assess the performance of the board. The overall efficiency of the BWSSB is assessed with respect to actual versus the potential water supply for the years 2016 - 2018. The results of benchmarking for technical, operational and financial indicators show that the BWSSB does not meet most of the international benchmarking indicators for the study period.

The paper titled **Is Public Education Expenditure Pro-Cyclical in India? (WP 506)** by *Ramanjini* and *K Gayithri* examines the cyclicity of public education expenditure of Indian states using recent data and advanced estimation techniques. The empirical results suggest that public education expenditure is pro-cyclical with respect to states' GSDP. Expenditure on higher levels of education shows a relatively

higher degree of pro-cyclicity than lower levels of education. Economic downturns seem to have hampered public investment in education and more specifically public investment in higher levels of education across Indian states, as the pro-cyclicity of education expenditure is symmetrical. On the other hand, the fiscal transfers from the Union government are not enabling the state governments to protect the expenditure levels of the education sector during economic downturns. Hence, there is a need for incorporating relevant instruments in the intergovernmental transfer system that enables the states to provide minimum levels of public services such as education and healthcare.

Nutritional status is determined by diverse, highly interrelated physical, biological, environmental, and socio-cultural factors. Among Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has an alarmingly high prevalence rate of child malnutrition. Various geographical regions are experiencing uneven growth and development in the state that has ultimately impacted child health and nutritional development. *Prem Shankar Mishra* and *Himanshu Chaurasia* explore the magnitude of the nutritional status and disparities among children in various regions of Uttar Pradesh in the paper titled **Nutrition Status and Socio-Economic Inequality Among Children (0-59 Months) Across Different Geographical Regions of Uttar Pradesh, India (WP 507)** using data from the 4th round of the NFHS (2015-16). Multivariate logistic regression and decomposition analyses were conducted to understand the socioeconomic inequality in childhood malnutrition. The result shows that the Bundelkhand (southern) region has the highest prevalence of underweight (45.4 per 100) and wasted (29.5 per 100) children; however, the Purvanchal (eastern) region has the highest prevalence of stunted (48.3 per 100) children respectively. The rural areas in the state have the highest percentage of underweight (40.9%) children followed by stunted (48.4%) and wasted children (17.9%) respectively. Among mothers with no schooling, about half (46.3%) of their children

are underweight, more than 55 per cent of the children are stunted and approximately 18 per cent of children are wasted. The results also indicate that child malnutrition is highly concentrated among the poor. The findings indicate that there is a need to redesign existing programmes to reach vulnerable (poor) and marginalised groups.

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is playing an important role in combatting the Covid-19 pandemic and other important illnesses. However, FDI is essential to have enough capital to carry out R&D and bring forth innovation. The signing of the TRIPS agreement saw a global harmonization of intellectual property rights underpinned by the theory that stronger IPRs spur increased foreign direct investment inflows by reducing the threat of imitation. Following an ARDL approach and using time series data for India between 1990 and 2019, the study titled **Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry with Special Reference to Intellectual Property Rights: Evidence from a Time-Series Analysis (1990-2019) (WP 508)** by *Supriya Bhandarkar* and *Meenakshi Rajeev* examines the impact of IPRs on FDI inflows into the Indian pharmaceutical industry. The authors consider two measures of IPR protection- implementation of TRIPS and strengthening of the IPR regime through the construction of a new pharmaceutical patent index for India. They also take into account the impact of industry characteristics and host-country conditions on FDI flows into the country. Furthermore, as governments in developing countries seek more FDI, they open their economies and adapt market-friendly policies that ensure a global process of competition. While such competition is indeed widespread, given that the Chinese pharmaceutical industry is India's biggest competitor, due to its cost-competitive manufacturing sector producing the largest number of active pharmaceutical ingredients, the study takes into consideration the competition offered by China through the FDI confidence index. The results show that while the implementation of TRIPS in the country has increased FDI in the

pharmaceutical sector, the enforcement of the IPR regime, as measured by the pharmaceutical patent index has led to the reduction of FDI inflow. The study also finds that institutional factors such as corruption and political instability in the economy along with the degree of trade openness are major determinants of investment decisions in India, while the competition from China does not play a significant role.

In the paper titled **Policy and Performance of Agricultural Exports in India (WP 509)** *Malini L Tantri* provides a detailed analysis of the trends and characteristics of agricultural exports in India and critically evaluates the trajectories of agriculture policy making in India. The exercise analysis so carried out helps to argue that undoubtedly the Agricultural Export Policy (2018) is intended to improve India's position in agricultural export. Nevertheless, in the making of the policy, many threads are left out, which need immediate attention.

Medicines constitute a significant part of out-of-pocket(OOP) medical expenditure in India. While OOP medical expenditure continues to be high for all diseases in India, cancer treatment needs special attention due to the increasing burden of cancer as compared to other diseases. This paper critically examines the drug pricing policy and drug cost containment measures in India in the light of the spending on and price variations of cancer drugs. In the paper titled **The Abysmal State of Drug Cost Containment Measures In India: Evidences from Expenditure on Cancer Medicine (WP 510)** Sobin George, Arun Balachandran and Anushree K N utilize the 71st and 75th rounds of NSSO Data on health expenditure to analyse the cost of medicine for in-patient and out-patient cancer care. Data on newly approved cancer drugs and drug prices were obtained from the Central Medicines Standard Control Organisation and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority respectively. Results show that medicines held the highest share in the OOP cancer medical expenditure in private and public sectors and it was more pronounced in

the private sector. Further, the increase in spending on cancer medicines was the highest for older persons and children below 14 years for both in-patient and out-patient care. Another significant finding of the paper is the price variation of recently approved anti-cancer medicines across brands, both under and outside price control. These findings confirm the ineffectiveness of price control measures for cancer drugs under the market-based pricing policy in India and the inadequacy of the existing cost containment measures. This calls for the rolling back of cost-based pricing of medicines and adoption of other cost containment measures which include expanding the scope of all forms, types and severities of cancer and anti-cancer medications under health insurance and adoption of a uniform treatment protocol across both private and public sectors.

India is well-known for introducing a decentralized system of reforms, and there is a considerable literature that has investigated the impact of decentralization on local development, reduction of poverty, and delivering of essential services such as health and education. However, within India, the frontier and conflict-affected erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has not received much scholarly attention in spite of having the unique distinction of introducing decentralized development reforms much prior to the introduction of such reforms at the national level or in other states. A central aim of the paper

titled **Peace-Building and Economic Development Through Decentralization: The Pre-Bifurcation Jammu and Kashmir Experience (WP 511)** by *Sardar Babur Hussain* is to provide a historical background of decentralization in the erstwhile state of J&K and to assess the present working of decentralization as a peace-building strategy. The paper situates the working of decentralization within the protracted conflict situation and explores the outcomes related to local community participation and specifically on the devolution of funds and taxation powers. In the paper, the author argues that the panchayats in the region have failed to act as instruments of change and development as they have been mainly used to promote a discourse of peace and normalcy, and important aspects such as credibility and timely conduct of panchayat elections, devolution of funds, and their taxation powers have been sidelined and have been of secondary importance.

Malini L Tantri and *Sanjukta Nair* evaluate the trajectory of industrial policies in Karnataka and their performance at both aggregate and disaggregate levels in the paper **The Policy and Performance of Industrial Sector in Karnataka (WP 512)**. While doing so, they also highlight the key challenges faced by the sector in terms of infrastructure and doing business. The analysis is based on secondary data and supplemented by insights obtained during some of the field observations.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminar presented outside ISEC

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Evaluating Socio-economic Conditions of Households in Peri-Urban Bangalore, Zoom presentation for ICDD, Kassel University Germany, October 6, 2020,

Sridhar, Kala S

Understanding the Digital Platform Economy: Effect of Airbnb on Housing in Indian Cities, at Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, January 14, 2021. viaZoom.

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Bairagya, Indrajit

(with Manasi S and Roshan) Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Divide the Government and Private Schools More Sharply?; at the Web-conference: SANEM International Development Conference (SIDC) 2020 on COVID-19 and Development Challenges, organised by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), October 1-3, 2020.

Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Cause more Inequality between Public and Private Schools?; at the Winter School 2020, organised by the Centre for Development Economics (CDE) jointly with The Econometric Society at the Delhi School of Economics, December 14-17, 2020.

Effects of COVID-19 on the Rural Non-farm Self-employed in India: Does Skill make a Difference?; at the Bay of Bengal Economic Dialogue 2021 on Post-COVID Challenges in the Bay of Bengal Region, organised by the South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), February 8-11, 2021.

(with S Manasi, Channamma Kambara and K Hamsalatha) Do Special Intervention Aid in Leadership Skill among School Children? Capturing the Stakeholders' Perceptions; at the National Webinar on Perspectives and Practices on School leadership, organised by National Centre for School leadership, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, March 23-24, 2021.

COVID-19 Pandemic and Primary Education in India: Does it Cause More Inequality between Public and Private Schools?; at the National webinar on Impact of COVID-19: A Black Swan of Indian Economy, organised by Department of Economics, Providence Women's College, Kerala in collaboration with Department of Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, Puducherry, March 27-28, 2021.

Balasubramanian, M

The Value of Recreational Ecosystem Services in India; at the First International Electronic Conference on Forests- Forest for a Better Future,

Sustainability, Innovation, interdisciplinarity, organised by MDPI, Switzerland, November 15-30, 2020. (Virtual)

Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) in the Western Ghats: Karnataka; at the 3-Day International Workshop Cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, November 26-28, 2020.

Economic Value of Cultural Ecosystem Services in Karnataka; at the International Virtual Conference on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Climate Change Perspective, organised by Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Government of Karnataka, December 10-11, 2020.

George, Sobin

(with P Omkar Nadh) Indian Academia.Inc; at the International Conference on Locating and Timing Matters: Significance and agency of STS in emerging worlds, organised by Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) [Session organizer Julian David Cortes Sanchez, School of Management, Universidad del Rosario], August 21, 2020, at Prague, Czech Republic.

(with Prajwal, N, Ajay Bailey, Dick Ettema and LekhaSubaiya) Transport Disadvantage: Understanding Ageing and Mobility in the Peripheral Bengaluru; at the 13th International Conference on Transportation Planning and Implementation Methodologies for Developing Countries (TPMDC), organised by Transportation Systems Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Bombay, December 10, 2020. (Online)

Kumar, Parmod

Webinar Presentation - Contract Farming and Land Tenancy in India: Way Forward; at the Virtual Conference Around Trends and Opportunities in the Agricultural Sector for Institutional Investors,

organised by Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities, Mumbai, July 17, 2020.

Indian Agricultural Outlook; at the Two-days Webinar, 4th India Agricultural Outlook Forum 2020, organised by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, October 15-16, 2020 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Agriculture Reforms: The Recent Debate; at the One-day Webinar on New Agricultural Reforms and Its Impact on Rajasthan Economy, organised by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Jaipur on October 26, 2020.

Kumar, V Anil

Modernity and Democracy in India; at the Jindal Centre for Global South International E Conference, December 2020.

Lakshmana, C M

Health Infrastructure and Functioning of NCD Clinics: A Comparative Study in Selected Two Districts in Karnataka; at the 5th Knowledge Dissemination Workshop of Population Research Centre, organised by Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, UP, March 1-2, 2021.

Manasi, S

(with IndrajitBairagya and Roshan) Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Divide the Government and Private Schools More Sharply?; at the Web-conference: SANEM International Development Conference (SIDC) 2020 on COVID-19 and Development Challenges, organised by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), October 1-3, 2020.

Manjunatha, A V

(with Devika, C M) Exploring Mitigation Strategies for Elephant Induced Damages in India's Coffee Plantations; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020 at UAS, Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya B T) Invisible Monopsony in Indian Sugar Sector; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020 at UAS, Bengaluru.

Economic Analysis of Groundwater Market for Irrigation in Karnataka; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020 at UAS, Bengaluru.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with Sneha Biswas) Exploring the Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge Asan Adaptation Strategy: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans; at the Three-day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, November 26-28, 2020.

Bio-resource Conservation, Local Livelihood & Access and Benefit Sharing: An Approach to Understand Socio-ecological Development; at the 14th Annual Convention of Association of Biotechnology and Pharmacy and International Conference on Emerging Trends in Biotechnology (ICETB), organised by the VIT University and Association of Biotechnology and Pharmacy, December 14-16, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Covid-19 and Atmanirbhar Bharat; at the two-day Online Workshop, organised by Institute of Management Studies, Davangere University, May 29-30, 2020.

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy: Stimulus Package for Survival and Revival; at the National Level Webinar, organised by the AdashaShikshan Samiti, Department of Economics, Gadag, July 16, 2020.

Covid-19, Capitalism and the Environment: Whither Covid-19 the Precursor for Sustainable

Development; at the Two Day National Webinar on Implications of Covid-19 on Environment and Sustainability, organised by the Department of Economics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, August 5-6, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Local Governments and the Pandemic: Reflections from Southern States; at the national webinar on The Covid-19 Pandemic and the Local Governments, organised by Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation and Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Kerala, May 16, 2020.

Covid-19 and Agriculture: Role of Institutions; at the National webinar on Emergent North-East India: Strategic and Development Imperatives, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, June 5, 2020.

Social Security Coverage and Delivery in the Time of Crisis; at the National webinar on Universalisation of Social Security: A Framework, organised by Social Security Association of India: Karnataka Chapter, June 13, 2020.

Ramappa, K B

Institutional Mechanism for Registration and Reporting of Transactions under amended APMC Act; at the Workshop on Recent Amendment to APMC Act, organised by Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation & Business Management, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore, June 15, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

North East Migrant Woman Workers: Issues and Challenges amidst Covid-19; at the Webinar on Coping in Times of Covid-19, organised by Tangkhul Women Society Delhi (TangkhulShanaoNgarumsak Long Delhi), Delhi, June 27, 2020.

Shah, Khalil

Dynamics between Climatic Variations and Agrarian Change in India: Key Challenges and

Policy Options; at the three-day International Workshop cum Training Programme on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by ISEC, Bengaluru and NIDM, New Delhi, November 28, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

(with Shivakumar Nayka) Determinants of Commute Time: The Case of Bengaluru; at the 15th International Conference on Public Policy & Management, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, August 24, 2020.

Covid-19 and Collective Action Among the Urban and Urban Poor in India, organised by Fall School II, School of the South of the World, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milan, Italy, November 11, 2020. (via GoToWebinars)

(with V Sridhar) Do Home Stay Digital Platforms in Indian Cities Impact Housing? The Case of Airbnb, India Land Forum 2020: Data-driven Research & Evidence for Land Policy in India, organised by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, November 27, 2020. (via Zoom)

Simulations of Economic Benefits from Relaxation of Land Use Regulations and Transport Infrastructure, organised by Asian Development Bank (by MS Teams), December 4, 2020.

Questions and Policy Directions for Our Cities; at the International Webinar on *Covid-19 and Cities*, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 14, 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

(with N Kavitha, P Prabhuswamy and T S Syamala) National Quality Assurance Standards Certification of Health Facilities in Karnataka: Enablers and Barriers; at the 5th Knowledge Dissemination Workshop of PRCs, organised by PRC, Lucknow and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, March 1-2, 2021 at University of Lucknow.

Syamala, T S

(with LekhaSubaiya, N Kavitha and P Prabhuswamy) National Quality Assurance Standards Certification of Health Facilities in Karnataka: Enablers and Barriers; at the 5th Knowledge Dissemination Workshop of PRCs, organised by PRC, Lucknow and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, March 1-2, 2021 at University of Lucknow.

Tantri, Malini L

(with Varadugra Bhat) Covid-19, Trade and India - Policy Issues in Leveraging the Opportunities; at the International Conference on Post Pandemic Business and Institutional Implications: An Exploration by Corporates and Academics, July 27-28, 2020.

(with Varadugra Bhat) Trade-in Pollution Intensive Products: Evidence from India; at the 2nd Rajgiti International Conference on Economics and Finance, November 5-6, 2020.

(with C Nalin Kumar and Varadurga Bhat) Trade Irritants and Non-tariff Measures between China and India; at the 13th All India Conference on China Studies (AICCS), organised by Institute for Chinese Studies and Indian Institute of Technology Madras, January 28-30, 2021.

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

Bairagya, Indrajit

Participated as an Invited Panellist for the Webinar on Productive Employment Creation in India during COVID-19, organised by Ramiya Public Policy Center, Bangalore, August 28, 2020.

Balasubramanian, M

Participated as Discussant, in an online seminar on Robotics and Autonomous Systems (RAS) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), discussed SDGs and Poverty in India, organised by School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, UK, April 7, 2020.

Participated as Panellist, 'Urban Solid Waste Management to Reduce COVID-19 Infection Spread', conducted by Ramaiah Public Policy Center, September 11, 2020.

Gayithri, K

Participated as Panellist, in the webinar on Financing Development under India's Fiscal Federalism-II, organised by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, December 11, 2020.

Participated as Panelist, in the National-level Panel discussion on the Union Budget, 2021-22, organised by the Kristu Jayanti College, Bangalore, February 2, 2021.

Participated as Panelist, in a Panel discussion on the Union Budget, organised by Presidency University, February 6, 2021.

Participated as Panelist on the Union Budget, organised by Ramaiah Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Participated as Panelist on the Union Budget.

George, Sobin

Participated as Moderator, in the ISEC webinar

titled 'The Sociology of the Pandemic and Risk Theory', by Sujata Patel, August 5, 2020.

Participated as Moderator, in the ISEC webinar titled 'Risk Communication during Pandemics', by Ajay Bailey, August 10, 2020.

Kumar, Parmod

Chaired the Webinar by Professor C M Lakshmana of ISEC on the topic 'Public Health Infrastructure: A Study of Bagalkot District in Karnataka', September 22, 2020.

Participated as a Panelist, in the panel discussion on Covid-19 and Rural Economy – Members – R S Deshpande, K J Joseph, Meenakshi Rajeev and Parmod Kumar, organised by ISEC Bangalore, September 28, 2020.

Chaired a Session on Climate Resilient Agriculture and Disaster Risk Reduction, in the International Workshop cum Training Programme on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilient and Disaster Risk Reduction: Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, November 26-28, 2020.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated as Chairperson of the Technical Session-III, Climate Change Impacts and Challenges, in the Three-day International Workshop cum Training Programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools', jointly organised by ISEC, Bengaluru and NIDM, New Delhi, November 26-28, 2020.

Manasi, S

Participated as Invited Panelist, Panel discussion on Sustainable Urbanization and Resilient Cities, presented on Promoting Resilient Cities to Combat Climate Change - Challenges and Options; at the International Seminar cum Training Program on

Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by CEENR, ISEC, Bengaluru, November 27, 2020.

Manjunatha, A V

Participated as Panel member for the SDG4Y-SDG for Youth: SDG Academia and Youth Conclave, organised by SDGCC-UNDP, December 19, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Chaired a session on Special Invited Lecture III - Forests and Biodiversity, in the Three-day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore, November 27, 2020.

Participated as Panel member of the Theme titled Human-Wildlife Conflicts and Co-existence under Environmental Change, in the Three-day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore, November 28, 2020.

Chaired a session on 'Health, Nutrition, Education, Women and Child Development', in the National Web Conference 'Revisiting North Eastern Region Vision 2020: Achievement, Emerging Challenges and reorientation of Development Strategy for Future', organized by National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North Eastern, Regional Centre, Guwahati, March 7, 2021.

Raj, Krishna

Participated as a Panelist, in an online panel discussion on Covid-19 and Economic Impact of Lockdown in India: Issues and Strategies, organised by the Department of Economics, Karnataka University Dharwad, April 15, 2020.

