

ANNUAL REPORT 2005 – 2006



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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In the year just ended, many of those guide paths were firmed up. The strength in ISEC is its strong hold of over forty-five faculty members along with another seventy-five administrative, library and technical staff. It is with their concerted support and inputs that we have been able to accomplish institutional changes and academic excellence. Among the many, as being reported in this Annual Report, the notable ones are restructuring the academic Units into eight academic Centres of excellence, capacity-building and re-training among the faculty and staff, modernising the library and providing information technology supports, introducing prestigious Chairs such as Ramakrishna Hegde Chair in decentralisation and development, introducing additional faculty specialisation such as the one in Social and Economic History, providing decent and comfortable faculty rooms with computer and network facilities, a faculty lounge and many more. On the welfare front, additional social security, in terms of Superannuating Annuity scheme, has been introduced for all the staff.

The faculty and staff at ISEC are grateful to the Board of Governors, the Life and Founder members for their constant guidance and support in marching towards such a vision.

Research Programme

The research programme at the Institute in the current year is, as ever, based on contemporary as well as long-term research issues. It is based on the guidelines set out in the *Medium Term Research Programme: 2003-07*, which was approved by the Board of Governors. The Academic and Research Programme Committee (ARPC) of the Institute approves the research and training programmes and monitors the progress regularly four times a year.

Some of the major themes covered this year can be broadly classified as: public expenditure and efficiency, monetary reforms; decentralisation and development; design of social security for the unorganised sector and human rights issues; problems of child labour in sericulture and beedi making, problems of labour contracting; role of telemedicine and IT-enabled services; new directions in agricultural development such as contract farming, cultivation of medicinal plants, agricultural diversification; local and regional-level economic and environmental issues such as water supply, sanitation, urbanisation, rainwater harvesting, participatory irrigation and watershed management, regional and rural-urban disparities; teachers' training and functioning of various

instruments and institutions; emerging issues of health status such as reproductive and child health, towards better health outcomes; micro-financing, rural infrastructure; good governance and service delivery; gender-specific studies such as role of women in panchayats, girl child; problems of *safai karmacharis*; and life at risk and many others. Some of the on-going long-term studies are on RCH and the Panchayat Raj systems.

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Last year I mentioned about some kind of cycles in the status of projects being conducted at the Institute, between the *Completed*, *Draft under Finalisation* and *Currently in Progress* categories. In the current year, 25 projects have been *Completed* as against 32 last year, whereas 27 studies are *Under Progress*, and the same was the case last year also. In addition, as many as 18 research studies are complete as *Drafts*, being reviewed by experts. As a crude measure, each faculty, on an average, is currently involved in about 1.75 projects (of long and short-terms taken together) as against 1.76 last year.

Distinguished Visitors

We continue to have the benefit of a large number of distinguished scholars and academicians visiting the Institute. The notable visitors during the reporting year were Professors Partha Dasgupta, Shanta Devarajan, Tapan Sinha, Ravi Kanbur, James Manor,

J F Huchet, Arvind Virmani, Sugata Marjit, Subhash Ray, Anirudh Krishna, Ad de Bruijne, Gerry Rogers, Dipendra Sinha, Dr. Narendra Pani and several others.

Some of the visitors spent anywhere from one week to six weeks at the Institute. Apart from giving seminars or special lectures, they acted as sources of inspiration and 'think tank' for our doctoral students in selecting and finalising the research topics. Several talks and addresses were organised as public lectures. Some of these visits were possible because of the support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust, with a component of capacity-building as part of their involvement in higher education.

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Two more important conferences were organised during the reporting year. The first one was on 'Development in Karnataka: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective'. Organised jointly with Cornell University, USA, the conference was attended by over 30 international scholars and about the same number from India. The second was a conference in honour of Professor A. Vaidyanathan on: Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions. Dr. C Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, delivered the inaugural address on 'Rural Credit System in India'.

The Rajyotsava Lecture for the year was delivered by Dr. T V Ramakrishnan, President of the Indian Academy of Sciences. He chose to speak on 'Investing on Higher Education and Research', a theme that has received much needed attention from Honourable Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh in his creation of Knowledge Commission. The VKRV Rao Memorial public lecture was given by Professor C R Rao, FRS, on 'Statistics: A Gateway to Knowledge', a favourite theme with which he was instrumental in setting up the National Statistical Commission by the Government of India.

ISEC continues to organise important training workshops for the benefit of state and central government officers, educationists, and researchers. Notable ones held during the year were on 'Accounting for Water Resources', 'Community-Based Natural Resource Management', and 'Capacity Building for the Block Educational Officers'. Several workshops were organised jointly or individually by way of networking and dissemination. The notable ones were: a workshop on 'Rural Infrastructure' organised

jointly with NCAER, one on 'Micro-Finance', one organised with Lund University on 'Lives at Risk', a theme covering gender issues. A major policy outreach programme was organised by ISEC jointly with NCAP at New Delhi on Policy direction on agricultural reforms in India.

All such academic activities taken together, as many as 22 different major events, were organised during the year with a total involvement of 89 days. On the whole, we are happy to report that with the increasing number of academic seminars, lectures and outreach activities, ISEC has been able to serve the public at large in a number of ways.

The VKRV Rao Awards for the year 2003 were awarded, coinciding with the Rajyotsava Day celebrations, to Professors Sugata Marjit, Shivganesh Bhargava, Kalpana Kannabiran and M J Manohar Rao (posthumously).

Another prestigious Rajyotsava Award from the Karnataka government was awarded to Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi.

All about Ph D Programme

The Ph D programme at ISEC is a sustained one. As many as seven students from the Institute received their doctoral degrees during 2005-2006, with as many as ten waiting for the awards. Since inception till date, as many as 132 doctoral degrees have been awarded to ISEC students. This remarkable improvements in out-turn has been possible because of increasing cooperation between universities and ISEC. Ten new doctoral students joined the Institute during the period. At present, there are 43 doctoral students on role, at different stages of their works. The Ph D programme itself has gone through a massive revision, with several themes cutting across the disciplines, with a well-conceived Bi-annual and Pre-submission seminar system, and an effective doctoral committee system. A large number of visiting scholars and SRTT visitors addressed the students exclusively. ISEC is now fully geared in strength to conduct all the courses from among the internal faculty only. Several of our doctoral students received international fellowships to pursue their studies abroad. Mr. V Sukumar went to Canada with the Indo-Sastry Fellowship for six months to work on his research on Status of Insurance in Canada. Likewise, Ms. K C Smitha was awarded an Indo-Sastry Visiting Fellowship to visit the University of Toronto for six months.

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment prizes were awarded to Mr. Patibandla Srikant and Mr. Mainak Majumdar.

Publications and Outreach

During the year, the Institute released seven books through commercial publications, and two as Monographs under ISEC's own publication series. In addition, as many as seven Working Papers were also released. Being a refereed publication, the Working Papers serve as good opportunity for the faculty and students to outreach with their research findings on a fast-track basis. The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is being brought out regularly, attracting international scholars to contribute learned articles. Articles numbering about 57, published in about 20 major national and international journals, and in various edited books, have been enabling ISEC to outreach wider research communities. Many of these publications have been made possible

because of capacity-building and publication supports from Sir Ratan Tata Trust Funds. In addition, as many as 99 papers were presented by our faculty in national and international conferences, seminars and workshops.

Networking and Academic Linkages

ISEC faculty continues to serve various governmental and international organisations and universities in several capacities as chairpersons, members, as resource persons and office-bearers. Our network with universities in India and abroad is increasing. Several of our faculty members presented their research outcomes at national and international conferences. Faculty members and students have been visiting various universities and institutions under SRTT, Indo-Sastry and several other fellowship programmes. Our network of research with institutions such as NIRD, GTZ, UNDP, Planning Commission, NHRC, Ford Foundation, RBI, World Bank, ILO, IFPRI, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, University of Lund, Cornell University and several others has been continuing.

Dr. K N Ninan was a visiting professor at the University of Tokyo, while Dr. M D Usha Devi visited the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague under the IDPAD Exchange of Scholars programme.

Finance

The financial position of the Institute for the year 2005-2006 is not any better than the previous years. The sanction of grants under both Plan and Non-Plan remained nearly static at the level of previous year's sanctions. But the expenditure, on the other hand, shows a steep increase (about 30%) over the last year's figures. Staff salaries and campus maintenance are the major items where substantial increase in expenditure is noticed.

As there is no increase in Block grants from ICSSR and the Government of Karnataka for the last three years, and also for the current year, it would be a Herculean task in the coming years to keep the income and expenditure at balance. The proposed filling of vacant posts during the current year, and increase in campus maintenance expenditure because of dated constructions, increases in electricity, water and other related bills are matters of concern for the coming years. Unless immediate action is taken either to seek some additional funds from ICSSR and the Government of Karnataka or to curtail the expenditure, financial crunch may overshadow all academic activities.

Welfare and Campus Upkeep

A new welfare measure, a contributory Superannuating Annuity Scheme, has been approved by the Board of Governors, which will be implemented from April 2006 onwards. During the year under review, ten faculty rooms, a large faculty lounge and a small meeting room were added. This has enabled the newly established Centres to organise themselves with their faculty and supporting staff, roomed in a much more cohesive manner, with more room space and facilities for meetings etc. With the introduction of electronic access to journals and documents, the library at ISEC has been servicing a much wider research community in Bangalore and elsewhere. With on-line documentation services, ISEC library can be reached globally. Additionally, the Data Bank has grown with a CD-based data archive system. The data come from secondary

sources as much as from the projects conducted by the faculty in the Institute. Many new computational soft wares have been added, apart from data sources.

ISEC continues to have some major problem with the residential quarters. They do require major repairs and maintenance and some face-lift. The estimated costs are mountain high. With nearly constant and marginal Plan grants from ICSSR and Karnataka government, it has not been possible to take up this major pending work. Meanwhile, a large number of aged and old trees on the campus were felled and the staff of the Institute took keen interest in re-planting many new ones for the benefit of the future generation at ISEC.

The Road Ahead

ISEC would like to maintain its balance between research, policy-oriented outreach activities and the Ph D programme on a growing scale. The creation of Academic Centres has opened up some grand opportunities for ISEC to showcase faster growth and attainments. But there are many challenges in this endeavour. The Centres do require some autonomy on the design of the programmes, to raise and share resources for making of faculty improvements, publications, to invite and involve scholars from India and abroad, and to introduce flexibility in faculty recruitments. A related question is on taking new research challenges, particularly on action researches. This requires much stronger degree of commitment to the society and networking with civil society groups.

But all these challenges are in the passing, on the road to make ISEC a truly international Institute. As I write this last Annual Report before my retirement, I am reminded of the much quoted poem by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:

*Where the mind is without fear
And the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up
Into fragments by narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.*

It is with this motto that I am sure that ISEC will be moving forward to greater heights in the coming years.

March 31, 2006

Gopal K Kadekodi

Director

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Finance

The financial position of the Institute for the year 2005-2006 is not any better than the previous years. The sanction of grants under both Plan and Non-Plan remained nearly static at the level of previous year's sanctions. But the expenditure, on the other hand, shows a steep increase (about 30%) over the last year's figures. Staff salaries and campus maintenance are the major items where substantial increase in expenditure is noticed.

As there is no increase in Block grants from ICSSR and the Government of Karnataka for the last three years, and also for the current year, it would be a Herculean task in the coming years to keep the income and expenditure at balance. The proposed filling of vacant posts during the current year, and increase in campus maintenance expenditure because of dated constructions, increases in electricity, water and other related bills are matters of concern for the coming years. Unless immediate action is taken either to seek some additional funds from ICSSR and the Government of Karnataka or to curtail the expenditure, financial crunch may overshadow all academic activities.

Welfare and Campus Upkeep

A new welfare measure, a contributory Superannuating Annuity Scheme, has been approved by the Board of Governors, which will be implemented from April 2006 onwards. During the year under review, ten faculty rooms, a large faculty lounge and a small meeting room were added. This has enabled the newly established Centres to organise themselves with their faculty and supporting staff, roomed in a much more cohesive manner, with more room space and facilities for meetings etc. With the introduction of electronic access to journals and documents, the library at ISEC has been servicing a much wider research community in Bangalore and elsewhere. With on-line documentation services, ISEC library can be reached globally. Additionally, the Data Bank has grown with a CD-based data archive system. The data come from secondary

sources as much as from the projects conducted by the faculty in the Institute. Many new computational soft wares have been added, apart from data sources.

ISEC continues to have some major problem with the residential quarters. They do require major repairs and maintenance and some face-lift. The estimated costs are mountain high. With nearly constant and marginal Plan grants from ICSSR and Karnataka government, it has not been possible to take up this major pending work. Meanwhile, a large number of aged and old trees on the campus were felled and the staff of the Institute took keen interest in re-planting many new ones for the benefit of the future generation at ISEC.

The Road Ahead

ISEC would like to maintain its balance between research, policy-oriented outreach activities and the Ph D programme on a growing scale. The creation of Academic Centres has opened up some grand opportunities for ISEC to showcase faster growth and attainments. But there are many challenges in this endeavour. The Centres do require some autonomy on the design of the programmes, to raise and share resources for making of faculty improvements, publications, to invite and involve scholars from India and abroad, and to introduce flexibility in faculty recruitments. A related question is on taking new research challenges, particularly on action researches. This requires much stronger degree of commitment to the society and networking with civil society groups.

But all these challenges are in the passing, on the road to make ISEC a truly international Institute. As I write this last Annual Report before my retirement, I am reminded of the much quoted poem by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore:

*Where the mind is without fear
And the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up
Into fragments by narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.*

It is with this motto that I am sure that ISEC will be moving forward to greater heights in the coming years.

March 31, 2006

Gopal K Kadekodi

Director

1. ISEC SOCIETY

President

Shri T N Chaturvedi, Governor of Karnataka

Vice-President

Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors

Board of Governors

Chairman

Shri S L Rao

Members

Dr. D N Dhanagare

Dr. M V Nadkarni

Dr. Narendar Pani

Shri M K Panduranga Setty

Dr. P H Rayappa

Dr. P V Shenoi

Dr. G Thimmaiah

Dr. A Vaidyanathan

Co-opted Members

Dr. B L Maheshwari

Dr. M R Sreenivasan

Smt. Madhura Chatrapathi

Smt. Hemalatha Mahishi

Dr. Ramachandra Guha

ICSSR Nominee

Dr. T C A Ananth

Member-Secretary, ICSSR

Academic Staff Representatives

Dr. R Mutharayappa

Dr. P Thippaiah

Ex-Officio Members

Secretary/Additional Secretary/
Joint Secretary,

Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs

Government of India

New Delhi

Secretary/Additional Secretary/
Joint Secretary

Ministry of Human Resource Development

Department of Education,

Shastry Bhavan

Government of India,

New Delhi

Principal Secretary

Finance Department

Government of Karnataka

Bangalore

Principal Secretary

Education Department

Government of Karnataka

Bangalore

Principal Secretary

Planning Department

Government of Karnataka

Bangalore

Vice-Chancellor

Bangalore University

Bangalore

Director

Institute for Social and Economic Change

Bangalore

2. ISEC FACULTY / STAFF

Director: Professor Gopal K Kadekodi

V K R V Rao Chair

Professor James Gilmore Manor

Honorary Visiting Fellows

Dr. G V K Rao
Dr. M S Swaminathan
Shri T R Satish Chandran
Dr. R Bharadwaj
Dr. V M Rao
Shri P Padmanabha
Dr. G Thimmaiah
Dr. P V Shenoi
Shri B K Bhattacharya
Dr. M V Nadkarni
Dr. Ravi Kanbur
Dr. V R Panchamukhi
Dr. Abdul Aziz

Professors

Dr. A S Seetharamu (since retired)
Dr. Hemlata Rao (since deceased)
Dr. G K Karanth
Dr. M R Narayana
Dr. R S Deshpande
Dr. Satyanarayana Sangita
Dr. K N M Raju (since retired)
Dr. K V Raju
Dr. D Rajasekhar
Dr. M Ramachandran (since resigned)
Dr. K S James (since March 2006)

Associate Professors

Dr. K N Ninan
Dr. M J Bhende
Dr. Manohar S Yadav
Dr. Anand Inbanathan
Dr. K Gayithri
Dr. M Mahadeva
Dr. N Sivanna
Dr. M D Usha Devi
Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev
Dr. T S Syamala
Dr. S Madeshwaran
Dr. K G Gayathri Devi
Dr. Supriya RoyChowdhury
Dr. C M Lakshmana

Dr. Brinda Viswanathan

Assistant Professors

Smt. B P Vani
Dr. R Muthurayappa
Dr. Syed Ajmal Pasha
Dr. G Satyanarayana Sastry
Dr. S Erappa
Dr. P Thippaiah
Dr. V Ramaswamy
Dr. I Maruthi
Dr. Veerasekharappa
Dr. T V Sekher
Dr. C S Veeramatha
Dr. K S Umamani
Dr. M Devendra Babu
Dr. Madhushree Sekher
Dr. D V Gopalappa
Dr. M Sivakami
Dr. L Venkatachalam
Dr. V Anil Kumar
Dr. S Puttaswamaiah

Administration / Others

Registrar

Shri R Rameshappa

Accounts Officer

Shri V Ramappa

Deputy Librarian

Shri T R B Sarma

Associate Editor

Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy

3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

As envisaged in ISEC's Vision 2010 document, eight centres have been carved out of the existing units, by way of restructuring, strengthening multi-disciplinarity and enabling functional autonomy. In addition, ISEC has enabled an independent centre of excellence: Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development, under its own Trust.

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre was established almost with the beginning of the Institute with an objective to provide continuous policy feedback to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence largely adheres to the research agenda of the Union Ministry. However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and the broader vision, the faculty of ADRT Centre have been able to focus on several issues in agricultural development at the state and national levels.

ADRT Centre was involved in an important study on Effectiveness of Minimum Support Prices across 13 states in India. This study provided important policy feedback. Similarly, Prof. Deshpande of ADRT Centre was one of the coordinators of a mega study on "The State of the Farmer: A Millennium Study". Two volumes, viz., *Crops and Cultivation* and *NGOs and Farmers; Movement in India* were contributed by the faculty members of ADRT Centre to the mega study. During the last decade, the faculty of the Centre completed 53 research projects and published 13 books. They have also published 117 research papers in various national and international journals and chapters in edited books. During the period, ADRT Centre has also organised 16 workshops/seminars/ conferences on various issues of interest and eight students have obtained their Ph.D. degree under the supervision of the faculty members of the Centre.

Focus: The broad focus of studies conducted at ADRT Centre is as follows:

- Impact of WTO on agriculture at state and national level: This was part of the eleven state studies coordinated by ADRT Centre.
- Subsidies in agricultural sector.
- Agricultural prices and marketing.
- Issues in Indian irrigation, Tank Irrigation and traditional irrigation systems.
- Agricultural credit, macro-credit and Non-Governmental Organisations.
- Watershed Development.
- Dryland Agriculture.
- Horticultural Development, emerging aspects of Floriculture.
- Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development
- Sericulture and environmental issues in agricultural sector.

Issues in watershed development and the research in economics of rainfed agriculture have been among the important areas pursued through various studies at the Centre, also being pursued currently. Horticultural development and floriculture are emerging areas of interest of allied agricultural activities. These sectors are emerging as significantly important sectors in the context of global changes in agriculture. Hitherto, academicians in agricultural sector did not pay significant attention to these areas of prime importance.

Trade in agriculture sector is one of the most important emerging areas of research. The impact of the removal of quantitative restrictions was analysed in a study in detail. Similarly, the changes in the EXIM policy in the context of WTO, emerging trends in agricultural trade and its impact on the farm economy became important areas of concern in the unit.

Medium-Term Perspective

ADRT Centre has been expanding its research agenda towards the national scale, while the commitments to the state of Karnataka continues. These include:

- ***Changing Scenario of the Agricultural Economy – Implications and Imperatives:***

Under this broad theme the Centre proposes to analyse wide ranging changes that are taking place in the agricultural economy of the country during the past decade. Initiatives like Horticultural Schemes and Agro-Processing linkages; Agriculture & Industry linkage; Agricultural trade and impact of WTO on agriculture are emerging as important components of these changes and can have significant impact on domestic policy. Some of the major policy concern are water policy, micro-credit policy, farm technology and crop insurance.

- ***Decision-making at Micro and Macro Level in Agricultural Production Process:***

The decision-making process both at micro and macro levels has been an area of greater policy concern. This process has been dynamic in its content and challenging in its methodology. There are complex linkages across sectors that influence the process of decision-making. Under this theme, a project on 'Micro Initiatives in Macro Policy' is taken up jointly with IOWA State University, IOWA and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

- ***Changes in agricultural development in south Indian states:***

The Centre has gained lot of experience in analysing agricultural sector of the state for different issues include the change in input structure, availability of infrastructure, the lagging regions, regional diversities, food security, droughts and agricultural instability (risk and uncertainty). ADRT Centre has also been participating significantly in agricultural policy debates of the state and contributing towards policymaking.

- ***Institutions and Agricultural Development:***

The role of formal and informal institutions in agricultural sector is a prominent factor catalysing the development of the sector. Hitherto, institutions have been understood largely from the formal institutional angle and the linkages across

institutions and binding forces within the institutions were relegated as assumptions. It is essential to bring out these institutional linkages and binding forces that become prominent in sharpening the influence of these on the agricultural sector. Thus, the participation of the rural population in implementing various agricultural development programmes forms part of the study of such institutions.

Major research reports and publications of ADRT Centre:

Reports: (i) Evaluation of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka; (ii) Agricultural Input Subsidies in Karnataka: Quantum of Subsidies to SC & ST Farmers; (iii) WTO and Agricultural Policy in Karnataka; (iv) The Evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the State of Karnataka; and (v) Agriculture Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in a Federal System.

Books: (i) *Coarse Cereals in a Drought-Prone Regions: A Study in Karnataka*, Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 2., ISEC, 2003; (ii) *Change Among Holeya Community: A Case Study of Bidar District of Karnataka State*, 2003; (iii) *Crops and Cultivation*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2004; (iv) *NGOs and Farmers' Movements*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2004; and (v) *Moon in the Mirror: Farmers and Minimum Support Prices in Karnataka*. ISEC, Monograph No. 7, 2004.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) aims to undertake multi-disciplinary research on issues relating to fiscal, political and administrative aspects of decentralisation. The mission of the Centre is to support and further the decentralisation efforts of the government, people, donors and civil society institutions through undertaking policy-oriented research, dissemination and capacity building initiatives.

The completed research studies (in all, seven) at the Centre relate to diverse decentralisation themes of fiscal decentralisation, social security benefits of unorganised workers, micro-finance, women gram panchayat presidents, rural-urban disparity and state initiatives addressing the problem of child labour. The six current research projects are also in the areas of different dimensions of decentralisation. They address the issues of affordability of gram panchayats in the provision of water supply services, own revenue in gram panchayats, ability to gram panchayats to resolve local conflicts, institutions involved in addressing the problem of child labour and assessing the micro-finance needs of vulnerable groups.

The research reports have contributed to the policy making. The Karnataka State government stated it would revise the unorganised workers' bill based on the recommendations made in the study on *Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Sector in Karnataka State*. The findings of the study were used by the Karnataka government to prepare a social security scheme for construction workers. The findings were also cited by the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, New Delhi, in its report and were used in preparing the draft bill on National Social Security for the Unorganised Sector Workers, 2006. Similarly, the study on "Micro-Finance and Vulnerability to Debt

Bondage” has resulted in the preparation of a tool-kit for reduction of bonded labour by International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The research findings of the project on “State Initiatives for the Elimination of Child Labour” are under active consideration of the Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka, for bringing in changes in its programmes. The Centre was also associated with institutional reforms study carried out by Jal Samvardhana Yojana Sangha (JSYS), an organisation created by the Government of Karnataka to implement the community-based rehabilitation of irrigation tanks. The findings and suggestions made in the study were widely discussed by the policy makers as well as in the media. An important suggestion made in the report was to implement tank rehabilitation work with the help of grama panchayats rather than solely by user-groups. The government has accepted this recommendation and the necessary changes in the legislation are being carried out.

Dissemination

An important highlight of research reports is that the study results have been widely disseminated. The study on “Micro-Finance and Vulnerability to Debt Bondage” has been put on the website of ILO. German Development Cooperation (GTZ), which has funded the research project on “Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka”, is publishing the report. A book on “Impact of Bank Interest Rates on SHG Members”, having policy relevance, was published. In all, twelve papers based on research reports were published in journals, edited volumes and as ISEC working papers.

More importantly, the researchers at the Centre have presented 22 papers in Indian and International seminars and workshops during the last one year. A few papers were also published in newspapers to disseminate the research findings.

The Centre organised four district-level workshops and one national workshop to disseminate the findings of the research study on 'Does Micro-Finance Reduce Vulnerability to Debt Bondage?' The participants in these workshops were representatives of SHGs, NGOs and donor agencies. The main objectives of these workshops were to share the key findings emerging from the study and to obtain the feedback of stakeholders on both study results and suggestions made in the study. In sum, the workshop helped the Centre not only to reach the findings to those for whom they mattered most, but also to validate the findings, interpret them better and improve the methodology, analysis and recommendations.

The Centre had organised a one-day workshop on ‘Rural Infrastructure’ on January 10, 2006 in collaboration with National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi. The participants in this workshop included representatives of the government, NGOs, media and academic institutions. This workshop was organised for wider dissemination of the studies on rural infrastructure. The work relating to community lighting, drinking water and rural connectivity, undertaken at the Centre, was disseminated in this workshop.

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

The fact that ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate ecological economics unit as far back as in 1981 testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) has been working for building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and environmental development in a sustainable manner. Studies on the sustainable use and management of natural resources have been and will remain a major focus of the research activities of CEENR.

The research in the Centre has been need-based and addresses issues of policy significance. Considerable work has been done on issues such as biodiversity conservation, natural resource management in the Centre.

The Centre made a global presence and picked up issues for research in collaboration with international organisations. The year 2005-06 provided a big boost to the CEENR's medium-term plan.

CEENR expanded its research collaborative activities with a) International Water Management Institute-TATA (IWMI-TATA), Colombo; b) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA; c) International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Kenya; and d) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.

Some of the key achievements of the CEENR are:

Projects/Studies

1. Being part of the Environmental Assessment Committee of Government of Karnataka towards feasibility of Upper Bhadra Project in a rapid mode.
2. Initiating collaborative study with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA on 'Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor: Lessons from India'.
3. Collaborating with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Netherlands Modern Architects of Rural India (MARI), Warangal for Mid-Godavari Basin study.

Workshops/Training Courses

1. The Asia Regional Workshop held on May 8-10, 2006 on 'Compensating for Ecosystems Services' in collaboration with International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Kenya supported by International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada as a part of six-country study.
2. Planned for a National workshop on 'Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods – Emerging Trends' during August 3-4, 2006 in collaboration with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Netherlands; Modern Architects of Rural India (MARI), Warangal; and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, as part of WWF- ICRISAT Project to be held at ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

3. Planning for a Training Course for South Asian Researchers and Practitioners on 'Natural Resource Management and Environment Governance: Links between State Community and Resource' sponsored by Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) to be held during September 12-16, 2006.
4. Planned a Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods on the Nature-Society Interface' for Nordic students for five weeks from January 3, 2007 to February 7, 2007.

It also strengthened and deepened its work with the Government of Karnataka. (i) The Centre provided the environmental assessment report on Socio-economic and Ecological Assessment of Upper Bhadra Project to the Water Resource Department in spite of short notice, (ii) The Centre enabled the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation to design better urban water supply mechanisms by estimating the groundwater in use levels both in terms of quantity and quality. (iii) The Centre carried out evaluation studies for the Eleventh Finance Commission, while the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought the help of CEENR faculty to help in formulation of policy and strategy for the water resources sector. In tune with the MTP, the faculty focused on studies on Market Based Instruments.

