



From the Director's Desk....



The January to June issue of the ISEC Newsletter provides a snapshot of the Institute's research and policy activities during the first half of 2018. The academic year had an inspirational beginning with the 47th Founders' Day celebrations during January 19th and 20th, 2018. The Dr VKRV Rao memorial lecture was delivered on January 19, 2018 by the Vice-President of India Honourable Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. The Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajubhai Vala presided over the function and Shri Ananthkumar, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Govt. of India addressed the gathering. The Vice-President inaugurated the ISEC Facility Centre which houses the ISEC Branch of the State Bank of India as well as the Nagarabhavi Post Office and planted a *Ficus glomerata* (Audumbara) sapling to mark the occasion.

In his lecture Shri Venkaiah Naidu appreciated the efforts of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in bringing physical connectivity through the 'Golden Quadrilateral', as also political connectivity and tele-connectivity in India. Shri Naidu reiterated that 'reform, perform and transform' of agriculture is needed, as is protecting nature and promoting culture to protect the future and suggested that every agricultural student should receive practical exposure for six months with farmers. He argued that to attain 4 per cent

growth in agriculture capital injection is necessary from both public and private sectors. Further, due to the high probability of well failure, farmers bear a larger proportion of the cost of groundwater themselves and the present minimum support price needs to include cost of groundwater crops. The Governor of Karnataka and the President of the ISEC Society, Shri Vajubhai Valaji, underlined the need for irrigation efficiency and the cultivation of climate-smart millet crops in order to meet the challenges of climate change. Union Minister Shri Ananthkumar laid stress on the role of tree planting for carbon sequestration as a strategy to face climate change. He highlighted that every tree is a personification of Lord Shiva, as trees absorb carbon-di-oxide and release oxygen, similar to Lord Shiva absorbing poison (*halahala*) during 'Samudra mathana'. A humble request was made to the Honorable Vice President to bring parity in fellowships to PhD scholars in the Social Sciences on par with fellowships to doctoral scholars in the Natural Sciences by the University Grants Commission of India.

The campus has been active with many national and international events being hosted at ISEC. An international convention, six national seminars/workshops and four training programmes were conducted on campus during this period. The first national workshop on Mainstreaming the Disabled was conducted by Professor Jos Chathukulam and Dr M Lingaraju under the aegis of the Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on February 22, 2018. A galaxy of renowned persons participated including ISEC Board of Governors Chairman Dr A Ravindra, Shri Gautham Agarwal, NAB, Shri Renukaradhya, former Deputy Secretary, Shri Indires, Deputy Secretary, Professor Ramanna, Professor of Political Science, BU, Shri Basavaraj, Commissioner, Smt Rajani Gopalakrishna the first visually challenged

chartered accountant of India, and Dr Ismath Afshan, Professor of Economics, Head of Braille Centre, BU. Shri Basavaraj, Commissioner for Persons with Disability, articulated that 15% of the population requires some form of rehabilitation or the other. Further, there is a lacuna in the knowledge regarding children with disability, and therefore, there is a need for adequate skills, tools, frameworks to affect a paradigm shift on this issue. In his keynote address Professor M K Sridhar focused on special education for students with special needs. In order to bring them into the mainstream there is a need to sensitize people at the gram panchayat level as the real grassroots governance should be from village level. Smt Indumathi Rao pointed out that disability is a development issue and accordingly is on the State list. Smt Rao elaborated that while earlier the discussions were around six types of disabilities, now 21 types of disabilities have been categorised. She underscored the problems of the disabled among the rural and female population and argued that in the training of IAS/ KAS officers there is a need to include the welfare of the disabled as a subject towards inclusive development.

During the half year ISEC scholars published several articles in leading newspapers, journals, edited books and other media on a variety of issues. As well, 6 ISEC monographs and 11 ISEC working papers were published. Seventeen research studies covering topics such as local self governance, smart cities, data quality, ageing, education and public health were completed. In the same period, 12 new research projects were initiated on topics including soil health, forestry, sustainable financing for cities, disability and education, climate change and agriculture, state finances, public health system and urban governance. Six students were awarded the PhD degree by the University of Mysore during this period. The Dr DM Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar in Economics and Ms Sneha Biswas in Development Studies for scoring the highest marks for the pre-PhD course work during 2017-18.

M G Chandrakanth
Director

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

Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) has been an ongoing programme of ISEC being organized since October 2009 in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. While the two universities sponsor scholarships to meritorious students, the programme gets financial support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) that supports academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC.

The SSTS programme seeks to address the dwindling interest among students in social science subjects in degree courses. It encourages talented boys and girls at Plus Two level to take a competitive exam and students passing with high marks are qualified. Every year the top 35 students (25 of them from Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) are chosen for the orientation sessions and scholarships. Two orientation sessions are held on Social Science Scope and Relevance in August and January and scholarships are distributed in two installments for selected students, during their three-year tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses. The Talent Search Examination for those studying at second-year PUC level is conducted on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

This year's half-yearly scholarship distribution of SSTSS was organized at ISEC on January 6-7, 2018. ISEC Director Prof M G Chandrakanth; ISEC Registrar Dr Srinath P S; former Director and ISEC-ICSSR National Fellow Prof R S Deshpande; Vice-Chancellor (In charge) of Bangalore University, Dr V Sudesh; Registrar of Bangalore University Dr B K Ravi; Fr Sebastian Mathai, Principal of Christ Junior College, and other dignitaries, including Dr K G Gayathri Devi, former faculty member of ISEC, participated in the event and addressed the students.

Various resource persons including Prof S Bisalaiah, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru; Prof Deshpande; Prof H K Moulesh, Registrar of National College and Controller of Examination, SSTSS; Prof Jos Chatukulam of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, ISEC; Dr Kanishka K and Dr Xavier Louis D'souza of Christ Junior College, Bengaluru, provided extensive support to the programme and addressed the students.

Nodal officers from different participating colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The SSTSS is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) of ISEC.

Reminiscences of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his Political Legacy

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of ISEC and Rashtriya Nava Nirmana Vedike organized a programme on 'Reminiscences of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde and his Political Legacy', as part of his 14th Death Anniversary observation on January 12, 2018 at ISEC, Bengaluru. Dr M G Chandrakanth, Director ISEC welcomed the gathering. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development, and Dr M Lingaraju informed the gathering about the essence of the programme. The family members and close associates of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde attended the programme. They shared their association and experiences with Ramakrishna Hegde

both as a political leader and a compassionate human being. They paid tributes to his political legacy and his contribution to decentralized governance in Karnataka. His indefatigable urge and will to deliver public good through professionalism in politics was applauded.

Ramakrishna Hegde's daughter Ms Mamta Nichani, former bureaucrat Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, Jnanpith Awardee and President of Sahatiya Akademi Sri Chandrashekar Kambar, Sri P C Nayak, Sri C Narayan Swamy, Sri T N Prakash, Sri Nadagowda and others participated in the programme.

47th Founders' Day Celebration

The 47th Founders' Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2018. Dr Prof M G Chandrakanth, ISEC Director, garlanded Dr VKRV Rao's bust and welcomed the gathering. The participants included distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder / Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians, administrators, ISEC residents, faculty, staff and students of the Institute. The Kannada version of the Annual Report of ISEC for the year 2015-16, the first to be translated, was released.

On the occasion, 11 books authored by the ISEC faculty members and brought out by various publishers were released. Five ISEC Monographs of the faculty members were also released.

Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar (Economics) and Ms Sneha Biswas (Development Studies). Shri T Amarnath who completed 25 years of service in the Institute, was felicitated on the Founders' Day. Smt. B P Vani and Ms S Padmavathy also completed 25 years of service in the Institute but they preferred not to be felicitated.

Prizes were awarded to the winners in various sports and games events that had been conducted to mark the Founders' Day. Faculty, staff and students of ISEC and their families performed various cultural programmes during the celebrations.

The event was marked by a spectacular drama "Kurukshetra" in Kannada by Prof. C M Lakshmana, Sri Mahadeva, Sri Mallaiah and Sri Rudresha and other artists. The role of Lord Krishna played by Prof Lakshmana was full of 'bhava, gambheerathe'. Prof Lakshmana stole the show with his poise and gait required for the role of Lord Krishna. The audience were enthralled by his performance and those of other artistes, especially the one who played the role of Rukmini.

The PhD students, family members of staff and faculty, children all appreciated the Kurukshetra drama played in the Mahatma Gandhi Auditorium. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr P S Srinath, Registrar.

*(*Founders' Day pictures are on back-cover page)*

Training programme for Probationary Officers of Backward Classes Welfare Department, GoK

A two-day training programme was conducted at ISEC on February 5-6, 2018 for seven probationary officers from the Backward Classes Welfare Department of the Government of Karnataka. Inaugurating the programme, Prof S Madheswaran, of CESP, spoke about ISEC, its various Centres and their specialisations.

Mr Chand, the Deputy Librarian, ISEC, explained how to access relevant data for analysis from online sources. He also elaborated on facilities available in the ISEC library.

Three lectures, which are of relevance to the probationary officers, were delivered during the training. Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula (from CDD) presented a paper, 'Simplifying Delivery

of Social Security Schemes of Backward Class Department in Karnataka'. Prof M Devendra Babu (also from CDD) spoke on 'Governance, Planning and Development under Panchayats,' and Prof S Madheswaran (from CESP) focused on 'Evaluation and Monitoring of Programmes, Schemes and Policies'.

The participants thanked the Institute for providing them with "very useful" training. They also expressed their intention of associating with ISEC after assuming their positions.

