From the Director's Desk ...

am happy to pen this communication for the Newsletter covering our activities during January-June 2009. I am quite pleased to note that we are reaching the needed momentum to achieve our set goals in academic pursuits. The trend is quite discernible during the last six months as reflected in this Newsletter. We embarked on quite



a few new initiatives in teaching and research. A number of research assignments are flowing in and our canvas is slowly widening. After a gap of many years, we conducted an intensive training programme for the senior Indian Economic Service officers, 'Econometric Methods and Applications'. The faculty has also got into new areas of research like Climate Change, Bio-diversity, and micro-level planning. At the same time, we did not lose the momentum of our own on-going research interests. The activities on Digital Library and Data Bank have picked up with a good thrust. The Digital Library has now a number of titles, theses, ISEC publications available on-line and MoUs with a few institutions are signed. The Data bank is being enhanced and made accessible to ISEC fraternity.

We are having a steady flow of research assignments that continued during this period. Presently, we have set in motion nine new research projects and some of these are funded from different sources. Besides, there are six new funded research projects in the pipeline that are already sanctioned by different sponsors. During the last six months, the faculty members of the Institute have completed 12 research projects spanning various areas of specialisation. Findings from some of these have been highlighted by the local press. During this period, we have received a research grant of Rs 1.07 crore towards the Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan which will be utilised for Regional Agricultural Planning work. We have already completed 29 Comprehensive District Agricultural Plans for the districts of Karnataka as well as submitted the consolidated State Agricultural Plan. ISEC is identified as one of the Technical Support Institutions by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

On the publications side, we also have good achievements. The faculty members of the Institute have to their credit two books, one monograph and eleven working papers in addition to 35 research papers and chapters in edited books. There are 50 on-going research projects and quite a few of these are nearing completion. The faculty members of the Institute have delivered 16 keynote/presidential addresses in various conferences and seminars outside the Institute and presented papers at 38 conferences/seminars/workshops.

One of the foremost high points during the last six months is the VXRV Memorial Lecture delivered by Mr Nandan M Nilekani, formerly Co-Chairman of Infosys and presently Chairman of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDIA), Government of India. Mr Nilekani talked about India at the Crossroads: Challenges before Us' which was well attended by the faculty, students and a large number of guests from outside the Institute. The ISEC-Nordic Centre course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' as well as the Training Programme on the 'Econometric Methods with Applications' for senior Indian Economic Service Officers of the Government of India were conducted successfully. We had excellent feedback from the participants of both the courses. The Ministry of Finance has approached us to continue the course for IES officers during the current



year. A joint workshop with FAO was conducted on 'Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India'. This was attended by representatives from the FAO and others. Now, we have entered the new area of research in 'Climate Change and Its Implications for the Indian Economy'. A National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Availability and Requirement' was organised by ISEC. We were co-organiser of the workshop conducted under the Chairmanship of Lord Professor Nicolas Stern at Bangalore on Climate Change.

The PhD Programme at the institute is taking a fine shape and we have brought in a few important changes. The current batch of PhD students has completed the Part-B and Part-C examinations. The Biannual Seminars were successfully completed during June 15-20, 2009. Professor Michael Walton, VKRV Rao Professor, and Prof G Hargopal, Emeritus Professor, Central University, Hyderabad, actively participated in the seminars as external experts. The students benefited from the comments of the panelists as well as the experts. Some of our students have presented papers in prestigious national and international conferences. During the last six months, five of our students have been awarded PhD degree by Mysore University. We are actively processing the case of enhancing the PhD fellowship to bring equivalence between UGC and ICSSR fellowships. In this connection, the Director has visited ICSSR and personally explained the inequality to the Member-Secretary of ICSSR. We approached His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka with a request to waive the exorbitant affiliation fees paid to the universities in the State of Karnataka.

The activities under Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) fund have a good measure of success. We had three important collaborators recently under the SRTT Programme, viz., Dr Vidu Badigannavar from London, Prof Anjan Chakravarty of Kolkata University and Mr Lakshmana K V of Hindustan Times, New Delhi. We have received reports from the SRTT fellows and these are being taken up for publication as monographs after proper refereeing process. Under the SRTT grant, three faculty members and two research scholars have been sanctioned partial financial assistance to participate in the prestigious international seminars and conferences.

During the last six months, there were quite a few visitors and foreign students affiliated to the Institute for studies/research. That has enriched the Institute's outreach and also opened up new avenues for collaborations. A Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Economics, University of Mumbai, and ISEC has been reviewed and completed. The Department is now seeking the permission of the Vice-Chancellor of Mumbai University to get the approval for registering our PhD students with Mumbai University. The MoU with Mastritch University is under active consideration. We have also received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of Tumkur University to affiliate our students with them.

On the staff welfare side, we have enhanced the Annuity Pension Scheme. The long-pending repairs of the damaged portions of the office building as well as staff quarters are being undertaken. A new scheme of 'Social Science Talent Search' is launched to identify bright young students in Karnataka who have inclination to undertake studies in social sciences. Under a new initiative, we started Dr GVK Rao Scholarships for young scholars to participate and present papers at prestigious international conferences and seminars. We have received a generous grant from the family members of the late Professor P R Brahmananda for initiating one research paper every year on the theme pertaining to 'Monetary and Micro Economics'. This will begin soon. With the active support and suggestions from the faculty members of the Institute, we are introducing two Certificate Courses in 'Research Methodology' and 'Managing Development'. These will begin by the end of this year.

The documentation of these achievements is not necessarily to boast of what we have done, but rather to ascertain if we are on the right track. I am quite happy to know that we are on the right track. In all these endeavours, I am helped by the faculty members, staff and students of ISEC at every inch towards progress. Therefore, the success is sculpted by them with their efforts and, if at all there are failures, those are entirely due to my incapacity to cope with the envisaged speed. We look forward to accomplishing that at the next milestone.

R S Deshpande Director

ISEC-NCI Course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of our Institute in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' for graduate and post-graduate students from Nordic countries from January 5 to 31, 2009. Totally six students from universities in Sweden and Finland participated in this course. This was an initial course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).

The course emphasised on transferring research skills to the students in such a manner that they would comprehend the subject of their own research. It had the objective of sensitizing the students to research methods in social sciences with a view to enhancing their understanding of these disciplines and undertaking further research studies. It also emphasised on acquainting the students with both the theoretical and practical aspects of social science research methods.

The mode of orientation was class room teaching by resource persons drawn both from within the Institute and outside and included eminent scholars such as Professors G Thimmaiah, M V Nadkarni, R S Deshpande, A S Seetharamu, Ranganath Bharadwaj, Michael Tharakan, Narender Pani and others. The forenoons were spent in classroom teaching for about 60-75 minutes. The students carried out library reference and consultations with faculty in the afternoons. A total of 38 sessions were held on various topics relating to research methods and applications in SSR. Home assignments were given on topics chosen by the students drawn on their syllabus emphasizing methodology, data collection and conceptualising issues.

Reading material/list was circulated to enable reference work to prepare the term paper and to support the classroom lectures.

The first week of the course introduced the participants to the philosophy of social science research covering such topics as nature of knowledge and theory, understanding social phenomena, ethical and gender issues in social science research and use of concepts and boundary. The second week of the course familiarised the students with the process of research in social sciences beginning with topics such as 'identification and selection of a research problem', validity,



Students from Nordic universities interacting with the CEENR faculty at ISEC.

objectivity and rigour, research design, formulation of hypotheses and so on.

The students were encouraged to engage in interactive discussion during the lecture hours. The highlight of the course was that it did not just rely on classroom teaching but was interspersed with fieldwork for a few days, beginning with an exposure to rural and urban areas, social, economic and environmental issues. This was to make the students understand the social phenomena better. The students were first taken to a couple of villages in Bangalore (Rural) and Kolar districts and left there for two days to learn the situations and later pick up issues for their term paper. These exposed the participants to the diversity of socio-economic issues resulting in their identification of a few themes for practising research methodology as part of their course. In their urban exposure visit facilitated by Dr G S Sastry, an expert in urban environmental issues and retired faculty from CEENR, they visited a water-recycling plant, the technology park and Electronic City, the City Market, a few slums, the business hub of Avenue Road etc.

The third week's lectures covered themes on both quantitative and qualitative techniques and tools of data collection like surveys using questionnaires, qualitative techniques like case studies, RRA & PRA, ethnography, focused group discussions, historical methods etc.

The week also included the second visit to the field for a longer duration when they lived amidst



villagers and visited again the houses, shops, school and other centres of their interest for collecting the required data by interacting with the respondents with the help of interpreters comprising a few research assistants from the CEENR. These enabled them to learn directly from the field and also demonstrate their research abilities by interacting with people using questionnaires, focused discussions, observation and even trying out semi-case studies and PRAs. The work thus was a reflection of their learning. It also facilitated their writing their term paper (besides 2 assignments on philosophy of SSR) based on their research process, experiences and findings.

The participants were also taken to the old residential areas of the city, to the Republic Day flower show at the Lalbagh Botanical Garden, to weavers' colony in Cubbon Pet etc. The last week of the course focused on summing up the course with lectures on methods and techniques of data analysis, preparation of a research report and dissemination to stakeholders.

The participants presented their term paper as an open seminar where all the resource persons of the course besides the PhD students of the Institute were invited to offer comments and observations.

The course participants took active part in the Institute's Founder's Day on January 20 both listening to the talks by special guests as well in the cultural activities that followed them.

Dr Mirja Juntenan, Director, NCI, Sweden, not only took an active role in designing the course and co-ordinating admissions but also participated both in the classroom lecture sessions and accompanied the participants along with the course co-ordinator, Dr K G Gayathridevi to the field for stay in the villages. Ms Christabel Royan, NCI co-ordinator from Hyderabad, was present for a few days both at the commencement of the course and towards its closing.

Prof R S Deshpande, Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, delivered the inaugural address. Prof M V Nadkarni delivered the valedictory address. Prof Deshpande distributed the certificates to the course participants. The course participants were assessed based on the assignments, participation and fieldwork-based seminar presentations. The feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants through a structured format designed for the purpose.

Dr K G Gayathridevi, Associate Faculty, CEENR, ISEC, and Mr Bibhu Prasad Nayak, Assistant Professor, CEENR, co-ordinated the course.