The year has also proved to be financial booster in terms of mobilising more resources than in the previous year. The Centre mobilised a total budget of more than Rs 1 crore during the year 2005-06; the figure was Rs 7,33,000 during 2004-05.

The CEENR has also enabled to move towards diversifying its disciplines by getting one adjunct faculty on the governance. For the next three-four years, the Centre has already laid the foundation for long term studies in collaboration with international agencies to work on river basins, biofuels and natural resource management. The feathers on CEENR cap also comes from (a) designing and implementing a complete module on 'Environmental Economics' for post-graduate students of Bangalore University, (b) playing major role in designing and participating in implementing a module on 'Natural Resource Management' for district level officials through the Administrative Training Institute of Government of Karnataka located in Mysore.

The Centre's faculty were able to publish three books and 24 papers during the period.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

The Centre's main focus is on research in macroeconomic issues of the Indian economy with special emphasis on areas relating to public finance, industrial and labour issues, planning and development, poverty and public policy, and urban infrastructure. The focus of research in these areas is diversified in content and coverage as it includes policy issues and reforms at the state level, inter-state level, national level and global level. For instance, research on industrial economics focuses on empirical estimation of the impact of WTO agreements and policy incentives on industrial development in general and on small-scale industries in particular, and on industrial sector reforms as they are related to public sector enterprise reforms; research on economic infrastructure focuses on higher education, health and telecom services with special reference to financing and subsidies, and estimation of consumer

demand; research on public economics focuses on policy research on fiscal federalism and decentralisation, and tax reforms with special reference to sales taxation and value added taxes; research on labour economics emphasises on socio-economic analysis of labour markets with special reference to determination of minimum wages, valuation of life and injury risks, impact of trade unions on the compensation of job risks, and social security for unorganised labour; research on environmental economics deals with nexus between environment, poverty and human development, water and regional development and economic behaviour of the stakeholders and environmental policy.

The Centre's research is an integral aspect of the Institute's medium-term research perspectives [2004-2010]. The key themes of the Centre's research include Impact of economic reforms and WTO on regional trade and industry; Impact of fiscal and financial sector reforms; Impact of reforms in utility services (telecom and power sector) on consumer demands, on public enterprises; Analysis of labour market, employment, and wages; Economic empowerment and social security; Process and impact of fiscal decentralisation in Karnataka state; Study of emerging sectors like IT and business process outsourcing; Infrastructure and Regional Development.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) is a centre of excellence dedicated to research, training and outreach in the field of education, health, nutrition and other aspects of human development. The major focus of the Centre is to engage in policy analysis as well as contemporary macro and micro level problems and issues relating to human resource development such as role of health, education, skill formation, quality of workforce, gender concerns and nutritional status, early childhood care and education, planning and management of delivery of basic services which impact both economic mobility and social redistribution.

The Centre has undertaken the following major activities during the year 2005-06:

1. Pre-Service Teacher Education at the Secondary Stage for Emerging Diverse Educational Contexts in Karnataka: Perspectives, Practices and Prospects (Sponsored by the NCERT/MHRD, GoI): The study makes an attempt to assess the relevance of the teacher preparation (B.Ed Programme) in Karnataka for the emerging demands of the society and economy and to assess its capacity to meet the professional requirements of the teaching profession in this context. The study reveals that although in terms of content coverage and in intentions and goals, the B. Ed curriculum does seem to reflect different parameters of diverse educational context, in terms of its capacity to equip the prospective teachers, it is found to fall short in several areas of professional practice, induction and orientation to teaching.

2. Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka as Revealed Through Census Illiteracy Data: The study makes an attempt to assess the literacy gains among the school age population using the illiterate cohorts of 5-14 years from the census documents of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The findings of the study based on the time series analysis of the panel data suggest that although the literacy gains have been substantial in case of 5-9 age cohorts, yet it is negligible and negative in case of girls belonging to the older age cohort, namely 10-14. The findings clearly suggest the discriminatory tendencies of the school system for the older age group girls, particularly from rural areas.

3. Education and Development-An Inter State Analysis in India: The study attempts to examine the progress of school education in India and across the States from 1950 to 2002 with a view to review the space for education in development process from a historical perspective. The study employed a historical comparative method and Spearman's Inter-Correlation Matrix Technique to capture inter correlations among developmental and educational variables as well as interaction effects among 28 major variables and 79 sub variables drawn from the secondary source education database. The findings indicate that it is the per pupil expenditure on education that explains significant variation in differential performance of education across States of India.

Capacity Building Activities

- 1. Workshops for Block Education Officers sponsored by the SSA Mission, GoK:** The Centre conducted four workshops on Nov 06 and 07, 2005, Nov 14 and 15, 2005, Feb 06- 07, 2006 and on Nov.15-16, 2006 as a part of the support to the State SSA Mission to enhance professional capacities for planning and management of education at block level for the Block Education Officers. Each workshop had 50 BEOs and was organised for two days.
- 2. Workshops for DIET/CTE Faculty for Lab Area Approach to Quality Improvement in Elementary Education sponsored by the SSA Mission, GoK:** The Centre organised a workshop on December 19, 20 and 21, 2005 for the DIET/CTE faculty on promoting quality in school/elementary education through the Laboratory Area Approach.

Outreach Activity

The CHRD was involved as a nodal agency in the monitoring and supervision of the SSA programme in Karnataka. As a part of this outreach activity, the Centre prepared Quarterly Monitoring and Supervision reports for 18 districts and the State as a whole after assessing educational progress under the SSA Mission. The Centre is also currently engaged in assessing the progress of elementary education in the State under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme in Karnataka for 2006-08.

Current Activities

The Centre is now engaged in preparing a research proposal for a project on: Human Capital Accumulation and Absorption in the Labour Force in Karnataka. This project proposes to examine regional and social imbalances in the spread of human capital as seen from the educational attainments across the state and among different social segments both in terms of quantity and quality using the panel data on time series from the Census documents.

Publications

A chapter on Education (by Prof. A S Seetharamu with contribution from Dr. Usha Devi, M D) for the Karnataka Development Report.

“Women in Grassroots Participatory Structures in Decentralised Educational Administration: Creating Space and Building Capacities” (Dr. Usha Devi) in *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*. [5(2), June 2005. pp.38-44.]

“School Governance Reforms in Karnataka: Critical Concerns and Issues for Community Participation at the Grassroots” (Dr Usha Devi, M.D) A chapter in an edited book by Sage (in Press).

Ph.D awarded

Two candidates, Mr B K Krishne Gowda and Ms N Mythili, supervised respectively by Dr. M D Usha Devi and Prof. A S Seetharamu of the Centre were awarded Ph.D degree.

Others

Prof. A S Seetharamu, who served the Centre for over three decades, retired from service in February 2006. Prof. Seetharamu joined ISEC in 1975 as a Fellow in Education and later on became Professor and Head, Education Unit, currently known as the CHRD.

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

The Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD) came into existence on January 20, 2006. The Centre mainly studies the social and economic development from the political and governance perspective.

The core areas covered to undertake research, teaching and other academic activities of the Centre are as follows:

- Perspectives, theories, philosophies, and paradigms related to politics, governance and development.
- Development Politics, State and Society relationships in historical, comparative and development perspective. Role of state, market and civil society in governance and development.
- Political and administrative institutions: Democracy, political parties, pressure groups, executive, legislature, judiciary, and Bureaucracy. Political and administrative reforms for good governance in the context of globalisation and technological revolution (constitutional, electoral and administrative reforms).
- Implications of globalisation on polity, governance and labour. Trade Regimes, International Organisations and Development agencies.
- Political and governance issues at the national and sub-national level as well as at the sectoral and cutting edge level covering agriculture, education, health, industry, irrigation, natural resources, power, welfare and poverty, rural and urban governance, E-Governance, public and private partnership and citizen and governance.
- Issues pertaining to communalism, corruption, terrorism, fundamentalism, sub-nationalism, regionalism, inter-state disputes, gender, ethics, poverty and environment.

Achievements

As of 2005-end, 28 research projects have been completed by various faculty of the Centre including sponsored projects, 16 books have been published and more

than 400 articles have figured in various professional journals (both Indian and foreign) and newspapers. The Centre has so far trained 28 students, of which 18 have already been awarded Ph.D. degree. As part of advocacy, dissemination and capacity building, the Centre has organised many seminars, workshops, symposia and training programmes for college and university teachers, administrators, political leaders and representatives from NGOs.

During 2005-06, the Centre successfully completed five projects on Urban Governance, Environmental Governance, Watershed Management, Industrial Conflicts and Lokayukta. Six articles and two working papers on issues related to e-governance, urban governance, labour conflicts, economic reforms and so on were published. Three of its students were awarded Ph.Ds during this period on issues related to decentralised governance and planning and international development agencies. The Centre has the privilege of getting three SRTT fellowships to undertake collaborative study with eminent scholars from within and outside the Institute. One of the faculty members (Dr. Madhushree Sekher) has been awarded the prestigious fellowship to work in Amsterdam University on Urban Governance. Another faculty member (Dr. Supriya Roychowdhury) has the privilege of undertaking a collaborative research with Princeton University on globalisation and localism. The Centre has also organised a seminar on Indian Politics: Future of Society and Economy, which was coordinated by Dr. Supriya Roychowdhury and Dr. N Sivanna. Three new projects on governance, watershed management and globalisation were initiated during 2005-06.

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

The sociology unit of the Institute has the distinction of being founded and led for nearly a decade by the doyen of Indian sociology, Prof M N Srinivas. It has distinguished scholars and the strong tradition of research has continued since. The Centre has completed a large number of analytical and insightful sociological studies on wide-ranging issues, the main ones being on rural livelihood systems and sustainable natural resources management, rural poverty, caste in contemporary society, untouchability and social development of backward classes, privatisation of common property resources, entrepreneurship and social mobility, and survival strategies in drought-prone areas.

There are two important sociological studies on decentralisation funded by the Ford Foundation. The study on “Power, Patronage and Accountability of Panchayats of Karnataka” analyses the political dynamics in decentralisation. “Democratic Decentralisation and Participation of Women” deals with the issue of real empowerment of women in decentralised policy. There has also been a major research initiative on the beneficiary assessment of national sericulture project, under which issues relating to sericulture economy of India have been analysed in detail, giving it an inter-disciplinary focus. Many of these initiatives have, in fact, been taken up at the request of several funding agencies like Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC), the Ford Foundation and the World Bank.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

Population Research Centre, which was established in 1972, has an interdisciplinary community of scholars in population research and training. The faculty of the Centre is drawn from various disciplines like Anthropology, Economics,

Geography, Population Studies, Statistics and Sociology. The main objective of the Centre is to conduct and promote research and training in population studies. The Centre assists the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, by providing policy inputs and feedbacks on population and health issues through rigorous research and analysis. Evaluation of many governmental programmes and schemes has been one of the priority areas of research at the Centre. The PRC has a remarkable continuity in its production of high-quality research from its inception. The major financial support for the Centre comes from the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Centre is one of the very few “fully developed” population research centres supported by the Government of India.

The Centre also designed a unique interdisciplinary teaching programme giving emphasis to population and development issues leading to Ph.D degrees. Distinctive specialty areas of teaching include fertility, mortality, nuptiality, migration, health, population geography, gender studies, and demography of ageing. The programme also places a strong emphasis on formal demographic methods, statistical techniques, and analytical methods that can be applied for demographic analysis and research.

The Center is also a leader in conducting large-scale surveys for population research and encourages the use of major datasets for research and analysis. One of the major activities of the Centre in 2005-2006 was carrying out the District-Level Household Surveys in Kerala, Karnataka and Goa under the Reproductive and Child Health Project. This is one of the important surveys sponsored by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This survey covered all the districts of the three states. The survey generated enormous amount of information at the district level, which will be a useful guide for policy and planning. The focus of the survey is on the coverage of ANC and immunisation services, details of safe deliveries, contraceptive prevalence rates, unmet need for family planning, awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS and utilisation of health services and the user satisfaction. Finally, the district-level status reports were prepared and published to help policy-makers in micro-planning in the context of decentralised governance.

The National Family Health Survey-3 is yet another major ongoing activity initiated during the year 2005-06. It is a nationwide sample survey designed to provide information on population, family planning, maternal and child health, child survival, AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), nutrition of children, women and men and women’s status in India. The Karnataka survey consists of approximately 14,500 individual interviews (about half of them with women) drawn from all the districts of the state. NFHS-3 is expected to provide important information on several new aspects of population and health including HIV prevalence among adult women and men, nutritional status of men, women and children etc.

The declining sex ratio in India has been a concern for many decades but it has received wider attention after the publication of 2001 Census results. The decline in the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in many states in India has generated a new debate on the extent of sex-selective abortions taking place in the country. In this context, the Population Research Centre has organised a national seminar on “Lives at Risk-Vulnerable Daughters in the Modernising Society” basically aimed at addressing the various issues related to the declining sex ratio. Scholars from India and abroad participated in this two-day seminar discussing and exchanging views regarding the recent fall in child sex ratio. Several interesting papers were presented in the seminar.

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED)

In 1999, a group of scholars, most of them associated with ISEC or with the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), proposed the formation of a Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies on Environment and Development. The idea of this Centre was to bridge the gap between natural and social science disciplines in the analysis of environmental problems in developing societies, particularly in south Asia. The Centre was to consist of a core team of interdisciplinary faculty members, in addition to visiting faculty and fellows. It was envisaged that the Centre would generate policy- and action-relevant research and conduct teaching and training.

With natural resources and environment having been identified as an important area in ISEC's vision document, and given the Institute's longstanding commitment to promoting interdisciplinary research on social issues, ISEC's facilitation of CISED was a natural progression. Thus, in 2001, CISED came into existence on the ISEC campus. After initial administrative support from ATREE, CISED was formalised as a Centre of Excellence promoted by ISEC through a MoU signed in 2002.

Over the past 5 years, CISED has made significant progress towards meeting its mandate. It is now engaged in a variety of interdisciplinary research activities with both academic and applied orientation. These range from collaborating with hydrologists to study streamflow in degraded forest catchments in the Western Ghats, to observing community-based natural resource management in conditions ranging from the semi-arid hills of Rajasthan to the temperate mountains of Bhutan and the floodplains of Bangladesh.

During the same period, CISED faculty contributed significantly to the ISEC Ph D programme as panelists in the biannual seminars and as dissertation committee members. CISED faculty members have taught a module on environment and development for ISEC Ph D students. CISED has also begun hosting visiting students and scholars from various universities abroad, including from Pakistan, USA, and Spain.

CISED has also made special efforts to reach out to different audiences. In addition to publishing in peer-reviewed journals, CISED researchers have communicated with the public through popular articles, public lectures and TV/radio interviews. CISED has also made its research findings available by publishing technical reports. CISED faculty members have actively engaged with debates on the draft National Environment Policy, National Electricity Policy, and the restructuring of national watershed development programmes and guidelines.

A brief description of major CISED activities under its two focal areas during the year 2005-06 is provided below:

CISED broadly categorises environmental issues into Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Energy and Pollution. Our NRM research looks at critical issues such as land degradation, forest cover change, and access to and management of water resources. Energy and Pollution examines the fallouts from the escalation of

energy and resource use. Work in this area focuses both on challenging existing paradigms and offering more sustainable alternatives.

Completed Research Projects:

Understanding Community-Based Natural Resource Management in South Asia: This study, carried out in collaboration with researchers from the Society for Participative Ecosystem Management, Pune, was completed in June 2006. We found that the performance of many well-known and well-supported initiatives was rather uneven in terms of achieving livelihood enhancement along with equity, sustainability and democratisation of resource management. We concluded that many NGO-led initiatives are constrained as much by their own vision of what CBNRM should be as by the social context and larger forces. The findings were presented to a south Asia-wide audience in December.

Coarse-Scale Analysis of Land-Cover Change and Hydrology in the Western Ghats: Complementing the above field study, we have tried to analyse the relationship between forest cover and streamflow in the Western Ghats using existing data on streamflow and rainfall and land cover data generated by us through remote sensing. Our preliminary findings are: a) that there are serious gaps in the choice of rain gauge locations in the Western Ghats, b) that there are serious discrepancies in many of the streamflow measurements being provided by state agencies, c) where long-term data are reliably available, there appears to have been a decline in streamflow in several catchments, only part of which can be attributed to land-cover change, and the rest may be because of increased uptake of water for agriculture in these catchments.

Review of Right to Water: Human Rights, State Legislation and Civil Society Initiatives in India: This study is a review of the rights discourse in the context of water, based on academic and popular literature on rights and civil society initiatives as well as government documents regarding water and related subjects. The first part of this study reviews the different rights-based concepts which are relevant to water: human rights, right to water, water rights, right to development, rights-based approach to development, and entitlements. The second part clarifies the content of the right to water by unpacking its different dimensions: the precise nature of the rights/entitlements, the unit to which assigned, what kind of needs should be included (drinking, household needs, livelihood requirements), the quantity and quality requirements for each of these, questions of accessibility and affordability of water, and so on. The third part discusses the extent to which legislation and policies at different levels support various elements of the right to water. The fourth part discusses the kind of civil society initiatives being undertaken in water, including differences in the actors involved, the particular dimensions of water that they deal with, and the strategies they adopt. This study is now being published as a CISED Technical Report that will be sent to a large audience.

Economics of Reprocessing of Spent Fuel: We have examined in detail the economics of reprocessing and the cost of producing plutonium for the fast breeder reactor program. Our results suggest that the cost of reprocessing each kilogram of spent fuel would cost upwards of Rs.20,000 even with assumptions that are favourable to reprocessing, and could be as high as Rs.30,000/kg under other assumptions. Although these costs are lower than the corresponding figures for

reprocessing plants elsewhere, reprocessing is still unlikely to be an economically viable method of waste disposal.

Review of the Use of Remote Sensing Technologies: Over the past two decades, the Karnataka Forest Department (KFD) has tried to deploy the recently developed technologies of Remote Sensing (RS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) in its forest management activities. CISED participated in a comprehensive review of KFD's experience with these technologies. The review findings suggest a need for a clearer understanding of the physical location and legal status of specific parcels of land that are governed by a spatially fragmented, historically complex, and increasingly contested system of forest rights.

Development and Diffusion of the Genetically Modified Bt. Cotton Technology in Gujarat: In the context of the debate on the social and environmental appropriateness of genetic engineering, CISED initiated a study on "illegal" Bt. cotton, whose locally produced seeds were adopted by thousands of farmers in Gujarat. The study looked at the technological culture under which Bt. cotton operates, in conjunction with the agrarian space of Indian farmers, and the social context that determine these technological choices. The study was based on the paradox of Bt. Cotton's widespread use by farmers as opposed to the debate over the potential risks of genetically modified crop technology for society and environment.

Ongoing Research Projects:

Land-Use Change, Hydrological Services and Socio-Economic Impact in the Western Ghats: This study, carried out in collaboration with the National Institute of Hydrology and ATREE, was initiated in 2002 and is nearing completion now. Preliminary results, presented at a UNESCO Regional Workshop at Roorkee, suggest that the hydrological impacts of forest degradation are complex and the social manifestation of these impacts is shaped substantially by the nature of water use in downstream communities, including the technologies adopted and the institutional arrangements for their regulation, if any.

Long-Term Impacts of Watershed Development in India: CISED, along with two collaborating institutions (Society for Participative Ecosystem Management, Pune, and Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad), has constituted a Forum for Watershed Research and Policy Dialogue to provide sustained and rigorous research and policy advocacy on watershed development issues in the dry regions of southern and western India. The Forum will initially focus on the dry and semi-arid tract of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. In the first year of this effort, the database compilation and linking to maps in GIS format is almost complete. We have also launched a rapid assessment of a large number of watersheds in each state to generate a broad picture of the status of completed watershed development projects.

Safety of and Economics of Electricity from Fast Breeder Reactors: We have begun an examination of safety issues and accident possibilities at fast breeder nuclear reactors, in particular at the prototype fast breeder reactor (PFBR) being constructed in Kalpakkam near Madras. We have also been continuing our work on the economics of nuclear power by examining the cost of producing electricity at the PFBR.

Electricity Sector in Karnataka: Emergent Issues and Civil Society Networking: Along with Anjula Gurtoo of the Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science and the Prayas Energy Group in Pune, CISED has become involved in a

study of the changes in the Karnataka Electricity sector. CISED has been interacting with the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) and with civil society groups to offer inputs into the regulatory process. Gautam Menon analysed the Expected Revenue From Charges (ERC) document submitted by the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (KPTCL) and filed a petition to KERC requesting the Commission to get KPTCL to submit further evidence in support of its demand for an increase in tariff. On the basis of this experience and our understanding of the regulatory process, we are writing a short booklet aimed at raising awareness amongst civil society groups about the regulatory process.

Future Plans

CISED will be conducting a two-week course on Environment and Rural Development to expose senior NGO personnel and others, to conceptual issues and recent research in natural resource management. The course is aimed at senior members in NGOs and activist groups, doctoral students and fresh PhDs, journalists and policy makers who work on questions of NRM-based rural development and others who are interested in developing their analytical capacity in this area.

We are also about to initiate a study on 'alternative land and water management strategies in peninsular river basins to explore the scope for implementing payments for ecosystem services', in collaboration with The Norwegian Institute for Water Research.

The current set of visiting faculty members is conducting the following studies.

Ecology of the Middle Himalaya: Mapping Transformation and Change: Based on village case studies over a wide geographical expanse of the Indian middle-Himalayas, the objective of this research is to unearth the process of transformation and change that is occurring in this region. The impact of specific dimensions of change on forest-use by local inhabitants is particularly assessed, and the resilience of village-level resource use arrangements to withstand forces of change, critically evaluated. The study is being conducted by Rinki Sarkar, who is a Visiting Fellow at CISED this year.

Red and Green: An Uneasy Marriage: Over the years, and especially in the last two decades, there has been an increasing awareness on the part of radical movements, of the need to accept social justice and environmental soundness as common goals and include them within a common framework of thought and action within radical theory and practice. This is a significant development with immense long term significance but the alliance is, nevertheless, an uneasy one, and there is a need to identify problem areas and ways of resolution. Visiting Fellow Suhas Paranjape explores the issues involved.

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research Projects Completed

1. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or A Bane?
2. Evaluation of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in Karnataka
3. The Environmental Kuznet's Curve – Evidence with Indian and Japanese Data
4. Rapid Assessment of Socio-Economic Aspects of Upper Bhadra Project
5. Lokayukta and Good Governance in Karnataka
6. Urban Governance in India: Mapping Partnerships in Public Service Delivery
7. Design and Management of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka State: An Exploratory Study
8. A Comprehensive Study of Beedi Industry in Karnataka
9. Investment Subsidy to Tourism Industry in Karnataka: An Evaluation
10. Human Development, Environment- Policy Nexus in India
11. Restructuring Local Environmental Management for Better Health Outcomes: Towards a District Level Pilot in Karnataka
12. Reproductive and Child Health Project: Rapid Household Surveys in Karnataka, Kerala and Goa
13. Reproductive Morbidity of Women in Karnataka: Evidence from National Family Health Survey – 2 and Reproductive and Child Health Survey – 1998-1999
14. Traditional Services in a Modern Setting: A Case of Safai Karmacharis in Urban Karnataka
15. Perspective on Telemedicine in India
16. Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment of Institutional Capacity
17. Institutional Alternatives for Participatory Natural Resource Management: Lesson from User-Groups Self-Initiatives in Forest Conservation
18. Contractual Employment in Selected Manufacturing Enterprises in Karnataka
19. Urban Infrastructure Imperative and Rainwater Harvesting – Opportunities and Challenges
20. Telemedicine in Karnataka: A Study Among Users and Providers
21. Socio-economic and Ecological Feasibility Study of the Riparian Floodplain Restoration Programme for Increased Stream Flows: A Rapid Assessment of the Riparian System of the River Cauvery
22. Public Expenditure and Efficiency: The Post-reform Experience
23. Labour in Industrial Conflict: Case Studies from Bangalore
24. Panchayat Finances in Karnataka
25. New Development Model and Implications for the Human Rights of the Vulnerable Groups
26. Explaining the Growing Demand for International Reserves

1. Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or A Bane?

S Erappa

Initiation of free market economy in the light of liberalisation, globalisation, privatisation and fast expansion of agribusiness the small-scale farmers will find difficulty to cope up with the vibrating economy. They will be marginalised and consolidation of holdings is increasingly becoming the order of the day and out-migration from rural to urban rapidly increasing everywhere.

Contract farming can be defined as an agreement between farmers and processing and / or marketing firms for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreement, frequently at predetermined prices. The agreements also involves the purchaser provides a degree of production support through inputs and technical guidance for the crop cultivation. From the farmers' side, there is a commitment to produce the specified agricultural product with quality and quantity that prescribed by the purchaser and the firm supports the farmer's production and purchase the produce.

The contractual agreement encompasses three areas viz., market (grower and buyer agree for future sale and purchase), resource (buyer agree to supply inputs and technical advice), and management specifications (grower agree to follow recommended package of practices for the crop).

Contract farming has long-term benefits for both grower and purchaser, provided the long-term commitment takes place from both parties. A large majority of the farming community belongs to small and marginal farmers' category in India. Contract farming becomes increasingly important and the agricultural produces produced by the grower being purchased by multinationals, small companies, government agencies, farmer's cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives and methodology of the study.

1. An inventory of on-going contract farming in Karnataka, structure of contract farming agreement between primary producer and buyer.
2. To examine the type of crop/ activity taken up under contract farming
3. To assess the impact on income and employment generation for the contract farmers and their perceptions on continuation. Further the benefits accrued to the concern company/firm in terms of meeting local demand or for export market.
4. And finally, to suggest policy issues, if any for the sustainability of the contract farming.

Methodology

There are 25 Companies as on date involved in Contract Farming in Karnataka. All the 25 companies are selected Gherkin (cucumber) crop to grow under contract farming. Tumkur district is purposively selected for in-depth study. Five companies are actively involved in promoting gherkin crop in the district. Thirty contract farmers from each company were covered. About 150 contract farmers spread in seven villages of Gubbi, Sira, and Tiptur taluks interviewed through structured questionnaire.

Findings

Out of 150 contract farmers (CFs), small and marginal farmers category and medium and large farmers category share equal percentage to the total. Seventy five per cent of the CFs belongs to the age group of less than 50. Around 93 per cent of the Heads of the households of CFs are married, 98 per cent of them are literates with their education level of high school and above. The family size of the CFs is 6.7, higher the land holdings larger the family size observed in the study area. Around seventy per cent of the population of CFs are involved in agriculture. Backward castes and SC/STs constitute 89 per cent and 11 per cent of the total CFs interviewed. All of them have pacca house. The average size of holdings is 4.77 acres and all of them have irrigation facility. A Large number of CFs have grown gherkin crop accounts for less than one acre. Selected company's supplied one variety of seeds to the CFs. The cost of cultivation per acre of gherkin crop accounts for Rs12000 to Rs15000. Around 70 per cent of CFs reported that the harvested days of gherkins comes to 41-60 days. The contract price for the grades is same fixed by the selected companies. The facilities like, transport, training and accounting, their availability and accessibility are very good as observed in the field. The awareness of contract document, duration of CD, pesticides, company vehicle pick the produce, field visits by the staff reported by the CFs record satisfactory. Around 10 per cent of the CFs have crossed the poverty line due to income mobility before and after contract farming in the study area.

Policy Options

Financial institutions should step-in in extending credit/loan facilities to the CFs, MSP should be fixed to the various grades of gherkins through legislations by the Government. Provision should be made to purchase entire produce. Other inputs like GI Wire Plastic and Jute thread, spryer and sprayer dress (to prevent health hazards), any lapses from the companies, Government should rescue the CFs. NABARD should evolve collateral security between company and contract farmers. The existing drip irrigation facilities may be extended with suitable subsidy proportion to the loan amount through Horticulture department. Private insurance company's role in insuring gherkin crop in the event of crop failure or affected by natural calamities. NGOs Nos role in monitoring closely the CFs and the company's in maintaining cordial relationship, which mutually benefit them.