ISEC Registrar Dr Srinath distributed the participation certificates to the officers. Dr Channamma Kambara, Assistant Professor, CRUA, who had coordinated the programme, proposed vote of thanks.

National Policy Workshop on 'Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development'

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development of ISEC organized a National Policy Workshop on 'Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development' on February 22-23, 2018. On the basis of the deliberations of the workshop, a draft document titled 'ISEC Declaration 2018 on Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development' has also been formulated. This draft aims to integrate the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the local governance and development.

ISEC Director Dr M G Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hedge Chair on Decentralization and Development, and Dr M Lingaraju provided a detailed introduction about the workshop. Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson of the ISEC Board, delivered the presidential address. Sri V S Basavaraju, State

Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Government of Karnataka, inaugurated the function. Prof M K Sridhar, Member of National Education Policy, delivered the keynote address. The proceedings of the workshop dealt with the policies and programmes for the Differently Abled at different levels and the challenges relating to early intervention and remedial measures. It also discussed the education, skill development, employment and human resource development and contemporary issues and challenges related to empowerment and social inclusion of the Differently Abled. Sri Gautam Prakash Agarwal, General Secretary, National Federation of the Blind, gave the valedictory address. The policy document on 'Mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities' was inaugurated by Dr Siddalingaiah, noted Kannada poet and BoG Member of ISEC. Dr Indumathi Rao, Chairperson, Global Partner for Disability and Development (GPDD), facilitated the programme.

Training Programmes on Capacity Development of Zilla Panchayat Members in Karnataka

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has paved the way for the three-tier political structure in rural India, and assignment of various development and non-development responsibilities to rural local political institutions at the level of district, taluk and village. In order to promote inclusive governance, seats have been reserved to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). This has ensured the representation of SCs and STs in the rural local bodies. However, many of them are not aware of their governance and administrative roles.

In order to assist the SC and ST members of Zilla Panchayats in undertaking functions assigned to them effectively and efficiently, two training programmes were organized at ISEC for SC/ST members of Zilla

Panchayats of Karnataka during February 19-20, 2018 and February 27-28, 2018. While the first training programme was inaugurated by Prof. Siddalingaiah, Member, ISEC Board of Governors, the second was inaugurated by Prof B K Chandrasekhar. The topics in these two training programmes covered a range of issues relating to inclusive governance, participation and fiscal decentralisation. The participants felt that they were able to understand issues relating to development and empowerment, and the need for active individual participation in various meetings and platforms. They desired that the training should be organized on a continuous basis. The training programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Prof M Devendra Babu and Dr R Manjula from the Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

Capacity-Building Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) is a unique institution functioning with the aim of reaching education and development to all, by promoting research and capacity building in the various social sciences, through an inclusive approach. While its yeomen service in establishing and managing national-level institutions of higher learning and research in social sciences is well known, it has, in recent times, added further novel measures to improve the quality of teaching and research in social sciences and instituted capacity-building programmes exclusively for the benefit of faculty members and research scholars hailing from vulnerable backgrounds and communities. ISEC had the benefit of organizing one such programme, a two-week 'Capacity-building Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars Belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities' for social science faculty members and research scholars across the state sponsored by the ICSSR under the SC & ST Component Plan.

The specific objective of this capacity-building training programme was to establish in their minds a proper understanding of the various dimensions of social transformation and its impact on development in the contemporary world. The sessions in the two-week programme included topics related to research methodology, viz. identification, selection, formulation of a research problem, significance of concepts, boundary, objectivity and values in social science research, process of research in social sciences, history and philosophy of social sciences, nature of knowledge and theory: positivist and empirical theories, review of literature and its importance in social science research, meaning and definitions of research and current issues in social science research, survey research, hermeneutics and interpretative method, basic statistics: regression and correlation, introduction to database and statistical packages, types of data, variables and qualitative data analysis, sources of quantitative data-methods of using macro-economic data for social science research, statistical data from government sources: issues and concerns, human development index and poverty: measurement related issues for the developing and developed nations, approaches to research in social science research-theoretical, applied and action

research, agriculture and food security, sampling method, subaltern studies and implications for policy, gender issues in social science research, theoretical and empirical issues involved in studying environmental issues: water, comparative studies in health and demography, randomized control trials (RCTs), social science research experience sharing, hands-on exercise on incorporating slope intercept in dummy variable models, research methods: questionnaire and interview schedule, utility of participatory rural appraisal and rapid rural appraisal in contemporary social science research, importance of dissemination of research finding: how and what to publish out of social science research, analysis and interpretation of data, writing research proposal, paper and referencing style, how to prepare a research report/thesis, and so on. The capacity-building training programme included both class room lectures by eminent scholars from both within and outside ISEC as well as hands-on exercises.

The training programme was held at ISEC from March 2 to 15, 2018. There were 86 (SC-70 & ST-16) participants who had obtained admission for this programme, out of whom 48 participants were faculty members from Government First Grade Colleges in Karnataka, 4 faculty members from Bangalore University, Bengaluru, and the remaining 35 participants were research scholars from different subjects from universities across the state. A speciality of this capacity-building training programme was that it was an abridged programme organized for two weeks, thereby enabling to cover highlights of a number of significant topics across social sciences. Thus, the topics of lectures and discussions were holistic and supported with much library work. The participants benefited immensely out of the high quality lecture hours addressed by renowned scholars both from ISEC and outside, such as Prof S Bislaiah (former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture Sciences, Bengaluru); Prof R S Deshpande (former Director of ISEC); former Professors of ISEC A S Seetharamu, Abdul Aziz, G K Karanth, M R Narayana; Director of ISEC Prof M G Chandrakanth, and former Professors of Bangalore University M Jeevan Kumar and R G Desai.

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

Workshop on Data Linkages and Deriving Deprivation Measures in Karnataka: An Exploration

The social determinants of health (SDH) are the underlying causes of disease and are primarily responsible for the poorer health outcomes experienced by populations in low and middle income countries (LMICs). Realising health progress, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), requires high quality data within LMICs. The purpose of the workshop was to examine the feasibility of linking different data sets to improve our understanding of health and its relationship to deprivation at the level of lower administrative units in the country (sub-state level). Experts from the University of Glasgow and CIDACS in Brazil with significant expertise in linking data sets across countries shared their experience. Ultimately, the workshop aims to work with policymakers in India to understand their policy needs and to get a better sense of how data linkage might address these needs.

Inaugurating the workshop, Shri Ajay Seth, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary of Karnataka, acknowledged the fact that data system presently available is not geared to provide information at the unit level of the individual with an added emphasis on the social context. Academicians, officials from

various departments of the State Government and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics attended the programme and stressed on the need for integrating data collected across departments for greater utilization as currently they cannot be linked due to absence of common identifiers.

The workshop concluded with the following steps to be taken forward in this regard. It was suggested that area development or micro level analysis is pertinent as it also helps leaders sensitise with data for interventions. It was initially agreed through discussion that the taluk would be the ideal level to start with the analysis that considers a few major domains with respective indicators of deprivation. However, through continuous deliberations, it was decided to have village as a unit of analysis as there are data available on indicators at that level. This would help policy makers identify areas that are unmet and can possibly increase investments to improve health outcomes.

The workshop was coordinated by Prof S Madheswaran and Smt B P Vani of CESP of ISEC along with CSRD of JNU and Glasgow University, Scotland.

Orientation Programme on Strengthening of School Management Committees and Local Authority for School Education

The Eleventh Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has assigned the function of school and adult education to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Accordingly, the responsibilities of promoting enrolment and retention in the schools, improving the quality of education, construction and maintenance of school infrastructure and other such responsibilities have been assigned to the local authority, which happens to be PRIs in most of the states. School Education Committees also play an important role in the implementation of government educational programmes.

Against this background, it was felt that there is need to find out the role of the local authority in different states and learn from the same. For this purpose, an orientation programme on 'Strengthening of School Management Committees and Local Authority for

School Education' was jointly organised by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi, and Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) of ISEC, during March 20-23, 2018. The main objectives of this programme were to build capacity of the officials on the community-based management of elementary education and to prepare a framework for strengthening local authority and SMCs.

The state/ district level education officers representing 15 states participated in the programme. In the inaugural session, Prof. M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. Prof Avinash Kumar Singh, of NIEPA, explained about the orientation programme and Prof K Sudha Rao delivered the inaugural address. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhara and Dr R Manjula of CDD.

Seminar on 'Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India'

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization & Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bengaluru has organized a unique programme on April 14, 2018 to honour the Dr B S Bhargava whose contributions are exemplary in the domain of Panchayati Raj especially in the context of Karnataka. The title of the seminar was 'Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India'. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hedge, Chair on Decentralization and Development welcomed the participants; most of them are the students and academic contemporaries of Prof Bhargava. The program was fortunate to have the family members and close associates of Prof Bhargava. Dr M G Chandrakanth, Director ISEC gave the introductory address. Dr K Gireesan, Faculty of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development presented a 'Brief Journey Traversed Through Dr Bhargava's Writings'. Dr G Sreenivas Reddy, Retired Professor, Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University, Warangal, highlighted that the writings of Prof Bhargava involved not only the 'field view' but also philosophical and methodological nuances of decentralization. Dr Gopinath Reddy, Professor, Centre for Economics and

Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, briefed about the seminar theme.