Workshop on 'Monitoring C-DAPs'

A one-day workshop was organised on 'Monitoring C-DAPs' at the Institute on January 17, 2009. It was coordinated by Dr M J Bhende. The workshop was to sensitise directors/Officers-in-Charge and office-bearers of AERCs/Units about the evaluation and monitoring of C-DAPs prepared by the district functionaries with the help of different Technical Support Institutions and chalk out the programme for coordination of the evaluation process. The workshop was attended among others by Prof Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India; Dr S M Jharwal, Principal Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation; Dr V V Sadamate, Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission; Shri Pankaj Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India; and Directors and Officers-in-Charge of AERCs/Units.



The participants in the workshop on 'Monitoring C-DAPS' with ISEC Director and some of the faculty.



Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. Prof Abhijit Sen talked about the important role played by AERCs/Units by providing necessary feedback for framing the policies for growth and development of agriculture. He said AERCs are best suited to take up monitoring and evaluation of C-DAPs prepared by the districts with the assistance of different TSIs. The issues related to coordination of monitoring and evaluation of C-DAPs by AERCs in different states and the financial assistance were discussed in detail. Prof Deshpande presented the methodology used in the preparation of C-DAPs and Dr M J Bhende provided some guidelines for evaluation of the C-DAPs. The workshop concluded with vote of thanks proposed by Prof Deshpande.

Workshop on 'Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India'

A workshop on 'Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India with Special Reference to Small-Scale Culture Fisheries and Non-Timber Forest Products' was organised at ISEC on January 18, 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the findings and elicit comments and suggestions on the Food and Agricultural Organisation-sponsored study. The workshop was attended by experts and invitees. This study is carried out at the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of ISEC. It covers Orissa and Chhatthisgarh states. The study brought out the institutional dimensions for effective use of common pool resources like multiuse common water bodies and forests. In all, 30 participants from various academic institutions, the Planning Commission of India and ISEC attended the workshop. The workshop was coordinated by Prof R S Deshpande in his capacity as Project Director and was presided over by Dr S M Jharwal, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Union Ministry of Agriculture.

Founders' Day Celebrations

The Founders' Day of ISEC was celebrated on January 20, 2009, with great pomp and show. A community lunch was organised which was attended by all employees and their families. Short lectures in honour of Dr V K R V Rao highlighting the achievements of Dr Rao during his illustrious career were delivered by Shri S L Rao, Prof G Thimmaiah, Prof M. V Nadkarni, Dr P V Shenoi and Prof Abdul Aziz. The programme included some cultural activities by the staff, students and residents of ISEC. Prizes were distributed to the winners of for sports events and the cultural activity participants.



ISEC Director R S Deshpande speaking during the Founders' Day celebrations on January 20, 2009.

Special Programme by Kannada Sangha

The Kannada Sangha of the Institute organised a special programme on February 27, 2009 in the Institute auditorium. 'Hasya Ratnakara' Master Hirannaiah, actor and dramatist, spoke on the occasion. His talk centred on the evolution of drama as a medium of both entertainment and education. He also touched upon the impact of TV on the stage artistes.

Prof Siddananda of Shri Jagadguru Renuka Charya College (SJRC), Bangalore, recited many couplets from the late Dr DV Gundappa's *Mankuthimmana Kagga* contextually. He lauded DVG's rich contribution to the Kannada literature and its relevance to the contemporary period. Shri Arun S lyer, a budding Carnatic classical singer, sang a few compositions on the occasion. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande presided over the function.

Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture





Shri Nandan M Nilekani delivering the Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on February 16, 2009

The Dr VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on the occasion of the Founders' Day was delivered on February 16, 2009, at the Institute by Shri Nandan M Nilekani, Co-Chairman, Infosys, on 'India at Crossroads – Challenges before Us'. The lecture was attended by dignitaries from various fields in the city. Despite being the day of Budget, there was very good press coverage for the event. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande welcomed the gathering and Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, chaired the function. On the occasion, a felicitation volume in honour of Prof A Vaidyanathan was released and Prof Vaidyanathan was honoured. Another book

by Prof K N Ninan, Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, published by Earthscan, UK, was also released.

Training Programme on 'Econometric Methods and Applications' for Senior-Level IES Officers of Government of India

The importance of Econometric Methods in any good economic policy-making process is undisputable. The growing complexities in the overall economic behaviour and the data constraints call for increasing understanding and upgradation of the skills in econometric methods, both in academia and the government. Although there is good progress and innovations are happening in the sphere of theoretical econometrics to meet these challenges of understanding the continuously changing economic behaviour, this needs further augmentation.

Keeping this in view it was felt that there is a need for continuous upgradation of skills for the government officials, who are regularly involved in the process of complex economic policy making. This upgradation programme is particularly important for the senior-level officers, as the development of econometric theory and its applications is enormous since they have entered the government services.

In view of this, ISEC and the Indian Econometric Society jointly organised a training (upgradation) programme for the senior-level Indian Economic Service (IES) officers at ISEC during March 2-27, 2009.



Senior IES officers who participated in the training programme seen with ISEC Director and some of the faculty.



There were 15 senior-level IES officers from the various ministries/departments of the Government of India. Eighteen resource persons were invited both from ISEC and outside to deliver lectures in the training programme. During the programme, the course participants were also trained to use three econometric software packages, namely, STATA, EVIEWS and SPSS. As the feedback from the participants indicated, they rated the training programme "excellent" in terms of content and teaching. Even the hospitality given by ISEC was rated "excellent". All our PhD students also benefited from the programme.

The training programme was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran, CESP, ISEC; Prof K L Krishna, Delhi School of Economics, and Chairman, CESS; and Dr N R Bhanumurthy, Secretary, Indian Econometric Society.

National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability'

Integrated assessment of the impacts of climate variability has become a major concern for policy makers all over the world. In Indian perspective, rural India relies heavily on agriculture for subsistence livelihood requirements, which is significantly dependant on climate. The urban centers are also susceptible for adverse impacts in the wake of any sudden change in rainfall pattern or rise in temperature.



The National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' in progress.

Climate change will affect both resource availability and resource access through increased or reduced flows, and may therefore have a direct impact on the socio-economic well-being and environmental sustainability. In this endeavour, it is essential to develop appropriate measures and targeted efforts to understand the regional and local dimensions of climate change vulnerability. Therefore, there is a need to harmonise the policies and activities, which impact on environmental quality, socio-economic development, social and cultural values, in order to mitigate or minimise the adverse impacts of climate change. However, when it comes to any impact assessment, the inadequacy in data resources becomes a hurdle to scientifically evaluate the process and consequences of climate change. Thus availability of data on various aspects of climate change is essential for evaluating the impact of these changes. In this process, identification of indicators/variables for which data are required and their availability is a precondition for designing any effective mitigation measures.

Global Climate Change has emerged as an important issue, and governments and societies are deliberating on the challenges and ways to tackle climate change. The main challenge we face is to integrate climate change and development activities into a common framework, and to develop and implement effectively an integrated social, economic and environmental policy on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. There is an urgent need to understand the linkages between climate change and the spatio-temporal change in social, economic and environmental well being. But the challenge in understanding the complex interrelationships between these factors is due to lack of adequate high quality and timely statistics and the appropriate tools for statistical analysis. In this context, the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) of ISEC in association with Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, has organised a two-day National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' on April 16-17, 2009. The seminar was the first of its kind in the country. Shri Pronob Sen, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, inaugurated the seminar and delivered the inaugural address. In his welcome address, Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, said the seminar had its own importance as no significant work had been done on the data generation that would help us predict the consequences of the



climate change. Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Associate Professor, CEENR, highlighted the Centre's activities and research work on various issues and including climate change. Prof K N Ninan proposed the vote of thanks.

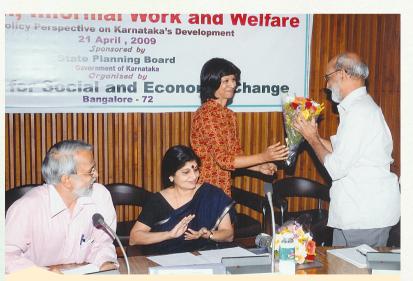
The two-day seminar had five technical sessions in which 10 very interesting papers were presented by eminent researchers working on different aspects of climate change in different parts of the country. There were also two enlightening keynote lectures by Prof U Sankar, eminent economist, and Prof K G Saxena, eminent ecologist. Though 14 papers had been scheduled to be presented, four of the resource persons could not attend the seminar.

The resource persons and other experts who participated in the seminar came from various research institutions, universities, advocacy organisations, administrations and the government. Resources persons from diverse backgrounds like ecology, economics, statistics, forestry, engineering, public administration and public policy were invited to ensure an effective dialogue on the complex issues of climate change and even more complex phenomenon of data issues involved in climate change research.

The concluding valedictory session was chaired by Shri S K Das, Director-General, Central Statistical Organisation (Social Statistics Division) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Seminar Coordinator Dr Sunil Nautiyal gave an overview of the seminar; ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande dwelt on the broad perspective of the seminar. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, delivered the valedictory address. Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR, ISEC, proposed the vote of thanks.

The seminar could not focus on many relevant issues like data modeling, remote-sensing application and institutional issues involved in compilation and publication of such data. In future, the Institute will deal with these areas on a priority basis. The participants were highly appreciative of the efforts made by CEENR-ISEC in conducting the seminar and opined that such seminars should be conducted on a regular basis to sensitise the methodology for integrated interdisciplinary research to predict consequences of climate change which would in turn result in better adaptation to climate change and mitigation of related threats.

Workshop on Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development



The Institute organised a workshop on 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development' on April 21, 2009.

A workshop on 'Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Karnataka's Development' was organised in the Institute on April 21, 2009. The workshop was inaugurated by Ms Shoba Nambisan, Principal Secretary (Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department), Government of Karnataka. Professor Supriya RoyChowdhury made the Research Proposal. Professor Narasimha Reddy, Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, delivered the keynote address. Besides the Institute faculty and PhD

students, officials from the Government of Karnataka, representatives of NGOs and other invitees participated in the discussion. The discussion focused on various aspects to be examined in the ongoing research project.

Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation



two-day workshop on 'Methodologies for Small Area Estimation' was organised by Population Research Centre at ISEC on April 24-25, 2009, supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Analysis (UNFPA), New Delhi. The workshop aimed to discuss available the appropriate methodologies for the estimation of different parameters at the local level. In the decentralised form of governance and service delivery in India, there is a larger demand for estimates of different indicators at the local level. This



The workshop on 'Methodologies for Small Area Estimation' in progress at the Institute.

workshop was useful in developing a curriculum on small area estimation which can be taught in institutes and universities in India. The workshop brought together 15 experts who had contributed in this area. Professor K S James, Head of PRC, ISEC, and Professor K Srinivasan, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, organised the workshop.

Workshop on "Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management"

A workshop on 'Farm Sector in Karnataka: Farmers' Indebtedness and Risk Management' was conducted on June 23, 2009, at ISEC. The workshop was chaired by Shri Meenakshisundaram, former Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka. Planning Board members such as Dr S C Sharma (Vice-Chancellor, Tumkur University), Prof G V Joshi, Ms Bidisha Chowdhuri (Research Consultant and Joint Secretary of the State Planning Board, Karnataka), special invitees like Prof M H Suryanarayana from Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, representatives from various government departments and members from academia attended the workshop. In her presentation, Dr Meenakshi Rajeev dwelt on the possible work to be done on the issues concerned. Ms B P Vani presented an in-depth analysis of the NSSO data on farmers' indebtedness. The workshop ended with a rich discussion on the various possible issues that can be covered for a comprehensive research on this topic. The workshop was funded by the State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, and conducted by Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani, CESP, ISEC.





Seminars/Lectures by Visitors

Structural Methods in Research — Prof Ranganath Bharadwaj, Chairman, Institute for Educational Research & Development, and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (January 22, 2009).

Tobacco Use and Related Factors among Youths in Bangalore City — Dr Upendra Bhojani, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (February 3, 2009).

Community-Based Information Centres: A New Vision for India's Public Libraries? — Dr Ajit Pyati, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Information and Media Studies, London, ON, Canada (February 6, 2009).

Indian Residential School System in Canada — Dr Kateri Akiwenzie-Damm, Principal Consultant, Damm Write! Consulting and Communications, Ontario, Canada (February 9, 2009).

Democracy's Next Step: Building a Dignitarian Society — Professor Robert W Fuller, Former President, Oberlin College, USA (February 11, 2009).

Raced Natures, Gendered Developments: The Political Economy of Environmental Conservation — Dr Kiran Asher, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01007, Fulbright Indo-American Environmental Leadership Program Fellow (February 13, 2009).

Decline of Trade Multilateralism and the Doha Crisis: A Canadian Perspective on the North-South Divide — Dr Daniel Drache, Professor of Political Science, York University, Canada (February 18, 2009).

Cultural and Political Constraints to Small-Scale Ecological Agriculture — Professor Joan P Mencher, Emerita Professor, City University of New York and Lehman College of CUNY, USA (February 20, 2009).

The Missing Science in Social Science — Professor Sundar Sarukkai, Professor and Dean, School of Humanities; Head, Centre for Philosophy, National Institute of Advanced Studies, IISc, Bangalore (February 24, 2009).

Social Accountability — Ms Meeta Rajivlochan, IAS, Director, Yashwant Rao Chavan Academy for Administration, Pune, Maharashtra (February 27, 2009).

Community Planning, Public Space and the Environment: The Neo-Liberal City and its Anti-Thesis — Professor Thomas Angotti, Hunter College/CUNY, Professor of Urban Affairs & Planning, Director, Center for Community Planning & Development, New York, USA (March 19, 2009).

Employee Buy-Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Tata Tea and Kannan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd. — Dr Deepika M G, Faculty, IBS, Bangalore, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (March 25, 2009).

Intellectual Property Rights for Business and Strategy — Mr M S Kishore Kumar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Government Engineering College, Ramanagar, Karnataka (March 31, 2009).

Population Policies and Family Planning Programme in India: A Review — Professor K Srinivasan, Hon. Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (April 22, 2009).

The Political Economy of the Structural Adjustment of Pension Funds in India — Prof Anjan Chakrabarti, Professor and Head, Dept. of Economics, University of Calcutta, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC (May 15, 2009).

People's Movements and Electoral Politics – Trends in Andhra Pradesh — Prof G Hargopal, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (May 28, 2009).

Globalisation and Human Rights — Prof G Hargopal, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (June 11, 2009).

Lecture on 'The Middle Class' — Prof Andre Beteille, eminent sociologist (May 25, 2009).



Seminars by Faculty

The Institutional and Political Dimensions of Education: Karnataka in Comparative Perspective: Why Do Political Parties use Education-based and other Material Inducements to Gain Political Support? — Dr Mary E Breeding and Dr S Madheswaran, Professor, Centre for Economics Studies and Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (January 7, 2009).

Present Discourse on Decentralisation in India: Conceptual Origins — Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralisation and Governance, ISEC, Bangalore (February 26, 2009).

Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Different Agro-Climatic Regions of India — Dr Lenin Babu, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (March 17, 2009).

Social Power and Political Movements: The Quest for Rights — Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (April 9, 2009).

Review and Strategy Guidelines and Institutional Mechanisms for Watershed Programmes in India — Prof K V Raju, Professor, CEENR, ISEC, and Dr Madhushree Sekhar, TISS, Mumbai (May 15, 2009).

Seminars by Students

Performance of Pharmaceutical Companies in India: A Critical Analysis of Industrial Structure, Firm-Specific Resources, and Emerging Strategies — Mr Mainak Majumder, Doctoral Scholar, ISEC, Banglore. (February 27, 2009)

Research Projects

Completed Projects

- Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Study of Some Selected States during Post-Reform Period (Dr V Anil Kumar)
- 2. Electricity Pricing in Karnataka: An Analysis (Dr K N Ninan)
- 3. Globalisation and Employment: Survey of Women Workers in Bangalore's RMG Industry (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)
- 4. Local Eelfare in a Global Context: Slums and Urban Welfare in Karnataka's Development (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)
- 5. A Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (Dr K S James and Dr CM Lakshmana)
- **6.** Effects of Population Growth on Environmental Degradation with Reference to India (Dr C M Lakshmana)
- **7. Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor** (Dr KV Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)
- 8. Guidelines for Planning and Implementation of Watershed Development Programme in India: A Review (Dr KV Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)
- 9. Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives (Dr C Nanjundaiah)
- 10. A Study on Behaviour Change among Female Workers in Selected Five Garment Companies Focusing on HIV Prevention as well as Treatment of Tuberculosis (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)

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- 11. Population Dynamics and the Deprivation in Crude Literacy among Scheduled Tribes in India (Dr C M Lakshmana)
- 12. Knowledge and Risk Behaviour among Youths in High HIV Prevalent States in Southern India (Dr Dhananjay W Bansod)

New Projects

- 1. Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package for the Farmers in Suicide-prone Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (Dr M J Bhende and Dr P Thippaiah)
- 2. Impact of Government-Sponsored Employment Programmes on Food Security and Rural Urban Migration: A Case Study of Gulbarga District, Karnataka State (Dr | Maruthi)
- 3. Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour (Dr D Rajasekhar)
- 4. Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Different Agro-Climatic Zones of India (Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr K Lenin Babu)
- **5. Quality and Sustainability of SHGs in Karnataka** (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev, Dr Veerashekharappa and Ms B P Vani)
- 6. School-Meal Programme in Primary Schools A Study of Delivery and Outcomes of School Meal Programme (Dr M D Usha Devi)
- 7. The New Economic and Climatic Context and Changing Migration Patterns in India (Dr K Gavithri)
- 8. Development of Primary Health Care Systems and MCH Services in Karnataka (Dr T N Bhat)
- 9. Reproductive Health Status of Adolescent Married Girls in Karnataka (Dr C S Veeramatha)

Student News

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

Biannual Seminars were held during June 15-20, 2009. In all, 34 presentations were made. Of them, two were pre-submission presentations, 26 were progress reporting and six theme presentations.

Professor Michael Walton, Professor VKRV Rao Chair Professor, and Professor G Hargopal, University of Hyderabad, were the Special Experts during the Biannual Seminars. Professor Kale, Vice-Chancellor of Central University, Gujarat, also addressed the Biannual Seminar participants at its inaugural session and underlined the significance of Biannual Seminars in developing articulation and time-management abilities of budding scholars.

PhD Awarded

Ms Emil Mathew (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis on 'Micro-Finance and Collective Action: A Study of Self-Help Groups in Kerala'. Prof D Rajasekhar was her supervisor.

Mr Sukumar V (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis on 'Health Insurance Schemes in India: An Economic Analysis of Demand Management under Risk Pooling and Adverse Selection'. Prof Gopal K Kadekodi was his supervisor.

Mr Mahesh H P (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis 'Impact of Financial Sector Reforms on Commercial Banks in India'. Prof Meenakshi Rajeev was his supervisor.



Ms Poulomi Bhattacharya (Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for her thesis 'Economics of Aquaculture: A Comparative Analysis of Traditional Vs Scientific Systems in West Bengal'. Prof K N Ninan was her supervisor.

Mr Geetanjoy Sahu (Political Science) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2009 for his thesis 'Environmental Governance and Role of Judiciary in India'. Dr Madhushree Sekher was his supervisor.

Publications

WORKING PAPERS

An Overview

In all, ten working papers were published during the period January-June 2009.

Anil Kumar on the theme "Federalism and Decentralisation in India: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu" (WP 208) examines the decentralisation process in two south Indian states: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These states have a major role in the federal politics of the Indian polity. The paper argues that there is an inverse relationship between strong federal demands and their relation to decentralisation further down the polity. These fast reforming states are strengthening the state-level governments but the same does not seem to happen with decentralisation.

Patrick McGinn's Working Paper "Capital, 'Development' and Canal Irrigation in Colonial India" (WP 209) studies the nature of imperial purpose in India and method employed seeks to compare the principles against the practice of British rule in relation to 'development' through public works such as canal irrigation. It is argued that economic policy was based on the need to generate wealth in ways that did little to disrupt the social and political order, but instead use the state to source and secure tribute rather than development.

In her paper entitled "Gender, Ecology and Development in Karnataka: Situation and Tasks Ahead" (WP 210) K G Gayathridevi looks into the attention paid to gender concerns in development in their links with environmental issues. Conceptual framework for studying the inter-relationship is discussed to delineate the intricacies of women's interaction with nature against a patriarchal and traditional set-up. Karnataka's major advances in women's empowerment and development programmes are discussed with reference to both governmental and civil society organisations' efforts. Gaps and inadequacies in knowledge and approaches in understanding the issues and challenges ahead are identified and a few areas of policy concern have been identified.