2. An Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) in Karnataka

R S Deshpande, M J Bhende, P Thippaiah And S Manasi

The nexus between poverty and employment is a well-known fact and therefore, in the very first phase of the poverty alleviation programmes, employment generation and asset creation were adopted as prime strategies. This was with the intention to economically empower the poor and make them self-dependent. Employment generation programmes are in operation for more than four decades now in the country with a shifting focus on various aspects and specific target groups. Ensuring employment opportunities to the growing labour force has been a major challenge to the government over the years. The total workforce in the Indian economy grew from about 227 million in 1971 to 268 million in 1978, and further to 324 million in 1988, implying an increment of about 5.5 to 6.0 million annually. Projecting into the future, the labour force in the economy is expected to grow from

about 371 million in 1991 to 472 million by 2001 and further to 643 million by 2021. Thus, in the next decade and a half, Indian economy may require employment opportunities at the rate of 10 million per annum. Therefore, it is important to understand the labour force scenario in the urban areas, particularly in the informal sector. With the growing share of urban population, the urban labour force is projected to increase from 76 million in 1991 to 191 million by 2021. The annual increments in the urban labour force are set to increase from 3.5 million during 1991-2001 to 4.2 million during 2011-21. Similarly, in the rural context, a majority of the population of our country depends on agriculture for their livelihoods but the share of agriculture in the National income has been declining and is estimated to be less than 25 per cent. This has aggravated the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural India. The reasons mainly being reduction in the land holding size and the organised industry not being able to generate the required employment. This highlights the need for alternative options for employment generation in the rural sector. This study was undertaken at the behest of Ministry of Rural Development by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi. Specific objectives of the project were:

1. To assess the administration of PMRY in Karnataka as per the guidelines of the Scheme
2. To analyse the macro parameters of the scheme in Karnataka.
3. To review the procedural aspects of the scheme and locate soft and strong spots in order to enhance the effectiveness of the scheme.
4. To study the functioning and impact of the scheme on the economic parameters of the beneficiary.
5. To document the views of the Stakeholders to sharpen the implementation of the scheme.
6. To suggest measures to improve the implementation of the scheme.

We have used a complete census method to conduct the evaluation. The requisite data were obtained from both primary and official sources. The official source included the records of DIC, banks, and training institutions. Separate schedules/tools (Provided by IAMR) were used for collection of information from the concerned agencies i.e., District Industries Centre, Bank Branches, Beneficiaries, Training Institutions, Defunct Units, etc. Information was collected for three years of the scheme regarding the beneficiaries of the PMRY for the years 1998-99 to 2000-01, DICs and bank branches and training institutions on census basis. Udupi, Kolar and Raichur districts were selected for the present study on the basis of high, medium and low performance respectively. Total number of schedules canvassed were 4.314 in addition to the Bank and District Industries Centre Schedules. The main findings are listed below:

- Processing of loan applications has been target-specific with scant attention to the needs. The targets are fixed not with any rationale behind it. Emphasis has to be on the potential beneficiaries belonging to SC/STs and women.
- A few Banks have suggested that the higher income limit for the household income. These banks belong to the Udupi district, which is largely well developed in banking activities. The per capita income of the household in the district is also high in this district compared to other two study districts. This suggests that the

differential household incomes criterion could be prescribed in different districts, depending upon the levels of development of the district.

- All the stakeholders of the scheme are in favour of changing the present educational qualifications. The requirement for eligibility of at least 10th standard pass was suggested. They feel that with SSLC background, the prospective entrepreneur can understand the training programmes better and would be able to run the unit efficiently than the less qualified persons. Therefore, it is appropriate to change the educational qualification from the present 8th standard pass to 10th standard pass.
- Industrial sector receives less priority, this should increase as one beneficiary in this sector will create employment for a few others with spill-over effect. But not many avenues are explored in this sector, therefore, model projects be prepared in each district on successful local activities based on which banks could release the finances.
- The beneficiaries have largely felt need of raising both the minimum age and the maximum age. In view of this, it would be better to change the existing age bracket from 18-35 to 20 to 45 years. This will enable many unemployed and potential age groups who can apply for the loan.
- Strengthening the training institutions will go a long way in modifying the scheme, where training should be based on locally important enterprises. Livestock (with one or two animals) rearing does not require any training.
- Interest should be charged only after the unit starts functioning, which would help the beneficiaries to repay properly. In case of genuine default, a case by case review should be taken up by the banks to revive the enterprise rather than mechanically concentrating on recovery alone.
- Training should be focused more on skill development than accounting and general trade practices.
- The DIC and the bankers are concerned about the non-repayment of loans. They felt that training is needed to motivate beneficiaries to repay the loans. The training institutions should be informed to incorporate some of the related topics. The need for repayment discipline should be emphasized during training schedule.
- Scrutiny of the projects should be properly done to make sure that there is demand for the proposed product or services in the market before sanctioning the loan. This will help minimize the number of cases dropping out after the sanctioning of loan by the participating bank.
- Banks and DIC officials should assist the beneficiary to start the unit at the earliest and supervise the activity at least at the beginning so that funds are not diverted for some other purposes.
- Banks and DIC need to develop some package to assist the beneficiary owners of the closed units to revive closed or defunct units.

Self-employment venture provides opportunities of gainful employment not only to the beneficiary but also to his family members as well as casual/regular wage labourer and hence, has good potential for increasing employment and alleviation of poverty.

3. The Environmental Kuznet's Curve -- Evidences with Indian and Japanese Data

K N Ninan

Introduction:

Is economic growth the panacea for environmental degradation or not? The findings of a supposedly inverted-U relationship between environmental quality and economic growth (or per capita income) now referred to as Environmental Kuznet's Curve or EKC in short proposed by Grossman and Krueger (1991, 1994), Shafik and Bandopadhyaya (1992), Shafik (1994), Panayatou (1993) and a host of others sparked of a vivid debate about the potential of economic growth in alleviating environmental degradation and pollution. The World Development Report (WDR) of 1992 proposed that economic growth is the panacea for environmental degradation and although in the initial stages economic growth tends to aggravate environmental quality, in the latter stages it will lead to improvement of environmental quality. If true this proposition debunked the views expressed by the Club of Rome (1972) which spoke about the biophysical limits to growth. However, Arrow *et.al.* (1995) debunked the EKC hypothesis and pointed out several conceptual and statistical problems such as simultaneity, irreversibility, omitted variables bias, etc. which cast doubts about the EKC.

Objectives:

In the light of the above, the present study seeks to analyse and test for the presence of EKC using Indian and Japanese data. Broadly the objectives are:

- 1) To critically review the literature on Environmental Kuznet's Curve.
- 2) To examine the relationship between environmental degradation (or pollution) and per capita income in the Indian and Japanese contexts.

Data and Approach:

This study tried to seek evidence for the EKC hypothesis using data for Japan and India. To analyse the relationship between pollution (or environmental quality) and growth or income, a number of environmental quality indicators such as rate of deforestation, air quality, health and sanitation, waste emissions, etc. are used. The selection of environmental indicators has been dictated by the availability of data. Because of non-availability or inadequacies of data on environmental indicators we have used both time series and cross-section data to check for the EKC. While for Japan time series data covering the period 1946 to 1985 was used, for India both time-series and cross section data (either across states in India or districts in Karnataka state) have been used to examine the EKC. The study used the basic EKC equation or its variations to examine the EKC.

Findings:

The results for Japan are not conclusive or consistent. While in the case of deforestation there appears to be an inverted-U relationship between deforested area and per capita income for Japan over the period 1946 to 1985, in the case of health and sanitation indicators the results are inconclusive and contradictory. In the case of incidence of dysentery among the population in Japan over the period 1946 to 1985,

the relationship between the incidence of dysentery and per capita income appeared to be an N-shaped curve, rather than an inverted-U shaped. This is not unusual and has been reported by Opschoor and Pezzey (*vide de Bruyn et al*, 1998). In the case of typhoid, neither an inverted-U relationship nor even 'N' shaped relationship was observed between the incidence of typhoid among the population and per capita income. Thus even in the case of diseases caused by bad sanitation and use of unsafe water it is seen that the relationship between environmental quality and income is not uniform or consistent. The results depicting the relationship between per capita income and the proportion of population covered by sewage system indicated that as incomes improve, the proportion of population covered by sewage system increases consistently. In respect of garbage and excreta disposal facilities results were unsatisfactory. Thus there is no conclusive evidence to support the EKC hypothesis for Japan, except perhaps in the case of deforestation.

The results for India too were not conclusive and in most cases unsatisfactory. There does appear some inverted-U relationship between per capita real income and forest cover in India. However, in the case of open forest cover (i.e. those forests with crown density of 10 per cent to 40 per cent) while no EKC was observed between per capita income and open forest cover across states in India for the 1995 forest assessment year, data for 2001 forest assessment year suggest some weak inverted-U relationship between per capita income and forest cover across states in India (although the fit of the equation was very poor).

In the case of air quality indicators viz., SO₂, NO₂ and SPM for major cities in India, the results again were unsatisfactory except perhaps in the case of NO₂. Both in the case of SO₂ and SPM concentration, there was no evidence of an EKC relationship, but in the case of NO₂ there are signs of some kind of inverted-U relationship. The results examining the relationship between air quality indicators and income were not satisfactory partly due to the fact that while the air quality indicators pertained to cities, state income data were used as a proxy for city incomes, which may partly explain the overall unsatisfactory results.

An attempt was also made to examine the relationship between per capita income and environmental quality indicators such as forest cover, degraded forest cover, changes in wastelands area, using inter-district data for Karnataka. The results were highly unsatisfactory and indicated no evidence of an inverted-U relationship between environmental quality and per capita income.

Thus our findings suggest that there is no conclusive evidence to support the EKC proposition either for Japan or India. Rather in most cases the results were unsatisfactory. Economic growth *per se* may not ensure environmental quality improvement but needs to be combined with complementary policies such as environmental regulations, price and non-price incentives and disincentives so that economic growth is also accompanied by overall improvement in environmental quality.

4. Rapid Assessment of Socio-Economic Impacts of Upper Bhadra Project

K V Raju and S Puttaswamaiah

Project Summary

Sponsored by: Karnataka Niravari Nigama Ltd., Government of Karnataka

Study Team: Dr. K. V. Raju and Dr. S. Puttaswamaiah

Objectives

Rapid assessment of economic and social impacts of Upper Bhadra Project in submergence and command areas

Methodology

The study used secondary data available from Karnataka Government's publications such as District at a Glance, State at a Glance, Project Proposal, Government of India's publication Census, Data collected from Karnataka Government Departments - Water Resources Department, Forest Department. Further data were also collected through discussions held with government officials and local people in the catchment and command areas.

Findings

Chitradurga district is a proclaimed drought-prone area. The surface water sources are very meagre (only Gayatri and V. V. Sagar Reservoirs). There are a number of minor irrigation projects, which are silted up and verge of extinction. The available ground water has been exploited much beyond replenishable rate and the underground water has excessive Fluoride, heavy metal and Nitrate contamination in certain localities. If the present status is allowed unchecked and remedial measures are not taken in time now we may reach a point of no return and entire irrigation activities may have to come to a standstill. This district being an agricultural economy the entire farming might lose their sole means of livelihood. Further, we may have to supply safe drinking water to the entire district by transporting the same in tankers. This being the grave situation emergent action has to be taken to avert the above said crisis.

It is ironical to note that the people of Chitradurga have not been entirely provided with safe drinking water even after nearly 6 decades of independence. The common man has been forced to drink contaminated water.

If we continue to ignore supply of fresh water supplies for domestic purpose, the entire eastern plains, especially districts of Chitradurga, Tumkur, and Kolar will face severe water shortages and affect livelihoods by depriving the adequate access and adequate quality of water particularly socially disadvantaged groups. Thereby, it is essential to design alternative options to provide fresh water supplies to these regions. It is also essential thereby, reducing the dependency on already overexploited groundwater up to 185 per cent.

The proposal of WRDO involves construction of dam at Magundi to height of 75 metres and construction of a pick-up at Tegurgudda, which comes under Bhadra National Park. The total submergence is around 8000 acres. This proposal has highest negative environmental impacts.

5. Lokayukta and Good Governance in Karnataka

S N Sangita

The Karnataka Lokayukta Institution (Lokayukta and Upa Lokayukta) has emerged as the most powerful instrument in the country today (in terms of powers, staff and budget) to tackle both political and administrative corruption. It has been entrusted with the powers of the erstwhile Vigilance Commission and the Anti-Corruption Bureau when the Lokayukta Institution (LI) was established in 1986. Lokayukta can investigate the allegations against the highest public officials of the State including Chief Minister, ministers, MLAs, chief secretary, secretaries, and other public officials of the state-funded organisations.

In spite of this, the level of corruption in Karnataka has not declined. However, the proactive role of the present Lokayukta, has brought some changes in the functioning of the Lokayukta office. Instead of waiting for complaints, Lokayukta has been interacting with the common man and inviting complaints by visiting district and taluk headquarters. He has been inspecting public places and departments known for malfunction and administrative harassment of the poor. He has been conducting a number of raids against government institutions known for corruption. Erring officials have been encouraged to accept their mistakes and reform.

Objectives and Methodology

Keeping this in view, the study examines the implication of lokayukta institution in promoting good governance in Karnataka.

The study examines:

- The nature, magnitude, causes and consequence of corruption in India in general and Karnataka in particular.
- The Lokayukta institution and good governance from historical perspective
- Organisational structure and administrative procedure for investigation, inquiry, prevention and recommendation
- The impact of lokayukta institution in controlling corruption
- The enabling conditions for effective functioning of lokayukta institution

The study is mainly based on government documents, newspaper reports and interviews

Findings

District Visits and Inspection of Public Places

Lokayukta has undertaken district visits to listen to the grievances of the common man and find solutions on the spot in stead of formal complaints which villagers normally avoid due to ignorance, illiteracy, distance and complex complaint procedure. This is reflected by the 2400 solutions on the spot provided by the Lokayukta and his staff for the 3584 complaints received (60-70 percent) through public hearings. There were about 100-125 public hearings during 2001-03 when the Lokayukta toured all the districts of the state for about 74 days. District visits alerted

the administrators to clear all administrative grievances before the arrival of Lokayukta. Wide publicity just two days prior to the Lokayukta's visit in the local newspapers encouraged 50-150 people to attend the public hearings along with complaints that were registered.

Lokayukta also inspected the public places to assess the quality of service delivery and the extent of malfunctioning and corruption that are responsible for people's grievances. During 2001-03, the Lokayukta inspected 59 hospitals, 58 municipalities 55 taluk offices, 50 taluk panchayats, 27 hostels, 21 sub registrar offices, and 24 other offices like Anganwadi centres, drought prone areas, RTOs, and so on. These inspections brought to light many incidence of mal-administration and corruption encountered by the common man, such as the absence of doctors and non-availability of medicines in government hospitals, the harassment of the poor at the hands of paramedical staff, exhortations of bribes from the patients and so on.

Unearthing of Scams

The Lokayukta raids against corruption-prone departments not only resulted in the unearthing of 15 scams involving public money to the tune of Rs 1,000-1,500 crore but also helped the state government to take corrective action.

Defender of Administrators

Rather than punishing the guilty officers at the first instance, the Karnataka Lokayukta has been trying to reform them by periodical appeals through letters and asking the guilty to accept the wrong and pay back the money. Similarly, the Lokayukta writes letters periodically to the public servants to reform themselves to serve the poor. Through such letters, the Lokayukta conveyed a strong message that honesty will be respected and dishonesty punished.

Lokayukta's Role as an Administrative Reformer

Lokayukta is also suggesting systemic changes in the administrative methods and procedures after examining the administrative malfunctioning to prevent the recurrence of such wrongs.

Outcome

All these initiatives have resulted in changing the people's perception towards corruption. Now the Lokayukta is a household name in most parts of Karnataka. This institution was not much known earlier. The credibility of this institution has gone up within a matter of two years, reflected in the three-fold increase of complaints (which rose to 8,850 in 2002 from 1,745 in 2001). Informal complaints numbered 3,074 in 2001 and 4,940 in 2002.

Enabling Environment

Lokayukta's proactive-active strategies, dynamism, honesty and empathy for poor, the support of the political leadership and media are mainly responsible for its success. Committed and competent people were inducted into Lokayukta office without any monetary benefits (in honorary capacity). Twenty officers of doubtful character were discharged from the Lokayukta office. The political leadership in the state initially provided enabling conditions for Lokayukta to function independently.

The Chief Minister promised to extend all necessary cooperation for its effective functioning, although adequate powers were not given.

Constraints

- The conviction rate is very low. The reasons for low conviction rate were many: firstly, extraordinary delays in filing chargesheets due to inadequate and incompetent manpower as well as delays in granting permission by the competent authority to prosecute the accused. The prosecution officers take longer time than required due to inadequate and incompetent manpower and the witnesses turning hostile. On many occasions the prosecution is delayed due to lack of permission from the competent authority. Only 1,796 of the 2,685 trap and 249 raid cases had been chargesheeted since 1986 (January 31, 2001). Out of these chargesheeted cases, only 117 were convicted; 476 were acquitted; and in 158 cases, departmental inquiry was ordered. As many as 1,000 cases were pending due to delay in granting permission.

Recommendations

The Lokayukta institution can be strengthened on the following lines:

Suo motu powers: Suo motu powers are very essential to make the institution very effective to promote good governance.

- 1) Lokayukta recommendations should be binding and should be open to challenge only before the supreme and high courts and not before any other forum.
- 2) Accessibility of Lokayukta to common man - Lokayukta visits to the district and taluk headquarters, inspection of various offices, simplification of complaint procedure and wide publicity in the media are positive actions in these directions. Constitution of Lokayukta institution at the district level under judicial officials assisted by police officials is desirable. Involvement of the NGOs or persons of integrity should assist the district
- 3) Preventive cell in the Lokayukta Office - Separate Upa Lokayukta should be made responsible for this cell. He has to focus on preventive aspect by identifying corruption-prone departments' procedures and persons through intelligence and research studies and surveys.
- 4) Community wing and Public relations - Separate wing should be constituted under the overall control of the Lokayukta. This wing should encourage the public to report cases of corruption. It should conduct and organise training programmes for public officials including political leaders for promoting ethics (on the lines of officer of ethics in USA).
- 5) Enhance the credibility of the institution - Appointment of a person with vision, integrity, empathy (concern for the poor) and dynamism is an important prerequisite.

6. Urban Governance in India: Mapping Partnerships in Public Service Delivery

Madhushree Sekher

All over the world, governments are changing their scope and mode of operations, building on the comparative advantages of both the state and the market. The emphasis is on market-oriented economic reforms and reduced government interventions with a view of optimize public service provision. This reconstruction effort is marked by a growing recognition that citizens (users of public services) also need to be given a voice in the governance process through participatory partnerships. The reforms, therefore, seek to make governments more responsive, cost effective and accountable by shaping rules and regulations that determine how people act and the organisations that set the patterns of their productive relationships within the given institutional framework.

In view of this, in this study governance was viewed as interrelations, partnerships and alliances between various actors — the State, the market, private and public sector organisations and citizens, giving direction to the community's collective development. This interpretation of governance translated the fact that a society's organisation cannot simply be imposed by the top — meaning the polity's traditional institutions; it is more a matter of horizontal networks led by multidirectional flows than of vertical networks characterized by their descending decision mode. The State is not the central actor of governance anymore, but merely one of the contributors.

In view of this broadening of the concept and meaning of governance, urban governance was in this study interpreted as not merely the process for delivery of certain social goods and services (water supply, conservancy and sanitation services, basic health etc.). Rather, it involved the entire process of governing urban areas, involving collaborative partnerships among various stakeholders. Following the unbridled growth of our cities and the increasing pressure on city infrastructure and public services, urban / municipal governance has now become an arena of major challenges and opportunities. This has been re-emphasized by the World Bank's 1994 Development Report, Infrastructure for Development, which reiterates that developing countries have suffered from a supply-driven orientation in infrastructure and service delivery, undertaken by bureaucracies that often ignore customer/public satisfaction and issues of urban environment. In this situation, governance is a matter of complex negotiations between different institutional actors rather than a simple unilateral decree. There is, therefore, a need for greater focus on institutions to better understand the nuances of city governance.

Recognizing that the institutional setting is a critical factor for governments to efficiently deliver public goods and services in our cities, an attempt was made here to study public-private partnerships in urban governance. Considering that such partnerships are now central to city governance, and the fact that in recent years the quality of city governance is occupying the centre-stage in the development debate, understanding the different institutions and their linkages in the governance system would help to build on their strengths and improve the governance in the cities. In this study a modest attempt was, thus, made to understand the multi-institutional arrangements in the governance of our cities and how this impacts the delivery of services.

Some of the critical questions that this study attempted to address were –

- What are public-private partnerships?
- What is the rationale for them?
- What are the patterns / types of partnerships that are emerging?
- Under what conditions multi-institutional partnerships emerge?
- What are the outcomes?

The attempt here was to distil the wealth of information on the subject into some useful format and raise issues of future concern.

It was proposed to carry out this study in two phases. This research report is an output of the first phase of the study. It is mainly in the nature of a concept note, giving an indication of the different institutions involved in the process of urban governance. It forms the preliminary exploration for a larger study proposed for in the second phase. In this first phase, Bangalore city was taken as a case study and the different experiments in participatory local planning underway in the city, particularly at the Ward level, were traced. This exercise was based on existing literature and reports. It also included a literature review that would help to develop a conceptual framework for a survey to be conducted in the second phase.

It is proposed that this first phase will form the basis to design the research approach and a survey to be conducted in selected cities in the second phase. The second phase will be carried out after working out the methodology and other modalities, including availability of finances. An examination of the experiences of governance structures in the selected cities in delivering services requiring public-private interface could throw useful insights about the conditions that shape the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements and the governance of our cities.

7. Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka

D Rajasekhar, G K Karanth, S Madheswaran and Suchitra J Y

Introduction

Unorganised workers in India comprise roughly 92 per cent of the workforce and make significant contribution to the national wealth; yet they do not have access to sufficient and reliable social security. Although the unorganised workers have some access to risk-management mechanisms such as micro-finance, their access to statutory benefits like health care, old age pension, etc., has been quite poor. When faced with crises (natural or human-made), these workers adopt strategies of borrowing, sale of assets, etc., which are not only expensive but also render them more vulnerable.

The governments at the central and state levels have found it challenging to formulate social security schemes for unorganised workers for the following reasons. A large proportion of workers in this sector is poor, illiterate, vulnerable and isolated. There is no fixed employer-employee relationship in this sector. Unorganised sector work is usually home-based and has been characterised as temporary, seasonal and

changing in nature. Notwithstanding government attempts to provide social security in the form of pensions and other benefits, the problems of minuscule coverage and paltry amounts of benefits continue. The workers in certain occupations like the beedi industry in Karnataka, who were initially benefiting from statutory provisions such as minimum wages, provident fund, etc., have chosen to become 'unorganised' by way of withdrawing accumulated provident fund to meet the life-cycle needs (Rajasekhar and Sreedhar 2002). Attempts to initiate social security funds have ended up with high operational costs leading to poor viability. A severe resource crunch not only disables the governments to introduce social protection schemes but also influences them to ask questions such as "where is the need to start universal health insurance schemes when free health care services are provided through public health centres?"

The policy makers, therefore, often encounter the following questions while formulating the social security schemes. What are the priority social security needs of unorganised workers? What existing mechanisms and strategies do they use to meet the social security needs? Do social security needs and risk management strategies vary across different categories and within a particular category of unorganised workers? Are workers willing to contribute to social security? If yes, how much? This study undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka and GTZ, New Delhi, has addressed the above questions by formulating the following objectives.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Analyse the social security needs of the unorganised sector workers;
- Examine the risk management mechanisms that are most frequently used by these workers; and
- Assess their willingness to participate in contributory social security schemes.

Sample Selection and Methodology

For this purpose, data were collected from 910 sample workers belonging to agriculture, construction and domestic work drawn from four agro-climatically-different districts in Karnataka. Dakshina Kannada, being coastal and hilly area, is a highly developed district with plantation crops of areca, coconut and rubber making all the difference. As a contrast, Gulbarga is semi-arid and grows rain-fed crops such as jowar, bajra and sunflower. It is also a district from where a large number of unorganised workers migrate. Mysore is a developed district, with large tracts of irrigated lands. There is, therefore, good demand for agricultural labour. Greater Bangalore, which consists of both Bangalore Rural and Urban districts, was chosen mainly to examine the influence of Bangalore City on unorganised workers. The data were collected with the help of qualitative and quantitative methods. Two separate structured questionnaires were prepared to collect data from the worker and household. PRA techniques were adopted to build village and urban ward profiles, and to capture social security needs of sample workers. CVM method was adopted to analyse the willingness to contribute for the social security schemes.

Main Findings

1. The unorganised sector is not homogenous. There are differences between the three categories of workers in terms of the extent to which their promotional social security has been met, levels of vulnerability, priority social security needs, the risks, risk management mechanisms and their willingness to participate in contributory social security programmes.
2. Old age, unemployment and employment injury have emerged as key protective social security needs through the preference mapping exercise carried out with sample respondents.
3. The workers from regions characterised by backwardness and widespread unemployment preferred unemployment benefit, while those from developed regions preferred old age pension.
4. There were sector-wise differences. Agricultural and domestic workers gave top priority to old age pension, while construction workers assigned first rank to unemployment benefits. Also, insurance against employment injury was felt to be more important for the construction workers.
5. As far as unemployment benefits went, the workers revealed that since they did not have permanent and assured employment throughout the year, what they needed was really this guarantee rather than unemployment benefits, which would not address their concerns with respect to employment security completely.
6. Although sickness and death did not emerge as priority needs, the evidence on the household and work-related risks experienced by the workers shows that these two were also equally important needs. Between 36 and 42 per cent of the sample workers faced some or the other crisis during the period of three years prior to the fieldwork. A majority of the risks faced at the household level were related to health and death of a family member. The expenditure incurred to overcome from crises relating to sickness and death was also high. Thus, old age, unemployment, health and death benefits were the important needs for the unorganised workers.
7. Between 18 and 33 per cent of the sample workers across worker categories were unwilling to assign any ranks to their social security needs. The important reason for this is that even basic entitlements (i.e., promotional aspects of social security) were not met in their cases. Most of these households belonged to high vulnerability categories, and were female-headed households. There were, therefore, important links between the promotional and protective social security needs of the unorganised workers. This implies that unless the promotional needs are adequately met, their need for protective social security is not seen as a priority.
8. Access to formal risk management mechanisms was limited and only with respect to some old age and widow pensions. However, the amount of pension paid by the government to the workers per month was very meagre, and did not really provide them social or economic security.
9. The access of unorganised workers to the formal and market-mediated arrangements was severely thwarted by their lack of awareness, illiteracy and vulnerability. In the absence of associations and organisations to protect the interests of the workers in the three sectors under study, the level of awareness of

the several formal social security programmes was found to be very low. For these workers, the transaction costs involved in accessing the formal social security benefits were often higher than the benefits they got out of them, and therefore, they tended to adopt mechanisms that were closer-home, i.e., the informal mechanisms.