As many as 23 presentations were made by the experts and research scholars on the various topics pertaining to the seminar theme. Vibrant discussions were held on the academic contributions of Prof. Bhargava. A documentary film entitled '*Journey of Prof BS Bhargava*' was screened as part of the programme. This documentary was made by Mr Manoj and Mr Sreesan G from Chennai. Dr G Palanithurai, Professor, Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University), Gandhigram, in his moderator's address informed the house that he could see the transmission of values from Prof Bhargava to his students. The participants expressed their feelings and emotions about their learnings, values imbibed through the personal and professional association with Prof Bhargava. Prof Bhargava shared his feelings and conveyed thanks to all the participants and especially to Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization & Development which made the event possible. The programme ended with Prof N Sivanna's (Visiting Professor, Abdul Nazir Sab Chair, CMDR, Dharwad) vote of thanks followed by community lunch.

Development Convention 2018

Prof Abhijit Sen and Prof T C Ananth began the two-day Development Convention at ISEC on April 24, 2018 by planting an almond tree.

In the inaugural, Prof Ananth recollected his participation in the ISEC Development Convention as member-secretary of ICSSR. Prof Abhijit Sen highlighted that India's institutions, judiciary and financial sectors (banks, stock exchange etc) are stronger than those in China, and this strength is now questioned. Still we are weak in panel data and continuity of data is crucial as Development is not just about people, but it is about people over time. Prof Surinder Jhodka indicated that exclusion is a recent word. In Planning Commission, caste, gender, minority were not discussed. Today access to education is predetermined by class. Prof Ravi Srivastava highlighted that inequality is a complex question, inequality of opportunities, outcomes --

social, economic, political inequality -- are crucial. India has no comprehensive framework to deal with exclusion. Prof Asseem Prakash introduced the idea of aspirational class in a market society. Aspirations are shaped at the intersection of state, markets and civil society. Prof Abhijit Sen in conclusion indicated that poverty is the bottom of inequality ladder. Poverty literature did not talk about aspirations. Inequality started going up from 1990s in India, while from 1980s in the world. Our statistical system has no panel data.

Many delegates, faculty and students attended the inaugural and plenary sessions that traced the inception and glory of ISEC. The following sessions were well-attended.

The second day (April 25, 2018) also attracted attention of delegates, faculty and students and it was indeed gratifying to see their active involvement

and participation. In the session chaired by Prof MV Nadkarni, in which Prof TC Anant participated, it was indicated that there is no data base on how many tribals live in the protected forests, since some sources estimate around 400 million, while some other sources estimate 275 million. The issue is how to provide them health, education and other facilities. In the session on caste, class and gender discrimination, Prof Madheswaran presented an elaborate paper where utility was construed as a function of consumption, family prestige and relative position of the person in the society, using the Oaxaca and Blinder method. Dr Anant indicated that entry criteria relaxed for SC/ST in jobs need to be factored in as it may not be working in their favor.

In the panel discussion chaired by Prof Madhura Swaminathan, Prof Shashank Bhide listed the challenges in sectors and highlighted IT, demographic dividend, urbanization, uncertainty in markets, trade as instrument of growth stimulus, share of agriculture in the economy. He highlighted the need for social security and governance for growth. Prof Sunil Mani, Director of CDS, highlighted 5 challenges in S and T sector and indicated that India is investing only 0.7 percent of its GDP on R and D, which is totally inadequate for bringing innovations. The private R and D is largely on pharmaceuticals, automobile, ICT and these account for 80% of R and D expenditure. India's share in scientific papers according to Scopus is around 4 percent, while China's share is 19 percent. Most of the patents granted in India have never worked even once! We have just one scientist per 1,000

labour force, while in China this is 3.39, and Japan has 14 scientists per 1,000 labour force. Prof D Narayana of the Gulati Institute, highlighted that India's SDG-related health index is 39, ranking 127th among 188 countries. Dr Chandrakanth in his presentation highlighted that for groundwater-irrigated crops, farmers are in fact subsidising to the tune of 15 to 30 percent of the cost of cultivation, since this cost share, is not accounted by the cost of cultivation of crops either accounting CACP or the Farm management surveys of the State Governments.

The valedictory session was chaired by Prof KL Krishna. During the session, Dr Pronab Sen gave an extempore lecture highlighting that India's investments are increasing, and are at present around 30 percent of GDP, which is still impressive, leading to increase in productivity. The corporate sector accounts for 50 percent of GDP and production growth and is driven by corporate sector. Agricultural production technology can at the most shorten duration of crops by a month. Plants do have their biological cycle and take time to grow.

The DC-2018 culminated with vote of thanks by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev. Prof Rajeev thanked all for making the Convention a grand success. She also indicated that next year's Development Convention would be hosted by CESS, Hyderabad.

The Development Convention 2018 was coordinated by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, CESP and Dr Indrajit Bairagya, CHRD of ISEC.

Workshop on Making Indian Agriculture Climate-Friendly

A workshop on "Making Indian Agriculture Climate – Friendly" was conducted at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during June 7-8, 2018 to explore the options available to ensure that farming remains sustainable and provides sufficient livelihood to farmers. The workshop focused on two themes -: Integrated Farming Systems, Organic Farming and Protected Cultivation for Eco - Friendly Agriculture and adaptation and mitigation strategies such as short duration varieties, climate resilient crops and technologies, water conservation measures. Prominent dignitaries, academicians, professionals, policy planners, researchers and development functionaries participated in the seminar, presented papers and analysed issues under these themes.

Indian agriculture is unique in that it consists of small and fragmented land-holdings, that there is imbalanced use of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers as well as low or stagnated productivity and high manpower involvement. Further, farming is highly vulnerable to climatic variations with any deviation from normal conditions having an impact on agricultural productivity as well as the income of farmers.

India's population is still growing and it will become the most populated country by 2030. To feed the burgeoning population the country will have to produce an additional 100 million tonnes of food grains. As the option of increasing the area under

cultivation is limited, the country has to adopt intensive agriculture with high- yielding varieties and increased use of plant protection chemicals and fertilizers. Recent developments in technology have proved to be profitable to farmers while also being environment friendly. As many farmers are not aware

of these advances in agriculture there is much scope for extension activities to increase awareness and utilisation.

The programme was coordinated by Prof I Maruthi of ADRTC.

International Training Programme on 'Panchayats, Cooperatives and Rural Development'

Rural development has been given considerable importance in the policies and programmes of several countries, including those in South Asia. With the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the discussion is also on how to sustain the meagre development outcomes that have been achieved in South Asian countries. In India, soon after the independence, the responsibility for social and economic development at the village level was placed on institutions of panchayat and cooperative. In view of the worldwide recognition for decentralization and the role of institutions in rural development, there is need to discuss issues relating to developing interface between these institutions.

For this purpose, this three-day training programme

was organized by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, for participants from cooperatives in Sri Lanka during June 19-21, 2018 at ISEC in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka. The training programme discussed the promise of decentralization by taking Panchayats and Cooperatives in India in general and Karnataka in particular as an example, and identified best practices that could be adopted for cooperative and rural development.

In the inaugural session, Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. The programme was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula together with Prof M Devendra Babu.

Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India'

Population Research Centre (PRC) of ISEC organised a two-day national seminar on Persons with Disabilities and their Socio-economic Status in India on June 28 and 29, 2018, with the financial support from ICSSR, New Delhi. The objectives of the Seminar are: to examine the status of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in India in terms of growth, trend and the composition by gender both for rural and urban India, to analyse their socio-economic status such as education, health and employment, by gender as well as residence, to document the issues pertaining to the challenged population as to how relief for these issues, will provide a plethora of opportunities, to address policy implications to improve better status of PWDs within the existing policies and programmes towards their improvement.

The inaugural function commenced at 10 am on June 28, 2018. Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, and

other dignitaries inaugurated the Seminar by lighting the lamp. Shri V Somanna, MLC and former minister, attended the occasion. The other dignitaries present were Prof M K Sridhar, Member, National Education Policy, and former Member, Knowledge Commission, Government of Karnataka; Shri V S Basavaraj, State Commissioner, Persons with Disabilities, GoK; Prof N Jayaram, former Director of ISEC; Dr Siddalingaiah, former MLC and Member, BoG of ISEC; Shri Mohan Kumar, BBMP; and Prof N Dasharath, Bangalore University. There were about 40 participants including paper presenters and speakers.

Shri V Somanna presented the inaugural address. In the keynote address, Prof M K Sridhar congratulated Prof M G Chandrakanth, Director, and Prof C M Lakshmana on conducting the Seminar. He also mentioned that PWD are not always at the receiving end, but they are also at the giving end. They too

contribute, give. Therefore, the Seminar and the papers discussed focused on the theme "Educate and Empower" the PWDs. Research on PWDs must include qualitative data and not quantitative. Shri V Basavaraj, State Commissioner, Persons with

Disabilities, GoK, the Chief Guest of the Inaugural programme, said there must be a phenomenal shift in the way we look at PWDs. The programme concluded with the vote of thanks by Dr Lekha Subaiya.

Dr V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

The 47th Dr VKRV Rao memorial lecture was delivered as part of the ISEC Founders' Day celebrations on January 19, 2018, by Shri M Venkaiah Naidu, the Vice-President of India. It was presided over by the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Vajubhai Vala with guest speech was from Shri Ananthkumar, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Govt of India. The Chairman of ISEC Board Dr A Ravindra welcomed the dignitaries and guests. The Vice-President inaugurated the ISEC facility centre housing the State Bank of India branch and the Post Office and planted a *Ficus glomerata* (Audumbara) sapling.