Participated as a Panelist, in an online panel discussion on Post Covid-19 Pandemic: Policy

Choices for Productive and Healthy India and made a presentation on Post Covid-19, Environment and Sustainable development, organised by the Dept. of Economics, Davangere University, June 27, 2020.

Participated as Discussant on The State of Bangladesh Economy in the Time of COVID-19: Impact and the Way Forward, jointly organised by the Center for South Asian Studies (CSAS), Impact and Policy Research Institute (IMPRI), New Delhi, December 13, 2020.

Participated as a Panelist on the topic Ambedkar and Economic Development, in the National Conference on Dr Ambedkar's Contribution on National Reconstruction, organised by IIDS and Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia, Germany, December 11-12, 2020.

Participated as a subject expert for the Panel discussion at VIABHAV Global Summit, on Environment and Sustainable Development, organised by the Government of India on the topic Green GDP and Sustainable Development, with overseas experts and Indian Experts in the field of Environmental Science stream.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as a Panelist, Challenges for Agriculture and Agro-processing Industry in India - A Panel Discussion on AatmaNirbhar Bharat: Challenges Ahead, organised by South and South East Asia Study Centre & Department of Economics, Bodoland University, Assam, July 5, 2020.

Participates as a Panelist, in a session titled 'Impact Analysis of COVID-19 and Revival of the Indian Economy', an interactive session sponsored by Department of Banking and Financial Services, ASSOCHAM, New Delhi, July 11, 2020.

Participated as Panelist, in the panel discussion on the 'Three Agro Bills' as part of the EGROW webinar series, October 5, 2020.

Participated as Panelist, in the panel discussion on Covid-19 and the Rural Economy, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, October 28, 2020.

Participated as Panelist, in the Union Budget -2021-22, organised by EGROW Foundation, February 2, 2021.

Ramappa, K B

Participated as an Invited speaker and presented a topic on 'Institutional Mechanism for Registration and Reporting of Transactions under amended APMC Act', in the Workshop on Recent Amendment to APMC Act, organised by the Department of Agricultural Marketing, Cooperation & Business Management, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore, June 15, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Participated as Panel member of the webinar, Tangkhuls Stand on Delimitation-2, organised by Indigenous Foundation, Imphal, Manipur, August 29, 2020.

Participated as Panel member of the webinar, Migrants Policy in India during Covid-19, organised by Ramaiah Public Policy Center, Bengaluru, August 7, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Invited Panelist, International webinar on Is City-led Economic Growth under Stress, organised by Habitat Forum, Centre for Policy Research and The Institute of Social Sciences, July 6, 2020. <https://www.inhaf.org/archive/>

Invited Speaker, Indian Cities and SDG 11: Status and way forward, International Webinar on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—Multidisciplinary perspectives, All India Researchers' Association, July 12, 2020.

Invited Discussant of Keynote address on Collective

Action, in the Cities of the World. A perspective from the Souths, by Paolo Perulli, organised by Fall School II, School of the South of the World, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milan, Italy, November 4, 2020. (via GoToWebinars)

Invited Discussant of Reasons for Housing Vacancy in India: Rent Control and Insufficient Judiciary, by Sahil Gandhi, Richard Green, and Shaonlee Patranabis, Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP) and Property Rights Research Consortium Monthly E-Meeting, November 10, 2020. (via Zoom)

Invited Panelist, Urban Planning, Land Use Regulations and Sustainability, Panel discussion on Sustainable Urbanization and Resilient Cities, in the International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, November 27, 2020.

Invited discussant of Governing the Urban in China and India: Land grabs, Slum Clearance and the War on Air Pollution, by Xuefei Ren, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 2020, Impact and Policy Research Institute (IMPRI), Special Talk Series: The State of Cities - #CityConversations | #WebPolicyTalk, New Delhi, January 7, 2021. (via Zoom)

Invited panellist, Asian Century Foundation Dialogue Series on Resilient and Inclusive-Cities, Migrant workers, January 16, 2021. (via Zoom)

Syamala, T S

Participated as Discussant for a session on Social Policies during Pandemic, in the three-day International Seminar on Pandemic and Population Dynamics, organised by International Institute for population sciences, Mumbai, March 18-20, 2021.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Kumar, Parmod

Organised Webinar Workshop on Reorganisation of 15 Indicators, sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture GoI and AERCs/ARRUs, September 30, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Organised Three-day International Workshop on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' in Honor of Prof M V Nadkarni, First Head of CEENR, Former Vice-chancellor of Gulbarga University, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, in association with National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, November 26-28, 2020.

Organised Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint' at Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, January 19, 2021.

Organised Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint: Perceptions and Suggestions for Low Carbon Lifestyle' at Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal, January 29, 2021.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Organised a Panel Discussion Session on Covid-19 and the Rural Economy, at SEC, Bangalore, October 28, 2020.

Organised a Special Talk on Covid-19 and Its Impact on International Trade, by Prof Sugata Marjit, at ISEC, Bangalore, July 31, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Coordinator, International Webinar on *Covid-19 and Cities*, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 14, 2020.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Bairagya, Indrajit

Attended the Virtual Conference on Implications of the Covid-19 Crisis for Labour and Employment in India: Impact, Strategies and Perspectives, jointly organised by the Institute for Human Development (IHD), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), June 8-9, 2020.

Participated in the 7-days National Online FDP on 'Time Series & Panel Data Analysis', under the most coveted MHRD Sponsored Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT), organised by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi in association with Indian Accounting Association, NCR Chapter, July 20-26, 2020.

Attended a National Webinar on 'Issues & Challenges of Migrants and Informal Workers:

Scenario during Covid-19 times', organised by Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, August 24, 2020.

Attended 5-days National Webinar Series on 'Communities and Food Systems: Land, Labour, Migration', organised by Salesian College, Siliguri, August 24-28, 2020.

Attended in an International Webinar on 'Employment Scenario in the Developing World in the Post-COVID Era with Special Reference to India', organised by Department of Economics, Prafulla Chandra College, Kolkata, September 18, 2020.

Attended Webinar on 'Quarterly Review of the Economy, Q2:2020-21', organised by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, September 25, 2020.

Balasubramanian, M

Participated in the Orientation Workshop on Challenge of Mitigating Toxic Emissions from Vehicles, organised by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, June 26, 2020.

Kambara, Channamma

Attended IHD-ISLE Webinar Series on Migrant Labour in the Shadow of the Pandemic, delivered by Professor Ravi Srivastava, organised by IHD-ISLE, May 2, 2020.

Attended Webinar on Small Towns and Intermediate Cities: Urban-Rural Linkages in the time of Covid-19, organised UN-HABITAT, May 21, 2020.

Attended Webinar on Is City-led Economic Growth under Stress?, organised by Habitat Forum INHAF, Institute for Social Sciences and Centre for Policy Research, July 6, 2020.

Attended IHD-ISLE Webinar Series on Lives and Livelihoods in Pandemic Times, delivered by Professor Deepak Nayyar.

Attended Webinar - ESG-CENFA Seminar on Urban Housing - Rebooting Infrastructure and Development Paradigm – Discussing Alternative Frameworks for Inclusive and Sustainable Models, Re-imagining The Future Webinar Series, July 14, 2020.

IHD-ISLE Web Lecture on The Pandemic and the Changing Structure of the World Economy: India's Big Opportunity and Big Risk'.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated in the webinar lecture on 'Coping with COVID: The Power of Positive Thinking', delivered by Dr A Ravindra, organised by Green Skills Academy, Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore, June 7, 2020.

Participated in the virtual Symposium, organised by IIPS on the occasion of World Population Day

2020, July 11, 2020. (through Webinar)

Participated in the webinar series on 'Insights on COVID-19 Impacts: International Comparisons and Possibilities', organised by Population of Association of America (PAA), July 15, 2020.

Attended the online Review meeting of PRCs, organised by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, August 17, 2020.

Attended Population Association of America (PAA) Webinar Series on 'Data Collection during the Pandemic: Challenges and Opportunities', August 18, 2020.

Attended Orientation cum Training Programme on 'New HMIS', organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, September 11, 2020.

Attended webinar Orientation of PRCs for the new PIP monitoring formats, organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, September 3-7, 2020.

Attended online lecture 'India's Energy Data: Are We Equipped for An Inclusive Policy Design?' delivered by Dr Hippu Salk Kristle Nathan, organised by Dr Amrita Gatak, Ahmadabad, Gujarat, October 14, 2020.

Attended 'PAA Webinar Series-COVID-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa', October 15, 2020.

Manasi, S

Attended Webinar on Small Towns and Intermediate Cities: Urban-Rural Linkages in the time of Covid-19, organised UN-HABITAT, May 21, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended 24th Executive Committee Meeting of Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC) chaired by the Principal

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (DM), GoK and represented the Director of ISEC, Prof S Madheswaran, February 11, 2021.

Attended PhD Doctoral Committee Meeting of the Environmental Science, Bangalore University, March 26, 2021.

Attended 104th Meeting of the Executive Committee meeting of Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST), March 31, 2021.

Ramappa, K B

Participated in the Zoom Discussion on the topic 'Agriculture during Covid-19: Exit Strategy and Measures for consideration to the Government of Karnataka' organised by ISEC in association with the Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission, Government of Karnataka, April 29, 2020.

Participated in the Webinar on 'eNAM: Challenges and Prospects', organised by Centre for Agricultural Market Intelligence, Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat, June 10, 2020.

Participated in the Webinar titled 'Agricultural Development' involving the speakers Dr Ramesh Chand, Member, @NITI Ayog, GOI and Dr. Harsha K Bhanwala, Former Chairman, @NABARD organised by the ICAR-NIAEPR, New Delhi, June 24, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Attended Webinar Seminar on Impact Evaluation of National Rural Livelihood Mission, organised by Egrow Foundation, October 23, 2020.

Attended Webinar Seminar on 'Big Bang Reforms for Post Pandemic Growth', organised by Egrow Foundation, November 1, 2020.

Attended Webinar Seminar on 'Central Banks and COVID-19', organised by Egrow Foundation, November 13, 2020.

Attended Webinar Seminar on 'Role of Microfinance in Rejuvenating Micro Enterprise in Post COVID Era', organised by Egrow Foundation, December 4, 2020.

Attended Webinar Seminar on 'Union Budget 2021 – Suggestions', Egrow Foundation, December 25, 2020.

Attended Zoom Seminar on 'Export Performance of Labour and Capital Intensive Manufacturing Industries in India', organised by Institute of Economic Growth, September 25, 2020.

Attended Zoom Seminar on 'Impact of Financial Access on Gender Gap in Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion: Evidence from India', organised by Institute of Economic Growth, November 26, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Attended a talk by the Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs at the Business World Smart Cities Summit Webinar, July 2, 2020.

Attended an IRMA talk on Collective Action in Covid Times, August, 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Attended a webinar which introduced and discussed important terms and concepts, as well as the use of Excel in Results-Based Monitoring of Projects and Programmes, organised by Energypedia consult GmbH, April 22, 2020.

Participated in the webinar on Looking Back, Looking Forward: Using Evidence to Inform Sexual and Reproductive Health Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic, organised by Population Council, New York, April 30, 2020.

Attended the fifth webinar in the COVID-19 Pandemic Voices from Margins series with Children with Disability, organised by Praxis, April 22, 2020.

Attended a lecture on 'The Pandemic in India and its Impact on the Labouring Poor, by Prof. Jan Bremen, organised by the Institute of Public Policy, NLSIU, Bangalore, May 2, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on World Population Day, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, July 11, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on Sexual and Reproductive Health, organised by Praxis Institute for Participatory Practices, July 22, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on New Tools to Assess the Quality of Mortality Statistics from Civil Registration and Methods to Estimate the True Impact of Covid using Vital Statistics Data, organised by IASP and University of Melbourne, Australia, August 21, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on Enhancing Quality of Family Planning Data in Surveys - In Covid and Non-Covid Times, organised by Gates Foundation, August 27, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on The State of India's Poor, organised by Praxis Institute for Participatory Practice, September 2, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on Convergence and Divergence in Spouse's Time Expenditures on Paid Labour, Housework and Childcare during Covid-19: Evidence for Singapore, by Dr Tan Poh Lin, National University of Singapore, September 11, 2020.

Attended a Seminar on Adult Children's Transition to Marriage and Older Parent's Subjective Wellbeing, by Dr Hu Shin, National University of Singapore, September 18, 2020.

Attended the IIPS-APA Webinar on: COVID-19 and the Migrants in Asia, by Ravi Srivastava, Marla, Tasneem Siddiqui, R B Bhagath, September 30, 2020.

Attended the virtual conference celebrating

the International Day of the Girl Child on the topic Adolescent and Youth Skilling and Decent Employment in the Time of Covid-19 with special focus on Odisha, organised by Save the Children and Utkal University, Odisha, October 12, 2020.

Attended an online Seminar on Transitions and Gender, organised by UNRISD, October 27, 2020.

Attended an online Seminar on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Uttar Pradesh HMIS: An Integrated Data System to Enhance Use of Data for Decision Making, organised by National Data Quality Forum, November 5, 2020.

Attended an online Seminar on Education as Care Labour: Expanding Our Lens on the Work-life Balance Problem, organised by CFPR, National University of Singapore, November 13, 2020.

Attended an online Seminar on Capitalism is the Virus: Feminist Economic Recovery is the Antidote, organised by AWID, November 24, 2020.

Attended a special talk on the topic Ethical Mental Healthcare in the Pandemic, by Dr Sunita Simon for the online session on Mental Health, Health Care Humanities and Pandemics, for the 8th National Bioethics Conference: Crisis within a crisis: Science, ethics and Humanities: Challenges of Covid-19, organised by Forum for Medical Ethics Society and Indian Journal of Medical Ethics, December 1, 2020.

Participated in the three-day review workshop on Orientation to Monitoring Formats of PIP, for Population Research Centres (PRC), organised by the NHRC for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, September 3-7, 2020.

Participated in the Workshop on Overview of the new Health Management Information System, organised by MoHFW, GoI, September 11, 2020.

Attended a Policy Brief Writeshop, organised by the University of Utrecht as part of the EQUIMOB project, January 15, 2021.

Attended a webinar on From the Margins: Dialogue on Precarity and Social Protection of Low-Income Migrants in India, organised by the project team of the MIHSA Network, UK and New Delhi, February 15, 2020.

Syamala, T S

Attended a webinar on Voices of Nat-Betia Women: Intersection of Gender, Stigmatization and Migration and Caste, organised by Praxis India, April 17, 2020.

Attended a webinar on Covid-19 Pandemic, voices from Margins: Children with Disabilities, organised by Praxis India, April 22, 2020.

Attended a webinar on Covid-19 Pandemic Voices from Margins: Sanitation Workers Life, Dignity and Health, organised by Praxis India, April 29, 2020.

Attended a webinar on Nutrition, Healthy Lifestyle & Support for Elderly Population, organised by National Centre of Excellence in Advanced Research on Diets (NCEARD), April 30, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Looking Back, Looking Forward: Using Evidence to Inform Sexual and Reproductive Health Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic, organised by Population Council, New York, April 30, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Covid-19 and Inequalities: Lessons from HIV Pandemic, organised by Praxis India, May 5, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Older People and COVID-19 in Low and Middle-income Countries: Data Quality and Availability, organised by University of East Anglia, July 10, 2020.

Participated in a virtual symposium on the occasion of World Population Day on Demography and Pandemics: Lessons Learned and Way Forward of COVID – 19 Pandemic for India, Safeguarding SRHR of Women and Girls during Covid-19,

organised by Family Planning Organisation of India, July 11, 2020.

Participated in a virtual international symposium on Putting the Breaks on Covid-19: How to Safeguard the Rights of Women and Girls Now?, organised by G B Pant Social Science Institute, Prayagraj, India, July 13, 2020.

Participated in a Webinar on Sexual, Reproductive and Mental Health Needs of Adolescents: Voices from Pandemic Times, Webinar series on voices from Margins, organised by Praxis India, July 22, 2020.

Participated in a webinar lecture series on the topic India: Pandemic, Policy Responses and Prospects, delivered by Prof N R Bhanumurthy, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore Dr Ambedkar School of Economics University, July 23, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Food Security and Nutrition by Prof Prabhu Pingali, Cornell University, USA, organised by the Indian Association for the Study of Population, July 24, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Sex Ratio at Birth in India: Recent Trends and Patterns: Dissemination of Findings, organised by UNFPA, India, July 30, 2020.

Attended a webinar on the State of India's Poor, organised by Praxis India, September 2, 2020.

Attended a public lecture on Using Data Deficiencies during Covid-19 Pandemic in India to Plan and Improve the Health System and Data Quality on Causes of Death by Prof K Srinivasan, organised by the Department of Demography, University of Kerala, September 18, 2020.

Participated in a webinar on Covid-19 and the Migrants in Asia, organised by Asia Population Association and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, September 30, 2020.

Attended a public lecture on The Pandemic: Lessons for Science and Public Health by Dr Soumya Swaminathan, Chief Scientist, WHO, organised by St Johns research Institute Bangalore, October 1, 2020.

Attended a webinar on Mental Health and Covid-19, organised by Population Research Centre, Dharward, October 5, 2020.

Attended a webinar on COVID-19 from Public Health Perspective, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, October 17, 2020.

Attended a webinar on Reaping the Demographic Dividend in India: Will the Elephant Lead the Dragon and the Tigers?, by Prof Sabu Padmadas, University of Southampton, organised by the Department of Demography, University of Kerala, November 18, 2020.

Participated in the 41st Annual Conference of Indian Association of the Study of Population (IASP), NIHFW, New Delhi, November 28-30, 2020. via virtual platform.

Attended the Regional Review Webinar on New HMIS Portal, organised by MoHFW, New Delhi, December 16, 2020.

Attended the Technical Deciphering of NFHS 5 Results: Methodological Perspectives, organised

by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, December 24, 2020.

Attended a webinar on the Origins of Gender-Unequal Social Norms: Unilateral Descent and the Efficient Household, organised by Centre of Development Economics and Department of Economic, Delhi School of Economics, February 25, 2021.

Attended a webinar on Food and Nutrition Security in India and It Relationship with Poverty: Is there a Locational Disadvantage?, organised by Chetanya Kashyap Foundation, New Delhi, February 27, 2021.

Attended a webinar on Portrait of Domestic Violence in India: Extent, Correlate, Theory and Way Out, organised by the Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia and Centre for Development Economics and Department of Economics Delhi School of Economics, March 5, 2021.

Attended the 5th Knowledge Dissemination Seminar, organised by Population Research Centre, University of Lucknow and MoHFW, New Delhi, March 1-2, 2021.

Participated in the three-day International Seminar on Pandemic and Population Dynamics, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, March 18-20, 2021.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Gayithri, K

Delivered Keynote, in the National Level Symposium series on New Avenues for Research in Economics: Young Scholars perspective, organised by PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, March 2, 2021.

Madheswaran, S

Welcome Address during the inaugural session on 'COVID 19 and Local Government in Karnataka', jointly organised by Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC),

Bengaluru, and Ramakrishna Hegde and Abdul Nazir Sab Decentralization Action Lab, Centre for Rural Management (CRM), Kottayam, Kerala, July 10, 2020.

Delivered Welcome Address and Chaired the Session on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Policies, Pathways and Tools', November 26, 2020. (online)

Welcome Address delivered in the Karnataka Rajyothsava Extension Lecture, December 29, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered Keynote lecture on 'Climate, Conservation Policy HWC and Sustainable Livelihood development in Mountains', in the International Webinar on Public Health, Research and Awareness for Sustainable Environment 2020, organised by Department of Environmental Sciences from Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi and along with the group of Haritalaya and the Better Earthlings, September 27, 2020.