10. Across the categories, the unorganised workers depended on the informal sources of risk management, namely, borrowing from moneylenders at a high rate of interest. The next important mechanisms are borrowing from relatives and employers, and sale of assets.
11. Although the workers widely adopted informal strategies such as borrowing, they were not effective in enabling them to come out of the crisis. First, such dependence restricted their ability to be socially and economically mobile. Second, the high rates of interest on informal borrowing (up to 120 per cent per annum in some cases) pushed them deeper into debt and likeness of bondage of varying degrees. It can be thus concluded that the costs of informal mechanisms adopted to meet the social security needs outweigh the benefits accruing to the workers.
12. The unorganised workers were seldom able to adopt prevention and mitigation strategies. For these workers, *even the predictable events* were seen as risks, since they were unable to before hand guard themselves against such events. Coping strategies, therefore, were the most dominant, which meant that once the risk occurred, it was then that the workers were pushed to do something about it.
13. During the periods of unemployment, the workers were left to fend for themselves. On the one hand, they did not have any assurance of continued employment throughout the year, and on the other, there was no formal assistance given to them when they were out of employment. The workers, therefore, were found to depend mostly on informal strategies such as borrowing, seasonal migration, occupational diversification during the summer season, depending on other earning members of the households, etc. The informal mechanisms were found to render the workers and their households even more vulnerable than they already were, since they imposed costs of high interest rates, etc., on them.
14. Between 67 and 82 per cent of the sample workers across the categories were willing to contribute towards their social security benefits. The average amounts they were willing to contribute varied across the categories of workers and social security needs. The amounts of contribution were generally higher in the case of construction workers. Regarding contribution mechanisms, workers from almost all the categories preferred monthly payment. Although a vast majority of the workers preferred safer and formal institutional mechanism such as banks and post offices, they clarified that the SHGs, NGOs, etc., would have been ideal provided that the government protected contributions made to these institutions. Further, the widespread preference towards monthly contribution, request for door-to-door collection by a few workers and geographical dispersal of workers imply that the transaction costs are likely to be high if banks and post offices are to collect contributions on their own.

Policy Implications

A product combining old age, health and death benefits is needed in any social security package. The sector specific needs of the workers are also to be factored in while designing the policy. For instance, the employment injury benefits are of great importance to the construction workers.

The analysis on the mix of risk management mechanisms brings out gaps in the formal mechanisms existing for unorganised workers. Individual workers and their households were often required to take care of the workers whenever they faced crises. The community was another important source of help. But neither insurance companies nor government played any significant role in fulfilling the key social security needs of the workers. This suggests that there was a gap, which needed to be urgently filled by the government and insurance companies. This implies that strengthening of delivery systems of the government, forging links with private sector, convergence of resources, etc., are essential.

The state needs to distinguish between workers who can contribute and those who cannot. The workers who cannot contribute at all, consisting of destitute, the most vulnerable and the very poor, need social assistance from the government. The second category of workers can make some contribution towards social security. But such contributions are likely to fall short of prices fixed by the private insurance companies to provide social security. We may call them as 'subsidy dependent category'. The third category of workers is in a position to make substantial contributions to the social security. This category can be directly linked to private insurance companies. We may call this group as 'limited dependent category'.

8. A Comprehensive Study on the Status of Beedi Industry in Karnataka

S Madheswaran, D Rajasekhar and K G Gayathiri Devi

Beedi industry accounts for a large share of employment in the unorganised sector in Karnataka. In recent years there have been a fear that beedi manufacturing and volume of sales have been declining in Karnataka, there by affecting the livelihoods of those dependant on the industry. The structure of wage has become an aberrant promulgation between the industry and trade unions. Neither has the State been fully appreciated for its efforts assuage the worrisome situation. In response the expressed worry over a gradual exodus of the industry to other parts of the country, the Labour Department, Government of Karnataka invited ISEC to carry out a "Comprehensive study of the Beedi Industry" and help it to formulate policy measures to strengthen the industry in every respect.

This study attempted to analyse: (i) the salient features and trends in beedi industry in Karnataka and their implications for competitiveness of the industry, employment prospects and wages of beedi workers; (ii) the working and living conditions of beedi workers; (iii) the impact of interventions by different social actors (trade unions, NGOs, SHGs, etc) on working and living conditions of beedi workers. In analysing these issues, the study aimed at focusing on the gender dimensions, for it is widely known that at different levels women make up the bulk of the workforce.

With a view to keep in focus the felt needs of the different actors in the industry, inception seminar and several advisory committee meetings were held to identify a wide range of issues and concerns involving the different stakeholders. Following these and refining the tools of data collection, a pilot study was conducted in a sample of districts. The selection of districts for the study was made to ensure concentrations of beedi workers and representation of different agro-climatic factors. Accordingly, four districts were chosen namely Belgaum, Mysore, Tumkur and Dakshina Kannada. Production relations in the beedi industry across State are not homogenous, and therefore it was felt necessary to arrive at a typology of them before the selection of sample of workers in the industry for our study. Therefore, a census of all the beedi workers households both in the sample villages and towns of Belgaum, Mysore and Tumkur districts was carried out. As Dakshina Kannada district consists of a large number of beedi workers, it was not feasible to carry out a census in that district. We have collected information regarding name of beedi roller and address, the name of the company/middlemen, whether or not they possessed an identity card, and number of beedi rollers in a household. Basing on this information, we have categorised the production relations in each of the selected districts. The major different production relations resulting five categories of people engaged in the industry are registered with ID, registered without ID, unregistered workers, Contractors with ID and Contractors without ID.

A structured questionnaire was administered to collect information from 876 households regarding the socio-economic and demographic characteristics, number of years as beedi rollers, particulars of the employers, possession of identity cards and logbook, the economics of beedi rolling work, time spent on beedi rolling, assistance from the household members in work, current membership in organisations, health issues, awareness about minimum wages, type of benefits received, housing and basic amenities, sources of income, expenditure, alternative livelihood options, savings, indebtedness etc.

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered to collect information on employment, quantity of beedi production, cost of production, selling prices, minimum wage paid, tax structure, raw material etc from 197 contractors and 72 manufacturers belonging to both organised and unorganised companies. We also have interviewed 27 NGOs and 28 trade unions to assess their role in ensuring benefits to beedi workers in the sample districts.

Many in the beedi industry claim that it is facing several threats. For instance, it is said that there is a fall in demand for Karnataka beedis, while cost of production is very high as compared to the cost in other states. Consequently a relocation of the manufacturing units in Karnataka to the other states where the conditions are more conducive. The diminishing importance of Karnataka as a preferred state for the industry is due to several factors as perceived by the manufacturers: Unfavourable wage structure, constraints raw materials supply within the state leading to additional transportation cost, higher entry tax, high incidence of central excise, anti-smoking campaign and greater awareness on smoking hazards, and competition from unregistered companies. Many of these factors are interrelated. While these are the perceived problem, an attempt was made to assess their validity, and if true, what extent? Such an assessment was made by analysing the secondary data, besides consultation with the Manufacturers and other stakeholders.

Wages and availability of work to beedi rollers have become contentious issues in the state as the industry and trade unions have taken up diverse positions on this. Much of the difference in this regards stem from inadequate understanding of the industry's heterogeneous character, not merely in terms of production relations but also regional variations. With this background, detailed socio-economic characteristics of beedi workers were analysed using the household information.

Realising that the beedi rolling would have adverse implications on health and education levels of beedi worker households, the government enacted a number of legislative measures to regulate the working conditions and provide welfare benefits to workers. After detailed discussion with the Government, NGOs and Trade Unions, we have analysed the role of government, NGO and trade union in enabling the workers to obtain the benefits.

As noted already, the changing contour of the industry in response to changes in the external world has influenced the pattern of production and marketing of beedis. It is confronted with severe constraints and a collapse of its original demand. In view of the fact that the industry has undergone considerable transformation in recent times, it would be of crucial importance to know the impact of such changes upon women, as comprising the largest segment of the workforce. Besides the existing inequality in the realm of gender relations at the level, emanating from economic activities of men and women involved in beedi rolling, its incidence would be intensified due to the emerging or new forms of production relations. There is every fear that woman's work being unrecognised and invisible, as is true of most home-based work would result in injustice, in terms of returns from labour. In this context, an attempt was made to study the gender dimensions.

Based on the foregoing discussion, some policy suggestions are made. They are (i) Removal of Central Excise Exemption (ii) Minimise the Evasion of Excise duty and other taxes (iii) Revision of Entry Tax (iv) Minimise the Exploitation of the Workers (v) Identification of Beedi Workers and Delivery Mechanism (vi) revision of minimum wage and effective implementation (vi) Strengthen the Welfare Programmes and (vii) Alternative Livelihoods to the beedi workers.

9. Investment Subsidy to Tourism Industry in Karnataka: An Evaluation

L Venkatachalam

Tourism as an industry plays a vital role in addressing not only the regional disparity in terms of attracting investment but also reducing poverty and inequality at the regional level. Encouraging tourism as an industry is one of the major objectives of development policies of Government of Karnataka in recent years. This being the case, the present project aimed at evaluating the performance of tourism industry in terms of reducing the regional disparities in terms of infrastructure investment, employment and other benefits to the local economy, including poverty reduction. One of the major objectives of this project has been to evaluate how the 'reform measures' adopted by the state government, especially withdrawal of subsidy to tourism industry, affect the tourism industry. The focus of the present project was on investment subsidy and other concessions given to the tourism industry. Using sample survey, the study selected the beneficiaries of the subsidy scheme in seven districts of

Karnataka. Analysis of both secondary and primary data revealed that the subsidy scheme has attracted only small investments especially small hotel projects and failed to attract investment in the desired large-scale projects such as amusement parks, etc. Moreover, the subsidy scheme has not attracted investment in the backward areas where there is potential for tourism development. This being the case, the study suggested that a targeted subsidy scheme on selected projects would be a viable option for attracting investment in the tourism industry in Karnataka in future.

10. Human Development, Environment and Poverty Nexus in India

G K Kadekodi and L Venkatachalam

This project aims to bring out the relationship between human development, degradation of environment and poverty and inequality in India in order to frame effective macroeconomic policies for sustainable development. Though there is a policy concern about the linkage between these issues at present, the policies are highly compartmentalised. Also, the 'linkage' has not yet been properly carved out, articulated seriously and studied systematically in the policy-making arena at the macro level in India. This is the starting point of the project. The major hypothesis of this project is that the human development-poverty-environment nexus is mediated through complex web of factors, including the institutional factors. Therefore, we made an attempt to analyse this linkage by using a 'general equilibrium approach', using data on various indicators on poverty, human development and environmental resources at the state level for two different time periods. This work involved econometric and other statistical exercises for developing alternative policy scenarios. The important finding of this study is that the nexus between human development, environment and poverty in India is complex in nature and is being mediated by various kinds of institutional factors. Therefore, the study suggests that strengthening the appropriate institutions will enhance the positive relationship between human development, environment and poverty

11. Restructuring Local Environment Management for Better Health Outcomes: Towards a District Level Pilot in Karnataka

Shashanka Bhide, T V Sekher and Veerashekarappa

I. The Context

A fundamental objective of health systems is to improve the health outcomes to foster to healthier populations with minimum avoidable morbidity and mortality. The health problems in India, as in many other low-income countries, can be categorized into five main groups: communicable diseases; nutritional problems; poor environmental sanitation; medical care problems; and population problems. Some interventions influence outcomes in all the five categories of ailments— and environmental sanitation is one of them. Much of the ill-health in India is due to poor environmental sanitation, that is, unsafe water, polluted soil, unhygienic disposal of human excreta and refuse, poor housing, insects and rodents leading to a high burden of water-, fecal- and vector-borne diseases. Taking care of these problems combined with improved personal hygienic habits may itself reduce the current levels of infant and child mortality by 60-80 per cent even without the provision of any of the curative services. Alleviating these multiple problems to improve the population health

outcomes requires a well organised and a comprehensive *proactive public health system*.

Communicable disease control systems are key elements of public health programs, but they have received much less attention than the personal health care services provided mainly by medical and paramedical infrastructures. They aim at covering the population as a whole to prevent the outbreak or spread of diseases. This part of health care involves a variety of activities ranging from sanitation, waste disposal, hygiene across a range of facilities, enforcement of health related regulations and so on.

India's health system has been criticized for its disproportionate focus on curative personal services and an ad hoc reactive style of management of public health problems leading to inefficient use of resources and poor health outcomes. Personal preventive services are also receiving increasing focus as reflected in the administration of special reproductive and child health programs focusing on delivery of family planning, maternity care and immunisation services. However, the population-based preventive public health services (PPPHS) have remained relatively neglected for various reasons in India.

With this broad perspective, this study was designed to assess the current system of delivery of PPPHS in the state of Karnataka and recommend a restructuring of the system of delivery. We recognize that the public health services selected for the present study are only a part of the entire gamut of health services aimed at improving the health of the population as a whole. In this study, we focus on the PPPHS because this has been a neglected but important area of health services.

II. Research Strategy

The present study has adopted a novel research strategy. From the very beginning it involved several senior officials from the state in its conduct. This provided the study with far greater insights into policies than it would have been possible. The study team based its assessment of the field situation by associating experienced officials, current and past, in the field visits. The visits to villages and cities in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and the visits by the study team to Thailand and Malaysia provided a far greater perspective of the current systems under diverse conditions. The study team itself was multi-disciplinary:

III. Organisation of the Report

To facilitate in smooth presentation, the study report has been presented in four volumes. Volume 1 presents a review of the state of the preventive population-based public health services in India and in Karnataka. It also presents an overall perspective of the four key elements of the system of delivery of the PPPHS: the organisational structures of the government relating to the delivery of the PPPHS, the issues facing the department of health in the state in relation to the PPPHS, role of the communities in improving the status of PPPHS and the regulatory environment governing the PPPHS. Based on a review of the current system in Karnataka and some comparative experiences elsewhere, we provide a set of recommendations for improving the system in the state.

In Volume 2, the institutional structures that are currently in place for the delivery of PPPHS in the rural areas of Karnataka have been examined. The

functioning of the Panchayat Raj system with reference to the delivery of PPPHS has also been reviewed. The system for coordination of the various government agencies responsible for the delivery of these services, monitoring of the service provision and interface of the service providers with the communities have been examined. Based on this, sets of recommendations have been provided in the final chapter of the volume.

The status of the public health services selected for the present study in urban Karnataka has been examined in Volume 3 of the report. An assessment of the institutional mechanisms that govern the delivery of PPPHS in the urban areas, issues relating to the staffing and resources and coordination mechanisms have been provided in this Volume. A set of recommendations that indicate a way forward have also been provided.

In Volume 4, we provide the blueprint for a district pilot for the restructuring of the management of these public health services in the state has been presented. The recommendations flowing from the analysis presented in the earlier three volumes provide the basis for the blueprint. The recommendations present a comprehensive approach to the management of the selected public health services in the sense that they outline the institutional mechanisms, functional initiatives in the area of staffing, health promotion activities, monitoring mechanisms, regulatory steps and managerial systems such as the involvement of all the stake-holders, establishing linkages with the research systems and employing technologies for wide dissemination of information.

IV. The Key Recommendations

We have proposed an Institutional Framework for basic public health services. There are three main elements to the proposed changes in the institutional structure in the delivery of PPPHS: a. Principle of separation of supervision of service from the provision of service, b. Need for an internal audit of the service provision to the service provider, c. Need to keep in view of the progressive decentralisation of governance in which public health services are assigned to local government bodies. Keeping these elements in view and also balancing the principles with the actual position in terms of capacity and resources, the recommendations have been designed to achieve the delivery of PPPHS with greater effectiveness.

12. Rapid Household Surveys Under Reproductive and Child Health Project (Karnataka, Kerala And Goa)

R Mutharayappa, T S Syamala, C S Veeramatha, K S Umamani and M Sivakami

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) interventions that are being implemented by the Government of India (GOI) are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-MixTarget based activity to client-centred-demand driven quality services. Attempt is being made by GOI to not only re-orient the programme and service provider's attitude at grassroots level but also to strengthen the services at out reach level.

The new approach requires decentralisation of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. Under such objectives, GOI has been interested to generate

district level data other than service statistics on utilisation of the services provided by government health facilities and also people perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake rapid household survey for all the districts in the country.

Objectives of the Study

The main focus of the RCH project was to collect data on demographic characteristics, ANC, extent of immunisation services, safe deliveries, unmet need for family planning, awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS etc.

Methodology and Data Collection

DLHS-RCH survey was conducted in two rounds. During first round there were 20 districts in Karnataka State, 14 districts in Kerala state and 2 districts in Goa state. In the first year of the first round 50 percent of the districts as existed in 1991 census were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. With this procedure, 10 districts in Karnataka, 7 districts in Kerala and one district in Goa were covered in the first year in 1998-99 and the remaining districts were covered in the second year in 2000-2001 in the second phase of the first round. In each of the selected districts, 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs - Villages/Wards) were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) after stratification of the PSU. The village/ward level population as per 1991 census was used for this purpose.

Like first Round, in the Round – II again in the first year 50 percent of the districts as existed in 2001 census were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. With this procedure, 14 districts in Karnataka, 7 districts in Kerala and one district Goa was covered in the first year of round-II in 2002 and the remaining districts were taken-up for the second phase in the year 2004-05. In round –II, in each of the selected districts, 40 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs - Villages/Wards) were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) after stratification of the PSU.

The sample size for DLHS-RCH was fixed at 1000 households in each district. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, over sampling of 10 percent of the households was done.

Findings of the Study

The survey revealed that mean age at marriage for boys and girls have increased. Over one-fourth of marriages were consummated before completing 18 years. Fertility differentials by rural-urban residence, literacy levels and living standards were observed while differentials by religion were not prominent. Over two-third of women had received antenatal care (ANC). More women in younger age group had received ANC services.

A majority of women has reported that they were aware of the possible pregnancy related complications. Awareness was higher among urban educated and economically better off women. Most of the women have reported home deliveries with little assistance from medical and para-medical personnel. Delivery complications in rural areas have been treated in the government hospitals. Two-third of the children fully protected from BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles vaccinations. However, rural- urban residents, caste affiliation and educational achievements of the

parents observe wide differentials. Nearly 50 per cent of the women reported breast-feeding their infants on the day of the birth and 95 per cent of women have exclusively breastfed their infant for four months. The most popular family planning method accepted by couples without rural-urban differentials is the female sterilisation. Data on Reproductive Tract and Sexually transmitted infections reveal that 2.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent of men and 1.7 per cent and 1.4 per cent of women were aware of these infections respectively. The awareness of HIV (AIDS) was higher among men and women with wide rural urban differentials. The most common source of knowledge was the electronic media followed by friends/relatives and print media.

13. Reproductive Morbidity of Women in Karnataka

R Mutharayappa

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to reproduction, with the couples able to have sexual relations free of fear of pregnancy and of contracting diseases (Government of India, 1997). Reproductive morbidity refers to health problems related to reproductive organs and functions, including and outside of childbearing (Oomman, 2000). It covers both gynaecological and obstetric morbidity as well as other related morbidity. The main objectives of the present study is to highlight the extent of reproductive health problems, the factors responsible for increasing RTI cases and to suggest appropriate strategies to bring an improvement in the reproductive health of women.

Data and Methodology

Data for the present study have taken from the National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS-2) conducted during 1998-99 and Rapid Household Survey under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) 1998 and 1999. The present study is focussed on currently married women.

In both the surveys, mothers were asked if at any time of their last pregnancy they experienced any pregnancy-related health problems. For the purpose of analysis, all pregnancy-related problems are clubbed together as obstetric morbidity. Further, women were asked whether they suffered from gynaecological problems in the three months prior to the survey. All self-reported gynaecological problems are clubbed together as gynaecological morbidity. Women who reported at least one problem were asked whether they had taken formal treatment and if so, the source of treatment. From this data, prevalence of reproductive health problems among women under each category was calculated based on socio-economic, demographic and other characteristics. In addition, data have been calculated and presented as the districts and regions to determine district wise variations in obstetric and gynaecological morbidity.

Findings of the Study

Five types of obstetric problems and seven types of gynaecological problems were listed in both NFHS-2 and RCH surveys. Fewer than half the women reported at least one obstetric morbidity and more than one-tenth reported at least one gynaecological morbidity. More women in urban areas had reported obstetric

morbidity whereas more women from rural areas reported gynaecological morbidity. Educated women, women who work in other activities and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women reported that they are suffering from obstetric problems. In general, gynaecological morbidity is linked to unhygienic conditions. It is expected that sanitation facilities at home in rural areas are less prevalent, as the majority of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women work in agriculture and other related activities where they live in unhygienic conditions. Women who do not have toilet facilities at home and women who live in semi-pucca houses reported gynaecological problems.

The incidence of obstetric and gynaecological morbidity among currently married women by selected demographic characteristics indicated that obstetric problems are more among women who delivered their babies at institutions. This may be because in rural areas some women who planned home deliveries, in fact taken to some institution because unexpected complications occurred.

Data show that there is a relationship between age at first delivery or childbirth and the reproductive morbidity of women. It shows that the higher the age at first birth the higher reproductive morbidity, and vice versa. For instance, women who delivered their first baby after 19 years of age reported higher morbidity than women who had their first childbirth before 18 years of age. Similarly, as parity increases maternal morbidity also increases. On the other hand, gynaecological morbidity is more among women who gave her first birth before they reached 15 years, conceived more than three times and who had institutional deliveries.

Reproductive morbidity due to abortion is high among rural women. This may be due to safe abortion services being available mainly in urban areas since registered practitioners rarely work in rural areas. Abortion also involves a cost to the patient, which may be unaffordable for the average rural women. Untrained persons attended to nearly half the abortion cases in rural areas (Srinivasa. et, al. 1997).

Districtwise Variations in Obstetric and Gynaecological Morbidity

Women from all the districts surveyed reported the presence of reproductive morbidity. Interestingly, more women from Shimoga, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada and Mandya districts reported higher obstetric morbidity while Dharwad and Gulbarga districts reported lower obstetric morbidity. On the other hand, Raichur, Mandya and Dakshina Kannada districts shows higher gynaecological morbidity while Bijapur and Gulbarga districts showed lower gynaecological morbidity. Districts where the obstetric morbidity was higher also reported higher gynaecological morbidity. Further, more women in Malnad and Coastal regions reported higher obstetric morbidity than others. On the other hand, more women in the southern maidan region reported higher gynaecological problems. This may be due to environmental factors.

Treatment for Reproductive Morbidity

Generally, women do not seek treatment for gynaecological morbidity. However, when women feel that their daily lives are being disrupted by gynaecological problems, they begin a treatment process by using home remedies or visit a traditional healer or unqualified practitioner (Oomman, 2000). Data show that fewer than half the women who reported gynaecological problems did not seek treatment of the women who reported at least one symptom of gynaecological problems nearly half were in the 25-34 age group and only 50-60 percent of them

sought treatment. Education played a major role in women's health-seeking behaviour. For instance, more women who had completed PUC+ education sought treatment than illiterate women and those who had completed only primary education. Similarly, more women among housewife's and the backward classes sought treatment. Among those who sought treatment majority had gone to private health facilities. Symptomatic women who sought treatment did so mostly from physicians (public or private). Few women sought treatment from para-medical workers who are employed in lower-level public health facilities like sub-centres and primary health centres. Substantial proportion of women sought treatment from traditional healers also.

Women's Autonomy and Health Seeking Behaviour

Women's autonomy is likely to have a significant impact on the demographic and health seeking behaviour of couples. Over one-third of women had freedom to take decisions on their own regarding whom to consult for their own health care. Interestingly, women were more likely to seek care when their husbands alone made the decision to do so rather than when the decision was made jointly with their husbands or with other household members.

Some Suggestions for Improving Reproductive Health

There is need to expand informed choices among women. Women must be empowered to take charge of their pregnancy-related needs. It is important to raise community awareness regarding early marriage and pregnancy. Misconceptions about nutrition and health care during pregnancy must be confronted at the community level and among pregnant women, and the families in which they reside. Anaemia among adolescent girls may be due to gender disparity in feeding practices. Appropriate interventions must be sought and iron supplementation provided to all poor adolescent girls, irrespective of pregnancy status.

Sometimes a woman's reproductive illness appears to be linked to emotional distress. Evidence shows that women often associate vaginal discharge with feelings of depression and weakness (Oomman, 2000). Concerted efforts are needed to treat depression-related infertility and detect reasons for reproductive failure.

Women's health-seeking behaviour for reproductive morbidity depends on quality, availability and access to health care services. Though primary health care services have been expanded in recent years by opening up of more number of PHCs and sub centres in rural areas, over half the deliveries are unsafe. Unsafe delivery leads to severe obstetric morbidity. This can be remedied by appointing a lady medical officer at the health centre and providing adequate facilities at sub centres and hospitals. In addition, there is need to strengthen the dai-training programme as traditional dais (midwives) would be easily accessible for conducting deliveries in rural areas.

Studies have found that personal hygiene is associated with reproductive tract infection particularly during menstrual period if women use unhygienic sanitary pads (Bhatia and Cleland, 1995). Since cleanliness and personal hygiene is important, this may be taught through the school health programme particularly for adolescent girls by strengthening school health programme.

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14. Traditional Services in a Modern Setting: The Case of Safai Karmacharis in Urban Karnataka (A Study in Two Districts of Karnataka)

K G Gayathri Devi

Introduction

The rigidity of caste-based stratification, the practice of Untouchability in different open and subtle forms, and the processes of transformation of such a system have been a recurring theme of scholarly studies. Seminal studies in the early sixties have observed and analysed the organisational efforts by 'low castes' to question the marginal or devaluing status ascribed to them. A number of factors like education, change of one's occupation and the resultant migration to urban areas have been the main push factors resulting in mobility among the groups (Beteille 1961, Lynch 1968, Srinivas 1969 and Patwardhan). The means available to castes aspiring to be mobile and give up their traditional, 'low' status were no longer dependent on or limited to Sanskritisation, although the expectation remained the same, i.e., improve one's social status (Lynch 1969).

In course of time, the status of the ex-untouchable castes became the concern of the government and a number of administrative, political and legal concessions have been in vogue. Popularly known as the policy of reservation, they have been an important constitutional means of attacking inequality between castes (Galanter 1984). The impact of governmental efforts to bring about an improvement in the lives of SCs (and STs) has been the focus of a number of studies. There are also few intensive field studies that point out the entrepreneurial efforts by certain members of individual SCs in rural and semi-urban contexts (Charsley and Karanth 1998).

Although constitutional guarantees are seen as an ideal opportunity to achieve caste mobility, the extent and nature of such mobility varies from one ex-untouchable caste to another. Castes low in their social status are also those, which are economically poor and vulnerable. One of the important ex-untouchable castes, categorised as a SC through out India, is the caste of Bhangis. The caste is traditionally associated with scavenging and sweeping as its occupation. Occupying

the lowest status in the Hindu social hierarchy, the members of this caste traditionally performed an essential, yet “the disagreeable and depressing function in society”.

In particular, the job of collection and removing night soil in both rural and urban areas is performed by only the members of this caste” (Shyamalal 1984), who render ‘menial jobs like scavenging, removing dead animal, skinning, tanning, beating the drums, giving death messages, broom making etc. These jobs are not economically rewarding enough and cannot be performed throughout the year. Given their socio-cultural backwardness, stigma of occupation, absence of economic base in the form of assets like land in a rural set up and other forms of deprivation, the members of this community are branded as the most exterior and polluted people through out India, even by the other SCs.

Objectives

The study had the following objectives:

1. To study the social background of Safai Karmacharis in small town context.
2. To examine the nature and extent of occupational diversification or change among generations of Safai Karmacharis.
3. To identify and analyse attempts on the part of the Safai Karmacharis to attain social mobility, and,
4. To understand their livelihood system in an urban setting.

Sampling and Methodology

Considering that Safai Karmacharis is a professional group of urban and semi-urban areas, the proposed study was carried out in two cities viz., Gulbarga and Tumkur. These were identified to represent old Mysore and Hyderabad Karnataka areas.

Aiming to understand social mobility and livelihood of an occupational group the study was qualitative in its approach, in the main. Participatory techniques have been used to elicit information from the respondents and their households. The sample included about 40-50 Safai Karmacharis from each one of these towns/district headquarters and their households.