In his lecture, the Vice-President recollected that former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee not only brought the road connectivity through the Golden quadrilateral, but also brought connectivity of political parties, positions, tele-connectivity and political connectivity. He highlighted that use of quality seeds, balanced use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and nutrients, timely institutional credit, diversification to dairy, fishery, poultry, processing farm produce through time tested methods, soil health card are crucial for enhancing farm incomes. Emphasizing on 'reform, perform and transform' aspects of agriculture, the Vice-President focused on protecting nature and promoting culture to protect the future. He suggested that every agricultural student should be given practical exposure for at least six months with farmers. Recollecting Mahatma Gandhi, the Vice-President advised 'back to the village', but we should not show our back to the village. He stressed that in order to attain a 4 per cent agricultural growth, higher investment in agriculture is required both from public and private sector. Further he emphasized on balanced use of nutrients for raising agricultural productivity. Institutional innovations in integrated farming systems are to be adopted through agricultural extension systems. As 70 percent of irrigation is provided by groundwater, as the current crop pattern is leading to groundwater

over-exploitation, it is crucial to cultivate low-water, high-value crops using groundwater. In addition, due to high probability of well failure, farmers are bearing a large proportion of cost of groundwater themselves, a proper minimum support price policy for groundwater crops needs to be formulated. In addition, support to individual borewell recharge efforts by farmers and creating awareness on sustainable use of groundwater resource through irrigation extension needs emphasis. He said much of the future growth in agriculture will come from non-crop sector, the investment in horticulture, dairy, livestock, fisheries, etc., must be provided necessary impetus so as to meet the future requirements and also double the farmers' income.

The Governor Shri Vajubhai Valaji emphasized on the irrigation efficiency due to water scarcity. He suggested cultivation of climate-smart millet crops for facing challenges of climate change. Union Minister Shri Ananth Kumar emphasized on the role of tree planting to play carbon sequestration as a strategy to face climate change. He felt that every tree is a representation of Lord Shiva: the trees absorb CO₂ and release oxygen similar to Lord Shiva who absorbed poison (*halahala*) during 'Samudra mathana'.

In his vote of thanks, Director, Prof MG Chandrakanth, profusely thanked the Vice-President and all the dignitaries for their participation remembering Prof VKRV Rao, the founder of ISEC. Speaking on behalf of PhD scholars in all the 29 ICSSR research institutes of the country, he requested the Vice-President to bring parity in fellowships to PhD scholars in social sciences on par with fellowships to PhD scholars in natural sciences, since social science scholars are paid a modest fellowship of Rs 16,000 per month for only two years, while natural science students are paid fellowship of Rs 25,000 per month for five years.

Dr P S Srinath, Registrar of ISEC, did an excellent compering of the event.

Seminars by Visitors

Oils, Oxytocin and Obstetrics – Situating Changing Birthing Practices in a Hamlet in Kamrup, Assam - Dr Sreeparna Chattopadhyay, Faculty Member, School of Advanced Studies and Research, Srishti Institute of Art, Design and Technology Bengaluru, Karnataka, India (April 5, 2018).

Yoga and Stress Management - Prof M Shiva Prakash, Faculty Member, Dr Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India (April 10, 2018).

Indian, European and American Electoral Systems: What is Best for Us? - Prof Trilochan Sastry, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore & Founder-trustee of the Association for Democratic Reforms (June 1, 2018).

Seminars by Faculty

Dynamics of Urbanisation and its Association with Economic Development: A Comparative Study of China and India - Prof C M Lakshmana, Professor and Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC (January 11, 2018).

Seminars by Students

Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Crops in India - Mr Asheesh Navneet, PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (January 23, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

The Economic Determinants and Impacts of Informal Employment in India- An Empirical Analysis - Ms Rosa Alphonsa Abraham, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (February 1, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Digital Transformation of Public Service Delivery and Good Governance in Kerala - Dr Sabu Thomas, Post-Doctoral Fellow, CPIGD, ISEC & Assistant Professor in Political Science, Government Brennen College Thalasserry, Kannur, Kerala (February 5, 2018).

The Bharatiya Janata Party and Distributive Politics: A Case Study of Gujarat - Mr Tannen Neil Lincoln,

PhD Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC (February 15, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Labour Market Discrimination in India: An Econometric Analysis - Ms Smrutirekha Singhari, PhD Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (March 2, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Dynamics of Land Use and Agricultural Growth: A Study in Kerala - Ms Sheeba Andrews, PhD Scholar, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (March 5, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

Interaction of Micropolitics and Education Quality in Rural Karnataka - Mr Pradeep Ramavath, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (March 28, 2018). (Thesis Submission)

Impact of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on Indian Agriculture Trade - Mr Jagdambe Subhash Hanmantrao, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (May 9, 2018). (PhD Open *Viva-Voce*)

An Analysis and Recital of Input Tax Credit Practices under GST Scenario - Dr Balaji Bhovi, Post Doctoral Fellow, CESP, ISEC & Assistant professor, Department of P G Studies in Commerce, Besant Women's college, Mangalore (May 30, 2018).

Gender and Health: A Study of Marginalised Women in Tamil Nadu - Ms K Annapuranam, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (June 13, 2018). (Thesis Submission)

Research Projects

Completed Projects*

1. **Adoption of Recommended Doses of Fertilizers on Soil Test Basis by Farmers in India (Consolidated Report)** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr Elumalai Kannan)
2. **State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17: The Case of Goa State** (Prof M Devendra Babu)
3. **Performance and Constraints in the Delivery of Core Functions: A Study of Taluk, Zilla and Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Prof M Devendra Babu, Prof D Rajasekhara and Prof N Sivanna)
4. **Mapping of Farm and Non-farm Linkage in**

- Rural India** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
5. **Multi-dimensional Wellbeing: Conceptual, Methodological and Analytical Perspectives** (Prof S Madheswaran, Prof K S James, Ms B P Vani and Dr M Balasubramanian)
 6. **Karnataka State Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies: The Current Status and State's Fiscal Capacity** (Prof K Gayithri)
 7. **Nature, Extent and Implications of the Diploma Disease in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
 8. **Will Bengaluru become smart or liveable?** (Prof Kala S Sridhar and Dr S Manasi)
 9. **Coverage and Quality Data Captured by HMIS: A Facility Level Analysis in Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala)
 10. **Role and Functions of ASHA Workers in Rural Karnataka: A Case Study** (Dr T S Syamala)
 11. **Living Arrangements and Quality of Life of Older Women** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)
 12. **PIP Monitoring in Selected Districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry** (Dr T S Syamala, Prof C M Lakshmana, Dr Lekha Subaiya and All PRC Staff)
 13. **Sources of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities** (Prof K Gayithri and Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
 14. **The Story of an Indian Metropolis Revisited** (Prof Kala S Sridhar)
 15. **Evaluation of KHSDRP** (Prof Manohar Yadav)
 16. **Global Ageing and Long Term Care Network (GALNet)** (Dr T S Syamala and Dr Lekha Subaiya)
 17. **The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)

New Projects*

1. **Impact of Soil Health Scheme on Production, Productivity of Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunatha)
2. **Performance of Indigenous and Imported Seedlings of Oil Palm** (Prof Pramod Kumar)
3. **An Economic Value of Forest Resources: A Case Study of Nine Districts in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
4. **A Study on Sustainable Financing for Urban Karnataka** (Prof Kala Sridhar and Dr Manasi S)

5. **Enabling Environment for Women Employees: With Reference to Organisations in Bengaluru** (Dr Channamma Kambara)
6. **Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka** (Prof C M Lakshmana, Dr P S Srinath and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
7. **The Disabled Persons and their Educational Status: State-wise Comparisons in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
8. **Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Fodder Seed Production and State activities under National Dairy Plan-I, Karnataka State** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
9. **Climate Change, Dynamics of Shifting Agriculture and Livelihood Vulnerability in the North Eastern Region of India** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal)
10. **Karnataka State Finances: An Evaluation** (Prof K Gayithri and Prof M G Chandrakanth)
11. **Urban Governance and Local Democracy in Tamil Nadu and Kerala** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
12. **PIP Monitoring in three districts of Karnataka, three districts of Andhra Pradesh, four districts of Tamil Nadu and two districts of Telangana** (All PRC Staff)

(* As per the 41st and 42nd RPC)

STUDENT NEWS

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Thirty-seventh Bi-annual Seminars were held during June 11-21, 2018. In all, there were 66 presentations comprising 60 progress seminars, and 6 Pre-Submission Seminars (18 Sessions). 21 students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars and seven did not give handout on time.

PhD Awarded

The following six ISEC scholars were awarded PhD in Economics and Sociology by the University of Mysore in the last six months:

Dr Asheesh Navneet: 'Policies and Politics of Genetically Modified Crops in India' (Supervisor: Dr V Anil Kumar).

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 13)

Dr (Ms) Rosa Alphonsa Abraham: 'The Economic Determinants and Impacts of Informal Employment in India- An Empirical Analysis' (Supervisor: Prof M R Narayana).

Dr Tannen Neil Lincoln: 'The Bharatiya Janata Party and Distributive Politics: A Case Study of Gujarat' (Supervisor: Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury).

Dr (Ms) Smrutirekha Singhari: 'Labour Market Discrimination in India: An Econometric Analysis' (Supervisor: Prof S Madheswaran).

Dr (Ms) Sheeba Andrews: 'Dynamics of Land Use and Agricultural Growth: A Study in Kerala' (Supervisor: Dr Elumalai Kannan).

Dr Jagdambe Subhash Hanmantrao: 'Impact of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on Indian Agriculture Trade' (Supervisor: Prof M J Bhende and Co-guide: Dr Elumalai Kannan).

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Supriya Bhandarkar (in Economics) and Ms Sneha Biswas (in Development Studies) for scoring highest marks in the PhD course work during 2017-18.