Chief Guest and Inaugurator for Institutional Development Plan, in the National Webinar Entrepreneur Development: SAR & LiDAR, organised by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad College of Forestry, Sirsi and delivered the inaugural address on 'SAR and LiDAR - Linking with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Entrepreneurship Development', September 28, 2020.

Delivered Keynote lecture on 'Bio-resource Conservation, Local Livelihood, ABS: An Approach to Understand Socio-ecological Development', in the Webinar on 'Himalayan Medicinal Plants Resources for Sustainable Economic Viability, organised by the Department of Botany, DSB Campus, Kumaon University, Nainital, Uttarakhand, February 15, 2021.

Delivered Keynote lecture on 'Climate Change and North-East Development An approach for Socio-ecological Sustainability', in the National Web Conference on 'Revisiting North-Eastern Region Vision 2020: Achievement, Emerging Challenges and Reorientation of Development Strategy for Future', organized by National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North Eastern, Regional Centre, Guwahati, March 7, 2021.

Rajasekhar, D

Valedictory address on 'Academic Writing in Social Sciences: Status and the Way Forward', in the Workshop on Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship Holder and Young Faculty, organised by ICSSR, SCR, Hyderabad, October 14-16, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Keynote address on 'COVID-19 Pandemic in India: Time to Focus on the Rural Non-farm Sector', in the Webinar on Covid-19: Adversity to Advantage, organised by BAPUJI Institutes, Davengere, Karnataka, June 1, 2020.

Lectures

Balasubramanian, M

Delivered a lecture on 'Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services in Karnataka', for Indian Forest Service officers in Karnataka, organised by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCCF), Karnataka Forest Department, Aranya Bhavan, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru, September 7, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Green Accounting', in the 4th Refresher online course in Environmental Studies, organised by Human Resource Development Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, September 7-19, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Climate Change: An

Economic Perspective', in the 1st Virtual Winter School on Climate Change: Past-Present-Future, organised by UGC-STRIDE-IRCECCB, Madurai Kamaraj University, November 18-27, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Vulnerability to Climate Change: A Case Study from Karnataka', in the 1st Virtual Winter School on Climate Change: Past-Present-Future, organised by UGC-STRIDE-IRCECCB, Madurai Kamaraj University, November 18-27, 2020.

Gayithri, K

Delivered a lecture on 'Karnataka State Finances: State's Resources and Expenditure', in the Refresher Program on Public Finance and Financial Management for Senior Officers, Government of Karnataka, organised by the Fiscal Policy Institute, November 6, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Expenditure Reforms: Current Initiatives and Way Forward', in the Refresher Program on Public Finance and Financial Management for Senior Officers, Government of Karnataka, organised by the Fiscal Policy Institute, November 6, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Karnataka State Finances: State's Resources and Expenditure', in the Refresher Program on Public Finance and Financial Management for Senior Officers, Government of Karnataka, organised by the Fiscal Policy Institute, January 1, 2021.

Delivered a lecture on 'Expenditure Reforms: Current Initiatives and Way Forward', in the Refresher Program on Public Finance and Financial Management for Senior Officers, Government of Karnataka, organised by the Fiscal Policy Institute, January 1, 2021.

Kambara, Channamma

Delivered a webinar lecture on 'Gender and Migration', in the Two-day International Webinar on Migration and Reverse Migration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, organised Govt.

First Grade College, Vijayanagara, Bengaluru, June 15-16, 2020.

Delivered a webinar lecture on 'Relevance of Gender in Migration: With reference to India', in the National Level Webinar, organised by Women's Cell of School of Humanities and Social Sciences & School of Interior Design Jain (Deemed-to-be University), Bengaluru, July 4, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Relevance of Social Sciences in the Society', in the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) Online Orientation Programme, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 30-31, 2021.

Delivered an invited lecture on 'Differential Impact of Events on Women', at Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Southern Region, Nagarabhavi, March 8, 2021.

Kumar, Parmod

Delivered a lecture on 'Outlook on Food Security in India – The Future Scenarios to 2033', in a Lecture Series, the Mapping Sustainable Agriculture, at India International Centre and ICRIER, New Delhi, December 23, 2020.

Manasi, S

Delivered a lecture on 'Delivery of Basic Services in Cities - Challenges and Options', in the Social Science Talent Search Scheme (SSTSS) Online Orientation Programme, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 30-31, 2021.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered an invited talk on 'Climate Change and Socio-ecological Development (Conservation, livelihood development and contemporary debate)', in the National Webinar on Climate Change, Risk Resilience and Livelihood Development in Contemporary World, organised by University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India, September 14, 2020.

Delivered an invited talk on 'Climate Smart Agriculture with Reference to Biodiversity

Hotspots: Opportunities and Challenges', in the International Workshop on Climate Smart Agriculture, organised by National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal Hiroshima University, Japan, Tata Institute of Social Science, Hyderabad, October 26, 2020.

Delivered an invited talk on 'Climate Smart Agriculture with Reference to Bio-diversity Hotspots: Opportunities and Challenges', in the National Workshop on Role of Science & Technology in Climate Smart Agriculture and Rural Development, organised by Centre for Rural Technology under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), sponsored by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, December 9, 2020.

Delivered an invited talk on 'Bio-resource Conservation, Local Livelihood, ABS: An Approach to Understand Socio-ecological Development', in the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Biotechnology, (ICETB)-VIT, Vellore, organised by VIT University Vellore and Association of Biotechnology and Pharmacy, December 16, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Household Carbon Footprint and Environmental Sustainability', in the Workshop cum FDG on 'Household Carbon Footprint', at Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, January 19, 2021.

Delivered a lecture on 'Household Carbon Footprint Perceptions & Suggestions for Low Carbon Lifestyle', in the inaugural session of the Workshop 'Household Carbon Footprint: Perceptions and suggestions for low carbon lifestyle', at Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal, January 29, 2021.

Delivered a lecture on 'Household Carbon Footprint and How to Calculate It', for the SSTSS Students, SSTS Training Programme – 2021, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 30, 2021.

Raj, Krishna

Delivered a special lecture on 'Innovative Research and Academic Writing', in the 10-days online workshop on Online course on Application of Econometrics in the Social Science Research, organised by the Department of Economics, Karnataka University Dharwad, April 14, 2020.

Delivered a special invited lecture on 'Covid-19 and Prolonged Lockdown in India: The Economic Implications and Policy Approach', organised by Department of Economics, SJMVS Women's College, Hubballi, April 30, 2020. Online

Delivered a special lecture 'Covid 19 and the Economic Impact of Lockdown in India: The Policy Dilemma', lecture organised by the Government First Grade College, Bhadravathi and Narashimarajapura, May 3, 2020. Online

Delivered a lecture on 'Covid-19 and the Environment' on the occasion of the World Environment Day under the ISEC Public Online Lecture Series, June 5, 2020.

Delivered a special online lecture on 'The Covid-19, Capitalism and Sustainable Development: The Challenge of Survival and Revival', in the Two Days Webinar for Faculty Development Programme, organised by the MES Institute of Management, Bengaluru, August 19, 2020.

Delivered a special online lecture on 'Economic Development of SC and ST in Karnataka since Independence with Special Reference to Karnataka', webinar organised by Dr B R Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, University of Mysore, Mysore, August 24, 2020.

Delivered an online lecture on 'Covid-19, Economy and Environment', in the Training Programme, organised by the Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Government of Karnataka, September 2, 2020.

Delivered an online lecture on 'Law and Economics', in the Orientation Programme, organised for the Law Students at PES College, Bengaluru, September 10, 2020.

Delivered an invited special lecture on 'New Education Policy 2020', organised by the National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, September 25, 2020. <https://forms.gle/sgNURjdnqmsQtjfi6>

Delivered a special lecture on 'Green GDP and Sustainable Development in India', in the Training Programme, organised by the Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Government of Karnataka, October 13, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered two lectures on 'Approaches of Microfinance in India' and 'Microfinance and Inclusive Growth', at Fiscal Policy Institute, July 1, 2020.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Covid-19 Lockdown and Social Security', as a part of Webinar Series, organised by the Department of Economic Studies and Planning, CUK, Kalaburagi, July 24, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Scaling and Measurement Techniques', for participants of Research Methodology Course for PhD Research Scholars in Social Sciences, organised by ICSSR, SCR, Hyderabad, August 26, 2020.

Delivered two lectures on 'Self-Help Groups: Formation and Consolidation' and 'Inclusive Development through Self-Help Groups: Macro Evidence', at Fiscal Policy Institute, September 1, 2020.

Delivered a lecture on 'Writing a Paper for a

Good Journal: Many Dos and Some Don'ts', in the Workshop on Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship Holder and Young Faculty, organised by ICSSR, SCR, Hyderabad, October 16, 2020.

Delivered a 50th Foundation Year lecture on 'Talking to Ghosts: Exploring Forged Employment Records in NREGS', at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, December 11, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a lecture on 'Green Financing-Emerging Issues', in the International Conference on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, November 26-28, 2020 at ISEC.

Delivered an online lecture on 'Covid -19 and Atmanirbhar Bharat', in the RUSA funded Refresher course in Economics, organised by UGC – Human Resources Development, Mysore University, Dec 17, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Delivered an invited lecture on 'Migration and Labour Market Crisis in India amidst Covid-19 Pandemic', the first edition of the Online National Lecture Series on The Impact of COVID 19 on Macro Economic Variables: National and International Perspectives, organised by Department of Economics, Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla, Kerala, October 1, 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Delivered a lecture on 'Social and Demographic Aspects of Child Development in Karnataka', in the Capacity Building Orientation Programme for officers in the Line Departments of GoK, organised by Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, December 19, 2020.

Talks and Media

Bairagya, Indrajit

Delivered a talk on 'The effect of Non-cognitive skills on Cognitive Abilities of Children: The Socio-economic Angle', in the event of Teaching the Learning Brain Workshop, organised by International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, February 10-17, 2021.

Delivered a talk on 'Extraction and Use of NSSO data for Social Science Research', in the International Workshop on Contemporary Finance Research Tools and Publication, organised by Department of Commerce, University of Kerala, March 27, 2021.

Gayithri, K

Invited talk on 'Fiscal Situation and the Union Budget', in the National Webinar on the Analysis of Union Budget 2021-22, organised by Government Arts College, Bengaluru and Mahatma Gandhi Government Arts College, Mahe, Puduchery, February 9, 2021.

Lakshmana, C M

Participated as Resource Person in the discussion of Karnataka State Budget 2021-22, presented by the honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri B S Yediyurappa, which was broadcasted in *Akashavaani*, Bangalore at 3 pm, to 4 pm, March 8, 2021.

Madheswaran, S

Talk was given on 'Humanities and Social Sciences, at International Science Fiction Centre, Bangalore University Conference, December 8, 2020. (online)

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered a talk on 'Hindu Perspectives on Applied Ethics', at Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, Santa Clara University, California, December 1, 2020, (by Zoom)

Raj, Krishna

Invited as an expert for Live Discussion on 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund: An Analysis' Phone in Programme, *Doordharshan Chandana*, August 11, 2020. https://youtu.be/Cd_qjS6E-CY

Invited as a subject expert for Live Discussion on 'FPTC, APMC, Karnataka Land Act and The Essential Commodities Act 2020', *TV 5*, September 23, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a webinar talk on 'Game Theory and Its Application in Research', at the Bodoland University, Assam, July 5, 2020.

Delivered a webinar talk on 'Game Theory and Its Application in Research', at the Bodoland University, Assam, July 6, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Special Talk Series: The State of Cities - #CityConversations | #WebPolicyTalk (by Zoom), An Additional Anathema for Our Cities and Policy Directions, organised by Impact and Policy Research Institute (IMPRI), New Delhi, December 7, 2020.

Newspaper Articles

Bairagya, Indrajit

Has been quoted in the *Business Standard*, Bangladesh.

(with S Manasi and Roshan Thomas) 'Effects of COVID-19 on Primary Education in India: Does It Divide the Government and Private Schools More

Sharply?'. *SANEM Thinking Aloud*, 7 (7), December 2020.

Balasubramanian, M

'Karnataka: Value of five forest areas, Nandi Hills is Rs 39,000 crore', August 2020. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/>

value-of-5-forest-areas-nandi-hills-is-39k-cr/articleshow/77579271.cms.

Kumar, Parmod

A newspaper article published in various Hindi Newspapers, April 6, 2020.

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) 'Will woes of farmers vanish?'. *Deccan Herald*, October 5, 2020. Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/main-article/will-woes-of-farmers-vanish-897359.html>.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar) 'Farm Labourers were the worst hit in April'. *The Hindu*, May 17, 2020.

(with D Rajasekhar) '77% of Migrants Plan to Return to Work in Cities'. *The Hindu*, May 18, 2020.

(with D Rajasekhar) 'Cash Transfer Inadequate, Food Support Confined Mainly to Rice'. *The Hindu*, May 19, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'BRT Sanctuary Generates Annual Income of Rs 2.39 crores For Tribals: Study'. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/brt-sanctuary-generates-annual-income-of-239-cr-for-tribals-study/article29480495.ece>

'Lockdown Unlocks Fresh Air, Bengaluru Breathes Easy'. <https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/bengaluru/2020/may/02/lockdown-unlocks-fresh-air-bengaluru-breathes-easy-2138128.html>

'India - Nepal: Known for Peace and Friendship'. *Channel mountain*, June 15, 2020.

'Paryavarna Sankrakshan me ManviyaMulyon ka Yogdan (Role of human values in environmental conservation)'. *Channelmountain*, June 24, 2020.

'Protecting Peri-urban Areas Key to Saving Bengaluru, Says Study'. *Deccan Herald*, December

8, 2020. Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/city/bengaluru-infrastructure/protecting-peri-urban-areas-key-to-saving-bengaluru-says-study-924704.html>

Three-day International Workshop at ISEC. *Deccan Herald*, December 1, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Invited as an expert for panel discussion on 'Covid-19 and Rs 20 Lakh Crores Economic Incentives Packages', in All India Radio, Bengaluru, May 14, 2020.

Invited as an expert to live discussion on 'Swavalabhi Bharatha Abhiyanakke Aarthika Uttejana', in Dooradharshan Chandana, May 14, 2020.

Invited as an expert to live discussion on 'Survival versus Revival: Lives and Livelihoods are at Risks as the Lockdown Continues', in TV 5 Diksuchi, May 18, 2020.

Invited as a subject expert to discuss on 'Covid 19 and Economic Revival', in All India Radio, Bengaluru, May 27, 2020.

NGT visit to UPCL, Udupi news coverage.

Rajasekhar, D

(with R Manjula) 'Farm Labourers were the worst hit in April'. *The Hindu*, May 17, 2020.

(with R Manjula) '77% of Migrants Plan to Return to Work in Cities'. *The Hindu*, May 18, 2020.

(with R Manjula) 'Cash Transfer Inadequate, Food Support Confined Mainly to Rice'. *The Hindu*, May 19, 2020.

'Indian MSMEs Must Take E-Commerce Pathway to Expand Markets, Recover & Succeed'. *Business World*, July 15, 2020.

'FPOs Can Help Horticulture Grow'. *Business Line*, August 4, 2020.

‘Indian MSME Sector Should Consider E-Commerce for Export-led Recovery, Prosperity’. *Plunge*, August 12, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

‘Input from Experts on 3rd Shadow Monetary Policy Committee held in April 2019’. *EGROW Foundation*, April 2, 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/>

‘Time to Focus on the Rural Non-farm Economy’. *Deccan Herald*, June 7, 2020.

Interviewed by the *Digital Discourse Foundation* on the topic ‘Pandemic Exposes Unsustainable Growth’, published on June 14, 2020.

(with Anush Hariharan) ‘Time to Focus on the Rural Non-farm Economy’. *Deccan Herald*, July 7, 2020.

‘Will woes of farmers Vanish’. *Deccan Herald*, October 5, 2020.

‘Government, RBI must assess, address COVID-19 challenges on the go’. *Policy Circle*, April 3, 2020. www.policycircle.org

Reimeingam, Marchang

‘Uncertainty of Return of Migrant Workers in Covid-19 Pandemic’. *The Sangai Express*, Imphal, May 23, 2020, p.4.

‘Bitter truth of seeking for equal representation of ST in Manipur’. *The Sangai Express*, Imphal, July, 28, 2020, p.4.

‘Morals from COVID-19 pandemic for North East Migrants’. *The Morung Express*, Nagaland, July 17, 2020, p.5.

‘Government expenditures on education in Manipur’. *The Sangai Express*, Imphal, July 15, 2020, p 4

Shaha, Khalil

(with RS Deshpande) ‘A Devastating Year as soon as it Began’. *The New Indian Express*, Bengaluru Edition, December 30, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

(with Vishal, R) Cities as Hubs of Innovation. *The Hindu Business Line*, May 4, 2020.

(with Vishal, R) Urban Reforms Can No Longer Be Ignored. *The Hindu Business Line*, (<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/urban-reforms-can-no-longer-be-ignored/article31789073.ece>), June 9, 2020.

‘How Cities Can Cope in These Covid Times’. *The Hindu Business Line*, November 5, 2020.

(with V Sridhar) ‘A ‘Nobel’ Reward for Auction Designers’, *The Hindu Business Line*, October 21, 2020.

(with Vahini Aravind) ‘Covid Vaccine: Ready for Roll-out in Cities’. *The Financial Express*, October 21, 2020.

Quoted in the *Deccan Herald*, in the news item ‘Will car autopilot mode work here?’, January 29, 2021. (<https://www.deccanherald.com/>)

Quoted in the *Times of India*, regarding Bengaluru’s suicides, ‘Suicides touched 11-year high in 2020; experts blame Covid’, January 31, 2021. (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>)

‘In Budget: Laudable Initiatives Aimed at Urban Services’, *Deccan Herald*, February 8, 2021. (www.deccanherald.com)

(with Vishal R) ‘New Start to Social Reform?’, *Financial Express*, March 1, 2021. (www.financialexpress.com)

8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships, Honours and Awards

Kumar, V Anil

Received best paper award for the following paper presentation: 'Modernity and Democracy in India' in Jindal Centre for Global South International E-Conference, December 2020.

Nadkarni, M V

Was felicitated at the Inaugural Session at the International Workshop on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, at ISEC, organised by the CEENR of ISEC, and the National Institute for Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, November 26, 2020. The three-day workshop was held in honour of Prof M V Nadkarni.

Awarded with Dr Anamitra Saha Prize for the best article published in the *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics (IJAE)* titled 'Reconciling Conservation of Forests with the Forest Rights Act 2006' (with Khalil Shaha), October-December 2019. The Prize was announced at the 80th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at TNAU, Coimbatore, February 12, 2021.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Ranked in the list of top three authors/scientists at the national level among all the research institutions (ICSSR, Govt. of India) for the research publications/ citations/ h-index. This evaluation is done for the period of 2011-2020 by NAASDOC.

Awarded the Membership for the board of Academic Editors, *International Journal of Ecology*.

Elected as Member of Editorial Board of the *Journal of Forestry*, July 2020.

Nominated as Jury Member for the Event-cum-Contest (Nav Bharat Nirman-Building of the New India), IISF by Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, November 2020.

Invited to serve as a member of editorial board of *International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences*.

Raj, Krishna

Visiting Professor, Kannur University, Kannur.

Expert Committee Member of the 'Think Tank' to advice the Hon'ble Social Welfare Minister, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, on the Welfare Policy of the underprivileged.

Member of the Expert Committee constituted by the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Government of India.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Expert for DAY-NULM Government of Karnataka on Shelter for Homeless (SoP)

Sridhar, Kala S

Globally in the top 10% of Authors on SSRN by total new and all-time downloads, June 2020.