K Lenin Babu and K V Raju in their paper entitled "Greenhouse Gases Emission and Potential Carbon Sequestration: A Case Study of Semi-Arid Area in South India" (WP 211) argue that global warming and climate change have made adoption measures essential, more so in semi-arid regions. Kolar district is typical of semi-arid regions with a low Development Index in Karnataka State. Greenhouse gases emissions from various sectors are in tune of 2717 kilotons, however, with a significant potential in the district for Carbon Emission Reduction (15,572 tCO2) and carbon Sequestration measures (3,508,010 tons CO2e) under Kyoto Protocol. If developed, revenues from these measures can enable to realise the Millennium Development Goals in district faster.

"Emerging Trends in Managing Drinking Water – Case Studies of Coastal Villages in Karnataka" (WP 212), a contribution by Manasi S, N Latha and K V Raju, aims at understanding the drinking water status and management approaches adopted in four coastal villages of Karnataka. Saltwater intrusion, seasonal scarcity and groundwater depletion are the common problems encountered here. Collective action, successful institutional set-up and water harvesting methods have shown positive impact. Attempts to resolve the drinking water crisis has been local. However, it is significant to understand that the problems need to be addressed from a larger perspective to curtail long-term effects.

Contd. on page 16

Create more jobs: Nilekani

DH NEWS SERVICE

BANGALORE: A whopping 275 million jobs by the year 2035! That is the number of the jobs that India will require within the next 25 years, claims Infosys Chairman Nandan Nilekani.

Delivering the VKRV Rao memorial lecture at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) on Monday, Nilekeni dwelt at length on the challenges the country needs to overcome,

country needs to overcome, to ensure that the economy

country needs to overcome, to ensure that the economy is stronger in the future.

"The country is at a critical juncture in history where it needs to make a choice, both ideological and political, bearing its future in mind. For this, there is a need to harness the demographic dividends of the nation," the chairman suggested, dra wing a comparison with China.

"China harnessed it demographic dividend by introducing the One-Child Policy while India's curve of age is natural and



Nandan Nilekani

Nandan Nilekani
only young nation in an
ageing world. Hence, it is
imperative to create the
required number of jobs
and opportunities for its
citizens, he stressed.
"We need to invest in
human capital to harness
the demographic advantage. If not, the same
group will become a combustible set due to lack of
opportunities," he said.
Health care, education, in
frastructure and opportunities need to be provided
to this section, falling
within the 15 65 age
group, for the development of the nation.

ing feasible entitlements are the areas which need to be concentrated upon, Nilekani added. "The present labour laws need to be amended to tap the potential that globalisation offered."

"The government also needs to have a rethink on subsidies that are not benefiting the needy. "The current system of subsidies are regressive and this impacts the energy consumn. rent system of subsidies are regressive and this impacts the energy consumption and environment of the country. It ought to be replaced by providing direct benefits to those people Below Poverty Level BPLD," he felt.

Speaking on the economic downturn that has had an impact on the Provent and the huge number of students migrating from IT and Computer Science courses to other subjects, Nilekani said that technology will be beneficial in the long run.

Nilekani also released a book 'Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Science of the beneficial in the long run.

Nilekani also released a book 'Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Science of the beneficial in the long run.

Nilekani also released a book 'Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Science of the by Prof K N Niman, in nonour of Prof A Vaidyanathan.

COMMENT

Interim budget for 2009-10

In the shadow of a crisis

The initiatives should have been in the form of short-term capital projects, so that more jobs would have been created.

By R S DESHPANDE & K GAYATHRI

By R S DESHPANDE & K GAYATHRI

The Pranab Mukherjee, doning the robe of the finance minister presented the Unish when the the Unish whe

that did not spare India, has come as a stumble block. The net result a stumble block. The net result as such as the property of the property



INTERIM BUDGET 2@09-1®

current budget to increase the infrastructure investments by according structure investments by according approval to 37 projects worth a sproval to 37 projects with a sproval to 37 project so the private sector through public pictures and a sproper sproject of the project of the project of the sproper sproject of the sproper sproject of the sproject

Inequalities in development

Though the assistance is the same, some states fare better than others

THE process of economic reforms, is specially in a country like India, in segative outcome in the realm of social development. Indian states have been under tremendary of social development. Indian states sure to inove toward in delivering well-from models mare these states are consistent in the long run and resulting in jobless growth. Spending on the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and resulting in jobless growth. Spending on the social sector has been fluctuating over the years; part of the social sector has been fluctuating over the years; part of the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty alleviate process and the social sector has been suit, poverty suit and the social sector has been suit, poverty suit and the social sector has been suited by the social development and the social sector has been suited by the social development sector by the social development sector has been social development sector has been alleviated by the social development sector has been all social several process and social sevelopment sector has been alleviated by the social development sector has been alleviated by the social sevent process has been alleviated by the social seven

Tuesday, February 17, 2009

Moving towards record deficits

power at the hustings. In backward states, ties have been lack! which caused a deficity of the political tough decisions that mediate interests but the state in long run. For example, in the World Bank assis singh government implement economicate of the complement economicate mediate interests but the state in long rule to For example, in the World Barnett Singh ment economic with governance rules g

enues to rise by over Rs 44,000 crore and overall revenue recrore and overall revenue reset floars went up against
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Rs 14,700 crores in 2009-10.
We must bear in mind that
saw very buoyant tax revenues
and the excise cuts affected
only the last three months or
so. In 2009-10 the recession will
not be there chroughout the
year.

Also, the announced increased expenditures may not
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No new programmes were amounced for next year obviously because they would be theoretical, with only a few weeks left for this government, and the chronic inability of Central governments to commence spending even sixnumbers of the commence of the co

gariculture under the Bachstrya Krishl Vikes Yojiana, but stuccessfully spanding over Rs 65,300 crore farmers.
This is above the fertiliser subskly having risen by over Rs
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Better growth focus needed

The Karnataka budget 2009.10

Comes in the wake of a downturn in the economy. the Economic Survey 2009.40 regists that
as against the projected 11 per cent
as against the projected 11 per cent
growth the expected growth is only
5.5 per cent for the 2008.09 fiscal
year as opposed to buoyant growth
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the positive side, despite a stall in revenue resources, the government has managed to earner stimates for 2008-09 albeit a session and the stall stal

Ditts for 2009-10.

Revised Fiscal deficit has overshot the budgeted level for 2008-09, however, the state governments had the central government clearance to go up to 3.5 percent given the bad economic condition. This unfortu-

nately seems the capital expenditure of the common services.

Summary expenditure figures to test the capital expenditure figures for the capital expenditure for a social expenditure for a social expenditure to the figure for the capital expenditure to the figure for a reduction in the social expenditure for a reduction in the social expenditure for a reduction in secretical expenditure for a figure for the first figure figure for the first figure for the first figure for the first figure for figure for figure figure for figure for figure figure figure for figure for figure for figure figure for figure for figure for figure for figure figure for figure for figure for figure figure for figure for figure figure for figure for figure for figure for figure figure for figure figure figure for figure for figure fi

- K Gayithri rofessor, Centre for momic Studies and Policy, Bangalore

economic reforms along with impressive economic and social develop Multiplying the money

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January 2008. Public sector banks seems to have lent handsomely and infrastructure, oil, steel, chemicals, engineering have been major and manufacture. But monwing a somewhat did to the properties. But money and the properties of the properties o

drying up.

Current preferences through this uncertainty banks of about a certain great about a certain great a constant and a constant a certain great a constant a certain great great a certain great gre

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THE BRIGHTEST MINDS DO NOT JOIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND HENCE THERE
IS A DEARTH OF THEM IN PLANNING AND POLICY MAKING. EDUCATION TIMES
STARTS A NEW COLUMN IN CAREERS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES TO DRAW
ATTENTION TO OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE FIELDS

Careers in Economics by Prof RS Deshpande



MANY FIELDS

cy, environment lies and political sciences. These lied in various fields that include

tching resources with optimal effi-acy. Economics graduates therefore ald attempt competitive examina-ns and get into the decision making cess like in the State (KAS etc) and atral services (IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS,

domand for trained manpower ever increating.

Fourth, in the eacdemic field where
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many for various important indimaterial and these need the accument
of an economist. There is a strong demand for trained persons in this field.

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 Delhi School, See Economics, Delhi;
 Jorabhat Jah Nehru University, New

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NEGLECT OF FARM SECTOR

FM's lip service

Though Economic Survey highlights the problems of agricultural sector, the FM was content in paying only verbal tributes to farmers.

By Elumalal Kannan

Agriculture sector has always remained the least of priorities for
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during 1980s has decettated by 1990s and 2005. The 2005-06, while technology (measured as yield potential of new crop varieties) registered zero growth, the total cropped area, net some and terms of trade recorded negative growth rate. Public and private sector investment has also decelerated the properties of the pr



rainfed agriculture which require immediate intervention. The National Bainfed Area Authority has remained and a page of the state of t

IN PERSPECTIVE

Need for development. not birth control

The educational level in north Karnataka is abysmally low as compared to southern and western regions.

Ry K S James

The sudden announce ment made by Chief Minister BS Yeddyurappa supporting a scheme of dis-incentives for couples having more than two children in the more than two children in the state came as a rude surprise. At the same time, given the nature and history of intuitive mode of decision making as against evi-dence based decision making

prevalent in governments, it is not completely unexpected. It is also the result of the impressionistic view of family planning programme the chief minister had during his recent visit to China. Ironically, the visit to China. Ironically, the main opposition also welcomed such a view perhaps without understanding its implication. Intuitive decision making, clearly, is not limited to any particular political party in the state.

It is, therefore, important to It is, therefore, important to understand the demographic situation in Karnataka before initiating a debate on family planning. More importantly, before introducing any punishment, one has to understand not only the final culpit but the nearonly the final culprit but the per-

only the mal culprit but the per-petuators of the crime as well.

Karnataka achieved the norm of two children per women on an average around three to four years back. This average signifies that the state is on a replacement level fertility on a replacement level retriling implying that the major part of the population growth in the state in future will largely be due to the population momentum factor. Population momentum occurs due to the past high birthrate when the couples born in the past will be in the reborn in the past will be in the re-productive ages in the coming years resulting in higher num-ber of marriages and subse-quent child birth which cannot be avoided by policies imple-mented henceforth.