Main Findings

- a) The study has shown that besides government’s efforts to enable the ex-untouchable communities to escape from exploitation and achieve social mobility, community-based organisational efforts have been useful in doing so.
- b) However, the above factor is determined and influenced by class factors, where those who have benefited from government service, education and exposure to legal avenues to protest against discrimination, have been able achieve some mobility.
- c) Women among SCs continue to suffer from caste-based discrimination since there is a forceful tendency for the males to sub-employ women in polluting jobs while they opt for a secular employment.
- d) Traditional occupations continue to provide economic shield to the poor by offering the same inferior, polluting jobs as a livelihood strategy.

- e) Wherever long experience of service in the government (as SKs) has enabled occupational mobility for their sons in terms of a different, better job, their livelihoods have undergone a change. But there are multiple factors of change here, other than such occupational change, like education of sons, organisational participation, networking, political leadership and support and the status of the district in the process of Dalit Liberation Movement.
- f) There is considerable interplay of caste and class factors, with in the SK community on the one hand and between the various ex-untouchable communities. There are communities that stand out among them, as performing the most menial jobs like carrying night soil. There are also those who do not consider their profession as low or inferior. There is practice of untouchability with in and all over, outside.
- g) Government' efforts are not focussed on the community from a holistic, integrated perspective. Mere reforms have not enabled mobility of the kind that the community needs for upliftment. They hold poverty associated with alienation as the pressing problem, than any caste related oppression and expect the reforms to focus there.
- h) SKs are Women, such is the preponderance of women in this profession, who are lending their services to the men in the HH, there by deprived of benefits directly reaching them. They are the bread winners in majority of HHs, 'unsung and marginalised', not by outsiders but by their own kin.

15. Perspectives on Telemedicine in India

G K Karanth and H Sudarshan

Objectives, Specific Research Questions and Methodology

Earlier studies on the working of telemedicine in India provide useful information in compartments. But, a holistic, integrated, perspective study on telemedicine utilisation with qualitative features was felt required to gain an insight into the functioning of Telemedicine and ensuring its efficacy. With this in view, the present study was undertaken with two objectives:

1. Examine the system of telemedicine in operation and point out to its weakness, if any.
2. Based on the study to evolve a set of recommendations pertaining to the ways and means of making the Telemedicine system more effective and strengthen the system.

Main Findings

Almost all the specialist and referral doctors found telemedicine facility to be useful in their profession. Some of them pointed out to the major advantages of the facility as under:

1. Avoid faulty decision / diagnosis
2. Make use of a speciality located at a distance
3. Minimise the non-specialist from becoming an authority unto oneself
4. Keep the doctors exposed to the rest of the medical world.

However, the doctors practicing telemedicine were emphatic in pointing out that ‘a dedicated specialist cum administrator is a basic requirement for telemedicine system to function efficiently. Such an administrator should be available both at the referral and specialist centres.

The main ‘handholding’ institutions for J and K, and Lakshadweep are AIIMS and Amrita in New Delhi and Cochin respectively. In operational terms, the uplink does not take place involving the handholding and the assigned referral hospitals for a range of human and technical reasons. It is for these reasons that we advocate that the advances in space technology applications have to inspire - and be matched by – corresponding changes in the manner in which health care delivery systems function at the ‘ground’ level.

1. Nearly all the referral hospitals have the problem of connectivity within the hospital. That is, the system is located in one corner of the building, and many other crucial departments are unable to access the system in case of an emergency. Consequently, consultations with the handholding institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences cannot be ‘live’ with the patients in accompaniment. Instead, they tend to be elective consultations, made usually to satisfy the physicians and specialists alike in GMCS that they have followed the right course of action in diagnosing or treating a patient.
2. From the hospitals of Lakshadweep Islands the referrals are mostly to the Port Trust Hospital in Cochin, Medical College Hospitals either in Trivandrum or Cannanore, or the Government Hospital in Mangalore in Karnataka. Among these other hospitals, only Trivandrum’s Medical College Hospital had (during the course of our study) a telemedicine facility provided by ISRO. However, rarely has there been a teleconsultation based referrals to any of these hospitals, although patients have been referred to in a routine manner.
3. In Lakshadweep and the mainland hospital of Amrita, there is hardly any professional interaction involving telemedicine. There is a need to ensure that the participating referral hospitals sustain the interest in making use of the facility of telemedicine.
4. It is also necessary that there are periodic checks undertaken by ISRO about the installation of the systems, their proper maintenance and usage. For the present, as evident from the manner in which the facility is used (or underused) in the islands of Lakshadweep, this does not seem to be taking place.
5. Appointment of the technical assistants to support the functioning of telemedicine services needs to be streamlined. At present, they are appointed as part of the annual maintenance contract with the suppliers of the software and/or hardware. Once the contract period expires, especially when the administration of the hospitals fails to enter into a contract, the systems tend to go unattended by any technically skilled person.
6. A proper **scheduling** of ‘calls’ by the referral hospitals or a **protocol** governing the ‘responses’ by the specialist hospital is yet to be evolved. This is especially so in the case of the referral hospitals in J and K and their handholding institution, the AIIMS. AIIMS in Delhi was thus not a preferred destination for consultations, because of the problems of connectivity and poor response, besides the problem of software compatibility between the two centres.

7. As in most parts of the country, the hospitals in J and K too found interaction with Amrita at Cochin far more dependable for advice and suggestions than any other designated centres. As one of the doctors pointed out, 'we (at SNMH) have a problem of software compatibility with AIIMS, especially after they have attempted to extend connectivity to the consultation rooms of the specialist doctors. It is much easier to establish connection with Amrita in Cochin, and get the specialists' advice needed. The staff and doctors there are enthusiastic to give consultations while it is difficult to get the doctors at AIIMS to attend to our calls. However, for purposes of referrals, we need someone much closer than Cochin, and so we depend more on Srinagar while for consultations we depend more on both Srinagar (especially SKIMS) and Cochin.'
8. The problems with software compatibility between two institutions are not confined to the referral hospitals in Leh and AIIMS, but also elsewhere in the country. In the case of J and K referral hospitals and the AIIMS, software incompatibility is a result of obtaining the softwares supplied by different companies. For instance, if a referral hospital makes use of the software Telmed version 1000 or 2000, it is unlikely to be compatible with a software used elsewhere, such as Televital. It is recommended that any software being procured subsequently should be ensured that it is compatible with the softwares that are already in use in the different telemedicine centres. Such a responsibility should be built into the terms and conditions of supplying the software by firms that successfully bid to supply it.
9. Many doctors at the specialist centres prefer to receive the data prior to consultations. At least two studies, both commissioned by DECU-ISRO, have found that doctors at the specialist end prefer receiving data beforehand to a live consultation (Parmar and Thaker 2004; Karanth 2004). Nearly all the specialists in the hospitals studied had reported a much more frequent 'off-line' data transfer than 'on-line.' AIIMS, Delhi was the only hospital, which had reported an 80 per cent on line data transmission. This claim does not appear to be realistic, going by what was reported by the referral hospitals in J and K. Either as cause or as consequence of the off-line data transmission, nearly in 95 per cent of the cases involving teleconsultations, rarely the patient is physically present. In other words, the teleconsultations are usually between the doctors, and they are 'elective' in nature, meant to seek a 'second opinion' by the doctors themselves. There have been a few life saving consultations too, usually involving neurological or cardiological problems.
10. Considering the frequency with which doctor to doctor teleconsultations take place, the vision of ISRO to popularise telemedicine and establish Telemedicine Call Centres in the different rural and remote parts of the country needs much more awareness and preparedness on the part of the doctors as well as patients.
11. The state governments should be encouraged to match the technological advancement and support that is possible through telemedicine facilities provided now by ISRO. One such way of matching is by better equipping the referral hospitals with good laboratory infrastructures. Consultations with a specialist centre often makes it necessary for the doctors to recommend a whole series of tests by the patients: e.g., blood test, MRI and other scans, etc. Without such facilities, the referral hospitals have to often depend on facilities elsewhere and at additional costs.

The following statement made by a few doctors captures the main features of the problem: “Without proper facilities for advanced investigations (e.g., pathological laboratory) it is difficult to have meaningful consultations with distant centres. They ask for all such details about which we may not have ready information. It is embarrassing to answer in the negative when the specialists make such enquiries. We have to depend on the facilities with Sarabhai’s in Mumbai, but sending a sample and receiving the reports take a long time. Moreover the costs too are high, and our patients may not be able to meet such high costs.’

12. A few issues of technical in nature, common to the different centres of telemedicine are as under:
 - Efficiency of the camera: prefer a PTZ (Pan, Tilt and Zoom) camera to Webcam; a camera that can mounted on the microscope
 - Data storage facility: Presently none is able to burn a CD so as to store the data. The computer does not have even a floppy drive.
 - Connecting the ICU/VVIP room with Echo and other equipment to telemedicine room.
 - Excessive dependence of the other doctors on the telemedicine trained doctor: Need to train other doctors as well as to appoint at least one or two technical personnel to handle the telemedicine system.

The last point above is a recurrent theme, for in many other places too there is just one doctor who has interest in telemedicine. In the absence of a technical person, and whenever such a doctor is away from work (leave, deputation, or transfer) the telemedicine equipment remains unused, usually under a lock and key.

13. The functioning of telemedicine will be much more innovative and frequent if the system of authority in the hospital is much more hospital to it than at present. There is a tendency for ‘monopolising’ the system or denying freedom to make use of the system, thereby resulting in the facility ‘becoming’ a sleepy institution. There is a need to encourage and promote a certain minimum autonomy to the person/s engaged in telemedicine than subjecting it to the rigid regimentation. The medical personnel in charge of telemedicine, in most centres, is a middle level ranking person in the chain of authority in the system of administration. Many others senior or junior to him find it administratively difficult to approach him for help in establishing links with other hospitals for a range of reasons. First, some may find it embarrassing to be seeking medical advice from someone at a distance through another medical professional – who may himself have an advise to offer locally. Secondly, the other junior doctors may feel that they are by passing the hospital’s highest authority by seeking opinion and advice from an outside source. Such feelings may become even stronger if the head of the institution is known to have been not been fully appreciative of telemedicine facility. The latter was certainly the case in Lakshadweep. The younger doctors, and also the technical assistants, were not so enthusiastic in making use of telemedicine facility for the fear of inviting the wrath of the head of the institution. We were informed by a few medical and para-medical personnel,

under request of anonymity, that if consultations had been held without prior approval of the head of the institution, it would be difficult to air-lift a patient to the mainland if that had been the advise given through teleconsultations. For, requisition for air lifting, or for travel by other means has to be approved by the head of institution. The medical personnel were making a point with us that consultations could at least avoid wasteful shifting of patients from the islands. It may be recalled this was precisely one of the perceived advantages of telemedicine by the doctors in Jammu and Kashmir.

There is no easy solution for attitudinal problems and those of bureaucracy. We would like only to point out to the need for proper motivation and involvement of all the personnel in hospital administration such that the system stands on its own merit and is properly integrated into the hospital administration.

16. Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment of Institutional Capacity

N Sivanna and M Gopinath Reddy

Introduction

The recent spurt in watershed development programmes is a policy response to the increasing environmental crisis and non-sustainability of agriculture especially in dry land/ semi-arid regions. The watershed development programme, conceived purely as a soil and water conservative programme, has in the last decade been restructured as a comprehensive programme for rural development.

In recent years, much emphasis has been placed on the decentralisation strategy on the notion that decentralisation of power to the local units of government and management is one of the better ways of empowering people, promoting public participation and increasing efficiency. Institutions, both formal and informal, play a crucial role in strengthening the decentralisation process at the cutting-edge level.

Statement of the Research Problem

The PRIs, as statutorily established institutions, possess legal and constitutional rights and mandate for natural resource planning. The Panchayats have the potential to integrate watershed management into wider development activities. All these attributes make a strong case for the intervention of Panchayats and other local organisations in planning and implementing schemes for natural resources and, particularly watershed development programme. Set in this perspective, the present study has looked into three key aspects: institutional resources to understand whether an institution like panchayat coming as it is, under a basic legal structure, has assured access to human, technical and other resources and its management systems; institutional performance to assess the performance of panchayats in achieving programme results effectively, using their institutional and technical resources and; institutional sustainability in terms of forward-looking attributes such as organisational autonomy and leadership capabilities, which in turn would ensure sustainability and self-reliance in the future.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the institutional capacity of panchayats and CBOs involved in the formulation and implementation of WDP studied in terms of their powers, resources (physical, human, and financial), and responsiveness to local needs
2. To study the linkages and interactions between the panchayats and the CBOs in the formulation and implementation of WDP
3. To explore the possibility for designing new strategies aimed at participatory natural resource management

Methodology

In order to examine the above objectives of the study, the study team conducted an intensive fieldwork in the two selected districts one each in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and covered two different systems involved in the execution of watershed development activities. The specific tasks of the study are:

- Analysing roles and responsibilities of panchayats and CBOs
- Assessing leadership and management dimensions
- Exploring the participation of communities particularly of the disadvantaged groups
- Mechanisms for creating awareness, monitoring the resources, equitable sharing of benefits and conflict resolution
- To examine the long-term and short-term strategies adopted by the panchayats and village based organisations for the execution of WSDP and
- To look into aspects like water or soil-moisture conservation, employment, labour migration, social harmony and such other socio-economic and political aspects

Sample Size, Method of Data Collection and Data Analysis

The unit of inquiry is the grama panchayat (GP), which is a lowest tier in the three-tier system of Panchayat Raj and the CBOs working at the village level. Both quantitative and qualitative methods like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and stakeholders discussions were used for collection of primary data, as also secondary information. As regards sample strategy, a census survey was adopted for covering all the households (177 HH) in five sample villages in Karnataka, while in AP, a sample of 85 households, based on probability proportional random sample, in two villages were interviewed. Data analysis has been carried out both for social category, size classes, and gender, wherever appropriate.

Findings of the Study

Karnataka

- A close look at the institutional performance of the sub-committees reveals that the support of the FES and cooperation from the Grama Panchayats, have resulted in some improvements in the life style of villagers.

- The collective action of the community members has also led to some social and economic improvements in the hamlets, in terms of increased availability of water and consequent easing of women's work, and wage employment and halting migration.
- The project's quest for sustainability is reflected in its efforts to work within existing institutional structure, and to incorporate and also build upon local knowledge to ensure long-term sustainability.
- The experience of FES is that though there were some initial differences and misunderstandings between them, the continuous interactions through regular meetings and open discussions in grama sabha meetings have largely cleared the doubts and conflict with regard to FES intervention in their villages.
- Notwithstanding this, some positive opinions have emerged among the practitioners in favour of providing a pivotal role to Panchayats, provided the respective state governments have the "political will" to take following policy measures:
 1. Upgrade the skills and capabilities of panchayat (grama) members and local officials in NRM activities.
 2. Grama Panchayats be provided with additional trained technical staff.
 3. Panchayats be devolved with more political powers and independent planning functions.

Andhra Pradesh

- No major problems concerning governance and institutional are faced in the implementation of works, and this might be because the works to be executed under WSDP are discussed and decided in prior meetings.
- The agricultural labours report that they are benefited in many ways with this programme. They said they used to earn about Rs.20-25 per day, which was insufficient for the family and face many hardships in day-to-day life. After the introduction of watershed programme, the labourers are able to get employment to suit their ability and skills; this has halted migration, for want of work locally.
- RDT's demonstration of agricultural practices such as crop rotation, inter-cropping, contour bunding to control soil erosion, and integrated pest management (for example, eliminating red hair caterpillars by hand-picking, burning and gas lights) led to wider adoption of these techniques with good results, and in some cases generated additional employment.
- Many large farmers have switched over to mango and tamarind cultivation because they perceived that it has less risk than rain-fed groundnut cultivation. The financial incentives from RDT (which lowered input costs) have encouraged farmers to switch over to horticulture. They see mango as a guaranteed source of future income and, as it needs less water and is more reliable compared to other irrigated crops.
- Villager's participation in watershed development work had led to more unity among workers, and they were able to press for better wages and also for more equitable wages devoid of gender discrimination. Previously, they were not united

or had organisational clout; now they have labour group meetings for distribution of wages, and skills training from RDT

- The need for migration among labourers has been largely reduced by both RDT and government wage labour works in those areas where they are available. There is an indication that labourers also benefit as increased agricultural productivity creates demand for more labour and higher wages.
- As a fall out of the RDT programme activities and, later, the AF watershed development programme, the active participation and leadership of women in decision-making has come of age, and become a common characteristic in villages. In particular, several women grabbed the opportunity to increase their participation in a variety of activities through self-help groups.
- The provision for equal pay for men and women in watershed related works has been a threshold improvement over the gender disparity of traditional agricultural labour. With this mandate for equal wages to men and women in watershed activities, the problem of gender disparity in agricultural wages has come down substantially, and increasing numbers of women have begun asking why wages were not equitable.

Policy Options

1. On the whole, the foregoing discussion on the institutional role of grama Panchayats and village/community based organisations in implementing watershed activities has thrown up many pertinent issues which call for serious debate both in the policy and academic circles.
2. Keeping in view the strengths and deficiencies of the panchayats, following policy measures are required in order to enable panchayats to take over NRM functions:
 - To ensure well defined rights of Panchayats over natural resources
 - Adequate building of capacities of Panchayats in terms overcoming technical deficiencies.
 - Adequate devolution of financial resources and functional responsibilities for management of natural resources.
 - Ensuring synergies between PRIs, CBOs and VOs for effectively managing the natural resources. This can be achieved either through by forming Grama Panchayat Sub-Committees (as practiced by FES in Karnataka) or part of Standing Committees.

17. Institutional Alternatives for Participatory Natural Resource Management: Lesson From User-Group Self-Initiatives in Forest Conservation

Madhushree Sekher and Madhu Verma

Statement of the Research Problem

The current move towards decentralisation of resource control and management has raised questions on what type of institutional arrangement in a given context is most appropriate and will lead to the fulfilment of the ideals of efficient,

equitable and sustainable resource use? This raises concerns about three issues, namely: (a) the response of small interest groups keeping in view their struggle / attempts to fulfil their social potential in the face of other vested interest groups; (b) the use of policy measures that tend to attach a market value to resources used as commons; and (c) the issue of 'who', 'on what criteria', and 'how' determines meaningful use of local resources. There is therefore, a strong need to have a re-look at the institutional strategies for sustainable community resource management through co-operation of resource users. This assumes particular relevance in view of the fact that self-initiated /indigenous institutions of rural communities now occupy a centre stage in the development debate as tools for sustaining rural resource system, including conservation of local genetic resources.

Considering this, it is imperative to have an insight of indigenous institutions as a mechanism for governing local resources. As a first step in this direction, it is important to understand the institutional dynamics underlying such self- initiated strategies in terms of – how they emerged, the participatory options and the management strategies under it, and their linkages with the formal, including the State.

Objective of the Study:

Towards this end, the present study looked into the functioning of indigenous institutions as 'mechanisms of governance' in managing local forests. The focus here was only on the self-initiatives, distinct from the user committees constituted by the Forest Department under Joint Forest Management (JFM).

Accordingly, the study attempted the following –

- A review of the literature on indigenous institutions in NRM.
- Examining the factors that determine the 'institutional quality' of the indigenous strategies.
- Identification of future research areas.

Methodology

First, the study reviewed the existing research studies on self-initiated (indigenous) institutions for community forest management, keeping in view the attempts made to relate policy with local organisational initiatives. Subsequently, a field study in three villages, one each from the states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka, was carried out.

The selection of the study sites was purposive and in consultation with forest officials and experts/functionaries working on/with forest protection communities in the states. In the case of Orissa, a Bhubaneswar-based non-government organisation called the Regional Centre for Development Co-operation (RCDC) and the Nayagarh district *Jangala Surakshya Mahasangha* located in Nayagarh town were contacted for this purpose. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the expertise and resources available with Indian Institute of Forest Management (the collaborating institute for this study) were used to select the study village. In the case of Karnataka, expertise and information at ISEC and with *Snehakunja*, a non-government organisation based in Uttara Kannad District, were used to make the selection.

Main criteria for the choice of the study villages were – (i) presence of user-group initiated forest conservation strategy in the village for at least 10-15 years, with the duration of the institutional presence taken as a proxy of its sustainability; and (ii) the nature of inter-relationship between the indigenous strategy and exogenous institutions in terms of support of the latter for the former. The Madhya Pradesh case-study village was a village with government supported Joint forest management (JFM) programme and was specially selected to understand the dynamics of the self-initiated forest protection strategies in the other two villages. Accordingly, the following villages were selected for the study –

- Koshaka village from Nayagarh district in Orissa:

The forest protection initiative in this village was part of a network of other similar indigenous forest protection village groups in the district that formed the *Jangala Surakshya Mahasangha*, which had outside support from RCDC (the alliance with exogenous institutions in the form of participatory partnership)

- Khatpura village from Sehore district in Madhya Pradesh:

In this village there was weak community initiative, and the community forest management under JFM was a form of 'assisted conservation strategy' with technical and other support from the state Forest Department as well as IIFM aimed at building local capacity (the alliance with exogenous institutions in the nature of bureaucratic/institutional support)

- Halakar village from Uttara Kannad district in Karnataka:

An indigenous practice that gradually acquired a formal status, first with its recognition in the 1920s by the then British Government in India and then subsequently through judicial intervention (a High Court order passed in 1964) that gave it a legal recognition.

Broad Conclusions

The study showed under indigenous institutions, the cooperation among the users is a kinship of need and also a resolve to preserve that what is available and is presumed to be 'theirs'. The study showed that group conformity with the institutions for conserving the resource is a self-assumed mechanism of the community to enrich its 'collective capital'. Thus the indigenous strategy was a coalition of the willing.

The study identifies the following as the conditions that make an 'effective' indigenous institutional strategy for community management of scarce natural resources like forest – (i) the presence of a close relationship between the user-community and the resource (forest) located in their vicinity; (ii) the existence of a system of consensual decision-making process grounded in mutual inter-exchanges among group members; and (iii) a broad based consultative, rather than a representative, form of leadership.

18. Contractual Employment in Selected Manufacturing Enterprises in Karnataka

Meenakshi Rajeev and Supriya Roychowdhury

Summary

With globalisation, the employment structure in the Indian economy, especially in the organised sector has been undergoing changes. In order to effectively compete in a globalised market firms need flexibility relating to labour, capital, or bureaucracy as it allows a firm to adapt to the fast changing world and compete effectively. Over the last 2 decades, a number of countries have attempted to liberalize their respective labour markets and have also amended their labour laws so as to make them more investment and employment friendly -a process that has weakened job security and collective bargaining.

In order to circumvent labour laws, a new form of employment that is being created in the economy is largely contractual in nature. A contract labourer is defined in the Act as one who is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by a principal employer through a contractor. Since a contract employee keeps changing his principal employer quite often as per the arrangements of the contractor, under this form of employment it is hard for workers to prove their identity as workers under the labour law and employer employee relationship is also not easy to establish.

If we assume that such flexible form of employment is necessary in a competitive world then how can we extend social protection to this section of labour? In order to understand this it is essential to know the status of this class of labour and the views of different stakeholders in the system viz., the labour, the intermediary (contractor) and the principal employer. Further for safeguarding the interests of labour there already exists an act, viz., Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970. The act in addition to ensuring minimum wages to the worker provides for several other benefits relating to health, provident funds etc. One of the important sources of controversy centring around contract labour is whether such labour can be used in the **core activities of an establishment** together with the regular employees. At present an establishment is not prohibited to employ contract labour for the core activities. Following Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Government is contemplating on amendment of the Act (As discussed by the officials of the Labour Department, Karnataka) to prohibit use of contract labour for core activities. Given this intention it becomes essential to study the contract labour system prevailing in the State of Karnataka and this study has been taken up in this background. The main objectives of this study are as follows.

- To study the status of contract worker in select manufacturing enterprises in Karnataka concentrating mainly in Bangalore. In particular, we are interested to examine the wages and benefits received by the workers, what kind of jobs they are engaged in (perennial or peripheral), whether there is any difference in the treatment between the public and private sector firms.
- To study the issues of skill formation and the alternative career options for a contract worker.
- Social problems of contract labour practices such as access to health services, schooling facilities, social security etc.

- To examine the role of the contractor and the principal employer
- To examine the significance of contribution of contract worker to the output of a firm.
- To highlight a few selected legal cases arising from the use of contract labour.
- To examine the issue of Unionisation and contract labour

The study is mainly field survey based. A survey of Contract labourers from selected manufacturing units mainly located in Bangalore has been conducted. The field survey also covers the principal employers and the contract agencies.

In Karnataka though our field survey reveals presence of contract labour in production work, proportionately larger number is engaged in peripheral work. Most of these workers have migrated from the driest parts of the state due to uncertainty faced in agriculture profession. Though the act makes payment of minimum wage mandatory, there are instances of violating this law especially by small private firms. The opposite has also been witnessed where the large private firms pay well above stipulated minimum wage as an *efficiency wage*.

For a large number of workers provident fund benefits are not useful; though provident fund is deducted from their wages, contractors sometime do not deposit the amount and even if the amount is deposited quite often workers cannot avail it due to the cumbersome procedures involved. Thus we observe that provident fund is more of a burden than a help. Possibility of availing better career opportunities in future is also bleak as skill formation is almost negligible among these workers.

Interactions with the contractor class reveal that increasing competition has indeed reduced their profit margin. While labour complaints about exploitation as a result of collusive agreement between the contractor and the principal employer, contractor speaks of such activities between the labour inspector and principal employer. While public enterprises acclaim the efficiency of contract worker, flexibility appears to be the foremost benefit for the private sector.

Interestingly enough a large proportion of principal employers agree that wage paid to the contract worker is inadequate and suggest for an upward revision of minimum wages. This study also brought out the fact that implementation is as important as enacting laws. If law can be evaded through collusive agreements which are privately beneficial, the law itself loses its meaning. Government's role as a regulator becomes crucial in this background.

Findings:

- An analysis of secondary data from the Annual Survey of Industries (the ratios of contract labour to direct worker) shows an increasing trend in the use of contract labour. While the ratio of contract labour to direct worker at the all India level is about 20 per cent for Karnataka it is 11 per cent in 2000-01.
- Some of the industry groups that use more than 40 per cent of contract workers are metal, mineral, tobacco, motor vehicles bodybuilding and related industries.
- Econometric analysis of secondary data shows that over the three years (1998-99 to 2000-01) skilled manpower and capital are significant factors for total

output. In general the contributions of direct as well as contract workers are not significant.

- Our field survey shows that contract workers have mostly migrated from the drought prone parts of Karnataka. Migration has taken place mainly due to consecutive bad monsoons in the state, which in turn made agriculture a highly risky occupation.
- Graduates and students with technical degree are also working as contract security guards.
- We have found evidence of contract labour being used for productive purposes but a large section of them are engaged in peripheral work.
- The average salary earned by a contract worker is about Rs. 2000 per month. But certain small private enterprises do not pay even the minimum wage to the contract workers. On the contrary a few large private enterprises in order to get efficient workers pay more than the minimum wage. Payment for overtime work is often less than what is due.
- Though the provident fund facility is intended to provide social security to the contract worker, in practice due to the cumbersome procedures, these benefits often do not reach the worker.
- Skill formation in contract employment is almost negligible. The opportunity cost for these workers is not higher than what they are earning presently, and workers, including the technical graduates are ready to do any job they can get.
- Returns to education appear to be positive. Within the same job category educated workers earn higher and are absorbed by better contract agencies.
- Large private enterprises pay the most lucrative wages and then comes the central public enterprises.
- A small survey carried out on construction worker for comparison purposes reveals that they are more vulnerable than the contract workers and need better support system.
- A case study done in West Bengal shows contract workers are better unionized and through collective bargaining they are able to achieve better job security. Collective action and unionisation is almost nil in Karnataka.
- Discussions with the contract agencies reveal that there is excessive competition in this field and as a result profit margins are going down.
- It has been reported by the contract workers that the collusive agreements between a principal employer and a labour inspector or contractor affect the contractor class adversely. Thus before amendment of law, ensuring proper implementation is most urgent.
- There are a number of unregistered contract agencies that do not come under the purview of the act. As they do not pay the minimum wage in order to compete with them the smaller registered agencies are also forced to break laws.