Received an invitation to be a subject expert (Econ) in higher education from NIEPA, August, 2020.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Bairagya, Indrajit

Member of the Econometric Society.

Co-coordinator of the PhD programme, ISEC, Bangalore.

Member, Research Committee, Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore.

Balasubramanian, M

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics MS University Affiliated Colleges, Tamil Nadu, July 15, 2020.

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics Lady Doak College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, August 2020.

Gayithri, K

Member Nominations, Committee, Shastri Indo Canadian Institute.

George, Sobin

Member, Ethics Committee, ICMR- National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru.

Member, General Body, Centre for Education and Communication, New Delhi.

ISEC Seminar Coordinator.

Kambara, Channamma

Member, National Life Skill Council, Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (WICCI).

Kumar, Parmod

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, International Political Science Association (IPSA), 2019-20.

Member, Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism (ASEN), UK, (2021-22).

Madheswaran, S

Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology – Executive Council Member, 2020.

Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation Ltd., GoK – Executive Council Member, 2020.

Advisory Committee Member, ICSSR, Southern Region, from May 2020.

Member of Search Committee for Vice-Chancellor, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, May 2020.

Member, State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, from September 2020.

Executive Council Member, Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, 2020.

Executive Council Member, Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Karnataka, 2020.

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre, Government of Karnataka, Scientist Member, 2020.

Technical Committee Member and General Body Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka 2020.

Member, Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute, Bengaluru.

Member, National Committee for India-IIASA Programme, New Delhi.

Member, Panchayats Performance Assessment Committee – SPPAC, Govt. of Karnataka order no. GRAAPAMRA 551 JIPASA 2020, Bengaluru, November 24, 2020.

Member, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, 2020.

Manasi, S

PhD Program Coordinator, ISEC, Bangalore.

Publications In-charge, ISEC, Bangalore.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Examiner for MA students (Rural Development and Panchayat Raj) RD. 4.3: Decentralized Natural Resource Management.

Examiner for Karnataka State Eligibility Test (K-SET) Environmental Science 2020, conducted by the University of Mysore.

Member of PhD Doctoral Committee in Environmental Science, Under the Faculty of Science, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi Bangalore from 2020 for three years (under the Regulations governing the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bangalore University).

Nominated as Member of Board of Studies in

Environmental Science, HNB Garhwal University, A Central University by the Honble Vice-Chancellor, for 2 years, October 13, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Editorial Advisory Board of *Journal of Global Business Insights (JGBI)*.

Member, The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE).

Rajasekhar, D

Member of Scientific Committee for the Research Conference of International Cooperative Alliance (ICA).

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Managing Editor, *Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED)*.

Chairperson, Grievance Redressal Cell, ISEC, Bangalore.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Coordinator, Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), from January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Nominated as Vice-Chairperson, Research Programmes Committee, June 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Editor, ISEC Newsletter, ISEC, Bangalore.

Guest Editor, Special Issue of Ageing in *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Syamala, T S

Member, Board of Governors, Praxis India.

Member, Academic Advisory council, IIHMR, Bangalore.

Managing Editor, *Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED)*, Springer.

Tantri, Malini L

Editor, ISEC Policy Brief, ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinating Research methodology Course (PhD foundation course).

Member, GoK Committee on Determinants of Health.

Miscellaneous

Bairagya, Indrajit

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.

Participated in the Research Committee Meeting of Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FKCCI), Bangalore, September 19, 2020.

Reviewed three manuscripts for the *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (Springer), ISEC journal.

Reviewed a manuscript for *International Review of Applied Economics*, Taylor & Francis group.

Reviewed a manuscript for *Journal of South Asian Development*, SAGE publication.

Reviewed a manuscript for *Review of Development and Change*, SAGE publication.

Reviewed a manuscript for the *Journal of Public Affairs*, Wiley.

Reviewed a manuscript for *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Taylor & Francis group.

Reviewed a Post-doctoral research proposal of ISEC on 'Governance of Quality in Integrated Teacher Education Programme: A Survey Study'.

Participated in the Research Committee Meeting of Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry

(FKCCI), Bangalore, March 2, 2021.

Coordinating the paper 'Basic Statistics' in the PhD coursework.

Balasubramanian, M

Attended meeting on UGC proposal preparation in Bharathidasan University, July 1, 2020.

Attended Board of Studies Meeting, conducted by Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, and Tamil Nadu, October 13, 2020.

Attended Board of Studies Meeting, conducted by Department of Economics, Lady Doak College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, November 10, 2020.

Reviewed three research articles. October, November and December 2020.

Gayithri, K

Prepared a report (Jointly with Prof Raghunath, IIM, Bangalore) on Comparison of GIC and AHPI Costing towards Treatment of COVID 19 Patients initiated by Association of Private Health Providers, June and July 2020.

Collaborated with Association of Private Health Providers (Dr Alexander Thomas and his team) and IIM B (Prof Raghunath) to prepare a report on 'Comparison of GIC and AHPI Costing towards Treatment of COVID 19 Patients', July 2020.

Attended the Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on Public Finance for Children in Karnataka, October 16, 2020.

Participated in the Audit Committee of Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company, as an Independent Director of the Company, December 14, 2020.

Participated in the Board Meeting of Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company as an Independent Director of the Company, December 14, 2020.

Reviewed articles for *Current Science Journal (IISc)*.

Guided four intern students from Bangalore Ambedkar School of Economics.

Thesis Evaluation: 'A Study towards Constructing a Reproductive Health Account as Sub-Account of Health at Sub-District Level of India', by Ms Rupa Sarkar, Christ University and Conducted the Viva.

Member, Technical Advisory Group, UNICEF project on Capacity Building and Research on Public Finances for children in Karnataka state undertaken by the Fiscal Policy Institute.

Evaluation of three PhD dissertations and conducted two PhD Viva-voce Examinations

Attended the Technical Advisory Committee Meeting on Public Finance for Children in Karnataka, March 26, 2021.

George, Sobin

Attended Ethics Committee Meeting at ICMR-National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru, December 15, 2020.

Reviewed two articles for the *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (Springer).

Reviewed one article for the *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice* (Policy Press).

Reviewed one article for *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers* (Sage).

Supervision of Interns: Dr Divya S Patil, Doctoral candidate, Manipal University.

Co-supervisor of two PhD students outside ISEC, one from MAHE and the other from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Co-Principal Investigator (India) EQUIMOB Research Team on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to urban mobility. This is a consortium of six research institutes from India, Bangladesh and The Netherlands (<https://inclusivemobilities.sites.uu.nl/>).

Kumar, Parmod

Book Review: India Poised for a Quantum Leap in Agro/Food Processing (Missing Link in Doubling Farm Incomes), UK Srivastava and Pramila Srivastava, Ahmedabad Management Association, 2018. Pp.90. Rs.100.00. Published in Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 75 (2), April-June, 2020.

Reviewed the paper 'The Influence of Farmers' Characteristics, Ihsan Attitudes, Economic Conditions, and Socio-Cultural Environment Support on Farmer Behaviors'. Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED), April 1, 2020.

Held several Zoom meetings from April to June with Daniel Lapidus, Senior Economist and Policy Analyst, Center for Applied Economics and Strategy, RTI International and his team regarding initiating new project on Indicators for MPACT construction for AgDev; Concept Note on Data Bases in Agriculture submitted on April 12, 2020.

Online Meeting with Agriculture Price Commission Karnataka held at ISEC to discuss COVID-19 Impact on Agriculture in Karnataka, April 29, 2020.

Several Zoom meetings were held with Professor Arjunana Subramanian, Glasgow University and Ms Yasmeen of ISEC on Information, Market Creation and Agriculture Growth Project funded by ESRC, UK.

Evaluation of Seed Mini-kits Rajasthan Report sent to Professor Kalamkar, June 8, 2020.

ADRTC Brainstorming Session for ADRTC Contractual Staff Work Report, June 12, 2020.

Reviewed ICAR-NIAP Policy Papers titled, Market Access, Price Policy and Diversification in Indian Agriculture, June 28, 2020.

Review of a manuscript titled, Demographic Considerations and Food Security in Nigeria, submitted to JSED-D-20-00005, July 18, 2020.

Review of a manuscript titled Seasonal Sugarcane Harvesters of Gujarat: Trapped in a Cycle of Poverty, submitted to JSED-D-20-00126, July 20, 2020.

Review of a manuscript titled Does Participation in Contracts of Stakeholders in the Parboiled Rice Value Chain in Central Benin Induce Better Income? Ms. No. AGRI-D-20-00093 submitted to Agricultural Research, July 20, 2020.

Resource Person for the Evaluation of Faculty programme of ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi, Institute Research Council (IRC) Meeting, July 24-25, 2020.

Attended Agricultural Outlook Meeting with Mr Bodh, Dr P K Joshi, Dr Shekhar, IEG and Poornima Verma, CMA – Better Managing Farm Sector Growth with Stability and Farmers' Welfare, August 14, 2020.

Review of a manuscript JSED-D-20-00171, titled How Macroeconomic Shocks Impact Employment: Comparison of Gujarat with States in Western India, September 6, 2020.

Review of an article, Circular Economy in addressing Climate Change: A Study Based on Tourism Industry, Submitted to *International Journal*

of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, September 7, 2020.

Review of a manuscript JSED-D-20-00181, Hunger and Food Security in the Times of Covid-19, September 8, 2020.

Kumar, V Anil

Reviewed 3 articles for *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 2 for *Urban India* and 1 for *JIAS*.

Reviewed 1 entire book manuscript for Routledge.

Reviewed 1 Entire book manuscript for Springer.

Organised the 'Perspectives' Course.

Coordinated the collaboration with IIPA Karnataka Regional Branch.

Lakshmana, C M

Review of a manuscript titled 'Urban Growth and Environmental Issues in India' received from Satvinder Kaur, Editor, Social Sciences and Humanities, Springer, July 15, 2020.

Review of Book: 'People Count: Environmentalism's Lost Agenda Item'. Springer Nature-Springer Briefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace (ESDP), A Peer Reviewed Book Series, Germany, September 15, 2020.

Attended Board of Studies in Development Studies Meeting, conducted by Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore, December 8, 2020 via Zoom.

Madheswaran, S

Participated as Chief Guest and delivered the Convocation Address, in the 38th Annual Convocation of Gulbarga University, November 20, 2020. (online)

Introductory Remarks were given in National-level E-conclave on NEP 2020: Futuristic Policy for Aspiring Minds, August 14, 2020. (online)

Participated in the Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, July 26, 2020.

Participated in the lecture on 'Overview of Econometrics', by Prof D V Gopalappa, Mysore University, October 15, 2020 via Zoom.

Caste Study Interview - invitation from Dr Jai Pandit, IGIDR Mumbai, August 13, 2020 via Zoom

Meeting with Victorian Government Trade and Investment, The State Government of Victoria, Australia, September 2, 2020 through zoom.

Manasi, S

Supervision: Ms Sindhu Kedilaya, BMS College is working as an intern for her postgraduate studies.

Supervision: Ms Thrishala Vasudeva and Ms Priyanka, Christ college as interns.

Manjula, R

Webinar with the SIDBI, New Delhi to discuss the project progress with the sponsors, June 19, 2020.

Attended Webinar with the SIDBI, New Delhi to discuss the project progress with the sponsors, July 28, 2020.

Reviewed one paper for *Journal of Rural Development*, NIRD, Hyderabad.

Manjunatha, A V

Participated as Expert Member on the topic How Evaluation Impacts Programme Design and Implementation - The Karnataka Experience, organised by NITI Aayog, December 16, 2020.

Appointed a nodal officer for a collaborative project with Germany on Digital Agricultural Solutions for 3 years, December 2020.

Contributed to several policy-related subjects

(schemes, budget, policy) at Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

Draft Report on Alternate Farmland Arrangements: Analysis of Institutions and Governance' submitted to ICAR-NIAP, December 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Edited several research papers submitted for publication in the *International Journal of Ecology* as an editor of the journal.

Attended Methodology Workshop on Biodiversity and Agriculture, National Mission on Biodiversity and Human Well-being (NMBHWB), organized by ATREE, Bengaluru, presented the methodology on monitoring and mapping of biodiversity under changing environment, April 14, 2020.

Participated in Webinar on the occasion of 49th Foundation day of the Department of Science and Technology, a live Webinar in conversation with Prof **Ashutosh Sharma, Secretary, DST**, organised through Elets Technomedia as per the following details: Topic: Fighting Corona - Leveraging Scientific Research & Innovation Speaker: Prof Ashutosh Sharma, Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, Moderator: Dr Ravi Gupta, CEO & Editor-in-Chief, Elets Technomedia Pvt Ltd, May 3, 2020.

Joined the webinar on 'Himalaya Bio-diversity and Future Solutions', organised by GBPIHED and shared my presentation and ideas on agrobiodiversity and socio-ecological sustainability, delivered talk on TEK and Bio-diversity in tribal dominating areas of Central Himalaya, May 24, 2020.

Skype meeting with Scientists of PIK Germany on HCF and methodological perspective to collect the primary data keeping the problem pandemic corona virus in view, May 29, 2020.

Supervised Ms Kristina Backhaus, the University of

Kassel and the University of Göttingen, Germany as a supervisor for her Master Thesis on 'Seasonal Composition of Spontaneous Plant Species and Their Uses in Rural and Peri-Urban Areas of Bengaluru, India'. Thesis submitted on May 29, 2020.

Supervising five scholars at the centre under various themes 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.

Organised and participated in the final viva-voce of Ms Kristina Backhaus, University of Goettingen, Germany, June 2020, as a supervisor.

Skype meeting with GIZ officials and representative from MoEF&CC on HCF and modalities in conducting the research to achieve the goals within stipulated time frame under the threat of current pandemic corona virus in view, June 1, 2020.

Meeting with faculty and scholars of National Institute of Disaster Management, MHA, Govt. of India on Climate Resilient Agriculture and Sustainability, presented research findings on the best practices in CRA in India, June 7, 2020.

Participated as panelist in Webinar meeting for Interns under 'SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts', organised by State Planning Board, Govt. of Karnataka and presented a short note on SDGs issues and challenges, June 9, 2020.

Attended MSc-Thesis Colloquium of Ms. K. BACKHAUS, as an expert and supervisor of student, organised by University of Kassel and University of Goettingen Germany, title of the thesis Seasonal composition of spontaneous plant

species and their uses in rural and peri-urban areas of Bengaluru, India, June 18, 2020.

Delivered lecture on 'Socio-Ecological Development and Climate Change (Conservation, livelihood development and contemporary debate)' through Webinar at Royal Global University Assam (Climate change- socio-ecology and development in contemporary India), more than 180 faculties across India joined this E-FDP, June 22, 2020.

Presentation on 'Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio Ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots of India', in SSC meeting organised by TIFAC, DST Govt. of India attended online by experts, scholars from University of Mysore, ISEC, Bangalore, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, TIFAC, Govt. of India, June 25, 2020.

Participated in Webinar on Corona Virus Pandemic: Looking through the lens of Gandhi, organised Central for Rural Management, Kottayam, Kerala, India, June 26, 2020.

Adjudicated PhD thesis of a students from Department of Board of Studies in Environmental Sciences, University of Mysore, July 2020.

Reviewed the 4 research reports from KEA, Govt. of Karnataka and submitted the detailed review to KEA.

External Examiner, DOS in Environmental Sciences, the University of Mysuru, July 2020.

Established collaboration with HNB Garhwal University, A Central University; CFTRI, Mysore; Mizoram University; CAFRI, ICAR, Jhansi; HSG Central University Sagar, July 2020.

Presented a detailed report on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Udupi district for ZP members (BMC), July 3, 2020. The meeting was chaired by CEO, ZP, Udupi (Ms Preeti Gehlot, IAS).

Presented a detailed report on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Dakshina Kannada district for ZP members (BMC), July 9, 2020. The meeting was chaired by CEO, ZP, Dakshina Kannada (Dr Selvamani, IAS).

Presented a detailed report on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Belagavi district for ZP members (BMC), July 24, 2020. The meeting was chaired by CEO, ZP, Belagavi (Dr Rajendra KB, IAS).

Adjudicated the thesis of a student from DOS in Environmental Science, The University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysuru, August 2020.

External Examiner, DOS, Environmental Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, August 2020.

Final report presentation on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male MahadeshwaraBetta (MM Hills) and their potential for the socio economic development of local people' during Evaluation 'Expert Committee (EC) Meeting for TSP-TITE (Tribal Sub Plan-Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment)', held on August 24, 2020 through video conferencing- facilitated by Karnataka State Council of Science & Technology (KSCST).

Presented a detailed report on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Mandya district for ZP members (BMC), September 4, 2020. The meeting was chaired by CEO, ZP, Mandya (Shri S M Zulfiqar Ulla, KGS).

Presented a detailed report on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Ramanagara district for ZP members (BMC), September 8, 2020. The meeting was chaired by CEO, ZP, Ramanagara (Shri Ikram).

External Examiner, College of Forestry, Sirsi, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, October 2020.

Given presentation on the theme of the International workshop along with the CEENR research on contemporary issues during the inaugural session of 3-Day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, November 26, 2020.

Presented the expert views on Human-wildlife Conflicts and Co-existence in Indian Protected Areas, Panel 6: Human-wildlife Conflicts and Co-existence under Environmental Change, in the 3-Day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore, November 28, 2020.

Presented the detailed proceedings during the Valedictory Function of the International Workshop Chaired by the Honble Director of ISEC, in the 3-Day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, November 28, 2020.

Attended Doctoral Committee Meeting of the students, Department of Studies and Research in Environmental Science, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri, Mysore, November 3, 2020.

Reviewed Research Papers submitted for publications in following international journals: *Science of Total Environment (Elsevier)*; *International Journal of Ecology (Hindawi)*; *AAQ Research (SJIR)*; *Biomass and Bio-energy (Elsevier)*; *Energy (Elsevier)*; *Studies on Ethnomedicine (KRE)*; *Journal of Human Ecology, Environmental and Sustainability Indicators (Elsevier)*, July-December 2020.

Reviewed articles for 5 International Journals from

Springer and Elsevier: *Journal of Mountain Science, Biomass and Bioenergy, Journal of Human Ecology, The Environmental Management, Energy*, July-December 2020.

Nominated as Doctoral Committee Members for students from the Department of Studies and Research in Environmental Science, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri, Mysore, from October 2020 onwards.

Visited the Sacred Hearth College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu, for exploring possibilities of collaborative research work, January 19, 2021.

Presented research finding in the meeting organised by GIZ, India office on Household Carbon Footprint and across the ecological regions in India, January 23, 2021.

Visited the Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh for exploring possibilities of collaborative research work, January 29, 2021.

Conducted the final Viva-Voce of a PhD student from School of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Central University of Gujarat (January 2021), as an external examiner, February 13, 2021.

Participated in open PhD Viva-Voce of a PhD Student of Department of Environmental Sciences, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jharkhand, February 23, 2021.

Reviewed 15 research papers submitted for publications in national and international journals, April 2020 to March 2021.

Made presentation on climate smart livelihoods in biodiversity hotspots in SSC meeting, organised by TIFAC, March 18, 2021.

Adjudicated a PhD thesis of a student from the School of Environment and Sustainable

Development, the Central University of Gujarat, January 2021.

Adjudicated Master thesis of a student from the Department of Natural Resource Management, College of Forestry, Sirsi, Karnataka State, January 2021.

Adjudicated a PhD Thesis of a student from the Department of Board of Studies in Environmental Sciences, the University of Mysore, February 2021.

Conducted PhD Viva-Voce of a student of Central University of Gujarat on the thesis titled 'Climate Change Impact on Plant Diversity of Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area, Kullu (H.P.)' as an external examiner, February 13, 2021.