PUBLICATIONS

WORKING PAPERS

An Overview

Annapuranam K and Anand Inbanathan focus on women's health in their paper '**Gender Relations in the Context of Women's Health in Chennai**' (WP 406). The authors argue that changes in gender relations have created enormous pressure on women, which ultimately affects their health behaviour. For them, seeking medical treatment depends on their social position and other issues. The current study is based on 75 in-depth interviews with married women in the city of Chennai, and shows how a high proportion of the poor experienced illness, and delayed seeking treatment despite an early reporting of illness. This has extended the length of suffering and severely impacted their routine activities. The situation is worse among

the poor, especially where the spouse is deviant in nature, and also lacks responsibility. Here decision-making, medical expenses and physical mobility are highly restricted. However, the traditionally inbuilt responsibility of men enables middle -class women to pursue improved health behaviour. The study suggests that the gap between the cultural claim of norms and the natural claim of the body need to be bridged to improve the health behaviour of women.

Conducting benefit-cost analysis of health and safety regulations requires placing a dollar value on reductions in health risks, including risk of death. These values, estimated from observed labour market data and converted to Values of a Statistical Life (VSL), are used to value reductions in risk of death achieved by industrial safety programmes or environmental health programmes. In this context, the study entitled '**Value of Statistical Life in India: A Hedonic Wage Approach**' (WP 407) by AgamoniMajumder and S Madheswaranexamines whether workers are paid compensation for their job risk and hence estimates their Value of Statistical Life (VSL) that will reflect job risk preferences of workers in India. The theory of compensating wage differential forms the basis for estimating mortality risks in this study. Using hedonic wage approach, the VSL estimated in this study is INR 44.69 million (\$ 0.64 million) and the estimated Value of Statistical Injury (VSI) is INR 1.67 million (\$0.02 million). Workers who perceive their job to be hazardous earn a wage premium of Rs 4,358 (\$ 68) annually. This paper also examines the implications of using Benefit Transfer Methodology (BTM) and found that it understates the VSL estimate of India. The policy options are highlighted based on the empirical estimates.

Economic liberalisation has widened the scope to adopt new model of development for Indian states to plan fiscal space management and improve on the service delivery. In the paper '**World Bank's Reformed Model of Development in Karnataka**' (WP 408) Amitabha Sarkar attempts to understand how this model is theorised and implemented under the evolving context of reform in Karnataka. It is a process analysis of the reform period to identify and explain the role of reform instruments (strategies, techniques and tactics) as advocated by the World Bank in restructuring the state economy and reorienting the governance system. It suggests that contextual determinants need to be studied thoroughly to understand the governmental rationality behind policy decisions. It argues that

reform outcome should be measured against the success of reform instruments (process indicators) instead of only depending on impact indicators.

In the paper '**Environmental Fiscal Instruments: A Few International Experiences**' (WP 409) Rajat Verma and K Gayithri document the status of Environmental Fiscal Instruments (EFIs) to explore the relative international experiences of eco taxes in the context of India and examine India's specificities in these taxes in a wider perspective of other fiscal measures. Environmental levies across 15 countries were reviewed and categorised into Annex-II and Non-Annex-I groups. Further, revenues from these levies in the 15 countries were also analysed. The most common form of taxes in the Annex II countries is energy tax which is followed by transport taxes. For India, energy and transport taxes could prove to be vital types of eco tax for addressing issues of climate change. Pollution taxes would be difficult to levy due to administrative difficulties but resource taxes would be imperative because of severe environmental problems associated with mining and related activities. Revenue generated from the levy of environmental taxes/charges for all the Annex II countries hovered between 2 to 4% of their respective GDP except for Canada and US. On the other hand, for Non-Annex I nations this lay only between 0 to 1%.

In the paper titled **An Evaluation of Input-Specific Technical Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms (WP 410)**, Soumita Khan examines the competitiveness of Indian fertilizer firms by computing their input-specific technical efficiency from 1993-94 to 2012-13 using the stochastic frontier approach. Khan argues that analysis of input efficiency is important as it provides insights into output efficiency. Tracking economy-wide input efficiency performance has recently received increasing attention in manufacturing industries. The main point to be noted is that energy-specific technical inefficiency plays a major role in the inter-firm efficiency differences of the fertilizer sector. Also, measures of input-specific technical efficiency may be useful for policy purposes. The present study will enable production planners to set targets of different inputs with which to produce a given level of output and to take a measure aiming to reduce technical inefficiency of a specific input. Another issue highlighted in this study is that the relation between the size of the fertilizer firm and their consumption per unit of energy in case of fertilizer sector is not very effective. In other words, size is not

always a significant factor in the measurement of a firm's energy efficiency.

With the growing realisation that the policies towards 'getting property rights right' and 'getting prices right' do not work well in natural resource management increasing focus is being given to 'getting institutions right.' Madhavi Marwah assesses and analyses groundwater management in West Bengal from an institutional perspective in the study **Mapping Institutions for Assessing Groundwater Scenario in West Bengal, India (WP 411)**. The case of West Bengal is interesting since the state is dealing with the issue of arsenic contamination in the groundwater while the formal institutional set-up is aimed at liberalising groundwater extraction for agriculture. Based on the analysis of relevant secondary data and primary survey data from sample villages, the study brings forth the linkages between various institutional factors and their implications for sustainable groundwater use in West Bengal.

S Subramanian analyses economic activities of farm households' in the paper **Participation of Rural Households in Farm, Non-Farm and Pluri-Activity: Evidences from India (WP 412)**. In particular, allocation decisions are examined by considering three possibilities, viz. working only in farm, taking up only non-farm activity and working in multi-activities (pluri-activity). The author argues that farm households diversify their activities to supplement their income from outside the agriculture as an important adaptive strategy to increase family income, spread risk, stabilize salaries, reduce income inequalities to cope with the income differentials etc. Data from the India Human Development Survey is utilised and the generalized multinomial logit model is employed to analyse the decision of farm households to participate in diverse activities. The results indicate that farmers in older age groups with smaller land holdings, especially those who belong to SC and ST groups, are pluri-active to supplement the household income. It is notable that the members of the older age groups are more pluri-active than the youth in the household who either specialize or pursue higher education. Further, the women of the household are more likely to work on the farm than take up other activities.

The purpose of the study **Inequalities in Health Outcomes: Evidence from NSS Data (WP 413)** by Anushree K N and S Madheswaran is to assess

the socioeconomic inequalities in health outcomes according to gender and place of residence and to explain the contribution of various factors to the overall inequality. The study used data of NSSO 60th (2004) and 71st (2014) rounds. The health outcome of interest was self-reported morbidity captured in the survey with fifteen days' recall period. Socioeconomic status was measured by per capita monthly expenditure and the concentration index is used as a measure of socioeconomic health inequalities and is decomposed into its contributing factors. Our findings show that high level inequalities in self-reported morbidity were largely concentrated among wealthier groups in India. Though the inequalities in self-reported morbidity were more among the wealthier groups for Karnataka, yet the magnitude of inequalities in reported morbidity was low for both the years. Decomposition analysis shows that inequalities in reported morbidity are particularly associated with demographic, economic and geographical factors.

The paper **Urban Household Enterprises and Lack of Access to Production Loans (WP 414)** by Shika Saravanabhavan and Meenakshi Rajeev examines the state of credit access to the urban self-employed households and studies the differential access across various regions of the country and also across the various social and economic classes, using the unit record data from NSS 70th round. Most of these households are usually own account enterprise owners, with little or no savings, and so they are in regular need of funds to meet the fixed and working capital requirements of their businesses. However, the analysis shows that the access to production loan is low for all regions. Moreover, from the regression analysis, where a probit model with sample selection is used, it was found that the households in the services sector are better off as compared to the manufacturing sector. Also, it is established that economic status and education play a crucial role in accessibility. In order to understand the causes of exclusion, the authors present the results and analysis of a field survey, which is based on street vendors in major markets of selected districts of Karnataka. The results from the survey also show substantial financial exclusion of the urban self-employed and they are seen to be using informal financial services to meet their demand.

Among the several SHG models, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under the Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) supported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD), is a prominent one. The programme encourages the members, primarily women, to access banks directly as a group. This helps them enhance their level of financial inclusion and literacy, and especially aids them to access credit for income-generating activities. The paper **Economic and Social Benefits of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in Karnataka (WP 415)** by Meenakshi Rajeev, B P Vani and Veerashekharappa is based on a field survey conducted in three districts of Karnataka, and examines how the accessibility to credit is enhanced by the programme for rural women and how it has impacted their income-generating capabilities. The paper also highlights the concerns pertaining to credit delivery that still remain to be addressed. Taking up the issue of costs of borrowing, including transaction costs, the paper shows that the transaction costs contribute only marginally to the cost of borrowing and hence argues that the programme which has many benefits, both social and economic, especially for women, should be strengthened and expanded further.

The study **Two Decades of Fiscal Decentralization Reforms in Karnataka: Opportunities, Issues and Challenges (WP 416)** by M Devendra Babu, Farah Zahir, Rajesh Khanna and Prakash M Philip focuses on the fiscal decentralization scenario in the state of Karnataka with specific reference to fiscal transfers and resource availability with rural local governments to make them truly institutions of local self-government. An attempt is being made to review the prevailing system of fiscal decentralization in the state with special reference to the composition of fiscal devolution from the upper tiers of government, trends in devolution from state government, revenue and expenditure assignments, and fiscal autonomy of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka. Fiscal decentralization in Karnataka is far from complete in terms of increasing own source revenue (OSR) mobilization and making use of increased spending for desired goals. Low resource base, weak accountability mechanisms, lack of monitoring and evaluation of schemes and low utilization rates in centrally sponsored schemes have created a wedge between Karnataka's well-developed and backward regions. In the last twenty years, what Karnataka has so far achieved can be somewhat attributed to 'partial decentralization'. There is a need to create adequate fiscal space for decentralization to thrive in the state whereby rural masses benefit from inclusion in the growth processes and reform efforts are made for more durable, richer and fuller decentralization.