- As far as the principal employers are concerned, *flexibility* turns out to be the foremost reason for using contract workers. More than 50 per cent of firm owners agree that wages of contract labour should be enhanced and for this they suggest an upward revision of the minimum wage.

19. Urban Infrastructure Imperative and Rain Water Harvesting - Opportunities and Challenges

Syed Ajmal Pasha and KVM Varambally

The process of urbanisation is becoming a universal phenomenon mainly due to increase in population, economic growth, infrastructure development and immigration. In India, with over one billion population, urban sprawl is taking its toll on the natural resources mainly land and water.

In India around 5 crores of people suffer for drinking water. The per capita availability of water in India was 1,500 cubic meters in 2003. By 2025 this availability will only be 1340 cubic meters, which is a decline of 11 per cent. As compared with this, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) projects that India's demand of water would rise by 50 per cent in the next 20 years. Further, the urban water supply and sanitation sector in the country is suffering from inadequate levels of service, an increasing demand-supply gap, poor sanitary conditions and deteriorating financial and technical performance.

Urban local bodies (municipalities / corporations) are responsible for providing potable water to urban population. But most of the urban local bodies in the State are facing severe problems with regard to supplying of the required amount of water and on time. Corporation / municipal water supplies are subjected to high overhead costs, poor cost recovery and inefficient service delivery resulting in significant pilferage, inequitable coverage and unreliable water supply.

The study aims at understanding the potentiality of rainwater harvesting, and its benefits, opportunities, constraints and challenges in rainwater harvesting and public private partnership in these regards. It also aims at identifying the best practices in rainwater harvesting to emulate the same in other regions, and to suggest plans to educate people and promote rainwater harvesting in urban centres.

The study is based both on secondary and primary data. Secondary data were collected from the offices of The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Karnataka Water Supply and Drainage Board (KWSDB), corporations / municipalities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other organisations that are working in this area. Three urban centres-Bangalore, Udupi and Mysore in Karnataka were purposively selected for detailed investigations. In total 27 cases from the three urban centres that had adopted rainwater harvesting were selected and studied. In total 16 domestic (households), 2 industrial units, 6 institutions and 3 parks have been studied. Primary data were collected from households, institutions and industrial units. Structured questionnaires were used to collect the required data, in addition to discussions and observations in the field.

Rainwater harvesting is one among the important solutions to both meeting the water needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future

generations. Rainwater harvesting is not only for domestic and industrial use, its proper conservation, storage and use is essential to control and check floods, rejuvenate water bodies and maintain the ground water table. As drinking water in urban centres has to be supplied from long distances, which is also expensive, rainwater harvesting reduces these costs. Rainwater harvesting promotes self sufficiently and fosters an appreciation for water as a resource. It promotes water conservation, conserves energy as the energy input needed to operate a centralized water system is bypassed, and soil erosion and flooding is controlled.

An example of an institution, which has adopted rainwater harvesting shows that around 58 percent of the total water use in a year by the rainwater harvesting buildings constitutes rainwater harvested. In the absence of rainwater harvesting, all the total water requirement per annum would have been extracted through groundwater aquifers, which would have further affected the groundwater level. The total cost of rainwater harvested by the sample case, which is around Rs.250 per kiloliter (KL) in the initial year would become zero, as the breakeven point will be reached over a period of time. The total estimated direct use value of rainwater harvested by the case in a year is around Rs.22,000, which is based on the opportunity cost of water in terms of water charges (with subsidy) being paid to water supplied by the municipality corporation. If subsidy on water is removed and actual cost of water supplied by the urban local bodies (ULBs) is taken into account, the direct use value of rainwater harvested by the case in terms of opportunity cost could be around Rs.33,000 in a year, which is substantial and significant.

At the domestic (household) level, around 60,000 litres of rainwater is being harvested from the roof top area of 1076 sq.ft. In total, a household with four persons uses around 1 lakh litres of water per annum for drinking, washing and gardening, and the amount of rainwater harvested constitutes around 60 per cent of their total requirement.

Rainwater harvesting is not the complete solution to address all problems related to use and management of water. It may not be possible to meet water requirements in total through rainwater harvesting. Nevertheless, rainwater is the principle source of drinking water-surface water, groundwater, aquifers etc. Sources of drinking water too depend to a considerable extent on rainwater harvesting. For non-potable purposes and to maintain the water balance in an ecosystem, it is imperative that rainwater has to be harvested and efficiently used. There are many constraints and challenges in rainwater harvesting. Broadly the major constraints or challenges in rainwater harvesting are: 1) Type of houses and households, 2) location of households, 3) Holistic approach, 4) Water tariffs, 5) Planning and coordination, 6) participation of all stakeholders, 7) To resolve the conflicts across stakeholders.

Thus, augmentation of urban water supply system could be ensured through rainwater harvesting. It requires a comprehensive planning and involvement of all stakeholders. Neither public organisations like urban local bodies (ULBs) can achieve this nor the private sector can successfully fill this gap. Coordination between public and private sectors appears to be the right solution.

Policy Suggestions

Civic Conscience

Rainwater harvesting requires a bit of work, a bit of finance, a lot of drive and a strong civic conscience.

Managerial Aspects

It has been proved that rain water harvesting can meet the requirement of increasing demand for water in urban centres up to certain extent. It is the responsibility of urban local bodies to educate and promote the concept from the point of view of reducing the emerging problem of water scarcity and nurtures the concept of conservation and environment friendly behavior among urban population.

Promotional Plan

The promotional plan for rainwater harvesting includes education, incentive system and infrastructure support.

Education

Urban local bodies need to inform the urban households on the concept of ~ rainwater harvesting and its merits. Door to door campaign is required to educate and popularize the concept.

Incentive Scheme

From the point of view of large-scale adoption of rainwater harvesting, the urban local bodies could adopt subsidy and tax concession schemes. For example, those who are extracting and using ground water should be taxed, as it is a negative externality. On the other hand those who adopt rainwater harvesting should be compensated in terms of concession and incentives like subsidy t tax cut etc, as it is a positive externality in terms of non-exploitation of ground water and conserving rainwater.

Infrastructural Support

The urban local bodies need to maintain a project implementation unit to help those households and institutions that are willing to adopt the rainwater harvesting system.

Water wastage is maximum at the domestic level in washing clothes, bathing and washing utensils. It is suggested that using a bucket of water instead of the shower for bathing, using low-suds detergents for washing clothes, which will help some 50 per cent of water wastage, and recycle of water from kitchens and bathrooms for other purposes like gardening shall ensure water use efficiency and conservation (Shaban, 2005).

Public-Private Partnership

There is an urgent need to promote rainwater harvesting among urban population. The urban local bodies due to their inadequate plan and infrastructural base cannot take up the task and achieve expected results. Hence there is a need to

build up public-private partnership to spread awareness, to educate people and to motivate them to adopt rainwater harvesting.

Mechanism of Public-Private Partnership

The urban local bodies have to take the support of NGOs, consumer forums and social workers to build up a rainwater harvesting teams. The teams with leadership of urban local bodies have to carry out the task of spreading awareness, education and promotion, implementation and providing after implementation services.

The work of the teams can be broadly classified in to two sub divisions.

1. Awareness, Education and Promotion Team - This team aims at providing awareness about the importance of rainwater harvesting, and educate the public to adopt rainwater harvesting after identification of rainwater harvesting potential in the urban set up.
2. Implementation Team - This team consists of technical people who can implement the project in an efficient and effective way. The post implementation services also need to be provided by this team. Regular and close interactions between the two teams are essential.

20. Telemedicine in Karnataka: A Study Among Users and Providers

G K Karanth

As technology has advanced there have been advances also in the manner in which it is put to use for the purpose of emergency relief and medical care. 'Telemedicine' is one such technological advancement whereby the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has attempted to create a network of specialist hospitals across the country. Each such hospital, in turn, has one or two remotely located user-end, i.e., a platform created in a minor or small hospital for patients and local doctors to communicate with the speciality hospital for advice and often a second opinion. The live transfer of data, images etc., and take place on-line *via* satellite link. Each super speciality hospital has established a protocol indicating the time during which contacts could be made for seeking medical advice. In Karnataka, the link was first established between two hospitals, one in Saragur and the other in the District Government Hospital at Chamarajanagar. The uplink has been primarily with the Narayana Hrudayalaya on the outskirts of Bangalore.

With a view to deciding whether or not there should be an expansion, and whether or not the services should be free of costs, ISRO sponsored a series of studies in different parts of the country where Telemedicine facility has been provided for. With the exception of Karnataka, the study has been focused in all places upon the service provider end (i.e., the specialist hospitals), while in Karnataka; it has focused to be a study of both the hospitals and the users.

Objectives: The objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the use pattern of Telemedicine in Karnataka, and to gather information pertaining to the perception of both doctors and the patients who took the Telemedicine services about its utility.

2. Identify the limitations and potentials for expansion of the facility in other parts of Karnataka or elsewhere.

Main Findings:

- A majority of those who took the services of CCU for telemedicine consultations seems to have had the benefit more due to the initiative of the doctors than their own knowledge of such a facility.
- Many patients who may have not needed specialist opinion at the Narayana Hrudayalaya would have avoided a trip and the related expenses. Often this avoidance takes place also with the assistance of telemedicine consultations.
- The patient from Chamarajanagar or elsewhere can thus prepare oneself, and the family members, for a known number of days of hospitalisation, instead of having to depart from the place of residence not knowing the length of stay at the hospital in a distant place such as Bangalore or elsewhere.
- Indeed, one of the key advantages of prior teleconsultations is that the patient or his/her attendants get to know also of the approximate costs involved in the event of hospitalisation.
- In about 60 per cent of the teleconsultations, the data were received in advance, while in about 15 per cent of cases it is during the teleconsultations, on-line. In a quarter of cases, the data were sent in advance as well as some more data received during the on-line consultations. Data received consist of case histories, prescriptions given earlier, pathological reports, and pathological slides, X-rays, ECG and Angiogram.
- The sense of professional commitment to patients seems to have been unaffected even in the case of teleconsultations. All the specialists interviewed were unable to make any distinction between the conventional and telepatients. They had a counterpart 'ward rounds' for the telepatients just as for the conventional telepatients.
- However, not getting a feedback on patients did cause much frustration among the specialists practicing telemedicine. A few were practical about the situation. For they admit that 'Not receiving the patients' feedback on satisfaction is nothing unique to specialists practicing telemedicine. It happens all the time also with the conventional patients.'
- 'The social obligation of providing critical medical care, especially for people in remote areas, is far too compelling than the short-sighted focus on user fee for telemedicine.'

Some of the Usual Problems Encountered by Telemedicine Technicians were:

- Frequent power failure making data transfer or establishing video conferencing a problem
- Difficulties with the software, which they claimed had now been overcome.
- And difficulties in up linking *via* the V-SAT link

Patients' Perception of Telemedicine

- In almost all the teleconsultations it is the PE and SE doctors who communicate while the patients had little role in such consultations.

- Patients were more or less comfortable with the diagnosis arrived at or the advice given following a teleconsultations between the attending and specialist doctors. About 10 per cent had some doubts over whether or not the specialist doctor had understood their problem properly.
- As much as 43 per cent of the patients had a feeling that telemedicine technology had saved their lives. We may add here that this feeling is much higher among those who had had video consultations than telephone consultations. However, it should be emphasised that this finding could have been even more pronounced if there had been better awareness on the part of the patients concerning the use of telemedicine technology.

On User Charges for Telemedicine Facility:

The system of telemedicine as is now practiced is much more of a 'supply driven' (in the sense, its use because technology is available, than being demanded by the patients), it would be too premature to think of levying a user charge. Level of awareness is so low among the patients that a user fee could only mean an unwillingness to submit to its use than offering to pay. User fee when consultations are held between a parent institution and its 'branch' as in the case of Narayana Hrudayalaya and its CCUs would not cause much confusion, for the doctors at both the ends are members of the staff of the parent organisation. If the users involve a private hospital or an independent general practitioner, the question that should get what share in the fees collected becomes a tricky issue. Medical profession in India has not yet matured sufficiently enough to deal with this matter. It is unlikely that patients in the remote areas are willing to pay sufficiently enough for both the general practitioner and the specialists for their services.

On Extending the Telemedicine Network:

Going by the situation involving the patient-end hospital at Saragur, and the response of the doctors there, it seems unlikely that telemedicine facility would work well with medical institutions from where the demand for technology has not been a felt need. This has important implications for the programme of spreading the network wider: The demand for telemedicine should come from the end users and the medical institutions, private or public. Only then is there likely to be a continuous traffic of consultations and advice.

The patient-end hospitals, at present, are by and large located within the system of District Hospitals. It is necessary that there is a clear understanding of roles and sharing of responsibilities between the CCUs sponsored by a private institution such as Narayana Hrudayalaya, and the District Hospitals. Efficiency and quality health care provision should match with the overall health care environment provided by the District Hospitals. Stocking of life saving medicines, unbiased referrals, willingness to pay for telephone and electricity charges, providing proper maintenance of the equipment etc. are also of equal importance in terms of which there has to be match.

Above all, it is necessary to create awareness among the users, potential or actual, about the technology. This is a primary requirement. The specialists and the doctors at the remote centres too need constant guidance and this needs to be attended to.

- 21. Socio-economic and Ecological Feasibility Study of the Riparian Floodplain Restoration Programme for Increased Stream Flows: A Rapid Assessment of the Riparian System of the River Cauvery — *Dr. Malvika Chauhan***
- 22. Public Expenditure and Efficiency: The Post-reform Experience — *Dr. R M Tirlapur***
- 23. Labour in Industrial Conflict: Case Studies from Bangalore — *Dr. Supriya Roy Chowdhury***
- 24. Panchayat Finances in Karnataka — *Dr. D Rajasekhar***
- 25. New Development Model and Implications for the Human Rights of the Vulnerable Groups — *Dr. Ajay Gudavarthy***
- 26. Explaining the Growing Demand for International Reserves — *Dr. M Ramachandran***

Project Reports Under Final Revision

1. 'Changes in Work Participation by Weaker Sections in Karnataka: A Study of Last Three Decades' (Dr. I Maruthi).
2. 'Agricultural Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in a Federal System' (Dr. R S Deshpande).
3. 'Cultivation of Medicinal Crops and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture' (Dr. R S Deshpande).
4. 'Estimation of Total Production of Broiler Meat and its Costing' (Dr. M J Bhende).
5. 'Rapid Assessment of Participatory Irrigation Management in Andhra Pradesh' (Dr. K V Raju)
6. 'Governance and Service Delivery in Karnataka' (Dr. S N Sangita).
7. 'Decentralisation, Governance and Women Heads of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka' (Dr. K G Gayathri Devi).
8. 'Growing Rural Urban Disparity' (Dr. D Rajasekhar).
9. 'Effectiveness of Micro-Finance in Alleviating Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh' (Dr. D Rajasekhar)
10. 'Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour: A Study of State Initiatives of Eradication of Child Labour in Karnataka' (Dr. D Rajasekhar)
11. 'India's Export of Selected BPO Services Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses' (Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev and Smt. B P Vani)
12. 'Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund' (Dr. Meenakshi Rajeev)
13. 'A Study of Pre-Service Secondary Stage Teacher Education for Emerging Diverse Educational Contexts in Karnataka: Perspectives, Practices and Prospects' (Dr. M D Usha Devi).
14. 'Lives at Risk: Discrimination of Female Children in Modern India' (Dr. T V Sekher).
15. 'Population Change in Karnataka – A Decadal Overview (A Talukwise study)' (Dr. C M Lakshmana).
16. 'Service Sector Study' (Dr. Shashanka Bhide, Mrs. B P Vani and Dr. Veerasekharappa).
17. 'Life after Land Acquisition' (Dr. V Ramaswamy).

Research Projects In Progress

**1. ‘Study for Estimation of Seed, Feed and Waste Ratios for Major Foodgrains’
(Dr R S Deshpande)**

Date of Commencement : September 2004

Expected Date of Completion : May 2006

2. ‘Viable Entrepreneurial Role for Women in Agriculture’ (Dr M Mahadeva)

Date of Commencement : September 2004

Expected Date of Completion : May 2006

3. ‘Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy’ Iowa/UAS/ISEC Study (Dr R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : April 2005

Expected Date of Completion : October 2006

4. ‘Ethical Political Leadership and Good Governance: Role of Political Parties’

(Dr S N Sangita).

Date of Commencement : January 2004

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

5. ‘Affordability of Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka’

(Dr D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : January 2006

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

6. ‘Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka’ (Dr D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : January 2006

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

**7. ‘Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from
Rights Perspective’ (Dr Anil Kumar V)**

Date of Commencement : January 2006

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

**8. ‘Fuelling Fire or Dampening the Flames? Conflict Management by Karnataka’s
Grama Panchayats’ (Dr K G Gayathri Devi)**

Date of Commencement : January 2006

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

9. ‘District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka’ (Dr M Devendra Babu)

Date of Commencement : May 2005

Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

- 10. 'Trend and Pattern of Internal Female Migration' (Dr Brinda Viswanathan)**
- Date of Commencement : September 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 11. 'A Study of Karnataka Schemes and Policies for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation'**
- Date of Commencement : December 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 12. 'Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India' (Dr M R Narayana)**
- Date of Commencement : December 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : December 2007
- 13. 'Reforms in Urban Water Supply Sector in Developing Countries: A Critique of Existing and Alternative Approaches' (Dr L Venkatachalam)**
- Date of Commencement : January 2006
- Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 14. 'Study of Factors Affecting Achievement of Students at the End of Grade IV and Assessment of the Level of Literacy and Numeracy Attained' (Dr A S Seetharamu)**
- Date of Commencement : September 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : February 2006
- 15. 'Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka as Revealed Through Census Illiteracy Data' (Dr M D Usha Devi)**
- Date of Commencement : January 2006
- Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 16. 'Urban Water Supplies: Emerging Alternatives – Case Study of the extent of Ground Water Use and its implications in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum Cities' (Dr K V Raju)**
- Date of Commencement : August 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : February 2006
- 17. 'Tank Systems in the Mid-Godavari Basin – Valuation of Ecological, Economic and Social Services' (Dr K V Raju)**
- Date of Commencement : April 2005
- Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

- 18. 'Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor: Lessons from India' (Dr K V Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : December 2006
- 19. 'Changing Scenario of Child Population and Health Care Infrastructure in Karnataka – A Study' (Dr C M Lakshmana)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : October 2006
- 20. 'Sex Differentials in Nutritional Status and Morbidity among Children in Karnataka' (Dr T S Syamala)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 21. 'Rural–Urban Differentials in Levels and Determinants of MCH in Karnataka: A District Level Study' (Dr M Sivakami)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 22. 'Role of NGOs in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS – A Study in Karnataka' (Dr C S Veeramatha)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 23. 'HIV/Aids Awareness and its Trends in Karnataka' (Dr K S Umamani)**
- Date of Commencement : January 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 24. 'Life Style and Health of the Elderly in Karnataka' (Dr R Mutharayappa)**
- Date of Commencement : November 2004
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006
- 25. 'The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of its Contextual Variations' (Dr Manohar Yadav)**
- Date of Commencement : February 2004
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2006

26. 'Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry' (Dr G K Karanth, Dr D Rajasekhar, Dr S Madeshwaran and Dr K G Gayathri Devi)

Date of Commencement : August 2004

Expected Date of Completion : September 2006

27. 'Credit Linkage between formal and informal credit institutions: A comparative study of Karnataka and Gujarat' (Dr Veerasekharappa and Dr H S Shylendra).

Date of Commencement : July 2005

Expected Date of Completion : May 2006

5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

1. Seminar on ‘Chinese Economic Development: Lessons for India’

The Institute organised a seminar on ‘Chinese Economic Development: Lessons for India’ on April 15, 2005. Prof. J F Huchet, University of Rennes II and China Research Centre, EHESS, Paris, spoke on the topic, ‘Strength and Weakness of the Chinese Economic Growth’ and Dr Kong Xinixin, Institute of Venture Capital, National Centre for Science and Technology for Development, Beijing, spoke on the topic, ‘Learning Process, Technology Capability Accumulation and Self-reliance Innovation of the Chinese Firm’.

Participants included, among others, representatives from the Government of Karnataka, Government of India, academicians from universities and institutions and Founder/Life Members and faculty, staff and students of the Institute.

Dr. M R Narayana, Professor, Economics Unit, was the Co-ordinator of the seminar.

2. Regional Dissemination Seminar on ‘District-Level Household Survey Results in Karnataka’

The Institute, in collaboration with the International Institute of Population Studies, Mumbai, organised a Regional Dissemination seminar on ‘District-Level Household Survey Results in Karnataka’ under the RCH programme on April 16, 2005.

The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director of the Institute. Participants included among others, representatives from the Government of Karnataka, Government of India, academicians from universities and institutions and Founder/Life Members and faculty, staff and students of the Institute.

Dr. K N M Raju, Professor and Head of the Population Research Centre, was the Co-ordinator of the Seminar.

3. Indian Polity: Future of Society and Economics

A seminar on Indian Polity: Future of Society and Economics was held at the Institute on 29-30 April 2005, on the occasion of the Annual General Body Meeting of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutes.

The purpose of the seminar was both to delineate multiple aspects of a changing political scenario, and its immediate and possible effects upon different dimensions of our social and economic reality. The three sub themes of the seminar were i) State and Globalisation, ii) Politics: Parties, Coalitions and Ideologies, iii) Civil Society and Social Movements. Dr. Supriya Roychoudhury coordinated the Seminar.

4. Development in Karnataka: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective

The Institute in collaboration with Cornell University, Ithaca, USA organised a conference on "Development in Karnataka: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective" from June 10-12, 2005 with the idea of providing a forum where research on a wide range of issues related to Karnataka could be shared with policy makers, researchers and civil society. Participants representing a range of social science disciplines came from different parts of India and also from Norway, Germany, UK and USA.

One set of selected paper from the conference is being brought out as a special issue of Economic and Political Weekly. All the major papers have been edited as a book under publication.

5. Seminar on ‘Statistical Accounting of Water Resources’

The Institute in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi, organised a seminar on “A Statistical Accounting of Water Resources” on 24th and 25th June 2005. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri P S Rana, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The Inaugural Speech by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of State with Independent Charge, Government of India, was distributed to the participants and invitees in absentia.

The main focus of the seminar was on the problems in computing the statistics related to water sector and to refine the methodologies relating to statistical accounting of water resources. The focused themes of the seminar were: water resources; urban, rural and ground water use, water quality, and environment and conservation of water resources. The water experts presented 15 technical papers in four sessions on the said themes during the two-day deliberations of the seminar. In addition to the senior officers of the CSO, Senior officials of the Directorates of Economics and Statistics of different states participated in the seminar.

The Seminar was coordinated by Dr G S Sastry, Assistant Professor, and Dr K V Raju, Professor and Head, Ecology Economics Unit of the Institute.

6. Course on ‘Environment and Natural Resource Economics and 10th Biannual Research and Training Workshop’

The Institute, in association with South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), organised a course on “Environment and Natural Resource Economics” and 10th Biannual Research and Training Workshop from July 1 to 26, 2005. The Course was conducted as part of SANDEE’s capacity development and research support goals. The Course was hosted by IUCN, the World Conservation Union, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Some of the faculty and staff of our Institute participated in the programme. Dr. S Madheswaran was the Coordinator from the Institute along with Shri Manik Duggar from the SANDEE.

7. Round Table on ‘Issues of Development in Karnataka and Policy Imperatives’

A Round Table was organised on August 27, 2005 at Hotel Atria, Bangalore, with Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, on “Issues of Development in Karnataka and Policy Imperatives”. This was based on the outcome of the Karnataka Development Report (KDR) sponsored by the Planning Commission.

Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Institute, welcomed the gathering. Prof. B K Chandrasekher delivered the opening remarks on the Status of Development in Karnataka. Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director of the Institute, presented a brief summary of the outcome of the KDR. Discussants included Dr. Chiranjib Sen of the IIM, Dr. R S Deshpande and Dr. D Rajasekhar of ISEC.

Shri Ahluwalia appreciated the work being done by the Institute as a nodal agency. He stressed on the need to concentrate on methodologies for getting correct information on investments and to link infrastructural development to private partnership.

8. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture and Programme

The Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture was delivered on November 19, 2005 by Prof. T V Ramakrishnan, DAE-Homi Bhabha Professor, Banaras Hindu University, on “Investing in Higher Education and Research”. Dr. G Thimmaiah, former Member of the Planning Commission, presided.

The following books published recently were released on the occasion: “Poverty Reduction in an Elite-driven Democracy: The Case of India” by Dr. V M Rao; “Fiscal Federalism in India” by Dr. Hemlata Rao; “Information Technology and Economic Growth” by Dr. R G Desai; and “Orissa Vision 2020” edited by Shri Sachidananda Satpathy.

The 2003 VKRV Rao Prizes were awarded with citations to Professor Sugata Margitm, Kalpana Kannabiran, M J Manohar Rao and S Bhargawa

During the day-long programme, Dr. D M Nanjundappa Prizes were awarded to the following PhD students of the Institute, who secured the highest marks in their Pre-PhD Examination: Shri Patibandla Srikant and Shri Mainak Majumdar.

A cultural programme was also organised in the evening with Prof. Sugata Marjit presenting a Hindustani vocal recital and Shri Trilochan S Kampli playing *tabala* solo.

Shri S L Rao, Chairman, members of the Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members, invitees and faculty, staff, students and residents of the campus participated in the function.

In his thought-provoking Extension Lecture, Prof Ramakrishnan emphasised on the need for us to invest in and develop higher education and research with greater focus on universities.

Prof. Ramakrishnan suggested reintegration of higher education and research as it would “enable us to face and address our specific large problems scientifically

and substantially, and have an exemplary effect.”

9. Workshop on ‘Lives at Risk: Vulnerable Daughters in a Modernising Society’

The ISEC and Lund University, Sweden, jointly organised a two-day workshop at the Institute on September 28 and 29, 2005. The workshop, sponsored by the Swedish Research Council, deliberated on the reasons for and implications of declining child sex-ratios in India. Fourteen research papers were presented highlighting the experiences from different states. Distinguished demographers, sociologists, gender experts, NGO representatives and administrators attended the workshop.

Shri P Padmanabha, former Registrar-General of India, delivered the keynote address and Shri S L Rao, Chairman of the Board of Governors, ISEC, presided over the inaugural session. Prof. P N Mari Bhat, Director, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, delivered the valedictory address. Dr. T V Sekher of the Population Research Centre, ISEC, and Prof. Neelambar Hatti of the Department of Economic History, Lund University, jointly coordinated the workshop.

10. Understanding Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in South Asia

The Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), a Centre of Excellence promoted by the ISEC, organised a two-day workshop on Understanding Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in South Asia on December 13 and 14, 2005.

The primary purpose of the workshop was to discuss the draft report of a research project carried out by the Centre on the topic. Among the notable persons who attended the workshop were Sumi Krishna, Sara Ahmed, Shri Mohammed Cheema (IUCN Pakistan), Neelima Khaitan (Seva Mandir), Shri Sudarshan Iyengar (VC, Gujarat Vidyapeeth) and Shri Rajendra Singh (of Tarun Bharat Sangha).

There were detailed discussions on the specifics of CBNRM in the four break-out sessions -- (a) Multiple Visions: NGO-driven CBNRM, (b) Strategies: Challenges, Dilemmas and Tradeoffs in CBNRM, (c) CBNRM and Community, and (d) CBNRM, the State and the Politics of Development. The reports of the break-out group discussions were discussed and debated in a common session.