Participated as a member of Examiner Committee for Karnataka State Eligibility Test (KSET) – Environmental Science (ES), University of Mysore, February 17-18, 2021.

Presented research finding in the meeting organised by GIZ, India office on Energy consumption and Household Carbon Footprint India, March 23, 2021.

Raj, Krishna

Acted as external examiner for the PhD thesis from Kannur University.

Reviewed 4 articles for different journals on invitation.

Under guidance, Ms Vijayalakshmi, PhD Scholar, submitted a thesis on the topic 'Estimation of Economic Cost of Traffic Congestion in Bengaluru City'.

Under guidance, Ms Kaumudi Misra, PhD Scholar, submitted a thesis on the topic 'Economics of Low Carbon Economy: An Assessment of Low Carbon Policies and Practices in Power and Manufacturing Industries in India'.

Evaluation of thesis of Kannur university.

Rajasekhar, D

Webinar with the SIDBI, New Delhi to discuss the project progress with the sponsors, June 19, 2020.

Webinar with the SIDBI, New Delhi, to discuss the project progress with the sponsors, July 28, 2020.

Reviewed two research papers for the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong.

Reviewed one paper for *Journal of Rural Development*, NIRD, Hyderabad.

Reviewed one paper for *EPW*.

Reviewed a paper for the International Journal - *Journal of Asian and African Studies*.

Reviewed book manuscript for *Springer*.

Reviewed a paper for *International Review of Administrative Sciences*.

Reviewed a project report for *Karnataka Evaluation Authority*.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Thesis evaluated for Jadavpur University

Worked as a resource person for the Public Policy Course for mentoring the participants in the preparation of policy brief, February-April 2020.

Collaboration with Kassel University, Germany, this collaboration will include publication of papers as well as guiding PhD scholars for the Bangalore Rural-Urban Dynamics project.

Collaboration with Kassel University in a project on Socio-Economic Changes in Peri-urban Bangalore and Accra, Ghana will continue.

Subject Expert, for Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Expert Member, of EGROW (Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare, New Delhi).

Article reviewed for *Journal of Peasant Studies*.

During this period two students Ms Soumita Khan and Ms Shika Saravanabhavan have completed their thesis work.

Co-Guiding one PhD student at Kassel University Germany through a project given by the University.

Chaired as an External Examiner for the synopsis presentations of PhD of Ms Treesa, Doctoral Scholar of Economics, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), conducted through Zoom, September 24, 2020.

Chaired as an External Examiner for the synopsis presentations of PhD Mr Nalin Rai, Doctoral Scholar of Economics, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), conducted through Zoom, September 24, 2020.

Expert for Jain University PhD programme.

International Collaboration with Kassel University, Germany.

International Collaboration with NUPI, Oslo Norway.

Member, Committee of Experts for Women and Child Development – Karnataka Evaluation Authority – Instated by Chief Evaluation Officer, Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Expert Committee Member to the Centre for Open Data Research of Karnataka Evaluation Authority in partnership with the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Reviewed one paper for Modern Asian Studies (Journal/Cambridge University Press), November 2020.

Reviewed one paper for African Educational Research Journal, July 2020.

Reviewed one article for Environment, Development and Sustainability (Journal/Springer), September 2020.

Reviewed one paper for Sage Open Journal, September 2020.

Reviewed one paper for Journal of Social and Economic Development (Springer), ISEC, Bangalore, October 2020.

Under supervision, Ms Ujjwala Gupta, submitted a PhD thesis on 'Value of Children in a Family System and its Influences on Fertility among Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand' to the University of Mysore, September 8, 2020.

Inputs were given for improvement of MA course content 'Introduction to the Study of Migration', Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research, Jamia Milia Islamia/Delhi, November 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Referee for Journal of Housing & Built Environment (JOHO), April 2020.

Reviewed a PhD thesis (on Assessment of Urban Finance: A Study of Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)) for Symbiosis International (Deemed) University, Pune (April 2020, reviewed a revised version).

Invited speaker, Webinar on Review of Municipal Own Finance and Reforms, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, May 2, 2020.

Attended Frontiers (Urban Science) editorial board webinar, May 20, 2020.

Referee for Developments in Built Environment (DIBE), May 2020.

Attended MHRD Minister's webinar, May 2020.

Attended webinar of Dr Ravindra on Covid and positive thinking, June 2020.

Upon invitation, wrote and submitted a chapter in honor of the late Padmashri Dr. Pritam Singh, former Director of IIM-Lucknow and Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, June 2020.

Upon invitation from the WRI/ADB, working on a project to help the World Resources Institute (WRI) to enable an understanding of the impact of land use regulations and metro infrastructure on urban form, taking the case of Bengaluru, whose completed report was submitted to the ADB in February 2021.

Reviewed several articles for *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Housing Policy Debate, Observer Research Foundation, and reviewed a book titled *Governing the Urban in China and India: Land grabs, Slum clearance and the War on air pollution*, by Xuefei Ren, Princeton University Press, 2020.

Reviewer for the Fulbright Nehru Master's Program applications in Urban & Regional Planning, July 2020.

Reviewed a Book Proposal for Routledge, July 2020.

Under the supervision Mr Shivakumar Nayka, PhD Scholar, successfully finished his Viva on August 7 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Attended the review meeting of Population Research Centres conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, May 8, 2020.

Attended a review meeting of the EQUIMOB project, May 8, 2020.

Reviewed an article submitted to the *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Reviewed the Study Report titled 'Qualitative Assessment of Kayakalp Programme for Public Health Care Facilities' for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI.

Reviewed the Study Report titled 'Quality Care Services in Labour Room and Maternity OTs under LaQshya Programme in Assam' for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI.

Attended the panel discussion and meeting of the Special Interest Group on Ageing in Africa, Asia and Latin America, organised by the UK Association of Gerontology, November 12, 2020.

Attended the team meeting of the EQUIMOB project, December 16, 2020.

Attended an interactive online meeting of senior consultants in UNICEF project at Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, November 19, 2020.

Participated as external examiner for proposal defense of PhD student from Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, October 27, 2020.

Reviewed a manuscript submitted to the *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Springer, October 2020

Participated in the centre level meeting to interact with DG (Statistics), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, organised at ISEC, Bengaluru, January 22, 2021.

Participated in the EQUIMOB Stakeholders Engagement Event on Mobility of the Senior Citizen and Transport Policy in the Post-Pandemic Period, organised by Prof Musleh Hasan of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), February 3, 2021.

Attended the team meeting of the EQUIMOB project, March 9, 2021.

Syamala, T S

Attended the Review Meeting of Population Research Centres, organised by MoHFW, Statistics Division, May 8, 2020.

Attended the Review Meeting of Population Research Centres, organised by MoHFW, Statistics Division, May 17, 2020.

Reviewed an article titled 'Family is the Principal Caregiver of the Indian Older Adults- Myth or Reality? Evidence from Northeast India' submitted to the journal Ageing and Society.

Reviewed an article titled 'The Increasing Trend of C-section Deliveries in India During 2005-2016: A Regional Analysis of Its Socio-demographic Determinants with a Special Focus on South India', for the Journal of Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health.

Examiner for the PhD thesis titled 'Spatial Inequalities in Access to Healthcare Services in Rajasthan', submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Participated in the Online course organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

Reviewed a project report titled 'Strengthening Comprehensive Care through Health and Wellness Centres: A facility Based Study in Uttar Pradesh', Submitted by Population Research Centre, IEG, Delhi for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Reviewed a Project Report titled 'An Assessment of Status of Implementation and Functionality of LaQshya Initiatives in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jharkhand', submitted by Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research,

Dharward for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Attended the online Review meeting of PRCs, organised by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, August 17, 2020.

Attended Orientation cum Training Programme on New HMIS, organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, September 11, 2020.

Attended the Orientation of PRCs for the new PIP monitoring formats, organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Statistics division), GoI, New Delhi, September 3-7, 2020.

Participated in the Annual General Body Meeting and Management Committee of Praxis India, September 14, 2020.

Reviewed an article titled 'Socio-economic Correlates of Under Five Mortality in Odisha' for *Journal Demography India*.

Reviewed an article titled 'The Increasing Trend of C-section Deliveries in India during 2005-2016: A Regional Analysis of Its Socio-demographic Determinants with a Special Focus on South India' for *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*.

Reviewed a paper title 'Increasing Trend of C-section Deliveries in India: What is Wrong with South Indian States?' for *Journal Sexual and Reproductive Health Care*.

Reviewed a book proposal titled 'Improving Newborn Survival: Challenges and Priorities' for Palgrave Macmillan.

Participated in a meeting with Director, NHM, Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, February 19, 2021.

Tantri, Malini L

Reviewed articles for *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs*.

Reviewed article for *Food and Fertilizer Technology Center Journal of Agriculture Policy*.

Vani, B P

Articles were reviewed for *Journal for Social and Economic Development; Social Indicators Research and Review of Development and Change*.

Reviewed Working Paper titled 'Inequalities of Human Opportunities in India: A State-level Analysis' for Development Research Foundation.

9. MEETINGS

Academic Programme Committee

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on June 26, 2020 and October 12, 2020 (special APC).

Research Programme Committee

The Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on September 07, 2020, January 12, 2021 and March 26, 2021.

Annual General Body

The 48th Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on January 29, 2021.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors for the period 2019-2021 met on November 30, 2020 and January 27, 2021.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC Society met on September 25, 2020 and November 10, 2020.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on December 11, 2020.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on July 3, 2020 and December 11, 2020.



10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS

Retirements

1.	Prof Manohar S Yadav	Professor	31.05.2020
2.	Mr B K Jagadish	Assistant Registrar	30.06.2020
3.	Mr M Mahadeva	Attender	31.03.2021

11. DR V K R V RAO LIBRARY

Dr V K R V 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 policymakers, administrators, consultants, students from all over the country.

The library is fully automated using "LIBSYS" software. The Library database is accessible online through the institute website. A notable treasure of the library is the collection of valuable books as a bequest from Sir M Visveswaraya and Dr. V K R V Rao, Dr. V M Rao and Dr. R S Deshpande Collections.

Library Collection

The Library collection has grown to 1,40,336 with the addition of 181 documents during the year. 90 books, 93 reports and 9 other documents were added to the library collection. Besides this, the

library receives 265 print journals and magazines through subscription and exchange. The library also subscribes to 12 daily newspapers.

Library Services

Borrowing privileges are provided to the 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 the visiting research scholars. Some of the other services offered are as follows:

Reference Service: The library provides personalized reference services for its users along with normal reference services. The library has a good collection of reference sources to provide timely and accurate reference service.

Current Awareness Services: The library offers current awareness services like new additions, current journal lists, current contents and a monthly index of articles every month.

Article Index: The Library maintains an article index database containing about 87000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes. Value addition such as subject and keywords are provided for better discovery.

Press Clippings Index: This 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 the 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 to facilitate wider access to resources.

Databases

The Library subscribes to many databases and e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects for providing efficient service to the user community.

Following databases are subscribed by the Library;

1. **EconLit** is an American Economic Association's electronic database, which is the world's foremost source of references to economic literature. The database contains more than a million records covering 1969-present. Updated monthly. Includes subject indexing and abstracts to over 1000 journals in economics and allied areas.
2. **EPWRF India Time Series** is a unique online database with its comprehensive coverage of the 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 the 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 a 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.

The library is providing remote access to subscribed electronic resources using INDFED by INFLIBNET. To detect similarity and improve the research quality, the library is subscribing to similarity check software URKUND which is being used extensively by the research community.

Digitization Programme

The Dr V K R V Rao Social Science digital library currently has more than 15,000 documents in its collection. Digitization of rare books and valuable documents from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; The Mythic Society of India; Karnataka University, UAS-Dharwad is over. Digitization of resources available in the digital

library is also a content partner of the National Digital Library of India. The digital library is hosted in DSPACE digital library server located in the library and available to the global social science research community which can be accessed at <http://digitallibrary.isec.ac.in:8080/jspui/>

12. DATA BANK

A Databank is a small unit established for maintaining a socio-economic database at ISEC. It involves three major activities – collection of information, its organization and classification according to types of content. The content could be bibliographic, full-text and numeric. The main purpose of any databank is to organize information in a way that can be easily accessed, managed and updated. ISEC produces a significant amount of publications in the form of projects, articles, research papers, monographs and working papers every year. During these activities, a large amount of statistical information both on primary (like an 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 a good number of scholars find difficulty in discovering the data sources required for their research/project endeavours. In other cases, scholars who have already collected the database during their previous research/project assignments hardly keep track in terms of proper compilation, organization and update of information. In this process, they spend a significant amount of time 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, the status of a developmental process or their dimensions in some time intervals or across the larger space. During the projects, a huge amount of household-level information is collected, but finally very little comes up in project reports after the treatment of statistical tools. Moreover, once

projects are finalized and reports are submitted to the concerned agencies, nothing is done to preserve and use the household information for other/new studies concerning further development in the same/new issues. To avoid or reduce such loss of information and search time, ISEC has taken an initiative for maintaining such data in its Data Bank.

The Vision

- The Data Bank will establish itself as a facilitating centre for the researchers in ISEC.
- It will assemble and collate the useful data from researches carried out in Institute from various sources wherever possible.
- It will regularly collect primary field survey data of completed projects both in soft and hard copies from faculty and students of ISEC. Such information, however, will be made accessible to the potential users with the 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 the availability of statistical data and their sources and if information 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 a centre for research assistance as it will require a lot of effort on the part of the staff of the Data Bank. We expect an acknowledgement of the use of data.

Primary Data in the form of Hard Copies (Filled Project Schedules)

We have 35 projects printed questionnaire schedules in the databank and is arranged in a systematic order. These include -

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 Liberalized 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. KaniyanKanyan 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 have also data in CD-ROMs:

- **National Sample Survey (NSS):** The NSS Data CDs are available but only 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 a daily list of export and imports from Cochin Port since 2006 to 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 the databank at our website.
- **Data Available on Online/Computer System** (for internal access only): www.indiastat.com

Progress Report of Databank: 2020-21

- Data Bank has continued to collect and store reports covering socio-economic and political databases at State and all India levels. These included interview schedules of the projects completed at ISEC and soft copies of the reports available at websites of government departments and research organizations 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 the gross value of output (with its sub-sectors) of India from 1950-51 to 2019-20 at both current and constant prices (2011-12 base years) as well as from 2011-12 to 2018-19 for all the states.
- 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 glances, Agricultural census / input survey reports; Reports on cost of cultivation, water data book, etc., latest published reports of task forces/committees/working Group/Sub-Groups set up by various governments have been added up to depository of the databank.
- The databank has continued to provide the latest and stored information (statistics) to its users through emails. Among the users included members of BoG, ISEC, faculty, hon. /visiting professors, students, project staff and Government of Karnataka officials (principal/joint secretaries/commissioners, etc.). Apart from these, the 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 a growing response from the users for this.

13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our grateful thanks to:

The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC).

Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).

Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.

University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the PhD Programme.

Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, UNFPA, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Universities of Bristol, Tsuda and Hitotsubashi and Cornell, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and the Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Annual Report 2020-21: At a Glance

Annual Report 2020-21: 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/M attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/ talks delivered/ media/ Newspapers per	M'ship in P & P bodies	Fellowships/ Awards
ADRTC													
Parmod Kumar (PK)	2* (AVM)	8**** (AVM+RKB+IM)	2	1* (AVM)		4* (AVM)	3	3			3	1	
I Maruthi (IM)	1	5** (PK+RKB)											
Ramappa K B (RKB)		2** (PK+AVM)					1	1	3				
	3	11	2	1	0	4	4	4	3	0	3	1	0
CDD													
D Rajasekhar (DR)	2** (KG+MLT+RM)	5***** (RM)		1* (RM)	1	5* (RM)	3			1	14	1	
R Manjula (RM)	1* (DR)	5***** (DR)		1* (DR)		2* (DR)							
	1	5	0	1	1	7	3	0	0	1	14	1	0
CEENR													
Sunil Nautiyal (SN)	1* (MB)	6	3	1	1	10	2	3	3	4	13	4	5
M Balasubramanian (MB)	2* (SN)	3			2	3	3	2	1		5	2	
A V Manjunath (AVM)	1* (PK)	3* (PK+RKB)		2* (PK)		3* (PK)	3	1					
	2	11	3	2	3	16	8	6	4	4	18	6	5
CESP													
Meenakshi Rajeev (MR)	1* (BPV)	5	2		1	4		5	7	1	11	2	1
S Madheswaran (SM)	2** (BPV)	6***** (BPV+MK)		1* (BPV)	6**** (BPV)	3** (BPV)				3	1	13	
K Gayathri (KG)	1* (DR+MLT)	1			1	1		5		1	5	1	
Krishna Raj (KR)		3			5	2	3	5			17	2	3
B P Vani (BPV)	3**** (SM+MR)	7***** (SM+TSS+LS)		1* (SM)	3**** (SM)								



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Malini L Tantri (MLT)	1* (KG+DR)	4** (CK+MS)			4	1	3					3	
	4	17	2	1	17	11	6	15	7	5	34	21	4
CHRD													
M Lingaraju (ML)			1										
Indrajit Bairagya (IB)	1* (MS+CK)	2* (MS)			1* (MS)	5** (MS+CK)	5	1	6		4	3	
	1	2	1	0	1	5	5	1	6	0	4	3	0
CPIGD													
Supriya RoyChowdhury (SR)	1												
V Anil Kumar (VAK)	1	2		1		1	1					2	1
	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
CRUA													
Kala S Sridhar (KSS)		1	1	1		10	5	7	2		10	1	2
Manasi S (MS)	1* (IB+CK)	4**** (IB+CK))			4* (IB)	2* (CK)	1	1	1		1	2	
Channamma Kambara (CK)	1* (IB+MS)	4*** (MLT+MS)							6		4	1	
	0	5	1	1	3	12	6	8	9	0	15	4	2
CSSTD													
Manohar Yadav (MY)	1												
Merchang Reimein-gam (MRe)		1				2	1	2			5	1	
Sobin George (SG)		4** (TSS+LS)		1	1	2	2	2				3	
	1	5	0	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	5	4	0



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PRC													
T S Syamala (TSS)	2	4**** (SG+LS+BPV)				4* (LS)	1	1	28				
C M Lakshmana (CML)	2				1	1	1	1	9		1	3	
Lekha Subaiya (LS)	2	4**** (SG+TSS+BPV)					1		22		1	2	
	6	3	0	0	1	5	3	2	59	0	2	5	0
Total ISEC	20	61	11	8	41	68	40	40	88	10	97	47	14
<p>Note: 1) S/C/W/TP/RC and M stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes, Refreshers' Course and Meetings respectively</p> <p>2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies</p> <p>3) C/D/R stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteurs respectively</p> <p>4) K and P Address stands for Keynote and Presidential Address</p> <p>5) Number of Stars (*, **, ***, ****) refers to number of projects/publications jointly taken up with other faculty members</p> <p>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</p> <p>7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculty/ies as a project director in given department</p> <p>8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties.</p> <p>9) @ Seminars held outside ISEC</p> <p>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)</p> <p>11) The total ISEC number indicates the sum of the students, staff and visiting faculty</p>													

Three-day International Workshop cum Training on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools'

In Honor of Professor M V Nadkarni, First Head of CEENR, Former Vice Chancellor of Gulbarga University, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC



Professor M V Nadkarni, First Head of CEENR, Former Vice-Chancellor of Gulbarga University and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC felicitated during the event.



Workshop cum Training Programme in progress.



Live-streamed via the Zoom platform and Youtube.