MONOGRAPHS

In the monograph **'Slum Governance in Karnataka: Trends, Issues and Roadmap' (Monograph No. 54)** S Madheswaran, B P Vani and Sanjiv Kumar investigate the status of informal settlements in the state of Karnataka. Slums are global phenomena which characterise the urban landscape and are caused by increasing size of the population; rapid economic growth which accompanies industrialisation and urbanisation; high levels of migration and poor governance. Asia has about 30% of its urban population living in slums, with China and India taking a lead in housing large number of slum dwellers. The Census of India defines slums as compact area of at least 300 population or about 60 to 70 households with poorly build congested tenements, living in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. According to the Census 2011 5.3% of the total slum households in India exist in the state of Karnataka. The Directorate of Urban Municipal Administration, Karnataka indicates that the total number of slums in Karnataka in 2012 was 3527 with about 30% of slums situated on private land. About 33 percent of the population in the slums belong to SC/ST category. Across districts, Bangalore Urban houses the largest number of slums (amounting to 15% of the total) of which only 36% are notified. Further, the authors investigate tenure security for slum dwellers intending to gauge the level of fear of eviction with the help of the tenability index. The index is .87 for the state, indicating that most slum dwellers have necessary documents which increase their level of security.

In the monograph **'Regional Inequality of Urban Growth: A Study in Karnataka' (Monograph No. 55)** C M Lakshmana focuses on the regional inequality of urban growth in Karnataka. There has been rapid urbanization and economic development in the country in the post-liberalization period. Despite the impressive progress achieved in general, major states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal exhibit huge intra-state disparities in the process of urbanization as also in demographic, social and economic aspects. In this backdrop, investigating those elements of urbanisation that cause intra-state disparities is crucial. The author analyses regional inequality in urban growth in Karnataka by examining the spatial dimensions of population distribution

across the region and districts in Karnataka during the 1991-2011 decadal period. The study focuses on the trends and levels of population growth across statutory towns, census towns and urban agglomerations which exclude Bengaluru. The study also highlights the regional variation of urban growth in northern Karnataka. This will help draw the policy measures towards sustainable development in general and eradicate regional inequality in urban growth in Karnataka, in particular

The monograph titled **'Documentation of Success Stories of Food Processing Units in Karnataka' (Monograph No. 56)** by Dr I Maruthi aims to document the successes and challenges involved in running food processing industries. Utilising information from both primary and secondary sources, the author finds that, inter alia, quality management, good customer service, reasonable pricing, the offering of replacement for damaged products are key factors for the success of food processing industries. The study has also documented a few success stories. One of the entrepreneurs interviewed was found to have been successful in earning a brand image for his product of packed and preserved tender coconuts. Entrepreneurs in Dhal industries indicated that constraints such as lack of brand goodwill, inadequate publicity through mass media, multiplicity of laws and procedures and periodical interference from the bureaucracy have affected their output significantly. Based on the study, the author suggests relevant policy recommendations, such as developing proper supply chain models in increasing shelf-life and reducing losses and wastage of fruits and vegetables, provision of suitable varieties of raw materials by agricultural universities and research and development institutions, providing road linkages for agro-industrial clusters, processing units through marketing development fund, training skilled manpower for agribusiness, food processing, packaging and agricultural marketing, regular supply of power to industries, capacity-building for the rural youth to enable them to commence their units with skilled labourers, establishment of dairy with the establishment of state-of-the-art labs, with appropriate accreditation to estimate contaminants, to ensure quality.

The monograph **'Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?' (Monograph No. 57)** by Meenakshi Rajeev and BP Vani investigates the reach and utilization of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) programme, India's first information

technology-enabled health insurance scheme. In 2012, the average state-level enrolment for RSBY for Karnataka was 41% indicating that there is scope for expansion of the scheme. Districts in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region - Gulbarga, Bidar, Koppal, Raichur and Bellary – which are lower on the Human Development Index had low levels of enrolment. In general backward districts showed low enrolment rates, despite having greater proportion of the poor. Data from the National Sample Survey showed that financial constraints were the main reason for not availing treatment for those living in urban areas where medical services are relatively expensive. Elderly with RSBY insurance or access to government schemes had better chances of getting treated. The study indicated that if the poor are relieved from the burden of medical expenditure by the RSBY, then 25.5 million people in rural areas and 5.3 million people in urban areas can be lifted above poverty line. Further, a case study conducted in Tumkur to understand awareness and utilisation of the RSBY programme in the state found that a major lacuna in the delivery of the programme was the dissemination of information concerning the benefits available and the process of utilisation of the health insurance card given after enrolment. While empanelled public hospitals were found to be aware of the programme, the utilisation of the programme was impeded by the fact that enrolees were unaware of its benefits and that hospitals were wary of soliciting the card due to the fact that reimbursement to the hospital from the government was not taking place properly. While the programme is a necessary one as regular health insurance is unavailable to the elderly population for whom health care is a tremendous burden, the RSBY programme requires serious intervention at every level to improve its reach and utilisation among the population it aims to serve.

In Pathways to Improving Sanitation Governance – A Review of Best Practices (Monograph No. 58)
S Manasi, Nidhi Jamwal, N Latha and K C Smitha address some of the key challenges of providing solutions to sanitation problems by analyzing selected case studies from India and abroad. The seventeen case studies of best practices included in this study cover various contexts and offer useful lessons based on success stories of change. The study concludes that community involvement along with education and awareness raising are key features of good practices that are imperative to success. Recommendations from the study include improving

governance; upholding stakeholder participation; promoting education, awareness and communication; focusing on design; empowering and involving the community, among others.

The monograph titled **The Caste-Embeddedness of Rural Public Health Services – A Study of Karnataka (Monograph No. 59)** by Sobin George focuses on the changing dynamics of caste relations in Karnataka and their implications for the health access and health seeking behavior of Dalits. This monograph which is based on an empirical study conducted in Karnataka attempts to present the changing dynamics of caste relations in various social, economic, cultural, religious and political spheres in order to shed light on the nature and forms of caste based discrimination in public health services. The study addresses the following questions: What is happening to caste and its power relations in Karnataka villages? How do caste groups organize themselves and negotiate power relations and do such organised efforts play any role in their access to resources and services? Do existing power relations in the village govern the practices of health provisioning and health accessing? What are the lived-experiences of Dalits while accessing health services and what are the changes if any that have occurred over time in such experiences? What are the differential treatments and practices which the Dalits find to be discriminatory? Do experiences of discrimination affect their treatment-seeking behavior and episodes of illness? How do discriminated groups react to such experiences and what are their concerns to enable better health care services? The study examines the above questions from the standpoints of structural, systemic and situational exclusions of Dalits in the changing socio-cultural contexts. A field study was carried out in Bidar district of North Karnataka utilizing semi-structured interviews at the household level, and employing in-depth interviews and participant observation at the individual level to understand the dynamics and processes of exclusion of Dalits.

Books Published/Edited

Nadkarni, M V- *Gandhi-Tattva-Shatakam – A Century of Verses in Sanskrit on Gandhi's Philosophy, With Transliteration, Meaning of Words and Translation in English.* 2017/2018. New Delhi: National Book Trust India.

Nadkarni, M V, N Sivanna and Lavanya Suresh - *Decentralized Democracy in India – Gandhi's Vision and Reality*. 2018. New Delhi: Routledge.

Nadkarni, M V- Sharada-Dashakam and Sanatana-Dharma-Tattva-Shatakam – With Meaning of Words, Translation and Notes in English. 2018. Melkote: Academy of Sanskrit Research (part of Karnataka Sanskrit University, Bengaluru).

Articles Published in Journals/ Edited Books

Babu, M Devendra – 'Decentralised Management of Fluoride Chemical Affected Drinking Water: A Case Study of Chikkaballapur District in Karnataka'. *International Journal of Development Studies*, IX (II), July-December 2017.

Babu, M Devendra – 'Economic Growth and Human Development: Relationships, Issues and Status'. In Y J Raghunatha Reddy (ed), *Essays in Honour of Dr. B Sheshadri on Growth, Equity and Justice*. Ballari, Karnataka: Dr B Sheshadri Felicitation Committee, Ballari, 2018.

Bairagya, Indrajit – 'Why is Unemployment Higher among the Educated?' (Special Article). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 53 (7): 43-51, February 2018.

Balasubramanian, M – 'Municipal Solid Waste Management in India: Status, Problems and Challenges'. *International Journal of Environment and Waste Management*, 21 (4): 253-68, June 2018.

Balasubramanian, M – 'Population Growth and Environmental Degradation: A Sustainability Approach'. In C M Lakshmana (ed), *Population, Development and Environment*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication, 2018.

Gayithri, K and Indrajit Bairagya - 'Source of Funding for Social Science Research in India: Flows, Adequacy and Priorities'. *Policy Brief No. 18*, Institute for Social and Economic Change, May 2018.

Kambara, Channamma and R Mutharayappa - 'Female Street Vendors in Bangalore City', *ISEC Policy Brief*, January 2018.