Satisfactory

Karnataka along with other southern states in India shows an encouraging picture in fertility indicators. The latest round of National Family Health Survey (2005-06) shows a family plan-ning acceptance rate of 62 per cent for married woman in the age group 15-49. Average num-ber of children per women in most districts of southern and

powerment, gender equity, etc are critical to achieve desired are critical to achieve desired goals of family planning. Stud-ies from all over the world have amply demonstrated the pow-erful effect of women's educa-tion on the number of children she bears.

The educational level in north Karnataka is abysmally low as compared to the southern and western regions. Socially and economically backward sections of the society, minorities are also in the margins of development resulting in higher number of resulting in higher number of children. Ignoring these hard facts and discussing the punish-ment of those having more chil-dren is clearly a case of punish-ing the poor for what is hardly

Ironically, while it is time for Ironically, while it is time for the government to concentrate more on the effects of fast de-clining fertility, its effect on growing adult population and ageing issues, it is rather para-doxical that the government takes a back seat and makes announcements that may have been relevant about two

decades ago.
India is also a signatory to the programme of action of the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 which clearly emplasses the importance of cou-ples choice, rather than state in-tervention, in the number of children. Further, it also lays stress on integrating population action into the overall develop-ment. The ICPD commitment has been a direct recognition that the incentives and disincen-tives in family planning in most countries of the world have not provided any significant dividend for achieving the desired goal of

fertility reduction.
The National Population Pol icy-2000 of the Union government also emphasises on providing reproductive health an rights to the population as th rights to the population as the basic strategy to achieve the discred goals of family plannin. The policy document strong rejects disincentives to coupl having more children.

The above discussion allo us to make a distinction between the final culprit and the performance.

the final culprit and the perr uators of the crime. If hi birth rates are a direct out of illiteracy, poverty, under velopment and backward among some sections of gions, the state is direct sponsible. To ignore this r sibility, and punish tho

Karnataka, model for private investment

Policy makers are unable to understand the impact of private investment due to lack of official estimates.

By M R Narayana

By M R Narayana

With the start of globalisation of capital in 1991, Karnataka's private investment has been contributed by domestic and foreign direct investments (FDD), eign direct investment of the private investment is important as it constitutes about 19 percent of total investment. Priorect of total investment investment as it constitutes more than 95 as created in the private investment and is widely distributed ment and proportion of income, higher private consumption and public and private consumption and public and private consumption of employment opportunities, and reduction in poportunities, and reduction in powerty and income inequality.

This is in contrast to FDI,

public and private savings, larger generation of employment opportunities, and reduction in poverty and income inequality. This is in contract to FDI, which is narrowly sourced and concentrated in a few sectors. For instance, 47 per cent of FDI comes from three countries (USA, UK and Germany) and about 69 per cent of it is concentrated in IT-related sectors. At the same time, about 50 per cent of total exports from the same time, about 50 per cent of total exports from the state are related to IT sector. Thus, the recession energing from these countries and related to the same time, about 50 per cent of total exports from the state are related to IT sector. Thus, the recession from the state are related to the sectors have the biggest impact on export from and inflow of FDI into the state. Karnataka's interim budget (ASA) and the sector of sploal economic recession in terms of loss of production, investment and exduction, investment and exduction, investment and exduction, investment and exduction investment and exduction in terms of loss of production and production indicated the adverse impact of economic showly on the state's candidated the adverse impact of economic showly on the state's economy. This vulnerability is natural and inevitable in a globalisation era.

natural and inevitable in allisation era.

alisation era.

Latest figures suggest that the
Latest figures for local bodies
central, state and local bodies
contribute 9 per cent of total in-

for public policy purposes.
Data on private investment are available from different institutional sources, such as, (a) loan financial institutions, (b) investment approvals by content of investment approvals by Secretaria of Industrial Assistance and clearances by Kartance and clearances by Kartance and clearances by Kartance and clearances by Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy and (d) annual survey of industries. However, nowhere are these data consolidated to guide public policy formulation and implementation for promotion of private investments.

Confusing data

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics estimated the GFCP by public and private sectors by industry from 1990-81 through 1993-94. From 1993-94 through 2001-02, the provisional estimates were prepared but not published. Since 2001-02, no private investment estimates are prepared. Thus, policy makers are helpless in understanding the correct nature, magnitude and impact of private investment because of private investment because of confusing numbers and lack of cofficial estimates.

Thanks to the recent efforts of the Central Statistical Organisation, initial estimates of private sector investment in 2004-05 are reported for 32 states including Karnataka in the Report of the High Level Committee on Estimation of Saving and Investment. Private investment constitutes 80.67 per cent in total investment of the State. This accounts for 7.16 per cent in the total private investment of India and is lower than the share of other-states, such as, Maharash-ta (7.3 per cent) and Gujarat (8.4) per cent).

A comprehensive and reliable database on private investment in essential for policy makers. This calls for strengthening of the state-level statistical systems for consolidation of public information and comprehensive estimates of total investment and final private investment and final private consumption of the Report of the High Level Committee are relevant for the sestimates will also be useful for construction of percent and of

'Development does matter'

ocial scientist and economist R S Deshpande,
director, Institute for Social and Economic Change,
has specialised in agricultural development policy, international trade in agriculture
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sund resource economics.
What will be poll issues for
Karnataka?

and resource economics for What will be poll issues for Warandary and the poll issues for Karmatakar will be the major issue. Development will be the major issue bevelopment will be arriculated in relation to issues of regional disparity—which will be an important issue weighing on the voters minds. Allocations of relevelopment will also matter. What about local issues? Infrustructure will be an issue both in urban and rural areas—whether government has descented.

both in urban and rural areas whether government has de-livered adequately. Govern-ment will be judged on the ba-sis good whether it has taken note of people sperceptions on in-frastructure and development. Would recession be a factory. Maybe, The real power of the recession hasn't been felt in



rural areas. Its power has to still reach rural regions. To still reach rural regions. To that extent, it is more an urban phenomenon. I don't think it makes a real impact. Would elections play out differently at national and local levels?

Containly Parliamentary elections will play out locally—in that local issues will matter at the state level. Development will be key development and be a local extended out locally among regions, Voters are intelligent and will vote based on their perceptions of development results.

Getting back on the reform track, but how?

nder political compulsions, the UPA government had to amend the path to reforms during its last term in the office. That was a half-hearted approach and the results were not really gratifying. One need not blame this totally on the departure from the form agenda but the situation including global slow-down contributed to the pathetic performance. This is highlighted by the Economic Survey in no uncertain terms. Chapter Two of the Economic Survey dealing with 'Challenges, Policy Response and Medium Term Prospects' provided a good background to the FM for preparing a remedial budget. The GDP growth rate reaching 6.7 per cent per anum and fiscal deficit climing above 6 per cent does not reflect.

The FM has quoted Kautilya on this and aims to overcome the situation in near future. The global economic situation in general and that of India in particular do not warrant a contractionary fiscal policy. Governments in fact have to compensate for the private sector's restrained participation and hence justified in playing a proactive role in reviving the economy.

economy.
Fiscal deficit between the interim budget and the present budget has gone up from 6.2 per cent of GDP to 6.8 pc. This included the supportant of the support of th per cent of GDP to 6.0 per fund-huge deficit is apparently fund-ed through enhanced borrow-

ed through enhanced bostom.
While there can be no objection to the unleashing of fiscal targets, the issue is one of what reforms have been proposed to bring back the economy on to a 9 per cent growth trajectory? Does the pronounced enhanced spending plan guarantee us the

recovery? Do we have a clear and well defined plan to tide over the decelerating growth and what is the roadmap to achieve the same?

The budget really focuses on four important issues and leaves there major factors untouched. First, on stepping up of the GDP own the attempt made in the budget to attract investment is welcome. The proposed disinvestment may help to a certain extent.

But, up to 100 per cent FDI in high technology and strategic industries was a much needed step. Some miles on the disinvestment route was an expectation of many, and accordingly the FM has provided some room for revenue generation.

Second, in order to provide a little succour to industrial scotn the frings benefit tax (FBT) is removed so also the CTT. That may allow some incentive in the sector. GST coming into opera But, up to 100 per cent FDI in

tion by next April may prove an effective tool. Third, the agricultural sector growth rate planned to be enhanced to 4pc from the existing 1.62 pc and therefore a lot is expected to 4pc from the existing 1.62 pc and the appen in this sector.

Rationalisation of subsidies was expected in this budget and any body with a little knowledge about the sector would have suggested nutrient based subsidies, which has been introduced. Interestingly, the FM has also indicated direct subsidy apyment to the farmer but we have to wait for the unique identification scheme to come through.

While, in the Debt Relief Scheme.

through.
While, in the Debt Relief While, in the Debt Relief Scheme, farmers were given time up to June. But due the late arrival of monsoon, FM extended this period by six months upto Dec 31, 2009, the 1 pc interest benefit also continues. The FM announced an additional subvention of 1 pc as

an incentive to those farmers. In addition the NHM and APIB will help but not to boost out-pur. All these are unlikely to make any impact on the growth scenario

malke any impact our use scenario.

Scenario.

Soruth, revisiting rural development, the FM has considered rural roads and rural housing siving a boost in order to connect the rural areas to the mainstream development. Allocation to NREGS has also been in creased substantially and probably with the expectation with the substantially and the probably with the expectation with the substantially and the probably with the expectation with the substantially and the probably with the expectation with the substantial substa

joblessness.
The budget has not touch the most vital components as investment, rainfed agrure, SMEs, urban poor ar creation. It appears the green's focus continues of ment's focus continues the 'outlays' and not on tomes' — what resulbeen achieved from sing expenditure level.

The issue of reform



Sunil Nautyal in his paper on "Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Forests under Different Management Regimes Using LANDSAT and IRS Images" (WP 213) uses cloud-free satellite data to study the forests in multi-temporal dimensions. Use of remote-sensing data with visual observation/ground truth data is an advanced tool to study and understand the development patterns of the forests. Based on the vegetation index and land cover map, a sound development has been observed in the community conserved forest (CCF) in comparison to other forests of the region. Community-based conservation would contribute to new conservation approaches that facilitate achieving the goal of sustainable landscape development in the mountains of the Indian Himalayan region.