Orientation and Distribution of Scholarship to Social Science Talent Search Scheme Students



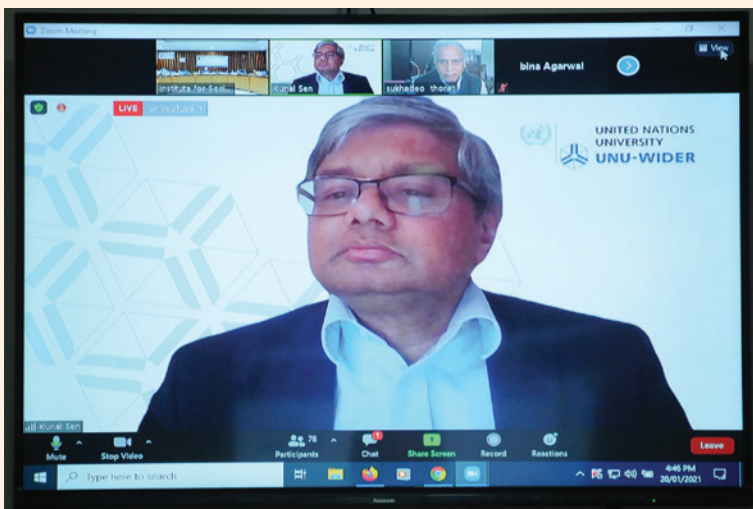
Orientation and Distribution of Scholarship to Social Science Talent Search Scheme was organised at ISEC during March 6-7, 2021.

Founders' Day Celebration



Professor M V Nadkarni (left) and Professor S Madheswaran, Director of ISEC (right) during Founders' Day held at ISEC on January 20, 2021

Felicitation of staff member Mr M Mallaiah, who completed 25 years of service in ISEC.



Professor Kunal Sen, Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC; Director of UNU-WIDER; & Professor of Development Economics, Global Development Institute, University of Manchester delivered 17th Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Finance, Gender and Entrepreneurship: India's Informal Sector Firms' through online.

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture 2020



Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on December 29, 2020 at ISEC.



Professor K V Raju, Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2020 and Economic Advisor to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow delivered Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on 'How Improved Governance in Uttar Pradesh has Enabled Better Management of Covid – 19 and Migrants', on December 29, 2020.

Outreach

Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint'



Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC and Sacred Heart College organised a Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on January 19, 2021 in the Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur.

Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on 'Household Carbon Footprint: Perceptions and Suggestions for Low Carbon Lifestyle'



Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC and Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha (MPVS) organised a Workshop cum Focus Group Discussion on January 29, 2021 in the Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha, Raisen Road.



FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
2020-2021

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, 2021, 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, 2021, and its excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We have 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 :

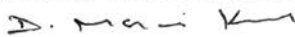
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not 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 about 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: 21212544AAAAHQ9132

For M/s. P CHANDRASEKAR LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000580S/S200066


Mani Kumar.D
Partner
Membership No.212544



Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Expenditure	Sch. No.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.	Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Income	Sch. No.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
16,84,34,240	Establishment Expenses	4	13,21,18,298	23,97,38,473	Grant receipts	1	19,01,48,865
8,39,90,061	Administrative & Working Expenses	5	6,76,34,919	4,89,89,916	Interest income	2	4,66,36,063
4,71,85,307	Unspent grant		5,37,61,739	1,07,61,666	Other receipts	3	1,84,02,215
-	Excess of Income over expenditure		16,72,187	1,19,553	Excess of expenditure over Income		-
29,96,09,608	Total		25,51,87,143	29,96,09,608	Total		25,51,87,143

Consolidated Balance sheet as on ended 31st March 2021

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Liabilities	Sch. No.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.	Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	Assets	Sch. No.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
73,44,11,546	ISEC & Other Corpus Funds	8	76,40,16,645	67,77,51,089	Investments	6	74,99,76,969
20,59,91,365	Current Liabilities	9	20,12,11,788	26,26,51,822	Current Assets	7	21,52,51,464
12,20,66,864	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	11,71,37,813	12,20,66,864	Fixed Asset as per contra	10	11,71,37,813
106,24,69,775	Total		108,23,66,246	106,24,69,775	Total		108,23,66,246

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2020 - 21

Schedule - 1

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Grant Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
1,50,00,000	a	Plan Grants (Both ICSSR & GOK)		60,00,000
-	b	Plan Recurring Grants - ICSSR / Planning Commission		-
7,15,43,000	c	Non Plan Grants(Both ICSSR & GOK)		7,93,73,127
8,65,43,000				8,53,73,127
2,10,00,000	d	ADRT Grants(Ministry of Agriculture, GOI)		2,70,00,000
1,66,87,535	e	PRC Grants (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI)		1,42,67,227
6,23,47,975	f	Grant in aid for projects / seminars / workshop / course, etc.,		1,63,26,893
18,65,78,510		Gross grant		14,29,67,247
5,72,54,199		Add: Unspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)		7,07,92,540
24,38,32,709				21,37,59,787
38,15,490		Less: Overspent grant of previous year (incl. Spl. Grant)	2,33,75,113	
2,78,746		Grant refunded / Grant paid to partners	2,35,809	2,36,10,922
23,97,38,473		Net Grant		19,01,48,865

Schedule - 2

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Interest income	Rs.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
2,31,83,552	a	Interest on F.D's	3,55,58,061	
2,30,70,557		Add: Accrued interest on FD	79,63,415	4,35,21,476
27,35,807	b	Interest on S.B.A/C		31,14,587
4,89,89,916		Total		4,66,36,063

Schedule - 3

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Other Receipts	Rs.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
72,87,525	a	Overhead charges received from various projects	26,45,670	
60,75,879		Overhead charges spent from various projects	24,66,600	1,79,070
12,11,646				
-290,132	b	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds		-
98,40,152	c	Other receipts / Royalty / Life membership receipts		1,82,23,145
1,07,61,666		Total		1,84,02,215

Schedule - 4

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Establishment Expenses	Rs.	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
13,78,84,015	a	Salary (incl P.F, Gratuity Contributions, HTC, EL encashment)		12,09,72,738
47,01,412	b	LIC Pension scheme Contribution		54,87,790
23,96,704	c	Ph.D Students Fellowship & contingency, Internship, Research Cont.		16,44,478
2,34,52,109	d	TA & DA / Boarding & Lodging / Fieldwork / Survey expenses		40,13,292
16,84,34,240		Total		13,21,18,298

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Income and Expenditure statement 2020 - 21

Schedule - 5

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Administrative & Working Expenses	Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
31,45,445	a	Workshop, Seminar, Project and Group meeting expenses	5,15,336
53,67,365	b	Consultancy / Honorarium / Expert fees / Trainers Remu'n / V K R V Rao Chair / Course Fees	19,16,177
7,44,425	c	Postage, Telephone & telegrams, Communication	10,47,013
47,88,674	d	Printing & Stationery / Consumables / Xerox / Seminar Materials / Periodicals / Data Entry / Publication / Exp on Working Paper / report	44,23,186
1,87,39,220	e	ISEC Const'n / Campus / Estate maintenance / Rain Water harvesting / Ladies hostel / Civil WIP/ Rent / Accommodation / Food	48,92,662
5,62,391	f	Vehicle maintenance	3,01,782
15,640	g	Computer Chgs / hire / Sub'n to Datanet / Network & Internet	9,00,000
1,09,29,914	h	Books/ Subscription to Journals, Periodicals, Data net / ISEC publications (incl Library)	1,00,16,418
	i	Amount received from other Fund / Projects / Allocation to Funds	38,93,378
84,62,961	j	Repairs and maintenance, Quarters Repairs, Renovation (incl AMC)	1,06,73,621
12,00,100	k	Office equipment / Comp. pher. / Solar Lighting system	22,21,674
15,98,716	l	Registration fee/ Auditors remuneration	8,11,581
2,17,60,256	m	Amount transferred to other Funds / Projects	1,92,38,341
3,81,614	n	Staff incentive fund / ISEC Development fund	9,04,693
62,93,340	o	Miscellaneous/ Contingency/ Advertisement expenses	58,79,057
8,39,90,061		Total	6,76,34,919

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Investments as on 31.03.2021 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 6

Sl.No.	Particulars	Balance as on 31.03.2020			Balance as on 31.03.2021		
		GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total	GOI Bonds	Fixed Deposits	Total
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	-	5,66,56,090	5,66,56,090	-	6,54,78,690	6,54,78,690
2	ISEC Development and Asset Replacement Reserve Account	-	21,62,61,667	21,62,61,667	-	22,40,15,523	22,40,15,523
3	Corpus fund	-	5,18,50,000	5,18,50,000	-	5,28,50,000	5,28,50,000
4	Centre for Urban Planning and Development	-	5,80,60,301	5,80,60,301	-	6,11,39,000	6,11,39,000
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	-	1,03,40,000	1,03,40,000
8	ISEC Endowments Funds	-	19,48,000	19,48,000	-	22,60,012	22,60,012
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	-	9,00,665	9,00,665
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	41,22,51,826	41,22,51,826	0	43,43,23,890	43,43,23,890
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	3,31,60,000	1,13,75,000	4,45,35,000	3,39,60,000	1,13,75,000	4,53,35,000
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	-	4,41,00,000	4,41,00,000	-	4,50,60,000	4,50,60,000
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	-	3,30,37,845	3,30,37,845	-	6,05,37,845	6,05,37,845
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	-	3,92,19,442	3,92,19,442	-	4,09,19,442	4,09,19,442
5	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	-	6,95,06,912	6,95,06,912	-	8,74,00,000	8,74,00,000
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	-	47,01,057	47,01,057	-	48,25,047	48,25,047
	Total (B)	3,31,60,000	22,19,40,256	25,51,00,256	3,39,60,000	27,01,17,334	30,40,77,334
C	Projects:						
1	Oxford LSE	-	93,99,007	93,99,007	-	1,05,86,337	1,05,86,337
2	ISEC- Decentralisation and social security project	-	10,00,000	10,00,000	-	9,89,408	9,89,408
	Total (C)	0	1,03,99,007	1,03,99,007	0	1,15,75,745	1,15,75,745
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	3,31,60,000	64,45,91,089	67,77,51,089	3,39,60,000	71,60,16,969	74,99,76,969

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet 2020 - 21

Schedule - 7

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Current Assets		Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
25,060	a	Cash on Hand		22,243
16,99,10,854	b	Cash at Bank		11,79,91,214
83,25,299	c	Advance & Deposits		14,54,567
5,33,92,243	d	Advance to other units		5,87,71,139
0	e	TDS receivable		2,04,20,273
3,07,18,993	f	Sundry Receivables (incl interest)		1,60,83,124
2,79,373	g	Prepaid expenses		5,08,904
26,26,51,822		Total		21,52,51,464

Schedule - 9

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Current Liabilities		Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
4,71,85,307	a	Unspent grant		5,37,61,739
8,67,33,236	b	Advance from other centres / project / others		9,39,00,740
6,87,73,809	c	Sundry liabilities (Payables)		4,96,66,129
32,99,013	d	Overhead charges payable		38,83,180
20,59,91,365		Total		20,12,11,788

Schedule-10

Previous year 2019 - 20 Rs.	SL No.	Fixed Asset as per contra		Current year 2020 - 21 Rs.
12,63,48,662	a	F.A as in last balance sheet	12,20,66,864	
21,44,246	b	Add: Additions during the year	9,99,658	12,30,66,522
12,84,92,908				
-	c	Less: Deletions during the year	79,558	
64,26,044	d	Depreciation	58,49,151	59,28,709
12,20,66,864		F.A as in balance sheet		11,71,37,813

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Capital fund as on 31.03.2021 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule - 8

Sl. No.	Fund Account	Closing balance as on 31.03.2020	Funds during the year		Amount transferred for the year		Closing balance as on 31.03.2021
			Received	Transferred	Excess of I / E	Excess of E / I	
A	ISEC Funds:						
1	Overhead and Royalty	6,75,25,683	23,52,552	58,49,151	-	-	6,40,29,084
2	Centre for urban planning and development	6,45,21,097	9,94,463		-	-	6,55,15,560
3	Direct Receipts	63,027	1,732		-	-	64,759
4	FCRA Main account	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	5,000
5	Corpus fund	5,39,70,784	3,01,034	-	-	-	5,42,71,818
6	Centre for Women and Gender studies	3,39,990	6,935	-	-	-	3,46,925
7	Endowment fund - Founder Member A/c	1,11,22,688	6,38,052		-	-	1,17,60,740
8	ISEC Endowments Fund	24,68,261	1,31,046	-	-	-	25,99,307
9	Prof V K R V Rao fellowship	15,61,267	68,948	-	-	-	16,30,215
10	Kannada Rajyostava Celebration	1,74,125	-	1,555	-	-	1,72,570
11	ISEC Development and Asset replacement reserve Fund	20,34,52,997	1,54,42,523		-	-	21,88,95,520
12	Social Science Talent Search	10,94,361	5,75,000			1,77,948	14,91,413
13	ISEC Staff incentive fund	4,97,160	7,14,609	6,72,233	-	-	5,39,536
14	ISEC Centres Projects a/c	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
15	ISEC Plan - "Library Digitisation Fund"	2,24,61,775	8,75,939	4,26,154	-	-	2,29,11,560
16	Ph.D Scholars Welfare Fund	8,82,106	-	-	1,45,028	-	10,27,134
17	ISEC E-Bidding	1,08,956	2,325	-	-	-	1,11,281
	Total (A)	43,02,65,277	2,21,09,158	69,49,093	1,45,028	1,77,948	44,53,92,422
B	Other Corpus Funds:						
1	Reserve bank of India Endowment scheme	4,74,44,548	3,97,910		-	7,83,139	4,70,59,319
2	Centre for Decentralisation & development	4,60,25,450	21,07,499	-	-	-	4,81,32,949
3	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus fund	6,17,60,470	13,92,649	-	-	-	6,31,53,119
4	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	4,09,91,895	-	-	24,85,783	-	4,34,77,678
5	Prof M N Srinivas Chair A/c	2,17,98,477	12,12,245	-	-	-	2,30,10,722
6	ISEC Agricultural Planning fund	8,61,25,429	76,65,007	-	-	-	9,37,90,436
	Total (B)	30,41,46,269	1,27,75,310	-	24,85,783	7,83,139	31,86,24,223
	TOTAL (A+B)	73,44,11,546	3,48,84,468	69,49,093	26,30,811	9,61,087	76,40,16,645

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



Fixed Assets & Depreciation Statement as on 31.03.2021 - Schedule to Consolidated Balance Sheet

Schedule -11

Sl no.	Fixed Assets	Rate of Depreciation (SLM)	Value as on 31/03/2020	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	Total Assets	Depreciation for the year	Value as on 31/03/2021
1	Buildings	1.63%	9,90,45,074	-	-	9,90,45,074	19,92,669	9,70,52,405
2	Furniture and Fixtures	9.50%	15,22,136	28,408	-	15,50,544	2,79,727	12,70,817
3	Electrical Items	7.07%	54,82,643	1,98,394	79,558	56,01,479	8,05,912	47,95,567
4	Computers and peripherals	16.21%	46,88,142	5,31,827	-	52,19,969	15,32,712	36,87,257
5	Library Books	4.75%	95,56,157	1,60,629	-	97,16,786	9,78,681	87,38,105
6	Other Assets	4.75%	9,66,426	80,400	-	10,46,826	57,760	9,89,066
7	Vehicles	9.50%	8,06,286	-	-	8,06,286	2,01,690	6,04,596
	Total		12,20,66,864	9,99,658	79,558	12,29,86,964	58,49,151	11,71,37,813

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544

Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



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

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/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
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Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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E-mail: admn@isec.ac.in,

Fax: 080 -23217008,
website: www.isec.ac.in

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 maintained for the assets acquired under the respective grants.
- Fixed Assets have 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 2014-15. 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 grant exemption to ISEC-PF Trust. However, from 01st April 2016 onwards contractual employees have been included to the ISEC EPF Trust Scheme.

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 2021.
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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D Rajasekhar
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Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Previous Year	Expenditure		Rupees	Previous Year	Income		Rupees
7,74,28,480	<u>Establishment :</u>			3,52,06,000	<u>Grant in aid :</u>		
	Salary	7,09,35,588			Received from ICSSR	3,38,00,000	
53,00,974	Encashment of earned leave	14,19,755		3,63,37,000	Received from GOK	4,55,73,127	
6,69,271	Medical reimbursement	5,75,351		7,15,43,000		7,93,73,127	
	Home travel concession		7,29,35,854	-	Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	-	
2,18,087	<C	5,160				7,93,73,127	
8,36,16,812				7,15,43,000		7,93,73,127	
5,46,368	Postage, telephone and telegrams		4,10,631	3,88,651	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	1,75,63,313	6,18,09,814
15,18,982	Travelling & daily allowance		3,33,008	7,11,54,349			
76,35,109	Repairs and maintenance (incl Estate)		87,83,514				
	<u>Contingencies :</u>			1,26,619	Interest on SB a/c		57,375
2,79,116	Audit fees	2,06,981		83,46,317	Other receipts		1,11,24,086
2,14,000	Legal fee	2,30,620		1,75,63,313	Overspent grant		1,24,52,543
	Lease Rental to Bangalore University	1,91,050					
1,91,050	Catering / Food / Mess charges	1,54,937					
3,95,407	Bank charges	10,221					
9,401	Registration fee	4,13,050					
7,25,550	Insurance to library assets	26,845					
27,951	Honorarium	10,59,315					
10,48,406	Miscellaneous	6,87,792	29,80,811				
9,82,446							
9,71,90,598	Total (A)		8,54,43,818	9,71,90,598	Total (A)		8,54,43,818
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
					Royalty receipt on JSED		-
45,385	Total (B)		45,385	45,385	Total (B)		45,385
9,72,35,983	Total (A+B)		8,54,89,203	9,72,35,983	Total (A+B)		8,54,89,203
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021							
Previous Year	Liabilities		Rupees	Previous Year	Assets		Rupees
7,22,349	Sundry liabilities:			25,060	Cash on hand	22,243	
	Deposits	7,78,849		3,58,77,841	Cash at bank	3,24,81,570	3,25,03,813
3,46,99,665	Due to Others	3,43,73,493		3,59,02,901			
1,92,94,760	Sundry payables	1,11,11,823	4,62,64,165	6,26,010	Advance and deposits	6,03,994	
5,47,16,774				6,69,935	Due from Others / Units / Projects	7,49,200	13,53,194
45,385	Unspent Grant (JSED)		45,385	12,95,945			
				1,75,63,313	Overspent grant (Non-Plan)		1,24,52,543
	Fixed assets as per contra:				Fixed assets as per contra:		
10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759	10,43,59,759	As in last balance sheet		10,43,59,759
15,91,21,918	Total		15,06,69,309	15,91,21,918	Total		15,06,69,309

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



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 2020-21

		Income Side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>		
	1	Misc. Receipts	2,38,655
	2	Project Receipts	98,45,850
	3	Sale of working papers	4,433
	4	Interest on MOD	10,17,029
	6	Xerox Charges	18,119
		Total	1,11,24,086
Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2020-21			
		Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
II	<u>Salary non plan (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Salary (incl DA Arrears)	6,46,48,316
	2	AO's Pension & Leave Salary	0
	3	P.F.Contribution	37,48,837
	4	Gratuity Contribution	25,38,435
		Total	7,09,35,588
III	<u>Postage, telephone & telegrams (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Postage / Courier	(12817)
	2	Telephone	4,23,448
		Total	4,10,631
IV	<u>Travelling & daily allownaces (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	TA DA Board meeting	1,500
	2	TA DA Field work and others	2,94,586
	3	Conveyance charges	36,922
		Total	3,33,008
V	<u>Repairs and Maintenance incl Estate (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Repairs and Maintenance	22,86,586
	2	Estate Maintenance	64,96,928
		Total	87,83,514
VI	<u>Contingencies:</u>		
	(a)	<u>Audit fees (Expenditure)</u>	
	1	Stautory Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	1,70,000
	2	Internal Auditors (incl Incidental exps)	36,981
		Total	2,06,981
	(b)	<u>Miscellaneous (Expenditure)</u>	
	1	Advertisement	1,10,726
	2	BOG Meeting (Food and Honorarium)	46,571
	3	Accidental Insurance to Staff	7,530
	4	Miscellaneous	5,22,965
		Total	6,87,792