Madheswaran, S and Smrutirekha Singhari – 'Social Identity and Discrimination in the Indian Labour Market'. In Abdul Aziz (ed), *Paper Series on Karnataka Religious Minorities*. Directorate of Minorities and Welfare, Government of Karnataka, March 2018.

Nautiyal, Sunil, Moeckel, T, Dayananda R R, Nidamanuri S, H Hanumaiah et al – 'Estimation of Vegetable Crop Parameter by Multi-temporal UAV-Borne Images'. *Remote Sensing*, 10 (5), 805, 2018.

Nautiyal, Sunil, Ravishankar C and Manasi S – 'Social Acceptance for Reclaimed Water Use: A Case Study in Bengaluru'. *Recycling*, 3 (1): 4, 2018.

Raj, Krishna – 'Social Justice and Empowerment'. In *Nava Karnataka Vision 2025 Document*. Government of Karnataka, 2018.

Raj, Krishna and Dhanajaya K – 'Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and Its Determinants: A Study of Indian Public-Sector Banks'. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Springer, 2017.

Rajasekhar, D, Erlend, Berg, Sambit Bhattacharyya, and R Manjula – 'Can Public works increase equilibrium wages? Evidence from India's National Rural Employment Guarantee'. *World Development*, 103, 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi and Pranav Nagendran – 'Are Gold Loans Glittering for Agriculture?'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 53 (26-27), June 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi and Shikha Sarvabhavanam – 'Access to Finance in Indian Cultivator Households: Informal Sources of Credit'. In Cristoph Scherrer and Santosh Verma (eds), *Decent Work Deficits in Southern Agriculture: Measurement, Drivers, and Strategies* (Labour & Globalization, Vol. 11). Augsburg, Germany: Rainer Hampp Verlag, 2018.

Reimeingam, Marchang – 'Out-migration from North Eastern Region to Cities: Unemployment, employability and job aspiration'. *Journal of Economic and Social Development*, 13 (2), 2017.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam and K C Smitha – 'The Geography of Economic Migrants: Characteristics and Location in Bengaluru'. In Irudaya Rajan (ed), *India Migration Report 2017: Forced Migration*. Routledge, 2018.

Tantri, Malini L – ‘India’s Plantation Labour Act, 1951 – Need a Revisit’. *ISEC Policy Brief*, May 2018.

Tantri, Malini L and C Nalin Kumar – ‘Facets of Trade Facilitation: Exemplary Cases From China And India’. *China Report*, 54 (3): 285-305, June 2018.

Working Papers Published Outside ISEC

Meenakshi Rajeev – ‘Self Help Groups, Transactions Costs, and Benefits to Women’. University of Kassel, February 2018.

Meenakshi Rajeev and Pranav Nagendran – ‘Decency of Primary Occupations in the Indian Fishing Industry’. ICDD, University of Kassel, February 2018.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Bairagya, Indrajit

‘Missing Link between Education and Labour Market’, Public Lecture, organized by Bangalore Social Sciences Forum, The National College, Basavanagudi, May 28, 2018.

Balasubramanian, M

Delivered Keynote, in the Workshop on Green GDP: Indicator of Measuring Sustainable Development, organized by Department of Economics, Thiagarajar College, Madurai, February 27, 2018.

Lakshmana, C M

‘Health Schemes and Programmes in India’, in the Seminar on Economic Evaluation in Health Care: An Indian Perspective, organized by Department of Economics, Tumkur University, March 14, 2018.

Nautiyal, Sunil

‘Biodiversity Conservation and Landscape Management under Changing Climate’, in the International Conference on Climate change and Energy Options, February 2-4, 2018, at Aurangabad, India.

Raj, Krishna

Keynote address, at one day workshop on Rural Youth and Skill Development, organized by Department of Rural Development, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, February 23, 2018.

Yadav, Manohar

‘Tribal Systems of Endogamy and Exogamy’, in the Regional Seminar on Marriage Practices Among the Forest Based Scheduled Tribe Communities in Karnataka, organized by Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, April 2, 2018, at Mysore.

Papers Presented at Conferences/ Workshops/Seminars

Babu, M Devendra

Panchayats, Cooperatives and Agriculture Sector: The Institutional and Development Linkages; at the Workshop on Comparative Understanding of Cooperative System in Sri Lanka and India, organized by National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka (NCCS), January 22, 2018, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Eleventh Schedule of Constitution and Economic and Social Development: The Position in Karnataka; at the Round Table Discussion Meet on Eleventh Schedule of Constitution and its Implications for Economic and Development and Social Justice, organized by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research, March 23, 2018, at Dharwad, Karnataka.

Role of Central Finance Commissions in Financial Empowerment of Panchayats in India: A Critical Review; at the Seminar on Political Economy of Local Governance in Contemporary India, organized by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, April 14, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Sub-District Level Human Development Report in Karnataka: Issues, Challenges and Ways Forward; at the National Symposium on Measuring Human Development at Local Level: Challenges and Way Forward, organized by Department of Rural Development and Social Work, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, April 30, 2018, at Ananthapuramu, AP.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Parents to Son, why not from Parents to Daughter? Intergenerational Transfers of Educational Years and Streams in India; at the International Conference on Fourth International Conference on South Asian Economic Development, organized by Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, February 22-23, 2018, at New Delhi.

Intergenerational Transfers of Education in India: Does Gender Discrimination Exist?; at the Development Convention 2018 on India At Seventy: New Development Challenges, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, April 24-25, 2018, at Bengaluru.

Balasubramanian, M

Ecosystem Services and Food Security: A Case study of two indigenous groups in India; at the International Symposium on Natural Capital, organized by Stanford University, California, USA, March 19-22, 2018, at USA.

Lingaraju, M

(with Jos Chathukulam) Mainstreaming Differential Ability in Local Governance and Development: Evidence from Kerala; at the ICSSR Sponsored a two-day National Seminar on 'Persons with Disabilities (PWD) and their Socio-economic Status in India', Organized by Population Research Centre, ISEC, June 27-28, 2018 at Bengaluru.

Budakattu Janaangada Aarogya: Biligirirangana Bettada Soligara Kurita Ondu Adhyayana (in Kannada); at the Three-days National Seminar on Indian Tribal Communities: Development Problems and Challenges, organised by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, in collaboration Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata, February 07-09, 2018, at Akhila Bharatiya Adivasi Vikasa Parishad, Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Agriculture Diversity and Land Use Change in Karnataka: A Case Study; at the Workshop on Resource use and Conservation for Sustainable Socio-ecological Development, organized by CEENR, ISEC, Bengaluru, in association with NIRD, Guwahati, December 21-22, 2017, at Guwahati.

Conservation Policy and Land Use Sustainability: A Case Study from Biodiversity Hotspots; at the National Seminar on Food Security and Rain-fed Agriculture in India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects, organized by MPISSR, Ujjain, February 28 – March 02, 2018, at Ujjain.

Rajasekhar, D

Cooperatives in India; at the Workshop on

Comparative Understanding of Cooperatives System in Sri Lanka and India, organized by National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka, January 22, 2018, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

(with R Manjula) Simplifying Delivery of Social Security Schemes of Backward Classes Welfare Department; at the Training of Probationary Officers, Karnataka Backward Classes Welfare Department, GoK, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, February 5, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with R Manjula) Decentralised Delivery of Educational Services: The Case of SDMCs; at the Workshop on Strengthening SMC and local authority for school education, organized by NIEPA and ISEC, March 21, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with R Manjula) Simplifying Social Security Schemes for differently abled persons; at the National Seminar on Persons with disabilities and their socio-economic status in India, organized by ISEC, Bangalore, June 28, 2018 at Bengaluru.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Shikha Sarvabhavanam) Access to Credit by Farmer Households; at the Development Convention, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, April 25, at Bengaluru.

Access to Financial Services in Urban Regions: A Study of Informal Services Sector; at the Seminar, organized by Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, June 13, 2018, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Technology, Innovation & Collaboration is the Key to Smart Cities' Success; at the Seminar on Smart and Digital Rajasthan, organized by Indo-American Chamber of Commerce (IACC), Government of Rajasthan and The Guild, March 15, 2018, at Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Urban Financing for Environment and Climate Change; at the National Environment and Climate Change Congress, organized by Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Kerala, March 22, 2018, at Thiruvananthapuram.

(with Mr Shivakumar Nayka) Urban commuters in India's states and cities: Modes and distance; at the Development Convention 2018, organized by Institute

for Social and Economic Change, April 24, 2018, at Bengaluru

Is India's definition of urbanization conservative? Some evidence; at the 12th World Regional Science Congress, organized by Regional Science Association International, May 30, 2018, at Goa.

Regional revival and labor mobility: Economic migrants in Bengaluru; at the Regional Studies Association Annual conference, organized by Regional Studies Association, June 6, 2018, at Lugano, Switzerland.

Subaiya, Lekha

State Support for Older Women Living alone in Tamil Nadu; at the 3rd Workshop of the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet), organized by the University of Southampton, UK and Renmin University, Beijing, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

(with Dr Syamala T S) Expectations of Urban Elders in India and the Challenges for Care Giving; at the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organized by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Syamala, T S

(with Dr Lekha Subaiya) Expectations of Urban Elders in India and the Challenges for Care Giving; at the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organized by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

(with Dr Lekha Subaiya) State Support for Older Persons in Tamil Nadu; at the Global Ageing and Long-term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organized by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 17-18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Palliative Care Programs in Kerala, India; at the 1st China-India Population Ageing Forum Organised by Institute of Gerontology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China, May 18, 2018, at Beijing, China.