Harish Kumara and K Lenin Babu in their paper entitled "Traditional Knowledge System (Medicine): A Case Study of Arkalgud Taluk, Karnataka, India" (WP 214) attempt to assess the status of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) as a tool of conservation in the Arkalgud administrative unit of Karnataka. The study is based on the field investigation and interaction with the followers of traditional systems such as healers and practitioners. Many plants in traditional agricultural systems have medicinal value; these are found in home gardens, as scattered in croplands and grazing lands on field bunds. Consequently, there has been a reduction in the use of home remedies and preventive diets at the household level.

"Tribal Movement in Orissa: A Struggle against Modernisation?" (WP 215) by Patibandla Srikant looks at the tribal movement against the mining industry in Kucheipadar village of Rayagad district in Orissa. The field survey was carried out in this area in order to understand the movement's stand against mining as an anti-development activity. It was found that tribals in this part of the world are not ready for modernisation coming from outside and invading into their livelihoods. This study captures their struggle against the mining industry and their articulation of demands and strategies opposing modernisation.

Sabuj Kumar Mandal and S Madheswaran, in their paper "Technological Progress, Scale Effect and Total Factor Productivity Growth in Indian Cement Industry: Panel Estimation of Stochastic Production Frontier" (WP 216) argue that the economic policy reform in respect of Indian cement industry, during the early 80's, resulted in a phenomenal growth of this sector and the industry has, in fact, become the second largest in the world. However, this growth has been associated with a greater use of energy and other resources, resulting in severe environmental degradation. Further development of this industry, without increasing energy demand and thereby reducing emission and waste, would require increased productivity. This paper estimates Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth in Indian cement industry during the period 1989-90 to 2006-07 using company level data and applying Stochastic Frontier Approach. TFP growth is decomposed into technical progress (TP), technical efficiency change (TEC) and changes in scale component (SC) with a view to gaining some insights into the sources of productivity growth of this industry in the post-reform era. Empirical results show that TFP growth is mainly driven by SC and TP and not by TEC since TE is time invariant in nature. In the light of empirical results, the policy implication is that an industrial policy of exploiting the existing economies of scale is required to be implemented; and to boost the growth of this sector; priority should be given to enhance firms' capability of catching-up by adopting efficiency-oriented action plan.

"Fisheries and Livelihoods in Tungabhadra Basin, India: Current Status and Future Possibilities" (WP 217), a paper by Manasi S, Latha N and K V Raju, aims at understanding the livelihood patterns of fishermen within the Tungabhadra sub-basin, a tributary of river Krishna located in the peninsular India. Household surveys, focus group discussions and interviews were carried out in order to understand the currents status, besides trying to identify key issues and constraints that curtail fisheries development. Lack of integrated approach in development initiatives and water management plans warrants the need for Integrated Water Resource Management to support livelihoods.

MONOGRAPH

An Overview



"Trends and Patterns of Migration from the NER: Its Interface with Education", a Monograph (15) by U A Shimray and M D Usha Devi, is a cross-disciplinary study on education and migration which attempts to capture the trends and patterns of out-migration from the North-Eastern Region of India with a view to identifying the determining factors of migration. The North-Eastern Region in India has been a huge corridor of human migration characterised by population movement across seven states within and closer proximity of the region. However, in the recent past, the flow of population from the region has seen an upward swing and also to far-off destinations. It is against this background that the study looks at capturing the migration trends. Using only demographic data from the migration tables of the population census of 1981, 1991 and 2001 and other secondary data on education, the study examines both spatial and temporal dimensions of migration at individual state and also between male and female population. Time series data reveal that there is fluctuation in the migration trends over the time and consistent pattern of increasing migration is observed only among two states - Nagaland and Manipur, with the former revealing the highest rate of migration among the states in the region and also among female population. Education as a motive for migration is considerably low. However, it reveals an increasing pattern in the last three decades, particularly among males. This phenomenon is seen relatively to a higher extent in Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Books Published/Edited

Gayithri, K

(Co-author), The Expenditure Planning and Management Practitioners' Guide: An Introduction to Program and Performance Budgeting at the Indian State (Sub-national) Level. New Delhi: USAID, October 2008.

Kumar, V Anil

'Decentralised Governance and Development Politics in South India: A Study'. Germany: VDM Verlag, May 2009.

Ninan, KN

Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity – Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges. London and Sterling: Earthscan, March 2009.

Articles Published in Journals/Edited Books

Babu, K Lenin

(with B K Harish Kumar) 'Environmental Flows in River Basins: A Case Study of River Bhadra'. *Current Science*, 96 (4), February 2009.

Deshpande, R S

'Agrarian Transition and Farmers' Distress in Karnataka'. In D Narasimha Reddy and Srijit Mishra (eds), Agrarian Crisis in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

(with A Narayanamoorthy) 'India's Surface Irrigation Sector: Participatory Management and Pricing'. In Gopal K Kadekodi and Brinda Viswanathan (eds), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions, and Economic Policy: Essays for A Vaidyanathan*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

(with V Ratna Reddy) 'Sustainable Watershed Management: The GO-NGO Dichotomy'. In Gopal K Kadekodi and Brinda Viswanathan (eds), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions, and Economic Policy: Essays for A Vaidyanathan.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.



(with K V Raju) 'Making of Agricultural Policy'. In Surjit Singh and V Ratna Reddy (eds), Changing Contours of Asian Agriculture: Policies, Performance and Challenges – Essays in Honour of Professor VS Vyas. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009.

'State Policy, Poverty and Rural Development'. In Ashish Vachhani and N K Kumaresan Raja (eds), *Poverty, Unemployment and Rural Development Programmes*. LBSNAA, Mussoorie: Centre for Rural Studies, 2009.

(with Naveen Hegde) 'Agriculture Sector in the Liberalisation Period: A Comparative Study of India and China'. In S Mahendra Dev and N Chandrasekhara Rao (eds), *India Perspectives on Equitable Development*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009.

Devi, K G Gayathri

'Contours of Women's Development: A Synthesis of Thoughts, Efforts and Challenges'. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 11 (1), January-June 2009.

'Social Welfare Services' (in Kannada). In *Abhivruddhi Patha*. Karnataka Gazetteer Department and Government of Karnataka, 2009.

Gayithri, K

'Fiscal Transfers to Karnataka: Some Issues'. In D K Srivatsava, K R Shanmugam and C Bhujanga Rao (eds), Finance Commission: Issues of the Southern States. Chennai: Madras School of Economics, 2009.

James, KS

(with Seeta Prabhu, Rajeev Ahuja and Alka Narang) 'Impact of CBHI Schemes on Access to Healthcare: Evidence from India'. *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 2 (2), 2008.

Kumar, V Anil

'Governance where Children Matter: NGO-Government Partnerships in Eradicating Child Labour in Karnataka'. *Participation and Governance*, 2 (1), February 2009.

'Comparing Rural Decentralisation across Indian States: Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, LXX (1), January-March 2009.

'Revisiting Indian Federalism in the Context of Economic Reforms'. *Indian Journal of Federal Studies*, I, April 2009.

'Popular Participation in Primary Education in Rural Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'. *The Journal of Karnataka Studies*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), June 2009.

Lakshmana, C M

'A Scenario of Crude Literacy and Aspects of Deprivation among Scheduled Tribes in India: Perspective in Education'. *Journal of the Society for Educational Research and Development*, 25 (2), 2009.

Lele, Sarachchandra

(with Joy, K J, Amita Shah, Suhas Paranjape, Shrinivas Badiger) 'Re-visioning the Watershed Development Programme in India'. In Gopal K Kadekodi and Brinda Viswanathan (eds), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions and Economic Policy: Essays for A Vaidyanathan*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Madheswaran, S

(with Paul Attewell) 'Wage and Job Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market'. In Sukhadeo Thorat and Katherine S Newman (eds), *Blocked by Caste: Economic Discrimination and Social Exclusion in Modern India*. Oxford University Press, 2009.

Mahadeva, M

'Challenges of Sustainable Housing Finance System in India'. *Margin – The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 3 (1), January-March 2009.



Mutharayappa, R

'Morbidity Pattern and Cost of Health Care in Karnataka'. *Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society*, 43 (3), November 2008. (Published in 2009)

Nadkarni, M V

'Why are We Slow in Removing Poverty?'. In G K Kadekodi and Brinda Viswanathan (eds), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions and Economic Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Narayana, MR

'Determinants of Household Access Demand for Telecom Services in India: Empirical Evidence and Policy Implications'. *Perspectives on Global Development and Technology*, 8 (1), 2009.

'Education, Human Development, and Quality of Life: Measurement Issues and Implications for India'. Social Indicators Research, 90 (2), 2009.

(with L Ladusingh) 'Population Ageing and Life Cycle Deficit: The Case of India'. In K K Singh, R C Yadava and Arvind Pandey (eds), *Population, Poverty and Health*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation (India), 2009.

Ninan, KN

Introduction to 'Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Human Well-Being'. In K N Ninan (ed), Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity – Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges. London and Sterling: Earthscan, March 2009.

'Non-Timber Forest Products and Biodiversity Conservation – A Study of Tribals in a Protected Area in India'. In K N Ninan (ed), *Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity-Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges*. London and Sterling: Earthscan, March 2009.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Suchitra J Y) 'Micro-Finance Programmes and Vulnerability to Debt Bondage'. In G K Kadekodi and Brinda Viswanathan (eds), *Agricultural Development, Rural Institutions and Economic Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

'Does Good Governance Work for Poverty Reduction at the Ground Level? A Study of Self-Help Groups in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh'. In H S Shylendra (ed), *New Governance and Development: Challenges of Addressing Poverty and Inequality*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009.

'Policies that Transformed India'. One India, One People, 12 (8), March 2009.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with H P Mahesh) 'Producing Financial Services: An Efficiency Analysis of Indian Commercial Banks'. *Journal of Services Research*, 8, October 2008 - March 2009.

(with B P Vani) 'India's Export of BPO Services: Understanding Strengths, Weaknesses and Competitors'. *Journal of Services Research*, 9, April-September 2009.

Ramana, M V

(with J Y Suchitra) 'The Many Phases of Nuclear Insecurity'. In Ligia Noronha and Anant Sudarshan (eds), *India's Energy Security*. Routledge, 2009.

'India's Nuclear Enclave and the Practice of Secrecy'. In Itty Abraham (ed), *Nuclear Power and Atomic Publics*, Indiana University Press, 2009.