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072



ISEC - NON-PLAN Schedules to balance sheet 2020-21

		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		5,33,450
	4 Mess deposit		8,299
	Total		7,78,849
IX	<u>Due to others:</u>		
	1 Audit fees		1,47,500
	2 ISEC Alumni Fund		2,34,000
	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		3,00,76,474
	Total		3,43,73,493
X	<u>Sundry payable:</u>		
	i) <u>Establishment:</u>		
	1 Salary payable (incl Lib Dig.)	61,07,027	
	2 PF Contribution	3,11,948	
	3 Gratuity Contribution	2,11,041	
	4 LIC Pension Subscription	28,550	
	5 Provision for EL encashment	28,28,592	
	6 GIS	1,730	
	7 LIC	17,911	
	8 PLI	8	
	9 SBI Loan	27,400	95,34,207
	ii) <u>Sundry expenses:</u>		15,77,616
			1,11,11,823



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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Schedules to Balance Sheet 2020-21			
	Asset side:		Amount (Rs.)
XI	Cash in hand:		
	1 Petty cash - Academic Section		-
	2 Petty cash - Accounts Section		9,243
	3 Petty cash - Estate Office		-
	4 Petty cash - Registrar Office		10,000
	5 Petty cash - Director Office		3,000
	Total		22,243
XII	Advance and deposits (assets):		
	1 Festival advance		1,14,000
	2 Advance		16,498
	3 KEB deposit		4,68,546
	4 Gas deposit		4,950
	Total		6,03,994
XIII	Due from others / Units/projects (Asset):		
	1 ICSSR - Directors Meeting		5,53,923
	2 Income tax		18,374
	3 SWF (Salary deduction)		2342
	4 T-shirts		12,072
	5 Others		1,61,239
	6 CRUA		1,250
	Total		7,49,200

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

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D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

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Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Previous year	Expenditure	Rupees	Previous year	Income	Rupees
7,88,312	Capital expenditure	4,11,992		Grant in aid :	
-	VKRV Rao Fellowship & Contingency	-	44,00,000	Received from ICSSR	10,00,000
64,000	Course work Fellowship & Contingency	15,000	1,00,00,000	Received from GOK	50,00,000
4,04,002	Working paper expenditure	1,22,677	1,44,00,000		60,00,000
	Library books		2,17,593	Less: Overspent grant of previous year	4,46,917
80,91,169	Library subscription	69,89,949	-	Other receipts	55,53,083
88,986	Library Book binding	-	4,46,917	Overspent grant	54,04,000
2,16,043	Seminar/project expenses	42,581			10,78,353
8,67,209	Printing and Stationery, etc	8,73,975			
35,47,212	Campus maintenance	32,77,480			
5,62,391	Vehicle maintenance	3,01,782			
1,46,29,324	Total (A)	1,20,35,436	1,46,29,324	Total (A)	1,20,35,436
ICSSR - Additional grant					
-	Equipment	-		Grant in aid :	
131,298	Unspent grant	1,31,298	131,298	Unspent grant of previous year	1,31,298
131,298	Total (B)	1,31,298	131,298	Total (B)	1,31,298
Training programme SC / ST Category					
	Training programme expenditure			Grant in aid :	
4,15,188	Research Methodology Course	-	6,00,000	Received from ICSSR	-
6,73,468	Unspent grant	6,73,468		Add: Unspent grant of previous year	6,73,468
10,88,656	Total (C)	6,73,468	10,88,656	Total (C)	6,73,468
1,58,49,278	Total (A+B+C)	1,28,40,202	1,58,49,278	Total (A+B+C)	1,28,40,202
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Previous year	Liabilities	Rupees	Previous year	Assets	Rupees
357,849.00	Unspent grant	-		FD with Banks (Lib Dig):	
-	Expenses payable	-	95,00,000	SBI	95,00,000
2,43,42,750	Civil Works - Constrution & Repairs	2,43,42,750	-	Dena Bank	-
-	Due to Fellowship Fund (Course Work)	-	40,00,000	Corporation Bank	40,00,000
2,24,61,775	Library Digitization Fund :		15,00,000	Canara Bank	15,00,000
	Opening balance	2,24,61,775	2,79,373	Prepaid Expenses	5,08,904
	Add: Interest received on FD	8,75,939	14,54,624	TDS receivable	12,56,669
		2,33,37,714	-	Sundry Receivables	-
	Less: Expenditure during the year	4,26,154	1,01,231	Interest receivable (Lib Dig Fund)	1,38,676
		2,29,11,560	-	Overspent grant	2,73,587
	Fixed assets as per contra:		3,03,27,146	Due from ISEC Non-plan	3,00,76,474
5,27,28,743	As in last balance sheet	5,35,33,555	5,27,28,743	Fixed assets as per contra:	
8,04,812	Add: Additions during the year	2,71,362	8,04,812	As in last balance sheet	5,35,33,555
				Add: Additions during the year	2,71,362
10,06,95,929	Total	10,10,59,227	10,06,95,929	Total	10,10,59,227

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

ISEC PLAN Schedules to Income and expenditure account 2020-21

		Income Side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Other receipts (Income)</u>		
	1	Project Receipts	54,00,000
	2	Sale of Assets (old)	4,000
			54,04,000
		Expenditure side:	Amount(Rs.)
I	<u>Capital expenditure (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Office equipment	1,48,685
	2	ISEC Construction & Renovation	2,63,307
		Total	4,11,992
II	<u>Printing and stationery, etc(Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Printing and stationery	7,64,810
	2	Copy-editing charges	1,09,165
		Total	8,73,975
III	<u>Campus maintenance (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Electricity charges	18,15,338
	2	Water charges	(3100)
	3	Lease line & Cloud subscription charges	14,65,242
		Total	3,277,480
IV	<u>Vehicle maintenance (Expenditure)</u>		
	1	Fuel and repair charges	2,65,668
	2	Vehicle insurance	36,114
		Total	3,01,782
Schedules to Balance Sheet 2020-21			
		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	5,08,468
		Total	5,08,468
		Contra (Both sides) :	
II	<u>Additions to Fixed Assets</u>		Amount (Rs.)
	1	Office equipment	1,48,685
	2	Library books	1,22,677
		Total	2,71,362

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (Including PF & Gratuity contributions, EL encashment, medical reimbursement, HTC, Bonus)		19898669	Grant in aid :		
Printing and stationery		1238851	Received during the year	27000000	
Books & periodicals		859600	Less: Overspent of previous year	1781958	25218042
TA & DA		1195235	Interest on SB a/c		100142
Postage, telephone and telegrams		613191	Overspent Grant		1664947
Security, Electricity, Water, Rent		1149655			
Repairs & Maintenance		1349078			
Contingency		379259			
Seminars, Conference etc.,		299593			
Total		26983131	Total		26983131
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liability		Rupees	Asset		Rupees
Fellowship & Contingency Payable		16258	Cash at Bank		289156
Due to other unit:			Festival Advance		10000
Agriculture Planning Fund		2000000	Advance		52155
			Overspent Grant		1664947
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		6511104	Total		6511104

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (including Sal arr, PF and Gratuity contribution, HTC, EI encashment, Medical reimbursement)		12265742	Grant-in-aid:		
			Received from Govt. of India Recurring grant	14267227	
Salary Arrears - 7th CPC & 6th Pay Scale			Less: Overspent grant of Previous year	396439	13870788
Fellowship		105000	Interest on MOD		195083
TA & DA		42255	Interest on SB a/c		4517
Books and Periodicals		9487			
Data Processing, Stationery, Printing, Contingency, POL & Maintenance of Vehicles		149125			
Unspent grant *1		1498779			
Total		14070388	Total		14070388
PIP Monitoring			Grant-in-aid:		
TA & DA		57727	Received from Govt. of India - PIP Monitoring	0	
			Add: Unspent grant of Previous year	195560	
				195560	
			Less: Refund of Grant	195560	0
			Overspent grant 2*		57727
Total		57727	Total		57727
Publication of Compendium of Import			Overspent grant *3		30
Overspent grant of prev year		30			
Total		30	Total		30
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Sundry Payable (incl Salary & Fellowship)		1316407	Cash at Bank		12599
Salary Arrears Payable-7th CPC & 6th Pay Scale		2646897	MOD		4825047
Unspent grant *1		1498779	Overspent grant *2		57727
Due to others		15424	Overspent grant *3		30
			Advance (incl Festival Adv)		8000
			TDS on MOD		33739
			Due from Others		540365
F.A as per contra :			F.A as per contra :		
As in last Balance sheet	3076667		As in last Balance sheet	3076667	
Add: Additions during the year	3247	3079914	Add: Additions during the year	3247	3079914
Total		8557421	Total		8557421

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

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Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.0005805/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary (incl PF& Grauity Contributions, EL and Salary arrears)		2911275	Interest received:		
Salary to Research Assistant		15899	Interest on SB a/c	303574	
Premium paid on purchase of securities		412500	Interest on term deposits & GOI Bonds	2652736	2956310
Contingency:			Excess of expenditure over income transferred to Fund a/c		783139
Contingency	1770				
Bank Charges	95	1865			
Amount transferred to fund (15%)		397910			
Total		3739449	Total		3739449
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Corpus Fund :			Cash at bank		1108343
Opening balance	47444548		Fixed deposit with:		
Add: Amount Ploughed Back	397910		6.79% GOI 2029	15000000	
	47842458		7.35% GOI Stock 2024	510000	
Less: Excess of E / I transferred	783139	47059319	8.15% Govt. FCI special Bond 2022	4250000	
Salary payable		355826	8.30% Fertiliser Bond 2023	1800000	
			8.83% Govt Stock 2023	2900000	
			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	2645000	
			FD with Corporation Bank	2750000	45335000
			Sundry Receivables:		
			Interest receivable on FD	765003	
			TDS receivable	206799	971802
Fixed assets per contra:			Fixed assets per contra:		
As in last balance sheet		500000	As in last balance sheet		500000
Total		47915145	Total		47915145

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Salary		855145	Interest received :		
Printing & Stationery, Consumables		2012	Interest on SB a/c	70440	
Books		22100	Interest on Term Deposits & GOI Bonds	2916520	2986960
Bank Charges		204			
Transferred to Fund A/c		2107499			
Total		2986960	Total		2986960
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund Account:			Cash at bank		2726591
Opening Balance	46025450		FD with Banks:		
Add: Transferred to Fund A/c	2107499	48132949	Canara Bank	20960000	
Due to Overhead & Royalty A/c		615531	Corporation Bank	4000000	
<u>Sundry Expenses payable:</u>			Dena Bank	2500000	
Preparation of Manuscript for Publication (IIPA)	32216		SBI Bank	14600000	
Publication of Book 'Insitutional Design'	1000		Syndicate Bank	1500000	
Salary Payable	71575	104791	Union Bank of India	1500000	45060000
			Interest of FD & GOI receivable		245872
			TDS receivable		651683
			Due from Corpus II		169125
Fixed assests as per contra:			Fixed assests as per contra:		
As in last balance sheet	225431		As in last balance sheet	225431	
Add: Add'n during the year	22100	247531	Add: Add'n during the year	22100	247531
Total		49100802	Total		49100802

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Journals and Periodicals		800000	Interest on SB a/c		72618
Bank charges		2000000	Interest on FD a/c		3028630
Allocated to fund a/c		214			
		301034			
Total		3101248	Total		3101248
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		92038
Opening balance	53970784		Fixed Deposits with:		
Add:allocations during the year	301034	54271818	Corporation	16200000	
			SBI	8000000	
			Canara Bank	18500000	
			Syndicate Bank	10150000	52850000
			TDS receivable		1012884
			Interest receivable on FD		316896
Fixed assets as per contra:			Fixed assets as per contra:		
As per last balance sheet		10248633	As per last balance sheet		10248633
Total		64520451	Total		64520451

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

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Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

Endowment fund of founder members Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Bank charges		154	Interest on SB a/c		35082
Allocated to fund a/c		638052	Interest on FD a/c		603124
Total		638206	Total		638206

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021

Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1067600
Opening balance	11122688		Fixed Deposit with:		
Add:- Allocations during the year	638052	11760740	Dena Bank	1500000	
			SBI	1965000	
			Canara bank	3150000	
			Union Bank	3725000	10340000
			Advance		8000
			TDS Receivable		173310
			Interest Receivable		171830
Total		11760740	Total		11760740

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
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A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021

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 2021

Expenditure		Rupees	Income		Rupees
Leased line (Annual subscription, maintenance of leased line and accessories)		900000	Interest on SB a/c		196697
Assistance to faculty/PhD students (for seminars/Conferences/workshop/ fellowships)			Interest on FD a/c		2965861
Internship and Post Doctoral Programme					
Publication of ISEC Monograph series		22952			
Social Science Talent Search		875000			
Certificate course and training workshop to teachers' of partner organisations					
Library Services		89208			
Seminar and Training					
Contingency		937			
Plough back to Fund		1274461			
Total		3162558	Total		3162558
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2021					
Liabilities		Rupees	Assets		Rupees
Fund a/c :			Cash at bank		1937519
Opening balance	61760470		Investments:		
Add:- Receipt from PRC Projects a/c	150000		Fixed deposit with Dena Bank	8500000	
Add:- Plough back to Fund	1274461	63184931	Fixed deposit with SBI Bank	8537845	
			Fixed deposit with Syndicate Bank	4000000	
Payables:			Fixed deposit with Canara Bank	34200000	
Assistance to Faculty/Phd students	74732		Fixed deposit with Corporation Bank	5300000	60537845
Assistance to visiting scholar	51800		Due from Endowment a/c		14070
<i>Social Science Talent Search</i>	300000	426532	Security deposit with DOT		1000
			Interest Receivables		483042
Fixed assets as per contra:			TDs		637987
As in last balance sheet		424934	Fixed assets as per contra:		
Total		64036397	As in last balance sheet		424934
			Total		64036397

For M/s.P Chandrasekar LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

B V Srinivas
Accounts Officer

Sd/-

A N Ravishankar
Registrar (I/c)

Sd/-

D Rajasekhar
Director (I/c)

Sd/-

Mani Kumar D
Partner
M No.212544
Firm Reg.No.000580S/S200066

Place: Bangalore
Date: 27.10.2021



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 2020-21
I - Permanent Centres

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure			Fund Balance	Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivable	Other Receipts	Expenditure		Closing balance				
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent			
1	ISEC - Non Plan	0	17517928	79373127	11181461	73036660	85443818	0	12407158	0	Vide page No. for details	
2	ISEC - Plan	357849	0	6000000	5404000	11761849	12035436	0	273587	0	Vide page No. for details	
3	Agricultural development and rural transformation (ADRT) centre	0	1781958	27000000	100142	25318184	26983131	0	1664947	0	Vide page No. for details	
4	Population research centre (PRC)	0	200909	14267227	199600	14265918	12824896	1441022	0	0	Vide page No. for details	
5	Reserve Bank of India endowment scheme	0	0	0	2956310	2956310	3739449	0	783139	47059319	Vide page No. for details	
6	Centre for decentralisation and development	0	0	0	2986960	2986960	2986960		0	48132949	Vide page No. for details	
	Sub-Total	357849	19500795	126640354	22828473	130325881	144013690	1441022	15128831	95192268		

II - Funds

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income					Total	Expenditure		Fund balance as on 31.03.2021	Remarks
		Opening balance		Donations/ Fees received	Other Receipts	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 :										
1	Overhead and royalty account	0	0	0	8017072	8017072	8017072	0		64029084	Vide page No. for details
2	ISEC FCRA main account	0	0	0	12087	12087	12087	0		5000	Vide page No. for details
3	ISEC - Corpus fund account	0	0	0	3101248	3101248	3101248	0		54271818	Vide page No. for details
4	Direct receipts	0	0	0	1732	1732	1732	0		36583	Vide page No. for details
5	Endowment fund of founder member account	0	0	0	638206	638206	638206	0		11760740	Vide page No. for details
6	Memorials Fund at ISEC	0	0	0	12696	12696	12696	0		0	Vide page No. for details
a	Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Fund	0	0	0	1264	1264	1264	0		28253	Vide page No. for details
b	Prof. M N Srinivas Endowment fund	0	0	0	9871	9871	9871	0		190540	Vide page No. for details
c	Prof. VKRV Rao Endowment fund	0	0	0	12574	12574	12574	0		254485	Vide page No. for details
	Balance c/d	0	0	0	11806750	11806750	11806750	0	0	130576503	

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabhavi, Bangalore 560 072

II - Funds

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income			Total	Expenditure			Fund balance as on 31.03.2021	Remarks
		Opening balance	Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Donations/ Fees received		Excess of income over expenditure/ unspent grant	Closing balance	Excess of expenditure over income		
	FUNDS :									
	Balance b/f	0	0	0	11806750	11806750	0	0	130576503	
d	Prof. VKRV Rao Prize in Economics fund	0	0	0	11312	11312	0		237794	Vide page No. for details
e	Prof.P R Brahmananda Research Grant	0	0	0	51271	51271	0		920795	Vide page No. for details
f	Justice E S Venkataramaiah memorial fund	0	0	0	5624	5624	0		114575	Vide page No. for details
g	Dr. L S Venkataramana memorial fund	0	0	0	13114	13114	0		260745	Vide page No. for details
h	Shri. Satish Chandra Memorial Fund	0	0	0	9529	9529	0		180184	Vide page No. for details
i	GVK Rao Travel Grant	0	0	0	22737	22737	0		411936	Vide page No. for details
7	ISEC Fellowship fund	0	0	0	139270	139270	0		1630215	Vide page No. for details
8	Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration	0	0	0	8445	8445	0		172570	Vide page No. for details
9	ISEC Development & Asset replacement reserve fund	0	0	0	13032223	13032223	0		218895520	Vide page No. for details
10	Social Science Talent Search	0	0	50000	234547	284547	462495	0	1491413	Vide page No. for details
11	Sir Ratan Tata Trust Corpus Fund	0	0	0	3162558	3162558	3162558	0	63184931	Vide page No. for details
12	ISEC - Staff Incentive Fund	0	0	0	33655	33655	33655	0	539536	Vide page No. for details
13	Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair	308112	0	0	2537362	2845474	51579	2793895	40339207	Vide page No. for details
14	ISEC ADRTC Agricultural Planning Fund	0	0	0	5014460	5014460	5014460	0	93790436	Vide page No. for details
15	Ph.D Scholar's Welfare account	0	0	0	150946	150946	5918	145028	882106	Vide page No. for details
16	Prof M N Srinivas Chair	0	0	0	1212244	1212244	1212244	0	23010722	Vide page No. for details
17	ISEC-E-payment	0	0	0	4035	4035	4035	0	2000	Vide page No. for details
18	ISEC E-Bidding	0	0	0	2825	2825	2825	0	111281	Vide page No. for details
19	ISEC Profession tax	0	0	0	457	457	457	0	5000	Vide page No. for details
20	National post doctoral fellowship - SERB	89383	0	896758	13062	999203	832075	167128		Vide page No. for details
	Sub-Total	397495	0	946758	37466426	38810679	35882576	177948	576757469	