The workshop ended with a Plenary Session, which called for more in-depth and detailed examination of the subject, in particular, re-examining the very concepts of community and natural resource management.

Apart from academics, NGO practitioners and social and environmental activists from India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka attended the workshop.

11. Two Capacity-Building Workshops for the Block Education Officers of Karnataka

Two workshops each of two days duration for the Block Education Officers of the State of Karnataka were held at the Institute during 6th and 7th October and 14th and 15th November 2005. The number of participants in the two Workshops were 47 and 43, respectively. It is proposed to complete the series with two more Workshops in January 2006.

Prof. A S Seetharamu, Head, Education Unit, designed, planned and coordinated both the Workshops. A Manual on Block Level Planning has also been prepared by the Institute and jointly published by the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan Mission, Karnataka and the Institute for Social and Economic Change.

12. Combined Research and Student/Faculty Exchanges Programme – Lund University

Institute for Social and Economic Change continues with the tie-up with the Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies, Lund University, Sweden, for a combined research and student/faculty exchanges programme on a case-by-case basis.

A four-week course of lectures on research methodology and related topics were organised. The Programme was co-ordinated in the ADRT Unit by Prof. R S Deshpande.

13. Workshop on ‘Lab-Area Approach to Reforms in School Education’

Universalisation of Elementary Education as well as quality improvement of school education requires systematic research in localised contexts by treating their area of schooling as laboratory capacities for field research needs to be built among the faculty of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET’s - Elementary Education) and Centres of Teacher Education (CTE – Secondary Education) for engaging in Lab-Area Research. With these objectives of the SSA Mission, the Government of Karnataka requested the Institute to organise a three-day workshop for the faculty across all the districts of the State during December 19-21, 2005. As many as 38 participants attended the workshop. Resource persons were drawn from NIEPA, New Delhi, NCERT/RIET, Mysore, and Education Unit, ISEC. Prof. A S Seetharamu coordinated the workshop.

14. Workshop on ‘Micro-Finance Programmes and Reduction in Vulnerability to Debt Bondage’

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD), ISEC, in collaboration with Poverty Learning Foundation (PLF), Hyderabad, completed a study on the *Effectiveness of Micro-Finance Programmes (MFPs) in Reducing Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh*, with support from ILO. A one-day workshop was organised at the institute on December 23, 2005. Representatives from NGOs working in the areas of micro-finance and/or debt bondage, representatives from the government and the academia were present at the meet.

Prof. G K Kadekodi presided over the inaugural session, while Prof. G K Karanth chaired the technical session. Mr. Prem Maini, National Project Coordinator, Preventing, Eliminating Bonded Labour in South Asia (PEBLISA), ILO, delivered the

inaugural address drawing attention to the ILO's persistent efforts and interventions in the area of debt bondage in South Asian countries.

In the technical session, presentations on the findings relating to the reach of MFPs to the poorest households, the extent to which MFPs have reduced the vulnerability to debt bondage of members, and the best practices for MFPs based on the study findings, were made by Shri N. L. Narasimha Reddy, PLF, Kum. Suchitra J. Y., and Prof. D. Rajasekhar, CDD, ISEC, respectively.

This was followed by group discussions and presentations by the participants in the plenary. Prof. D. Rajasekhar co-ordinated the workshop.

15. Dissemination Seminar on 'Karnataka Development Report'

After the completion of the Karnataka Development Report, The Institute organised a one-day seminar on the Report on January 5, 2006. The seminar was inaugurated by Shri P.G.R Sindhya, Honourable Minister for Finance, Industry and Infrastructure, Government of Karnataka.

The seminar was organised into 5 sessions namely 1) Macro Perspectives and Drives 2) Sectoral perspectives for Development 3) human and Social Concerns 4) Regional Development and Governance and wound up with the last session "Vision for the Future". The Seminar was attended by delegates from IIMB, NIAS, CMDR and IAT and Line departments of Government of Karnataka.

To get more information about KDR project, please visit www.isec.ac.in/kdr.htm. The report is currently in press under publication.

16. Post-International Symposium and 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Regional Science Association Training Workshop for Young Regional Scientists

The International Symposium and 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Regional Science Association was held at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, during January 6-8, 2006. As a post-conference event, the 'One-day Post-International Symposium and 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Regional Science Association Training Workshop for Young Regional Scientists' was organised at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore on 9th January 2006 from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. with the main objective to introduce the young regional scientists to the theme 'Regional Development Trends and Emerging Issues and associated Taxonomical Issues of Regionalisation'. The training workshop was inaugurated by Professor Gopal K Kadekodi, the Director of ISEC, with a brief introduction to the ISEC and current issues of regional development. Professor K R G Nayar, a well-known regional economist from Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, presented a session on the main theme followed by Dr G S Sastry on some issues of taxonomies applied in regionalisation. In the afternoon, Dr Sharachchandra Lélé, Coordinator, Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), presented a session on the GIS-based Natural Resources Data Analysis with special reference to the Western Ghats region of Karnataka. Later, the participants were introduced to the ISEC Library for reference work. About 20 participants including some faculty and students of the Institute attended the training workshop. Dr G S

Sastry, Assistant Professor, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, coordinated the training workshop.

17. National Level Workshop on ‘Rural Infrastructure’

A National Level Workshop on Rural Infrastructure was organised by the Institute jointly with the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi on 10th January 2006. This Joint workshop was organised bringing all the relevant studies carried out by the NCAER and ISEC for wider dissemination.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. S S Meenaxisundaram Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director of the Institute presided. The participants of the Workshop included members of the Board of Governors, Life Members, faculty of the Institute, invitees, academician from the University and other sister institutions and the administrators. Prof. D Rajasekhar, Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) was the Coordinator of the Workshop.

18. Founder’s Day Celebration

The Institute organised the Founder’s Day on 20th January 2006. The programme began with garlanding the bust of Prof V K R V Rao by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors.

Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi, welcomed the gathering. Shri S L Rao honoured the staff members who have completed 25 years of service in the Institute.

Prof. C R Rao, Eberly Family Chair in Statistics, Emeritus, Pennsylvania State University, delivered the Prof. V K RV Rao Memorial Lecture on “Statistics: A Gateway of Knowledge”. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, presided over the function.

Participants included, among others, distinguished Members of the Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians from various Universities and Institutions, administrators, general public, staff and students of the Institute.

19. Conference on ‘Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions’

This conference was organised jointly by:

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, and Centre for Inter-Disciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), Bangalore.

Organised in honour of Professor A Vaidyanathan on his long academic and policy related services, the conference conducted on the themes on which he had excelled in his contributions to academic thinking in India and abroad. Distinguished scholars from different parts of the country assembled on this two day conference and paid high tributes to his services.

The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. C Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

Major Outreach Programmes

1. Teaching Assignment at Bangalore University

On a request by the Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, Ecological Economics Unit of our Institute has been organising a semester-long course in environmental economics. With such activities, the ISEC canvas in neighbourhood institutions in capacity-building and outreach activities have been increasing.

This year, the Unit designed a 32-session model involving several faculty members of the ISEC. The teaching session was spread over two-and-a-half months (from September till mid-November 2005). Prof. K V Raju, Professor and Head, Ecological Economics Unit coordinated this module. Prof. K V Raju, Dr. M J Bhende, Dr. G S Sastry and Dr. L Venkatachalam handled different sessions of this module, 2005.

2. Does Micro-finance Reduce Vulnerability to Debt Bondage?

Suchitra J Y and D Rajasekhar

The workshop on *Effectiveness of Micro-Finance Programmes (MFPs) in Reducing Vulnerability to Debt Bondage* mentioned earlier enabled ISEC to reach out to the concerned civil society and micro-finance institutions in a number of ways. The major findings to be noted are: (a) the coverage of households under MFPs varied across villages, (b) MFPs included both the poor and the non-poor, (c) MFPs did not include the very poor households due to their inability to save and repay loans, migration and other livelihood pressures, (d) savings were collected only as collateral for the credit, (e) maximum volume and amount of credit through MFPs were towards income-generation activities (IGAs), (f) IGAs were not always sustainable, many were loss-making and terminated, (g) MFPs seldom met the emergency needs of the households, (h) vulnerability to debt bondage was lower among group members as compared to those outside groups, and varied across different income, land-owning, caste and other groups, as well as across villages.

3. Policy Research Networking to Strengthen Policy Reforms

Asian Development Bank (ADB) sponsored a project on *Policy Research Networking to Strengthen the Policy Reforms* focusing on the thematic cluster 'Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development'.

The project was coordinated by two hubs, viz., National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, and Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. Wide-ranging issues like Sustainable Water Use, Rural Employment, Land Policy, Food Security, Research and Extension, Disaster Management, Capital Formation, Marketing and Diversification

of Agriculture were addressed. Highly acclaimed academicians selected by the two hubs prepared relevant policy papers.

The Advisory Committee of the project was headed by Prof. V S Vyas and had members from ADB as well as the Planning Commission, Government of India. The final Policy Retreat was held in New Delhi on November 28, 2005 in which all paper contributors presented the policy briefs. Prof. V M Rao and Prof. K C Hiremath prepared the syntheses paper and presented as the lead papers. Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Indian Council for Agricultural Research and other departments attended the discussion.

Among the dignitaries who attended the Policy Retreat and participated in the discussion were Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission; Dr. Hiranya Mukhopadhyaya; Kum. Anuradha and Kum. Kavita Iyengar from ADB; Prof. Mruthyunjaya, DDG, ICAR; representatives from USAID, officers from the Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Deepak Ahluwalia from the World Bank. Prof. Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, and Prof. Ramesh Chand, Acting Director, NCAP, co-ordinated the Policy Retreat.

Seminars Presented by Visitors

Irreversibilities, Non-Convexities and Poverty – Dr. Partha Dasgupta, FRS, Frank Ramsay Professor, Cambridge University (July 19, 2005).

Human Development: An Asian Perspective – Dr. Shanta Devarajan, Chief Economist, South Asia Division, World Bank (July 19, 2005).

Indian Insurance Industry – Dr. Tapen Sinha, ING Chair Professor of Risk Management, ITAM, Mexico, Special Professor, University of Nottingham, UK (July 21, 2005).

Foreign Aid and Its Relevance Today – Dr. Gurushree Swamy, The World Bank, Washington D.C. (July 28, 2005).

Ethics, Welfare and the Market – Dr. Arne Hallam, Professor and Chair, Department of Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, USA (August 9, 2005).

Fetal Origin of Adult Discores and Childhood Obesity – Dr. P. Raghupathy, MD, DCh, FRCP (London), Former Professor and HOD, Department of Pediatrics, CMC, Vellore and Currently, Consultant Pediatrics Endo Craniologist, Sagar Apollo Hospital, Bangalore (August 29, 2005).

Sectoral Exchange Rate Pass Through: Testing the Impact of Policy Reforms in India – Dr. Sushanth Kumar Mallick, Department of Economics, Lough Borough University, UK (September 16, 2005).

The Emerging Tripolar World: India, USA and China - Dr. Arvind Virmani, Director and Chief Executive, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi (September 19, 2005).

Rural Health in India: From Rhetoric to Reality - Dr. Ashish Bose, Honorary

Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi (October 4, 2005).

Globalisation, Liberalisation and Regional Disparity with Reference to Education – Professor Ad de Bruijne, Professor Emeritus, University of Amsterdam (October 11, 2005).

Conflict Resolution - Professor Ashok Panikkar, Director, Meta-Culture, Bangalore (October 27, 2005).

Changing Attitudes Towards Sexuality: Socio-Historical Perspectives on India - Professor Alice W. Clark, Faculty, Notre Dame de Namur University, Belmont, California, and De Anza College, Cupertino, California, USA, and SRTT Visiting Fellow at ISEC (November 7, 2005).

International and Intra-National Trade: A Continuum Approach – Professor Sugata Marjit, City University of Hong Kong, and Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata (November 18, 2005).

Data Envelopment Analysis - Professor Subhash Ray, Professor in Economics, University of Connecticut, USA, and SRTT Visiting Professor, ISEC (December 12-16, 2005).

Interstate Variations in Total Factor Productivity in India: An Analysis of Selected Industries - Professor Subhash Ray, Professor in Economics, University of Connecticut, USA, and SRTT Visiting Professor, ISEC (December 15, 2005).

Game Theory – Professor Sayantan Ghosal, Department of Economics, University of Warwick, UK (December 19, 2005).

Defeating Poverty by Reducing Its Creation – Dr. Anirudh Krishna, Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Duke University, USA (December 21, 2005).

Globalisation and Changing Labour Markets – Professor Gerry Rodgers, Director, International Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva (December 29, 2005).

India: Broader Participation, Greater Inclusion, Deeper Democracy and a More Difficult Country to Govern – Professor James Manor, Institute for Development Studies, Sussex, UK (January 24, 2006).

Export Instability and Volatility, Investment and Economic Growth in Asian Countries: A Time Series Analysis – Professor Dipendra Sinha, Department of Economics, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan and Macquarie University, Australia (February 28, 2006).

Seminars Presented by Faculty

Decentralised Planning: A Study of Functional and Financial Aspects in Karnataka – Dr. M Devendra Babu (July 1, 2005).

Life After Land Acquisition – Dr. V Ramaswamy (July 8, 2005).

Contract Farming in Karnataka: A Boon or a Bane? – Dr. S Erappa (July 27, 2005).

Population Changes in Karnataka: A Decadal Overview – Dr. C M Lakshmana (August 30, 2005).

Trend and Pattern of Internal Female Migration in India – Dr. Brinda Viswanathan (August 31, 2005).

Credit Linkage Between Formal and Informal Credit Institutions: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat – Dr. Veerashekharappa (September 1, 2005).

Governance Reforms and Service Delivery in Karnataka – Prof. S N Sangita (September 30, 2005).

An Alternative Strategy for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation: One Cluster One Product Approach – Prof. Hemlata Rao (October 11, 2005).

Hariyali Guidelines and Watershed Development: The Role of Panchayats in the Implementation Process – Dr. N Sivanna (January 17, 2006).

Role of Market-Based Instrument in Industrial Pollution Abatement: A Comparative Study of India and France – Dr. G S Sastry (January 25, 2006).

Public Expenditure and Efficiency: The Post-Reform Experience - Ravi M. Tirlapur, SRTT Visiting Fellow (February 17, 2006).

On the Up search of Official Reserves in India – Dr. M Ramachandran (March 2, 2006).

Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka: As Revealed Through Census Illiteracy Data – Dr. M D Usha Devi (March 2, 2006).

The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of its Contextual Variation – Dr. Manohar Yadav (March 16, 2006).

Perspective on Tele Medicine in India, and Tele medicine in Karnataka: A Study Among Users and Providers – Dr. G. K. Karanth and Dr. H. Sudarshan (March 17, 2006).

Eleventh Finance Commission Grants for Administrative Upgradation and Effective Service Delivery in Karnataka: With Special Reference to Regulatory Financial and Welfare Services, and Special Development and Welfare Programmes – Dr. Satyanarayana Sangita and Dr. Syed Azmal Pasha (March 24, 2006).

Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor – Dr. Madhushree Sekher (March 28, 2006).

Scoping Study of Compensation for Ecosystems Services – Dr. S. Puttaswamaiah and K. V. Raju (March 28, 2006).

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Biannual seminars of the ISEC Ph.D programme were held from June 13-17, 2005. In all there were 25 presentations, of which 1 was pre-submission seminar, 7 were pre-registration colloquium, 7 were initial proposal presentation and the remaining 10 were work in progress seminars. There were two sessions of three presentations each day and each session was chaired by a senior faculty. There were altogether 31 panelists, both in-house and outside experts for the 25 presentations made. Each scholar's seminar was examined by two panelists who, critically reviewed and assessed the scholar's progress and gave useful suggestions for further improvement. Prof. James Manor from IDS, Sussex, UK and Prof. Ravi Kanbur from Cornell University, NY, USA were invited as special panelists for the seminar. Undoubtedly, the suggestions and comments given by these scholars as well as from other panelists added value to students' research work. Prof. Kanbur, in particular, while appreciating this academic activity of the Ph.D programme observed the remarkable progress made by the Ph.D scholars in their presentation and handling of the topic over the time as he was sitting on their panel successively for the third time.

The Ph D Fellows' biannual seminars were held during 5-9 December 2005. There were 23 presentations in all, which included three pre-submission seminars. Dr Ravi Kanbur, Dr VKRV Rao Professor, and Dr Stephen Klonner from Cornell University and several other peer reviewers participated and offered their valuable comments and suggestions during the seminar.

Ph.D. Programme

The 2005 batch Ph.D Programme with 10 students was inaugurated in August 2005. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Economics – four; Education - two; Political Science – one; and Population Studies – three. The programme was inaugurated by Prof. D. N. Dhanagere, Member, Board of Governors, ISEC. In his address, Prof. Dhanagere elaborated on the relevance of social science research and social science as a coping strategy. Many of the social science research findings are not acceptable to governments. He advised the young researchers to be systematic and objective in their research and publications.

The Ph. D programme at ISEC was stated from the very beginning. By now as many as 132 of our students received doctoral degrees from various universities like Mysore, Bangalore, Osmania and Karnataka. Currently 49 students are working on their doctoral works at various stages like, course work, thesis proposal writings, field works, draft writing and so on.

Ph.D. Degrees Awarded

The following students were awarded the Ph D degree in the year 2005-06:

Ms. Deepika M G (Economics) by Bangalore University in 2005 for her thesis on 'Changing Trade Scenario in Agriculture and Its Implications for the Indian Economy.' Dr. R. S. Deshpande was her supervisor.

Mr Purna Chandra Parida (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2005 for his thesis on 'Currency Devaluation, Trade Balance and the Balance of Payments in India.' Dr. Maathai K M was his supervisor.

Ms. Shalini Sharma (Development Studies) by the University of Mysore in 2005 for her thesis on 'Development Support Organisation: A Study in Karnataka.' Dr. G K Karanth was her supervisor.

Mr Nagesha (Political Science) by the University of Mysore in 2005 for his thesis on 'Lending Policies of the World Bank: A Study of Policy and Administrative Aspects for India with Special Reference to Karnataka.' Dr. N Sivanna was his supervisor.

Ms. Deepthi S (Sociology) by the University of Mysore in 2005 for her thesis on 'Aspirations and the Process of Social Mobility: The Case of Professionals in Bangalore City.' Dr. G K Karanth was her supervisor.

Mr Subodh K (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2005 for his thesis on 'Economic Analysis of Radiation Induced Pollution: A Study of Karunagapally Panchayat in Coastal Kerala.' Dr. K N Ninan was his supervisor.

Mr Gagan Bihari Sahu (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for his thesis on 'Institutional Finance for Agriculture: Analysis at Macro and Micro Levels.' Dr. D Rajasekhar was his supervisor.

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to two PhD Students of the Institute, Mr Patibandla Srikant and Mr Mainak Majumdar, who had secured the highest marks in their Pre-PhD Examination:

Academic Networks

ISEC has entered into an MoU with Wordic Centre for India (a consortium of 17 scandinavian universities) to network on research, training and exchange programmes.

Similar networks are continued on a project by project basis with several institutions and organisations such as NIRD, NHRC, ILO, UNDP, WB, IFPRI, IIPS, state and central governments, and many more.

6. PUBLICATIONS

Books Published and Edited

Desai, R G

Information Technology and Economic Growth. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2005.

Kusanna, M

Raithara Athmahathe Mattu Dalithara Navabrahmanike, Mysore: Matanga Publication, 2005.

Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Manava Hakkugala Pratipadaka, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, 2005.

Sadhruda Bharatha Nirmpaka Dr. Babu Jagajivanaram, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, 2005.

(Ed.) Kanaka: Sama Samaja Harikara, Mysore: Matanga Publication, 2006.

(Ed.) Honnasettyhalli Honnaru: Grama Adhyana, Mysore: Matanga Publication, 2006.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and N Krishne Gowda) Impact of Bank Interest Rates on SHG Members, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

(with N Krishne Gowda and R Manjula) Impact of Bank Interest Rates on SHG Members, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2006.

Ramaswamy, V

(with G K Karanth) At Loggerheads or Towards Sustainability? Changing Rural Livelihood Systems and Natural Resource Management, Monograph No.9, April, 2005.

Rao, Hemlata

Fiscal Federalism: Issues and Policies. New Delhi: New Century Publications. October 2005.

Rao, VM

Poverty Reduction in an Elite-Driven Democracy: The Case of India. New Delhi: Institute of Human Development, 2005.

Satpathy, Sachidananda

(Ed.) Orissa Vision 2020. Cuttack: New Age Publisher, 2005.

ISEC Journal of Social and Economic Development

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is brought out by ISEC biannually, in January and July. It provides a forum for an in-depth analysis of problems of social, economic, political, institutional, cultural and environmental transformation taking place in the world today, particularly in developing countries.

In the year under review, 2005-06, the two issues that were brought out carried a total of 9 articles, 3 Review Articles, 8 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising short reviews of books).

The Journal is being sent to all Life and Founder Members of the Institute, besides subscribers.

ISEC Monographs Series

Yeshodhara, K (2006). *Role Of Ngos In Promoting Non - Formal Environment Education: A Case Study*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.10. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Sekher, T V, Shashanka Bhide, Md. Nazrul Islam and Monica Das Gupta (2006). *Public Health And Panchayati Raj Institutions In Karnataka*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.11. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

ISEC Working Papers

Title : Affirmative Action and Political Participation: Elected Representatives in the Panchayats of Orissa

Author : Pratyusna Patnaik

No. : 166

Drawing on empirical data from four gram panchayats in Orissa, the paper examines the 'representation' of elected representatives — by exploring their participation in the governance process, responsiveness towards the interest of their constituents,' and their accountability in gram panchayats. The paper concludes that despite the opportunity for inclusion and empowerment, affirmative action in decentralisation has not been successful in ensuring effective representation of disadvantaged groups with respect to the above attributes.

Title : Significance of Income Generating Activities under Micro-Finance: A Study of Micro-Finance Groups in Wayanad District, Kerala

Author : Emil Mathew

No. : 167

The present paper discusses the necessity of promoting income-generating activities (IGAs) under micro-finance programmes. Under micro-finance programmes, the principle of joint liability ensures access to credit. In the absence of remunerative IGAs, peer pressure forces the members to borrow loans from various sources at the

time of repayment and results in indebtedness. The present paper examines the factors influencing the members to undertake IGAs and puts forth some policies to promote productive activities.

Title : Financing Rural Drinking Water Supply: A Case Study of Karnataka

Author : Veerashekarappa, K. V. Raju and S. Manasi

No. : 168

Drinking water being the basic requirements of life plays an integral role in maintaining and promoting public health. To meet the targets of Millennium Development Goals India needs roughly Rs.380 billion. Given pattern of investments, State is making large investment. However, due to lack of coordination cost of investment is increasing and inefficient use of funds is taking place. If the same process continues at grass root level, the possibility of achieving the set goals is difficult.

Title : Employment Security for the Unorganised Sector Workers in Karnataka

Author : D. Rajasekhar and Suchitra J. Y.

No. : 169

We examine the extent of employment security faced by different occupational groups within the unorganised sector and analyse the factors influencing the same. Based on a large sample including agricultural, construction and domestic workers in four districts in Karnataka, we find that the inter and intra-sectoral heterogeneity among these occupational groups have implications for the policies aiming at ensuring their employment security. A one-size-fits-all policy for the entire unorganised sector would be inadequate because it would fail to consider these differences and would not address the sector-specific needs of the workers.

Title : Non-Agricultural Employment for Young Women in India

Author : D. Rajasekhar

No. : 170

The issue whether young women can undertake non-agricultural activities has been analysed in the paper with the help of data obtained from young women and key stakeholders in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh through survey, participatory rural appraisal and discussions. Nearly three-fourths of the households, characterised by larger dependency ratio and unemployment, stated that their young women in need of alternative economic activity. A larger proportion of young women preferred to undertake activities relating to manufacturing and services, not entirely because of growth and demand, but due to non-economic factors. The paper has argued that socio-economic factors at the household and village levels together with frozen parental expectations determine the choice of economic activity.

Title : Community Contribution for Environmental Sanitation: Myth or Reality?

Author : Veerashekarappa

No. : 171

Reforms in water and sanitation sector intended to make stakeholders part of the implementation process. In the process beneficiaries share partial capital cost and meet 100 per cent of operation and maintenance cost by generating own revenue through user charges, which will reduce burden on exchequer. But, the experience shows that in most of the villages this approach has become a futile exercise. The option left is partially privatise the operation and maintenance activity for efficient delivery of service.

Title : Does Repayment Indicate the Success of Micro-Finance Programme?

Author : Emil Mathew

No. : 172

This paper examines the patterns of loan utilisation and repayment among micro-finance group members of Wayand district of Kerala. It argues that 100 per cent repayment by members need not always indicate the success of group lending. As majority of the members have not undertaken income generating activities, the fear of social sanction and repeated interactions put pressure on them to depend on micro-finance loans at the time of repayment. The absence of alternative credit sources increases the financial dependence of the members over a period of their stay in micro-finance programme.

Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books

Babu, M Devendra

'Role of Panchayats in Rural Health Delivery Services (in Kannada)'. In *Panchayats and Child Rights: Birth Registration as the First Child Right* (in Kannada), edited by K Subha, B S Bhargava and Mangala A Nayak. Bangalore: Institute of Social Sciences, 2005.

'Management of Irrigation Tanks under Decentralised Governance: The Karnataka Experience'. In *Functioning of Panchayat Raj System*, edited by Yatindra Singh Sisodia. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2005.

'Decentralised Planning: Status in Karnataka'. *Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India, Vol.5*, edited by G Palanithurai, Concept, 2006.

Deshpande, R S

(with Nagesh Prabhu) 'Farmers' Distress: Proof Beyond Doubt', *Economic and Political Weekly*, October 29, 2005.

'Development and Land Problems' (Hindi), *Sharad Krishi*, I (11), November 2005.

'Planning, Marketing Process and Land Policy in Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture'.

In *Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture for Asian Countries*, edited by Food and Agricultural Organisation and PNASF. Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2005.

(with Neha Chaturvedi) 'Climate Change and Differential Impact Across World'. In *Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Horticultural Crops to Climatic Change*, edited by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research. Bangalore: Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, 2005.

'Liberalisation and Agricultural Sector in India and Karnataka'. In *Rural Transformation in India: The Impact of Globalisation*, edited by A. Vinayak Reddy and G. Bhaskar. New Delhi: New Century. 2005.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

'On Linkages Between Population and Environment: Some Evidences from India', *Population-Envis*, II (4), December 2005.

'Regional Disparity Revisited: The Case of Karnataka'. In *Indian Economy: Education, Health and Development* edited by M J Manohar Rao *et.al.*, Himalaya Publications 2005.

'Climate Change and its Abatement: Towards a Better Project Design'. In *India in a Globalising World* edited by Radhakrishna R., S K Rao, S Mahendra Dev, and K Subbarao (eds), Academic Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.

Karanth, G K

(with K G Gayathri Devi) 'Audyameekaranada Saamaajika Parinaamagalu'. In *Bengalooru Darhsana* edited by L S Seshagiri Rao. Bangalore: Udayabhanu Kala Sangha, 2005.

Kumar, Anil V

'Policy Processes and Policy Advocacy', Electronic journal www.esocialsciences.com, November 20, 2005.

'Irrigation, Agrarian Change and Local Politics in South Telengana, 1960-1996', www.esocialsciences.com, January 17, 2006.

Kusanna, M

Public Housing Programmes in Karnataka: A Descriptive Analysis, Karnataka Economy: Issues and Concerns, edited by Jayasheela *et al*, Academi Publishers Bangalore.