Usha Devi, M D

Lessons still to Learn. One India, One People, 12 (11), June 2009.

'Universal Education for the Vulnerable and Marginalised Children: Bridging the Policy Intentions with Meaningful Operational Strategies'. In K Gangadharan (ed), *Paradigm Shift in Health and Education in India*. New Delhi: Serial Publications, 2009.



Veerashekharappa

(with Naveen K Shetty) 'Institutional Innovation and Access to Micro-Health Insurance for the Poor: Evidence from Karnataka'. *The ICAFAI University of Journal of Risk and Insurance*, 6 (1), January 2009.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Deshpande, R S

'CLE Method and its Relevance: Some Personal Experience', in the Training of Teachers in Concentrated Language Encounter (CLE) Techniques, organised by Rotary International District, Bangalore, February 4, 2009.

'Handling Economic Recession in India', in the Workshop on Handling Recession – Engineers Way, organised by Association of Consulting Civil Engineers (India), Bangalore Centre, Bangalore, February 20, 2009.

'India and Economic Recession', in the National Conference on Economic Recession and Management Strategies, organised by Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, February 21, 2009.

'Emerging Issues in Contract Farming in India', in the National Seminar on Emerging Issues in Contract Farming in India, organised by University of Mysore, Mysore, February 21, 2009.

'Research Methodology in a Nutshell', in the Workshop on Research Methods, organised by SRN Adarsh College, Bangalore, February 27, 2009.

'Human Development Paradigm: A Critical Appraisal', in the Seminar on Human Development Paradigm: A Critical Appraisal, organised by Bangalore University, Bangalore, February 27, 2009.

'Groundwater Management and Culture', in the Conference on Land, Water and Environment, organised by the Mythic Society, Bangalore, March 1, 2009.

'Social Exclusion: An Inter-Disciplinary Perspective', in the National Seminar on Culture of Social Exclusion; Identities and Inclusive Policies: Dalits, Minorities and Tribals, India/Karnataka, organised by Mysore University, Mysore, March 12, 2009.

Devi, K G Gayathri

'Women in Higher Education, Challenges of Globalisation – Problems and Prospects', at Kuvempu University-STJ College, March 20, 2009, at Chikmagalur.

'Women and Development', in the UGC Conference on Crime against Women in the 21st Century, organised by Government Arts College, Bangalore University, March 25, 2009, at Bangalore.

Lele, Sarachchandra

'INSEE in the Next 10 years', in the Environmental Governance, Fifth Biennial Conference of INSEE, organised by Indian Society for Ecological Economics, January 21-23, 2009, at Ahmedabad.

'Beyond JFM, FCA-Godavarman, and WLPA: Rethinking Forest Governance in India', in the Environmental Governance, Fifth Biennial Conference of INSEE, organised by Indian Society for Ecological Economics, January 21-23, 2009, at Ahmedabad.

'Biodiversity Conservation in a Social Context: Economic and Non-Economic Perspectives', in the Conference on Conserving Nature in a Globalising India, organised by Bombay Natural History Society, February 17-19, 2009, at Bangalore.

Madheswaran, S

'Measuring Caste Discrimination in the Labour Market: A Methodological Development', in the National Seminar on Understanding Social Exclusion: Concepts, Methods and Issues, organised by CSSEIP and PSDE, School of Social Sciences, JNU, February 26-28, 2009, at New Delhi.



Nadkarni, M V

'The Real Nature of Phenomenon and its Relation with Life: Ancient and Modern Perspectives', in the Eighth Monastic Dialogue Seminar on The Real Nature of Phenomenon and its Relation with Life: Ancient and Modern Perspectives, organised by Tashi Lhumpa Monastery, Bylakuppe, Karnataka.

'Limits of Analytical Method – A Perspective from the Bhagavadgita on Social Science Perspective', in the ISEC-NCI Training Programme, organised by CEENR of ISEC, January 31, 2009, at Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Global Fiancial Crisis and India', in the Manthana – A National-Level Symposium, organised by Srinivas Institute, March 6, 2009, at Mangalore.

'Fast-Tracking Development despite the Global Slowdown', in the Manthana – A National-Level Symposium, organised by Srinivas Institute, March 6, 2009, at Mangalore.

Sangita, S N

'Globalisation, Decentralised Governance and Social Security', in the National Seminar on Globalisation and Agrarian Crisis in South India, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, March 11-12, 2009, at Trivandrum.

Papers Presented at Conferences/Workshops/Seminars

Bansod, Dhananjay Wamanrao

(with K S James) A Paradox of Women's Work Participation in India: Special Reference to Punjab; at the National Seminar on Population and Development: Issues and Challenges in Punjab, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), March 3-4, 2009, at Chandigarh.

Das, Smriti

Pressure for Conversion of Forest to Non-Forest Uses in India; at the Conference on Indian Forestry: Key Trends and Challenges, organised by Rights and Resources Initiative and INTACH, March 5-6, 2009, at Delhi.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Issues in Positive Discrimination: Gender, Caste and Class; at the Seminar on Positive Discrimination: Some Unexplored Dimensions, organised by Sri Devraj Urs Chair, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Manasagangotri, March 14-15, 2009, at Mysore.

(with S Venkatanarayana) Crossing the Threshold: Role of the Family in Promoting Women's Leadership; at the 7th Karnataka Sociology Conference on Globalisation, Social Exclusion and Equity, organised by Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, March 29-April 1, 2009.

(with S Venkatanarayana) Is the Family as a Social Institution Promoting or Combating Child Labour? A Sociological Insight from Rural Karnataka; at the 7th Karnataka Sociology Conference on Globalisation, Social Exclusion and Equity, organised by Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, March 29-April 1, 2009.

Urban Religiosity in a Globalised Economy: Case of Bangalore Metropolitan City; at the 7th Karnataka Sociology Conference on Globalisation, Social Exclusion and Equity, organised by Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, March 29-April 1, 2009.

Erappa, S

Income and Employment Generation under Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Case of Gherkin Crop; at the National Seminar on Emerging Issues in Contract Farming in India, organised by IDS, Mysore University, February 20-21, 2009, at Mysore.

Strengthening Irrigation Projects through Grassroots Level Institutions; at the National Seminar on Globalisation – Environmental Issues and Challenges, organised by Department of Economics, Kakatiya University March 15-16, 2009, at Warangal.



Gayithri, K

Outcome-based Budgeting: The Karnataka Experience; at the Seminar on Outcome-based Budgeting, organised by the World Bank, NIPFP and MDRAFM, June 26, 2009, at Bhuvaneswar.

Programme-Performance-Budgeting Approach to Enhance Quality of Public Spending; at the Workshop on Econometric Methods and Applications, organised by ISEC, March 21, 2009, at Bangalore.

Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking in Karnataka; at the Workshop on States, Budgets and Expenditure Tracking, organised by NHSRC, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, March 14, 2009, at Hyderabad.

James, KS

(with Dhananjay Wamanrao Bansod) A Paradox of Women's Work Participation in India: Special Reference to Punjab; at the National Seminar on Population and Development: Issues and Challenges in Punjab, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), March 3-4, 2009, at Chandigarh.

(with B P Vani) Migration Trends in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Migration, Informal Work and Welfare: A Policy Perspective on Urban Deprivation in Karnataka's Cities, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 21, 2009, at Bangalore.

Economic Growth and Health Status: Investigation of the Macro Relationship in India; at the Population Research Seminar Series, organised by London School of Economics, May 8, 2009, at London.

Economic Growth and Health Status in India: Emerging Paradoxes; at the Social Statistics Application and Policy Seminar Series, organised by University of Southampton, May 27, 2009, at Southampton.

(with Tiziana Leone and Sabu Padmadas) Economic Aspects of Access to Maternal Health Care Services: Evidence from Indian Data; at the Workshop on Poverty and Reproductive Health in Poor Countries: Issues, Measurement and Evidence, organised by British Society of Population Studies (BSPS), May 29, 2009, at London.

Lakshmana, C M

Social Development and Gender Inequality: The Recent Experience in India; at the Development Convention-2009 on Road-Map for Optimal Inclusive Growth, organised by Council for Social Development, March 5-6, 2009, at Hydarabad.

Lele, Sharachchandra

Economics Incentives for Forest Management: Products in Hand or Services in the Bush?; at the Conference on Indian Forestry: Key Trends and Challenges, organised by Rights and Resources Initiative and INTACH, March 5-6, 2009, at New Delhi.

Madheswaran, S

(with Sabuj Mandal) Demand Side Aspect of Energy Security Problem: A Study of Indian Cement Industry; at the Seminar on India-Russia Problem in Ensuring the Energy Security, organised by ICSSR, February 25-26, 2009, at Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.

Mutharayappa, R

Morbidity Pattern and Cost of Health Care in Karnataka; at the Development Convention-2009, Road-Map for Optimal Inclusive Growth, organised by the Council for Social Development, March 5-6, 2009, at Hyderabad.

Nadkarni, M V

Amendments Needed in the Karnataka Universities Act 2000; at the Workshop on Karnataka Universities Act 2000, Forum of Former Vice-Chancellors of Karnataka, organised by Bangalore University, February 5-6, 2009, at Central College, Bangalore.

Role and Functioning of Public Domain Social Science Research; at the Dr VKRV Rao Birth Centenary Seminar on Institutional Structure and Social Science Research, organised by ISEC Bangalore, July 7-8, 2009, at Bangalore.



Nanjundaiah, C

Dr B R Ambedkar's Contribution towards Monetary and Fiscal Economics; at the Two-day National Seminar, organised by Dr BR Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, March 31, 2009, at Mysore.

Narayana, M R

Public Age Reallocations for India's Elderly: Evidence Based on National Transfer Accounts; at the International Conference on Asian Social Protection in Comparative Perspective, organised by National University of Singapore, January 7-9, 2009, at Singapore.

Intergenerational Equity and Inclusive Growth: Evidence Based on National Transfer Accounts for India; at the UGC-sponsored State Level Seminar on Policy Analysis and Inclusive Growth in India, organised by University of Mysore, March 20-21, 2009, at Mysore.

Nayak, Bibhu Prasad

Biodiversity Conservation in India: Issues and Challenges; at the International Symposium on JENESYS Asia Future Leaders Programme 2008-09 on 'Environmental Conservation through Biodiversity: In Search of Sustainable Development', organised by Japan Foundation, March 3-14, 2009 at Tokyo, Japan.