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 2020-2021

III - Projects

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
i	ADRTC Projects a/c	0	0	0	117077	117077	0	0	1000	
	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	34510	0	0	0	34510	0	34510		
xii	One decade of MGNREGA: A participatory assessment and way forward	0	220825	480537	0	259712	158428	101284		
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	17898	0	0	0	17898	0	17898		
xv	Status of Central sector scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana / Gowdown scheme: A case study approach (NAM)	0	57813	279000	0	221187	188775	32412		
xvi	20th IASSI Conference	239950	0	200000	0	439950	94722	345228		
xvii	Third party evaluation of planning, Management and policy formulation (PM&PF) scheme	0	0	73500	0	73500	37090	36410		
	Balance c/d	3079044	329652	1033037	117077	3899506	596092	3354428	51014	1000

Contd



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	3079044	329652	1033037	117077	3899506	596092	3354428	51014	1000
2	ISEC-Impact Assessment study of RKVY	17483582	0	0	491576	17975158	0	17975158		
3	Changing Food Consumption Pattern in India : Opportunities for Diversification towards High Value Commodities through Production & Marketing Linkages	13033	0	0	473	13506	0	13506		0
4	ISEC-NCAP-NAIP Agrarian Change and Farm Sector Distres an Exploratory study	296382	0	0	8144	304526	0	304526		0
5	Institutional structure and performance of Agriculture in NE state -ICSSR	0	185366	0	159	-185207	0	0	185207	
6	ISEC International Seminar on Economic Growth Trade and Poverty ICSSR Component	0	0	0	2463	2463	0	2463	0	
7	Project on Agriculture outlook	465615	0	0	12133	477748	0	477748		
8	Value chains for sustainable conservation integrated development and livelihood promotion : An application of Butterfly farming	40274	0	0	849	41123	0	41123		
9	ISEC- Micro Irrigation policy for Karnataka	314596	0	0	8643	323239	0	323239		
10	ISEC-Information,Market creation and Agricultural growth	574517	0	0	13041	587558	129929	457629	0	
11	ISEC-Food security in India: Interaction of climate, Economics, Politics and Trade	109625	0	0	3012	112637	0	112637		
12	ISEC-Indepth study on contract Farming: Land leasing and land sharing company	3784	0	0	105	3889	0	3889	0	
13	Impact evaluation study of NHM & HMNEH (MIDH)	495610	0	0	1814	497424	0	497424	0	
14	Increasing farmers income and welfare	63209	0	0	4348	67557	0	67557		
15	Impact evaluation of Varun Mitra helpdesk services of agriculture	0	23780	0	5471	-18309	0		18309	
16	32nd National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	0	200469	0	69	-200400	0		200400	
17	Structural Transformation regional disparity and institutional reforms in agriculture - ICAR - NAIP	9859	0	226641	2397	238897	218605	20292		
18	Measuring progress and analysing country - Led transformation (MPACT) (RTI)	0	0	2110054	3139	2113193	1335881	777312		
19	ISEC-Key areas for agriculture and rural development through development co-operation: As supporting study for agriculture development co-operation strategy for India (Korea)	0	0	348828	4144	352972	186806	166166		
20	PRC Projects	0	0	0	12794	12794	12794	0		5000
i	Training workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS & STATA - 16th - 21st Sept, 2019	0	303951	0	0	-303951	0		303951	
	Balance c/d	22949130	1043218	3718560	691851	26316323	2480107	24595097	758881	6000

Contd.....



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabavi, 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		Fund Balance
		Unspent	Overspent									
	Balance b/f	22949130	1043218	3718560	691851	26316323	2482570	24595097	758881	6000		
ii	Two day Regional Conference on towards peace, Harmony and Happiness - 23rd - 24th Jan,2020	0	45710	30114	0	-15596	1502		17098			
21	Public health infrastructure in Bagalkot district of Karnataka	83898	0	0	1927	85825	44129	41696				
22	Validation of dried blood spots - LASI project, Harvard University	74319	0	375836	398703	848858	417387	431471				
23	ISEC - CDDU Projects	0	0	0	10338	10338	10338	0		1000		
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	172571	0	0	-172571	0		172571			
vii	Workshop on "Assessing citizen participation and voices in the era of democratic decentralisation in Indian states" - Hiroshima	42103	0	0	0	42103	0	42103				
viii	Swach Bharath Mission (SBM-G)	73902	0	0	0	73902	15075	58827				
24	Improving Institutions for Pro Poor Growth Oxford LSE	11517069	0	0	667507	12184576	762861	11421715				
25	ISEC-APY project	1629747	0	0	45948	1675695	39645	1636050				
26	ISEC-Decentralisation & social security project	1094880	0	0	42572	1137452	12	1137440				
27	ISEC DE project	80570	0	0	2560	83130	0	83130				
28	International seminar on State politics Governance and development in India	2303	0	0	64	2367	0	2367				
29	Role of local authority & SMC's - NIEPA	42116	0	0	1158	43274	0	43274				
30	Training programme on Panchayat Raj institutions for co-operative and Rural Development (Sri Lanka)	267559	0	0	6586	274145	25458	248687				
31	ISEC SIDBI (PSIG)	544630	0	159390	383810	1087830	256345	831485				
32	G P Members and public goods - Tsuda University	489304	0	1028954	10060	1528318	326090	1202228				
33	CESP Projects	0	0	0	230139	230139	230139	0		1000		
i	Financial exclusion in urban regions- a case study of Karnataka (CAFRAL project)	403367	0	0	0	403367	0	403367				
	Balance c/d	39936308	1261499	5312854	2493223	46480886	4611551	42820348	948550	8000		

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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Dr V K R V Road, Nagarabavi, Bangalore 560 072

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Income				Total	Expenditure			Remarks
		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	39936308	1261499	5312854	2493223	46480886	42820348	948550	8000	
ii	Evaluation of State Finances with respect to Karnataka (14th Finance Commission)	20635	0	0	0	20635	20635			
iii	Climate change, efficiency of urban water supply & demand management in Bangalore & New York cities: A comparative study (ICSSR funded)	0	300000	300000	0	0	0	0		
iv	Health insurance for poor and Elderly: is RSBY the answer (UNFPA funded)	29453	0	0	0	29453	23553		0	
v	Workshop on “State Human Development Report”	13737	0	0	0	13737	13737			
vi	Brain storming session on National innovation report - DST	23285	0	0	0	23285	23285			
vii	Crop insurance-adequacy of current schemes and alternatives	97558	0	0	0	97558	29800	67758		
viii	Bangalore region finances: A design for restructuring - BBMP	147389	0	0	0	147389	0	147389		
ix	Estimating the potential value to Tourism and other cultural services of forest Ecosystem in Uttarkhand	474589	0	0	0	474589	0	474589		
x	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	257078	0	0	0	257078	0	257078		
xi	MGNREGA evaluation:Workers'perspective and issues in implementation	122289	0	0	0	122289	9825	112464		
xii	Social Justice and empowerment for the Nava Karnataka Vision 2025	454202	0	0	0	454202	172853	281349		
xiii	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices: Baseline survey in Karnataka	10820	0	0	0	10820	0	10820		
xiv	Evaluation of State Finances - Fifteenth finance commission	18783	0	0	0	18783	0	18783		
xv	Documentation and evaluation of the SVEEP intervention in Karnataka	792038	0	10000	0	802038	168367	633671		
xvi	Governance approach for nutrition ssecurity - A case study of GOA	33785	0	49500	0	83285	36882	46403		
xvii	End line survey for knowledge, Attitude and Practice of citizens	1002769	0	835000	0	1837769	507387	1330382		
xviii	Training programme on “Applied Econometrics” for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 41st batch - 03rd to 14th June,2019	105135	0	0	0	105135	0	105135		
	Balance c/d	43566970	1561499	6507354	2493223	51006048	5542565	948550	8000	

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance		Fund Balance	
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent		
	Balance b/f	43566970	1561499	6507354	2493223	51006048	5542565	46414496	948550	8000	
xix	Developing scientific framework for collection of tourism statistics in Karnataka	188343	0	125483	0	313826	278572	35254			
xx	Doing business and trade facilitation: A study of selected agricultural export zones (AEZs) in India	164332	0	150000	0	314332	205910	108422			
xxi	Developing evidence based sustainable tourism indicators: A study on sustainable tourism in Kodagu district	0	1027	452119	0	451092	292658	158434			
xxii	Socio economic status of scheduled castes Leather artisans in Karnataka: An Assessment	1118724	0	0	0	1118724	865689	253035			
xxiii	How effective are training programmes in providing sustainable livelihood options for women: A study of day-NULM programme in Karnataka	138153	0	0	0	138153	51777	86376			
xxiv	A study on impact of PwDs intervention in motivating PwD voters for registration and creating awareness in the election process in Karnataka	2740278	0	289520	0	3029798	1925950	1103848			
xxv	Understanding state civil service environs in a comparative perspective	0	0	793800	0	793800	366692	427108			
xxvi	Evaluation of died manual scavengers families in Karnataka: Myths and Realities in rehabilitation programmes	0	0	402500		402500	290811	111689			
xxvii	Ecosystem functioning and services of Himalaya Temperate forest under Anthropogenic change: A plant functional trait based evaluation	0	0	465000	0	465000	86944	378056			
34	Socio-economic analysis of Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure corridor project	309378	0	0	8500	317878	0	317878			
35	Sources of funding for social science research-flows, adequacy & priorities	31286	0	0	1521	32807	0	32807			
36	Mapping of farm and non-farm sector linkages in rural India	51985	0	0	2548	54533	0	54533			
37	Traders in the food value chain:Firm size and International food distribution - NUIP	662970	0	0	17882	680852	73944	606908			
38	Imparatives of trade facilitation on trade performance	20547	0	0	565	21112	0	21112			
39	Interest subvention for short term crop loan project - RBI funded	34298	0	0	5894	40192	2	40190			
40	Public policy Governance programme	13927656	0	0	315989	14243645	25513	14218132			
	Balance c/d	62954920	1562526	9185776	2846122	73424292	10007027	64368278	948550	8000	

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts			Closing balance	Unspent	Overspent		Fund Balance
		Unspent	Overspent									
	Balance b/f	62954920	1562526	9185776	2846122	73424292	10007027	64368278	948550	8000		
41	National conference on "India at Seventy: New development challenges"- 24th April 2018	548127	0	0	29617	577744	24	577720				
42	Financial flows in the rural-urban interface - Access to credit	121805	0	0	3348	125153	0	125153				
43	Peri urban regions of Bangalore: Changing structure of Economic, Social and Financial paradigms	54601	0	87347	3031	144979	10355	134624				
44	Pandemic and the credit based stimulus package for the MSME sector	0	0	208320	551	208871	1277	207594				
45	ISEC CHRD Projects	0	0	0	10047	10047	10047	0	0	1000		
i	ISEC-FLAIR Training Programme 11 -20, Feb 2019	0	0	0	0	0	0					
ii	Promoting leadership skills among children - Agstaya Foundation	252505	0	149500	0	402005	144091	257914				
46	Role of skill development for promotion of rural non-farm self employment in India - Impress	232120	0	240000	7855	479975	489539		9564			
47	ISEC CPIGD Projects	0	0	0	2788	2788	2788		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	3125	0	0	0	3125	900	2225	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	0	100000	100000	0	0	0		0			
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	0	317818	0	0	-317818	0		317818			
48	ISEC CSSCD Projects	0	0	0	53998	53998	53998	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	62546	0	0	0	62546	60241	2305				
	Balance c/d	64569578	2319768	9970943	2957357	75178110	10780287	66015642	1615356	11000		

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(Amount in Rupees)

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance			
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance	
	Balance b/f	64569578	2319768	9970943	2957357	75178110	10780287	66015642	1615356	11000	
v	Approaches, Paradigms & practices under the FLAIR initiative-Collegiate Education	178873	0	0	0	178873	0	178873			
vi	Evaluation of KHSDRP	1410672	0	0	0	1410672	126374	1284298			
vii	International Seminar on Change and mobility in contemporary India: Thinking M N Srinivasa Today	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
viii	National seminar on rediscovering Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
ix	Tuberculosis and the social construction of womens employability a study of women's with history/symptoms of Tuberculosis	40249	0	0	0	40249	40249	0			
x	Informed choices and affordability:Linkages of doctor-patient interaction, prescription practice and medical expenditure in cancer care in Karnataka - ICSSR	88682	0	240000	0	328682	214457	114225			
49	EQUIMOB - Equitable Access to Urban mobility infrastructure for India & Bangladesh	112745	0	0	3760	116505	12505	104000			
50	ISEC Desirability of a public health cadre in the states of India	0	0	881000	3255	884255	260704	623551			
51	ISEC CEENR Projects	88	0	0	11979	12067	12066	1	162868	1000	
i	SSV Technical socio economical and ecological study of supalam sujalam yojana in Gujarat state	0	162868	0	0	-162868	0	0			
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"	4006	0	0	0	4006	0	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	154408	0	0	-154408	0	0	154408		
	Balance c/d	66413693	2813455	11091943	2976351	77668532	11446642	68333396	2109043	12000	

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		Opening balance		Grants received/ receivables	Other Receipts		Expenditure	Closing balance		
		Unspent	Overspent					Unspent	Overspent	
	Balance b/f	66413693	2813455	11091943	2976351	77668532	68333396	2109043	12000	
ix	Vulnerability of diverse communities to climate change in different districts of Karnataka - EMPRI II	198620	0	0	0	198620	0	47062		
x	Climate resilient agriculture and socio-ecological sustainability - NIDM, GOI	160000	0	160000	0	320000	0	12557		
xi	Break even analysis in Dairy farm enterprises and strategies for its sustainable growth under NDP 1 - Karnataka State	3950	0	0	0	3950	0			
xii	Carbon footprint and changing lifestyles of Indian households - GIZ	0	0	853200	0	853200		369531		
xiii	International workshop on Green growth strategies for climate resilience and DRR:Policies, pathways and tools, 26 - 28th November 2020 - NIDM	0	0	150000	0	150000	41100			
52	Socio-economic vulnerability profile development at district and block (taluk) level in Karnataka	10867	0	0	299	11166	0	11166		
53	Towards improving rural sanitation in Karnataka	49515	0	0	1360	50875	1360	49515	0	
54	Evaluation study on the impact of implementation of western ghats development programme	103227	0	0	2837	106064	18321	87743		
55	ISEC - NCI Course	193191	0	0	5578	198769	22716	176053	0	
56	Conservation of Agro-Bio diversity and ecosystem management: A study in Indian agroclimatic sub-zones	37800	0	0	21336	59136	21336	37800		
57	Land use changes and soil fertility	121975	0	0	741	122716	0	122716		
58	The rural-urban interface of Bangalore:A space of transitions in agriculture,Economics and Society - DBT phase I & II	0	0	0	2134	2134	0	2134		
59	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-DBT	0	700867	350000	0	-350867	361460	712327		
60	Structural & functional attributes of field margin vegetation towards sustainable social-ecological development of rural-urban interface - Phase II	0	0	603000	0	603000	0	603000		
61	Exploring wild edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta - DST	309551	0	0	11036	320587	569883	249296		
62	An economic value of forest resources: A case study of nine district of Karnataka - ICSSR	204443	0	0	58247	262690	107469	155221		
63	Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation-Kassel University	810	0	0	24	834	0	834		
	Balance c/d	67807642	3514322	13208143	3079943	80581406	14459057	69624628	3499816	12000

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	Balance b/f	67807642	3514322	13208143	3079943	80581406	14459057	69624628	3499816	12000	
64	Institutional and Economic analysis of Human wildlife conflict mitigation in the Indian Coffee Plantations (ICIMOD)	193263	0	878256	3535	1075054	325113	749941			
65	Climate smart livelihood and socio-ecological development of Biodiversity hotspots of India - TIFAC	657340	0	0	10357	667697	998087		330390		
66	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	57716	313000	3141	258425	383824		125399		
67	ISEC Research promotion scheme	0	0	0	8110	8110	8110	0			
i	Discrimination & patterns of health seeking behaviour of dalit & muslim communities	315330	0	0	0	315330	0	315330			
ii	Capacity building programme of social science faculty	0	90000	0	0	-90000	0	0	90000		
iii	Orientatin programme for faculty members and research scholars belonging to ST & other marginalised groups	395	0	0	0	395	0	395			
68	Research Methodology course	14388	0	0	395	14783	0	14783			
69	Impact of education and employment on the economy of ST of north east India	17442	0	0	480	17922	0	17922			
70	ISEC Centre for Women's and Gender studies	0	0	0	6935	6935	6935	0	0	346925	
71	ISEC CWGS Project	47059	0		14170	61229	0	61229			
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		
72	ISEC Centre for Urban planning and Development	0	0	0	4099473	4099473	4099473	0			
73	ISEC CRUA Project	0	0	0	21543	21543	21543	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	196180	0	0	0	196180	0	196180			
iv	Performance audit on management of waste water and sanitary installations (toilets) in Bengaluru Metropolitan areas	0	8779	0	0	-8779	720		9499		
v	Situational analysis of education and nutrition status of children of migrant construction workers in Bengaluru	18951	0	0	0	18951	16028	2923			
	Balance c/d	69267990	4059102	14399399	7248082	86856369	20318890	70983331	4443389	359925	

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		Unspent	Overspent			Unspent	Overspent	Fund Balance		
	Balance b/f	69267990	4059102	14399399	7248082	86856369	20318890	70983331	4443389	359925
vi	Evaluation study on impact of I-RTC and RTC wallet land records through internet	133269	0	0	0	133269	380460		247191	
vii	Promoting green buildings to combat climate change: A study of Bengaluru (EMPRI)	153443	0	0	0	153443	94065	59378		
viii	Urban primacy in Karnataka: Infrastructure, policy & dispersal of job (KUIDFC)	0	0	590843	0	590843	585750	5093		
74	ISEC-Transport governance initiative (WRI)	2555	0	0	69	2624	0	2624		
75	ISEC - A study on sustainable financing for urban Karnataka	0	117232	0	716	-116516	0		116516	
76	International seminar on economic growth in India and China: Social and Economic impacts	5666	0	0	157	5823	0	5823		
77	Mega Cities Conference	5555	0	0	153	5708	0	5708		
78	International conference on Ageing in Asia	659256	0	0	0	659256	659256	0		closed projects
79	Deciphering caste discrimination in the Indian labour market: Estimating wage and employment discrimination	0	286997	340000	1061	54064	54064	0	0	closed projects
80	Trade, gender and food security:with a special reference to tea plantation in the Nilgris - ICSSR	23235	0	0	638	23873	23873	0		closed projects
81	The middle class in world society - World Society Foundation	28642	0	0	3583	32225	32225	0		closed projects
82	National Green Tribunal to estimate the environmental compensation	0	0	49893	0	49893	49893	0		closed projects
83	Training programme on “Applied Econometrics” for the Indian Statistical service (ISS) probationers of 40th batch - 14th to 25th January,2019	346597	0	0	0	346597	346597	0		closed projects
	Sub-Total	70626208	4463331	15380135	7254459	88797471	22545073	71061957	4807096	359925
	Grand total (I + II + III)	71381552	23964126	142967247	67549358	257934031	202441339	75609030	20113875	672309662

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

47417427
142967247
142967247

3 : Other receipts:
Interest on SB a/c
Interest on FD a/c
Other receipts

3114587
43521476
20913295
67549358

1 : Unspent grant
2 : Excess of income over expenditure of funds
(75609030-20113875)

53822968
1672187
55495155

- 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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