Tantri, Malini L

India's Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and Inherent Intricacy; at the Development Convention 2018: India at Seventy: New Development Challenges, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, April 24-25, 2018, at Bengaluru.

(with Varadurga Bhat) Trade in Clean Energy Technologies and Opportunities for Co-Operation-The Case of Canada and India; at the Conference on Engaging India and Canada: Challenges of Sustainable Development Goals, organised by SICI, New Delhi, June 8-9 2018, at New Delhi.

Honours/Awards/Fellowships

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Faculty, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, May-June 2018.

Sridhar, Kala S

Top 10% of Authors on SSRN by total new downloads, June 2018

Offices Held in Academic/Professional/ Administrative Bodies

Lingaraju, M

Member, Kannada Anushtana Samiti, with effect from 08.06.2018 for a period of two years.

Madheswaran, S

Elected as Vice-President, Indian Econometric Society.

Raj, Krishna

Expert Member, Karnataka State Wetland Conservation and Management Authority, Government of Karnataka (No FEE 213 2017 Dated 13-3-2018).

Rajasekhar, D

Associate Member to International Cooperative Alliance - Asia and Pacific Region

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member of Committee to suggest utilization of project funds to accommodate academic/research/outreach activities/training programs/publications in research projects at ISEC. Meeting held on February 19, 2018

Academic Senate Member, Apex University

BoS member, St. Joseph's College

BoS, B R Ambedkar School of Economics

Resource Person for Christ University Viva

Member of Board of Studies for Jain University, meeting held on June 1, 2018.

Managing Editor for *Journal of Social & Economic Development*

Reimeingam, Marchang

Member, Research Programmes Committee of ISEC, January 2018 to December 2019

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Member, Regional Science Association International (RSAI), 2018

Member, Regional Studies Association, 2018

Yadav, Manohar

Appointed as Member of the Board of Studies in Sociology (PG) for the Newly Established Bengaluru Central University (BCU)

Appointed as a Member, Board of Examiners of Anthropology MA/MSc, University of Mysore Constituted for MPhil Degree/Diploma (Semester, Non-Semester & CBCS Scheme) examinations to be held during June 2018 and November 2018.

Newspaper Articles

Nadkarni, M V

'Collective Hate, Collective Crime' (on atrocities on Dalits), *Economic Times*, January 20, 2018.

Raj, Krishna

'Thirsty Bengaluru to Get More Cauvery Water: But Does it Manage Its Existing Supply Efficiently?', 2018.

Rajasekhar, D

'Without Infrastructure Support, How is Waiving of Farm Loans a Solution?' *Deccan Chronicle*, June 27, 2018.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Parmod Kumar) 'Fulfilling MSP Promise: Challenging Task Ahead'. *Deccan Herald*, February 7, 2018.

(with Parmod Kumar) 'Crop Insurance in India', in 5 different Newspapers.

Reimeingam, Marchang

'Chaotic Road Traffic System of Manipur'. *Sangai Express*, Imphal, February 16, 2018, p.6.

'The Plight of Education in Manipur', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, May 1, 2018, p.4.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

'Make Urbanisation Legends Real'. *The Economic Times*, February 10, 2018. (www.economictimes.com)

Interaction with the CM of Karnataka, Sri Siddaramaiah, *Prajavani* (www.prajavani.net/). March 1, 2018.

Quoted in the *New Indian Express* (Bangalore edition), regarding Bengaluru's Conditions, March 16, 2018. (<http://www.newindianexpress.com/>)

Miscellaneous

Bairagya, Indrajit

Reviewed a manuscript titled 'Revisiting the Role of Private Schooling on Children Learning Outcomes: Evidence from Rural India', for the *South Asia Economic Journal*, Sage publication.

Evaluated seven papers for awards for best papers in the 14th South Asian Economics's Students Meet (SAESM) 2018 hosted by South Asian Network of Economic Modeling, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Organising regular seminars as a seminar coordinator of the Institute.

Balasubramanian, M

Invited lecture on 'Review of Literature and its Importance in Social Science Research', in Social Science Research Methodology course, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 3, 2018.

Lakshmana, C M

Examiner: MSc Geography 1st Semester Practical Examination held at Department of Geography, Bangalore University, February 5-6, 2018.

Participated in the Panel discussion as an expert Member, in the Training programme on Capacity Building Programme for SC/ST Members of Zilla

Panchayats in Karnataka, organized by CDD, ISEC February 20 and 28, 2018.

Madheswaran, S

Submitted a report on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices-Base Line Survey, Karnataka Assembly Election 2018 to Chief Electoral Office, Government of Karnataka.

Submitted Action Plan for Karnataka State Assembly Election, 2018.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Presented the progress report of the project titled "Integrating air and space-borne spectroscopy and laser scanning to assess structural and functional characteristics of crops and field margin vegetation" in the Joint meeting of Indian and German partners of Indo-German Collaborative Research project on February 13, 2018, at ATREE, Bangalore

Sixth Study Steering Committee (SSC) Meeting for the Study on 'Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agro-climatic Sub-zones' was held at ISEC on April 6, 2018. The discussion was based on application of ARIMA model and Regression model

Attended Expert Group Meeting on 'People and Protected Areas (PPA) program : Conservation and Sustainable livelihood's in partnership with local Communities', organized by Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology held at WWF India office, Delhi, April 20-21, 2018, at WWF India Office, Delhi New Mehrauli Road.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Organized Indo-German scientific collaboration in the Graduate Program 'Rural-Urban Dynamics of Bengaluru' between ISEC and University of Kassel, Germany – January 5, 2018. Facilitated field research and report for 1 PhD Scholar.

Acted as a resource person for Christ University PhD Programme.

Examination of Thesis for University of Hyderabad, January 12, 2018.

Reimeingam, Marchang

One paper each reviewed for *Journal of Social and*

Economic Development (Springer) and *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*.

Invited Lectures (as resource person) on 'Survey Research' and 'Sampling Methods', at the ICSSR Sponsored Two-Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty & Research Scholars, organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 2-15, 2018.

Guiding 5 PhD students (ISEC)

Examiner of Post-Doctoral Research Programme proposal in ISEC for One candidate in Economics (June 2018)

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

Attended Leadership Lecture Series, organized by City Managers' Association of Karnataka, Bengaluru, March 3, 2018.

A Case for Urban Density: Interview to IMPACT (Magazine of Asia Society for Social Improvement & Sustainable Transformation (ASSIST), Edition 23 | Jan-Mar 2018, pp.20-22.

Invited participant, Interaction programme with Karnataka's Chief Minister, *Prajavani*, Bengaluru, February 28, 2018.

Top 10% of authors on Social Science Research Network, February 2018

Invited Project Advisory Committee Member, Project on 'Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC)', National Institute of Urban Affairs and the University of Glasgow, March 2018.

Invited Advisory Committee Member, 'Sustainable Smart Cities India Summit 2018', Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities India Foundation, City Managers Association (CMAK) Karnataka, Responsible Cities Foundation, FKCCI, Indian Institute of Energy Conservation, GRIHA, Bangalore, India, March 1, 2018.

Reviewed a paper for the Taylor & Francis journal, *Urban Research & Practice*.

Reviewed a paper for the Wiley journal, *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research*.

Invited expert, Review of the progress of post-doctoral project on *Development-induced Displacement*, Christ University, February 21, 2018.

Decentralized Urban Planning Strategies: Some Emerging Issues for Research, Capacity Building Training Programme on Social Science Research for Faculty and Research Scholars, ISEC, Bengaluru, March 7, 2018.

Reviewer, United States-India Educational Foundation for the Fulbright-Nehru doctoral Program 2019-2020, June 2018

India Economist, Urbanization - Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018, April-October 2018

Subaiya, Lekha

Attended the colloquium talk by Professor Sonalde Desai titled 'Changing Family Structures', at the School of Policy and Governance, Azim Premji University, January 19, 2018.

Presented a lecture on 'Comparative Studies in Health and Demography' for the participants of the CB Training Programme, March 12, 2018.

Participated in the 1st China-India Forum on Population Ageing, organized by Renmin University, Beijing, China, May 18, 2018.

Participated in the Flagship Course on Health Systems

Strengthening and Sustainable Financing, organized by Harvard T H Chan School of Public Health and CPSM, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand, May 28-31, 2018.

Syamala, T S

Attended the Global Ageing and Long-Term Care Network (GALNet) Workshop, organized by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad Campus, February 9-10, 2018 and Discussant for a session Next Steps, Plans and concluding remarks.

Conducted PhD Viva-voce examination for the student Pallavi Gupta on the dissertation titled Intergeneration and Influence on Transition of Gender Roles and Reproductive Behaviour at IIPS, Mumbai, January 31, 2018.

Tantri, Malini L

Acted as referee to China Report Journal (Sage Journal).

Evaluating PhD thesis of Sharada University, Greater Noida.

Yadav, Manohar

Attended a meeting as an expert member on the Committee to assess the impact of Yetinnahole Comprehensive Drinking Water Project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka at Neeravari Nigam, Bengaluru, April 21, 2018.

The collage consists of 20 individual photographs arranged in a grid-like fashion. The top row shows the foundation's logo on a podium, a portrait of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rad, and several people holding certificates and books. The middle section features a series of portraits of individuals, likely the recipients of the awards or certificates. The bottom left shows a statue of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rad, and the bottom right depicts a traditional Kathakali performance with two dancers in elaborate costumes.



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Institute for Social and Economic Change,

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

Phone : 23215468, 23215519, 23215592

Fax : (00)91-(0)80-23217008

Email: admn@isec.ac.in

Web: <http://www.isec.ac.in>