Ninan, KN

The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation - A Study of Tribals in a Protected Area in India; at the Seminar, organised by International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, USA, January 9, 2009.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Erlend Berg, R Manjula and Sanchari Roy) Health Insurance; at the iiG Workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Asia and Africa, organised by Oxford University, March 21, 2009.

Health Crises, Poverty and Social Security; at the Seminar on Poverty, organised by Planning Commission, New Delhi, May 1, 2009.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Manojit Bhattacharya) Interest Formation in Informal Credit Market; at the Workshop on Poverty Development and Globalisation, organised by Brooks World Poverty Institute and IPD, June 30, 2009, at University of Manchester, UK.

Ramana, M V

Inherently Ambiguous? The Limits of Nuclear Accident Scenarios and Safety Analyses; at the Roundtable Discussion on Knowledge Society Debates, organised by STEPS Centre, University of Sussex, January 8, 2009, at National Institute of Advanced Study, Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Governance and Inclusive Growth in India: State and Civil Society Perspective; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Role of Corporates, SMEs, Governments, NGOs and SHGs, organised by Albertian Institute of Management, January 30-31, 2009, at Cochin.

Peace Building through Inclusive Democracy: India's Experience; at the World Peace Congress 2008-09, organised by Pipal Tree, Fireflies Inter-Cultural Centre, February 27-March 1, 2009, at Bangalore.

Good Governance and Human Development in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Human Rights & Development, organised by Department of Gandhian Studies, Bangalore University, February 27-28, 2009, at Bangalore.

Globalisation, Decentralised Governance and Social Security; at the National Seminar on Globalisation and Agrarian Crisis in South India, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, March 11-12, 2009, at Trivandrum.

Singh, Shyam

NREGS – Does it Make Difference?; at the Seminar on Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Development, organised by MPISSR, March 17-18, 2009, at Ujjain.



Sivakami, M

Quantitative Data Sources on Population and Health Research: Kinds and Quality; at the ISEC-NIC Course on Methods and Application in Social Science Research (A multi-disciplinary training course), organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 27, 2009, at Bangalore.

Sivanna, N

Women in Local Governance: Issues for Discussion; at the National Seminar on PRLs and Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Groups, organised by Council for Social Development, March 25-26, 2009, at Hyderabad.

Syamala, TS

Maternal Health Care in Tribal Areas: A Case of Andhra Pradesh; at the Sixth Annual Conference on Indian Association for Social Science and Health on Health, Equity and Human Rights, organised by Pondicherry University, March 7-8, 2009, at Pondicherry.

Veerashekharappa

Role of Subsidy in the SGSY Programme; at the National Seminar on Role of Centrally-Sponsored Programmes in Poverty Alleviation, organised by Kerala Institute of Local Administration, February 24-26, 2009, at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth and Development.

Yadav, S Manohar

Dalits and Inclusive Growth; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ University, January 2, 2009, at Bangalore.

Human Development Concerns of Dalits; at the Seminar on Human Development in Karnataka: Challenges and Concerns, organised by Gandhi Bhavan, Bangalore University, February 28, 2009, at Bangalore.

Imagining Dalit Realities beyond Positive Discrimination; at the National Seminar on Positive Discrimination: Some Unexplored Dimensions, organised by Sri Devraj Urs Chair, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Manasagangotri, March 14-15, 2009, at Mysore.

Awards/Fellowships

Devi, K G Gayathri

Visiting Fellow, IFPRI, Washington DC, two weeks in April-May 2009.

James, KS

ICSSR-ESRC India-UK Exchange Fellowship to London School of Economics, London.

Mahadeva, M

Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship (2008) award on the research theme "Financial Inclusion in Two Different Contexts – Lessons for Proactive Initiative in India". Affiliated to the School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom, between December 1, 2008 and April 30, 2009. Professor David Gordon, Professorial Research Fellow, was his academic mentor.

Madheswaran, S

Visiting Professor, University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, May 7-20, 2009.

Invited as Expert Group Member by OECD for the Project on Higher Education, May 5-6, 2009.

Narayana, M R

Visiting Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, February 23 – March 4, 2009.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Selected as a Resource Person, Norwegian Institute for International Studies, in their research agenda on "International Trade Relating to the Fisheries Sector".



Offices Held in Academic/Professional/Administrative Bodies

Deshpande, R S

Member, Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla.

Gayithri, K

Member, Board of Studies, St Joseph's Post-Graduate Centre of Economics.

James, KS

Technical Advisory Committee Member, NRHM Evaluation Study, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

Lele, Sarachchandra

Member, Executive Committee, Indian Society for Ecological Economics.

Madheswaran, S

Member, Backward Class Commission, Government of Karnataka.

Nadkarni, M V

Chairman, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, since August 2007

Narayana, M F

Institutional Representative, Shashtri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi

Nautiyal, Sunil

Elected as member, International Editorial Advisory Board: International Journal - Landscape Online

Nayak, Bibhu Prasad

Member, Biodiversity Asian Strategy (BAS) Project Advisory Committee (http://biodiversityasia.net/english/index.html)

Vice-President, Organisation for Sustainable Development, New Delhi & Imphal, 2009-12

Rajasekhar, D

Member, Board of Studies in Rural Development, SKD University, Anantapur

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, 2008-09

Member, Banking and Finance Committee, Federation of the Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 2009

Sangita, S N

Member, Indian Public Administration Association

Member, Indian Political Science Association

Member, Indian Institute of Public Administration

Sivanna, N

PhD Coordinator, ISEC, Bangalore.

Yadav, S Manohar

Member, Board of Examiners, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore

Member, Board of Studies, Dr B R Ambedkar Research Institute, Mysore University, Mysore

Member, Board of Examiners, Centre for Rural Development Studies, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Member, Board of Studies, Dr B R Ambedkar Research Institute, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Member, Board of Advisors, Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Member, Board of Appointments, Dr Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

Articles in Newspapers

Gayithri, K

(with R S Deshpande) 'Interim Budget for 2009-10: In the Shadow of a Crisis', *Deccan Herald*, February 17, 2009.

'Better Growth Focus Needed (Karnataka Budget 2009-10)', Deccan Herald, February 21, 2009.

Narayana, M R

'Karnataka, Model for Private Investment', Deccan Herald, May 4, 2009.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Multiplying the Money', The Financial Express, February 26, 2009.

Singh, Shyam

'Inequalities in Development', The New Indian Express, January 27, 2009, Chennai.

Miscellaneous

Deshpande, R S

Participated as Chief Guest, in the Regional Workshop on Cost of Cultivation Scheme (Southern States), organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, March 16, 2009, at Bangalore.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Participated as a Research Convener - Family & Kinship, in the 7th All Karnataka Sociology Conference, organised by KSOU, Mysore, March 29-April 1, 2009.

Kumar, V Anil

Presently working as Seminar Coordinator of ISEC.

Lele, Sarachchandra

Panelist for the session 'Community-Based Conservation', in the Conference on Conserving Nature in a Globalizing India, organised by Bombay Natural History Society, February 17-19, 2009, at Bangalore.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered G R Bhatkal Memorial Lecture on 'Humanism in Hinduism' at the India Institute of World Culture, Bangalore, February 11, 2009.

Narayana, M R

Organised three Distinguished Lectures by Visiting Professors: Kateri Damm, Daniel Drach and James Liebenberg, sponsored by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, on February 9 and 18 and May 12, 2009.

Ninan, KN

Participated as a Moderator, in the Workshop on Roundtable on Environmental Stability and Climate Change: Karnataka Agenda, organised by Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy, Environment and Good Governance Trust, State Planning Board, Institute for Social and Economic Change, and Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics, March 23, 2009, at Bangalore.

Rajasekhar, D

Award of PhD degree to student Ms Emil Mathew.

Miscellaneous

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as a resource person for Norwegian Institute for International Studies in their research agenda on 'International Trade Relating to the Fisheries Sector'.

Resource Person, IIM, Bangalore.

Resource Person, IGIDR, Mumbai.

Publication of State Macro Scan: Meenakshi Rajeev and B P Vani have brought out a document titled: 'State Macro Scan' – SMS Karnataka. Unpublished data from the files of various departments of the Government of Karnataka and NSSO data on poverty pertaining to Karnataka were collected and analysed for this document. District-wise infrastructure index, wholesale price index for the most recent months were computed. This is going to be a continued endeavour.

Sivakami, M

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Training Needs workshop on Human Development for District Human Development report, organised by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, June 17-18, 2009, at Mysore.

Thippaiah, P

Carried out Pre-Funding Appraisal (PFA) of the Project "Gramin Vikas Andolan", for the Centre for Advancement of the People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART), Dharwad, January 6, 2009.

Participated as a Steering Committee member, in the Development Convention 2009 on Road Map for Optimal Inclusive Growth, organised by Council for Social Development, March 5-6, 2009 at Hyderabad.

Usha Devi, M D

Participated in the GC Meeting of the State Project Dedpartment/GoK held on January 02, 2009, at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

Monitored GFSI tool validation process by Vishaka, Jaipur, on January 11-13, 2009, as a part of COL-ISEC GFSI Tool Validation Project.

Participated in EC Meeting of SSA / GoK, January 15, 2009, at State Project Office.

Participated in the Joint Review Mission of the MHRD / Gol & European Commission meeting of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Programme in Karnataka on January 15, 2009, at State Project Office, SSA/GoK.

Review of MDP Training in Bangalore Urban District on February 11, 2009, at Bhikshudhama, Adakamaranahalli, Bangalore Urban District.

Participated in ASER-2008 release function, organised by Pratham in collaboration with Akshara Foundation on March 11, 2009, at UTC, Bangalore.

Review of Monitoring of MDP Evaluation Project in Udupi district on April 03-04, 2009.

Participated as a Moderator, in the National Workshop on Methodologies for Small Area Estimation, organised by ISEC/UNFPA, April 24-25, 2009 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the State-Level Workshop on Multi-Centric Studies on Teacher Training, organised by State Project Office, SSA Mission, GoK, May 05, 2009 at Bangalore.

Experts to review the presentation of findings by PWHC with regard to Evaluation Study of Mid-Day Meals in Karnataka on May 30, 2009 at State Project Office, SSA/GoK, SSA Annex, CPI's Office, Bangalore.





Students from Nordic universities, who were undergoing a course at the Institute, participated in the Founders' Day celebrations on January 20, 2009.



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