Dalithara Vadakina Rajakarana? Dalitharu Mattu Paryaya Rajakarana, edited by P Mahadevaiah, Kannada University, Hampi.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

(with Richard Norgaard) 'Practising Interdisciplinarity', *BioScience*, LV (11): 967-75, November 2005.

(with L. Venkatachalam) 'Assessing the socio-economic impact of changes in forest cover on watershed services', *Hydrology and Watershed Services in the Western*

Ghats of India edited by J. Krishnaswamy, S. Lélé and R. Jayakumar (Eds.), Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

‘Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market’. In *Reservation and Private Sector*, edited by Sukhadeo Thorat. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2005.

Menon, Ajit

‘Environmental Policy, Legislation and Construction of Social Nature’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (3), January 21, 2006.

(with G. Ananda Vadivelu) ‘Common Property Resources in Different Agro-climatic Landscapes in India’. *Conservation and Society*, IV (1), March 2006.

(with A.K Kiran Kumar and Iswaragouda Patil) Methodological Challenges of Socio-Hydrological Research on Land-use Change and Watershed Services: Insights from the Western Ghats, Hydrology and Watershed Services in the Western Ghats of India edited by Jagdish Krishnaswamy, Sharachchandra Lélé and R. Jayakumar, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited 2006.

Mutharayappa, R

‘Reproductive Morbidity of Women in Karnataka’, *Journal of Health Management*, VIII(1), January-June 2006.

Narayana, M R

‘Measurement of education achievement in human development: Evidence from India’, *International Education Journal*, VII, 2006.

‘Privitisation Policies and Post-Privitisation Control Devices in India's Higher Education: Evidence from a Regional Study and Implications for Developing Countries’, *Journal of Studies in International Education*, X, 2006.

‘Public Education Expenditure in Karnataka State (India): Alternative Databases and Empirical Implications’, *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, XIX, 2005.

Ninan, K N

(with Jyothis Sathyapalan) ‘The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation-A Study of a Coffee Growing Region in the Western Ghats of India’, *Ecological Economics*, 55 (1), October 2005.

(with Jyothis Sathyapalan) ‘Ecological and Economic Aspects of Bio-diversity Conservation in a Protected Area, India’. In *Biodiversity and Quality of Life*, edited by Nirmal Sengupta and J Bandyopadhyay. Macmillan India, 2005.

Rajasekhar, D

(with S Madheswaran) ‘Statutory Benefits to Beedi Workers in Karnataka’, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, XLVIII (4), October-December, 2005.

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu) ‘Urban Bias in the Flow of Funds and Deposit Mobilisation: Evidence from Karnataka, India’, *Savings and Development*, XXIX (4),

2005.

'Micro-Finance: A New Poverty Mantra'. In *Handbook of Poverty in India: Perspectives, Policies and Programmes*, edited by R Radhakrishna and Shovan Ray. Oxford University Press, 2005.

(with Sachidananda Satapathy) 'Functions Undertaken by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka'. In *Rural Development in India: A Multi-Disciplinary Analysis*, edited by C Narasimha Rao, New Delhi: Serials Publications, 2005.

(with K H Anantha) 'Benefits to the Beedi Workers of Karnataka: Role of Trade Unions', *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, XLI (3), January 2006.

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu) 'Banking Sector Reform and Credit Flow to Indian Agriculture', *Economic and Political Weekly*, .XL (53), December 31, 2005 - January 6, 2006.

Ramana, M V

(with Zia Mian) 'Feeding the Nuclear Fire', *Economic and Political Weekly*, XL (35), August 27, 2005.

'Nuclear Power: Expensive and Unsafe', *Electrical India*, XLV (11), November 2005.
(with Suchitra J. Y.) 'Nuclear power: no route to energy security', *Energy Security Insights*, I (1), March 2006.

Rao, V M

'Beyond Measurement of Poverty: The Emerging Phase in Poverty Research in India In Dimensions of Social Development: Status, Challenges and Prospects, (ed) G K Karanth', No. 8, *Social and Economic Change Monographs*, Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2005, Bangalore.

(with D V Gopalappa), 'Process of Rural Diversification: A Study of Nodal Village and Its Neighbourhood', *Manpower Journal*, Volume XXXVIII, No. 2 and 3, July-December, 2002 (published in August, 2005)

(with P D Jerromi) 'Modernising Indian Agriculture: A Review of Critical Policy Issues', *Indian Economy since Independence* (17th Edition), (ed) Uma Kapila, Academic Foundation, 2006, New Delhi.

'Institutional Reforms for: Poverty Reduction: Current Status and Prospects'. In *Oxford Handbook of Poverty in India: Perspectives, Policies and Programmes*, edited by R Radhakrishna and Shovan Ray, Oxford University Press, 2005, New Delhi.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

'Labour and Economic Reforms: Disjointed Critiques'. In *Politics of Economic Reforms*, edited by Jos Mooji. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005.

Sangita, S N

'State, Society and Sustainable Development', *IDS Journal*, October-December, 2005.

'State and the Civil Society Dynamics: Towards a Sustainable Synergy'. In *Public-Private Partnership in Nation Building*, edited by P.Jeghadish Gandhi and M.J. Joseph. Deep and Deep Publications, 2005.

Sastry, G S

'A Model for Sustainable Development of Mountainous Region', *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 37 (2), December 2005.

Sekher, Madhushree

'Keeping Our Cities Clean: Urban Solid Waste Management in Karnataka', *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 6 (2), 2005.

Sekher, T V

'Socio-Economic Dimensions of Old-Age Security in India: With Special Reference to Karnataka', *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 7 (1), 2005.

'Demographic and Economic Profile of Bangalore City'. In *Bangalore Darshana*, edited by L S Seshagiri Rao and Suryanath Kamath, Bangalore: Udaya Bhanu Kala Sangha, 2005.

Shah, Esha

'Local and Global Elites Join Hands: Development and Diffusion of Genetically Modified Bt Cotton Technology in Gujarat', *Economic and Political Weekly*, XL (43), October 22, 2005.

Sivakami, M

(with T.S Syamala) 'Menopause: An Emerging Issue in India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, XL (47): 19-25, November 2005.

Syamala, T S

(with M. Sivakami) 'Menopause: An Emerging Issue in India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, XL (47): 19-25, November 2005.

Thippaiah, P

'Growth Pattern of Onion and Tomato Crops in Karnataka'. In *Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Horticultural Crops to Climatic Change*, edited by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research. Bangalore: Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, 2005.

'Encroachment of Community Property Resources in Karnataka: Magnitude, Causes and Consequences', *IASSI Quarterly*, XXIII (4), April-June 2005.

Veerashekarappa

'State and Community Participation in Rural Sanitation: A Case Study of Karnataka'. In *Rural Development in India: A Multi Disciplinary Analysis*, edited by C Narsimha Rao. New Delhi: Serials Publications, 2005.

Venkatachalam, L

'Demand-side versus Supply-side Approach: The Case for Sustainable Management of Water Supply in Developing Countries: A Case Study'. In *Business of Water Supply and Sustainable Development*, edited by Jonathan Chenoweth and Juliet Bird.

Sheffield, United Kingdom: Greenleaf Publisher, 2005.

(Sharachchandra Lélé) 'Assessing the Socio-Economic Impact of Changes in Forest Cover on Watershed Services.' *Hydrology and Watershed Services of the Western Ghats (India): Effects of Land Use and Land Cover Change* edited by Jagdish Krishnasamy, Sharachchandra Lélé, and R. Jayakumar. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishers, 2006.

Viswanathan, Brinda

(with J V Meenakshi) 'Calorie Deprivation in Rural India, 1983-1999/2000: Evidence from Unit Record Data.' In *Poverty in India: A Global Challenge, A Global Debate*, edited by Valerie Kozel and Angus Deaton. Macmillan India. 2005.

7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Ananth, K H

(with D Rajasekhar) Access to Electricity Service in Rural and Urban Areas of Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Rural-Urban Divide During 90s, organised by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, December 5-7, 2005.

(with D Rajasekhar) Incomes of Rural and Urban Households: Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Rural-Urban Divide During 90s, organised by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, December 5-7, 2005.

Babu, M Devendra

Role of Panchayats in Rural Health Delivery Conference on Panchayat and Child Rights: Birth Registration for the First Child Rights Issue organised by the Institute of Social Sciences, May 30, 2005, Bangalore.

Formulation and Need for Grassroot Level Planning Seminar on Grassroot Level Planning for Rural Development: Role of Grama Panchayats and People organised by H C Boraiah Memorial First Grade College of Arts and Commerce, January 21, 2006, Jagalur, Davangere District, Karnataka.

Decentralisation in Karnataka: Pre- and Post-73rd Amendment Scenario; at the Seminar on Panchayati Raj, Participatory Democracy and Development, organised by Department of Sociology, University of Jammu, 24-26 March, 2006, Jammu, India.

Badiger, Shrinivas

(with Noel Ramesh Aloysius) Adaptive Potential of Innovative Water Management Practices in Coping with Climate Uncertainties in Semi-arid Tropics: Case Study of Purulia, West Bengal, India; at an International Conference on Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change organised by Institute for Social and Environmental Transition (ISET) and Winrock International India (WII), New Delhi, 05-07 January, 2006.

(with Sharachchandra Lélé, Ajit Menon, Shrinivas Badiger, Iswar Patil and Rajeevkumar) Linking Land Use and Hydrologic Change to Socio-Economic Impacts; at an International Workshop on Impacts of Reforestation of Degraded Land on Landscape Hydrology in the Asian Region, organised by UNESCO, INCOH and NIH06-10. Roorkee, March 2006.

Bhende, M J

Resource Use Efficiency for Major Food and Cash Crops in Karnataka; at the Conference organised by Asian Society of Agricultural Economics, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zaheda-Iran, August 29-31, 2005.

Deshpande, R S

(with R V Dadibhavi) Seminar on Accelerated Economic Growth and Regional Balance organised by Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, Indian

Economic Association and Institute for Human Development, September 16-18, 2005.

(with B Jayaraman and B N Kulkarni) Rural Credit in Karnataka: Systemic Weaknesses and Corrections; at the Conference on Indian Society of Agricultural Economics organised by Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, November 24-26, 2005.

(with N T Neelakantha) Agriculture Performance in Karnataka: During Reform Period; at the Seminar on Agricultural Growth in the Post-Reform Period: Regional Perspectives organised by Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, March 27-29, 2006.

Karant, G K

Doing Sociological Research: Is there a Way out of 'Quick' and 'Dirty' Routes? Invited Symposium Paper at the Conference on All-India Sociological Conference organised by Indian Sociological Society, Jammu, October 24-27, 2005.

Lakshmana, C M

Patterns of Population Growth and Development in Karnataka; at an International Seminar on Asia-Pacific Summit -- Population and Development, organised by Department of Adult and Continuous Education. Bangalore University, 1-3 December 2005.

Demographic Changes and Gender Inequality- A Comparative Study of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka; at the Annual Seminar on Population, Education and Empowerment organised by Population Resource Centre, Bhopal, January 18-20, 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

(with Shrinivas Badiger, Ajit Menon, Iswar Patil, Rajeev Kumar and Kiran Kumar) Linking Land Use and Hydrological Change to Socio-economic Impact: Preliminary Results from the Western Ghats; at an International Workshop on Impacts of Reforestation of Degraded Lands on Landscape Hydrology in the Asian Region organised by UNESCO, National Institute of Hydrology and Indian National Committee on Hydrology, March 6-9, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

(with D.Rajasekhar) Statutory Benefits to Beedi Workers in Karnataka; at the Indian Labour Economics Conference organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics and JNU, New Delhi, December 15-17, 2005.

(with D.Rajasekhar, Suchitra and G.K.Karant) Social Security for Unorganised Workers: Evidence from Karnataka; at the Global Labour Forum Conference organised by Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, December 13-14, 2005.

(with Subir Sen) An Empirical Analysis of Indian Life Insurance Industry; at the Conference organised by The Indian Econometric Society (TIES), Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

(with Badri Naryan Rath) Productivity and Inter-Industry Wage Structure in Organised Manufacturing in India; at the Conference organised by The Indian Econometric Society, Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

Compensating Wage Differentials for Job Risks; at the Conference organised by Indian Econometric Society, Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

Manjula, R

Food Security through Wage Employment: A Study of SGRY Programme in Karnataka; at the National Consultation on Food Security for Poor organised by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, June 27-29, 2005.

Do Women Groups Promote More Equity As Compared to Men Groups? Evidence from Karnataka; at the Workshop on Gender and Collective Action organised by CAPRI/ IFPRI, Chiang Mai, Thailand, October 17-21, 2005.

(with D Rajasekhar) Community Lighting at What Cost? Streetlight Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the 42nd Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) organised by TIES, Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

(with D Rajasekhar) Community Lighting at What Cost? Streetlight Services by Local Elected Bodies in India at the South Asia Regional Workshop on Sustainable Off-grid Electricity Systems for Communities organised by US AID, Energy Forum - Sri Lanka and Rural Energy Access Network, Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 27-29, 2006.

Menon, Ajit

Environmental Impacts of Large Dams; at the Seminar on Unravelling Bhakra organised by Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, August 3, 2005.

Situating Law: The Political Economy of Environment and Development in India; at the Conference on Land Law and Natural Resources Management: Comparative Perspectives organised by Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pondicherry, and French Institute, Pondicherry, with Francophone Association of Legal Anthropology, March 17-19, 2006.

Narayana, M R

ICT Sector and Regional Economic Development: Evidence from Karnataka State; at the Conference on Development in Karnataka: A Multidisciplinary Perspective organised by ISEC-Cornell University; Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, June 10-12, 2005.

Creative Teaching in Higher Education; at the UGC National Seminar on Creative Teaching in Higher Education: An Inevitable Necessity; Jamakhandi, Karnataka, July 15-16, 2005.

Revitalising and Globalisation: Lessons from Bangalore (India); at an International Conference for Revitalisation and Globalisation of Daegu-Gyeongbuk: Learning from Abroad, organised by Daegu, Republic of Korea, November 9-10, 2005; Daegu, Republic of Korea.

Policy Reforms for the SME Development in the State of Karnataka; at the Conference on Policy Reforms for SME Development in SAARC Countries organised by SMED, Colombo, Sri Lanka, December 2-3, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Ninan, K N

The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation- A Study of a Coffee Growing Region in the Western Ghats of India; at the Centre of Excellence Seminar organised by Centre for South East Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, February 18, 2005.

The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation- A Study of a Coffee Growing Region in the Western Ghats of India; at the Special Seminar organised by Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Tokyo, Japan, 19 May, 2005.

Puttaswamaiah, S

(with Shashanka Bhide) Rural Drinking Water Supply in Karnataka: An Analysis of Resource Allocation by Grama Panchayats; at the National Seminar on Rural Infrastructure organised by National Council for Applied Economic Research and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 10 January, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

(with R Manjula and Suchitra J Y) Food Security through Wage Employment: A Study of SGRY Programme in Karnataka; at the National Consultation on Food Security for Poor organised by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, June 27-29, 2005.

Design of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers at the Workshop on Micro Insurance organised by ILO/STEP, France, July 11-15, 2005.

(with R Manjula) Do Women Groups Promote More Equity As Compared to Men Groups? Evidence from Karnataka; at the Workshop on Gender and Collective Action organised by CAPRI/ IFPRI, Chiang Mai, Thailand, October 17-21, 2005.

(with K H Anantha) Access to Electricity Service in Rural and Urban Areas in Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Rural-Urban Divide During the 90s organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, December 5-7, 2005.

(with K H Anantha) Income Distribution in Rural and Urban Areas in Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Rural-Urban Divide During the 90s organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, December 5-7, 2005.

(with Gagan Bihari Sahu) Banking Habits, Pattern of Credit Flow, and Borrowing Costs in Rural and Urban Karnataka; at the National Workshop on Rural-Urban Divide During the 90s organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, December 5-7, 2005.

(with Suchitra J Y and Madheswaran S) Design of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers: Evidence from Karnataka; at the Second Conference of the Global Labor Forum organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD) and

Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) and Indian Industrial Relations Association, New Delhi, December 13-14, 2005.

(with Suchitra J Y) 'One-Size-Does-Not-Fit-All': Evidence on the Employment Insecurity Faced by Unorganised Workers; at the Second Conference of the Global Labor Forum organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) and Indian Industrial Relations Association, New Delhi, December 13-14, 2005.

(with S Madheswaran) Statutory Benefits to Beedi Workers in Karnataka; at the 47th Annual Labour Economics Conference organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, December 15-17, 2005.

Participatory Governance - Trends and Lessons from Experience; at the Workshop on Excellence in Governance - Implementing Organisational Change organised by IIMB, Bangalore, December 29-30, 2005.

(with R Manjula) Community Lighting at What Cost? Streetlight Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the 42nd Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) organised by TIES, Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

(with K H Anantha) Household Behaviour in the 'Choice' of Drinking Water Source in Karnataka; at the 42nd Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) organised by TIES, Amritsar, January 5-7, 2006.

(with R Manjula) Community Lighting at What Cost? Streetlight Services by Local Elected Bodies in India; at the South Asia Regional Workshop on Sustainable Off-grid Electricity Systems for Communities organised by US AID, Engery Forum - Sri Lanka and Rural Energy Access Network, Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 27-29, 2006.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Contract Labour Act: A Pragmatic View; at the First Annual Meeting of the Asian Law and Economics Association held at Seoul National University, Korea on 24-25 June, 2005.

(with Shashank Bhide, B P Vani) Outsourcing of Business Processes: Indian Experience as an Off-shore Location, paper was presented by the discussant and it was displayed on the conference Web-site at the 30th Annual Conference of the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations organised by the Philippines Economics Society, Manila, November 2005.

Industrial and financial sectors of Karnataka in the Dissemination Seminar on Karnataka Development Report organised at ISEC, January 5, 2006.

Technologies for Small Industries: Need for a Big Push; at a case study of West Bengal during the first annual Max Planck India workshop on Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Economic Growth jointly organised by Max Planck Institute of Economics, Germany, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; IISc, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2006.

Raju, K V

World Water Week conference organised by Stockholm International Water Institute, Stockholm, 21-27 August 2005.

Country Paper on Biofuels at the Conference on Biofuel organised by TERI, Delhi, 17-18 October, 2005.

Institutional Reforms in Irrigation Management: A Rapid Review of AP's Big Bang Approach; at the Conference on Policy in Practice: Designing and Promoting Effective Institutions organised by Centre for Public Policy and Centre for Software Management, IIM, Bangalore, 23-25 September, 2005.

Institutional Reforms in Irrigation Financing: A Case of Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Limited; at the Conference on Policy in Practice: Designing and Promoting Effective Institutions organised by Centre for Public Policy and Centre for Software Management, IIM, Bangalore, 23-25 September, 2005.

Water Resources; at Policy Retreat and Seminar on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development organised by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research and ADB, New Delhi, 28-29 November, 2005.

Ramana, M V

India's Nuclear Enclave and the Practice of Secrecy at the Workshop on Culture, Society and Nuclear weapons in South Asia organised by Social Science Research Council, New York, Washington, D.C., August 28-29, 2005.

An Estimate of India's Uranium Enrichment Capacity at the Symposium on 17th International Summer Symposium on Science and World Affairs organised by Princeton, July 23-31, 2005.

Rao, V M

Reaching the Tail-enders: Some Suggestions for Pro-poor Reforms of Farm Sector; in Souvenir, Agriculture Summit 2005: Reforms for Raising Farm Incomes, organised jointly by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and FICCI, April 2005, New Delhi.

The Elusive Goal of Empowerment: A Review of the Emerging Phase in Poverty Reduction in India in a Globalising World: Some Aspects of Macro Economy, Agriculture and Poverty, (ed) R Radhakrishna, S K Rao, S Mahendra Dev, K Subbarao, Academic Foundation, 2006, New Delhi.

Farmers in Market Economy: Would Farmers Gain through Liberalisation?, in Indian Agriculture in the New Millennium: Changing Perspectives and Development Policy, (ed) N A Mujumdar and Uma Kapila, Academic Foundation, 2006, New Delhi.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Slums in Karnataka's Development at the Seminar on Globalisation and the Indian State organised by National Foundation for India, November 12-13, 2005.

Class, Critique and Activism at the Conference on Globalisation: Social and Political Perspectives organised by Centre for Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, November 17-19, 2005.

Sangita, S N

Political Rights of Women; at the Seminar on Women's Rights organised by Ecumenical Christian Centre, Bangalore, September 14-18, 2005.

Political Parties and Corruption; at the Seminar on The Bane of Corruption in Public Life organised by Bi Bi Raza Degree College for Women, Gulbarga, September 11-12, 2005.

Political Rights (Democratic and Decentralisation) and Good Governance: India's Experience; at the Seminar on Human Rights organised by Dr Zakir Husain Centre for Education, Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, December 16-17, 2005.

Regionalism and Governance; at the Seminar on Karnataka Development Report organised by ISEC, Bangalore, January 5, 2006.

State Society Synergy for Governance of Common Property Resources; at the UGC-sponsored Workshop on Rural Management Systems, organised by Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Gandhigram University, Gandhigram, Dindigul, January 19-20, 2006.

Decentralised Governance and Development; at the UGC-sponsored, state-level Seminar on the Growth and Role of Rural Panchayati Raj System in India with Special Reference to Karnataka, organised by KLE Society's S. Nijalingappa College, Bangalore, February 8, 2006.

Governance Reforms and Service Delivery: Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions; at the Seminar on Development Administration and Panchayati Raj organised by Regional Commission, Belgaum, February 17-18, 2006.

Sastry, G S

Issues of Urban Water Supply in Developing Countries; at an International Symposium and 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Regional Science Association organised by Indian Institute of Management, January 6 - 8, 2006.

Sekher, Madhushree

Ward Committees and Urban Governance: Comparing Post-74th Amendment Scenario in South India; at the seminar on IDPAD Project Seminar on New Forms of Urban Governance in Indian Megacities organised by Centre for Study of Regional Development at School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 2005.

(with Isa Baud and R. Dhanalakshmi) Providing and Accessing Urban Services: Performance and Accountability across Types of Neighbourhoods in Chennai; at the National Seminar on Changing Forms of Governance in India's Megacities organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, January 18-19, 2006.

Sekher, T V

(with Neelambar Hatti) Discrimination of Female Children in Modern India: From Conception through Childhood; at the XXV International Population Conference at IUSSP, Tours, France, July 18-23, 2005.

Influenza Pandemic of 1918: Health Administration in Princely Mysore; at the conference on Indian Princely States at the University of Southampton in UK and Wellcome Trust, London, July 8-10, 2005.

Reproductive Health Status of Adolescents in India: Emerging Issues; at the conference on Comparative Perspectives on Adolescent Development in a Globalised World at CASBS, University of Stanford, Stanford, USA, August 4-6, 2005.

(with Neelambar Hatti) Vulnerable Daughters in a Modernising Society: From Son Preference to Daughter Discrimination in India; at an International Conference on Female Deficit in Asia: Trends and Perspectives at CEPED-CICRED-INED in France, December 5-7, 2005, Singapore.

Environmental Health and Sanitation Facilities: Challenges for India; at the National Seminar on Population and Environment Nexus at IIPS, Mumbai and Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, Mumbai, October 21, 2005.

Decentralisation of Health Care Services: Experiences from Karnataka; at the Foundation Day Seminar of National Institute of Rural Development at NIRD, Hyderabad, November 9-10, 2005.

(with Preethi Bhat) From Fertility Control to Gender Control: Observation from a Village Study in Karnataka; at the workshop on Lives at Risk: Vulnerable Daughters in a Modernising Society, organised by ISEC and Lund University, Sweden, September 28-29, 2005, Bangalore.

Sensitising Grassroots Leadership on Health Issues, Grassroots Democracy in India; edited by T.M.Joseph, Concept Publ.Co, New Delhi, 2006.

Shah, Esha

Use and Management of Tank Irrigation and Political Economy of Agrarian Change; at the Workshop on Pricing, Policy and Regulation Issues Related to Water organised by Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development, New Delhi, August 26-27, 2005.

Sivakami, M

(with T S Syamala) Functioning of Ultrasound Sonography Centres in Karnataka; at the workshop on A Meet on Sex Selection Abortion, the PC and PNMT Act 1994, and the Role of the Appropriate Authority organised by the Karnataka State Commission for Women and Vimochana, November 10-11, 2005.

Sivanna, N

Corruption in Panchyati Raj Institutions; at the National Seminar organised by Bibi Raja College for Women, Gulbarga, Karnataka, September 11-12, 2005.

Suchitra, J Y

Food Security of the Unorganised Sector Households in Karnataka; at the National Consultation on Food Security for Poor organised by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, June 27-29, 2005.

(with Madheswaran S) Design of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers: Evidence from Karnataka; at the Second Conference of the Global Labour Forum organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) and Indian Industrial Relations Association, New Delhi, December 13-14, 2005.

One-Size-Does-Not-Fit-All: Evidence on the Employment Insecurity Faced by Unorganised Workers; at the Second Conference of the Global Labour Forum organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD) and Indian Society of Labour Economics and Indian Industrial Relations Association, New Delhi, December 13-14, 2005.

Syamala, T S

(with M Sivakami) Functioning of Ultrasound Sonography Centres in Karnataka; at the Seminar on A Meet on Sex Selection, the PCPNDT Act and the Role of the Appropriate Authority organised by Vimochana and Karnataka State Commission for Women, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Bangalore November 10-11, 2005.

Older Women and RCH Programme in India: The Challenges Ahead; at the Annual Seminar on Population of Madhya Pradesh organised by Population Research Centre, Bhopal, January 18-20, 2006.

Thippaiah, P

Growth Pattern of Onion and Tomato Crops in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Impact, Adoption and Vulnerability of Horticultural Crops to Climatic Change organised by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessaraghatta, Bangalore, December 9, 2005.

Usha Devi, M D

Concept paper on Multi-Centric Research at the State Advisory Meet on Lab Area and Multi-Centric Studies at the workshop organised by SSA Mission, Government of Karnataka, SSA Office, Bangalore, October 25, 2005.

Life Skills and Value Education in Schools; for the Symposium on School-based Reforms: Global Perspectives and Local Initiatives at the symposium at Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya Education Society, Bangalore, November 25, 2005.

School Mapping at the workshop on Block-Level Planning for BEOs organised by SSA Mission, Government of Karnataka; ISEC, Bangalore, November 15, 2005.

Veerashekhharappa

Community Contribution for Sanitation Services: A Myth and Reality; at the Workshop on Sanitation and Wastewater Management organised by Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

Venkatachalam, L

Population-Environment Nexus in India; at the Workshop on Laws, Environment and Sustainable Development organised by Law Alliance, New Delhi, January 28-29, 2006, Bangalore.

Viswanathan, Brinda

(with J V Meenakshi) Changing Pattern of Undernutrition in India: A Comparative Analysis Across Regions; at the Workshop on Hunger and Food Security organised by World Institute for Development Economics, Helsinki (Finland), October 12-14, 2005.

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

Badiger, Shrinivas

Participated as Discussant in the Arghyam Annual Conference on Leveraging Knowledge for the Water Sector organised by Arghyam Foundation, 23-24 February 2006, Bangalore.

Bhende, M J

Participated as Chairman of a session in the Seminar on Sustaining Rural Livelihoods: Economic and Environmental Challenges organised by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, at Bangalore, on December 5, 2005.

Deshpande, R S

Participated as Chairman of the Seminar (Session II) on the Role of Groundwater in National Economy organised by Central Groundwater Board Officers' Association, Bangalore, January 18, 2006.

Devi, Gayathri K G

Participated as Panel Member in the Workshop on Applied Research Projects-Building Capacities of Rural Communities through People's Institutions: Self-Help Group as Channel for Infrastructure Development and Economic Advancement organised by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, December 5, 2005.

Participated as Chairperson in the Workshop on Studies in Sericulture organised by Karnataka Sericulture Development and Research Institute, Thalaghattapura, September 2005.

Participated as Speaker-Key Note Address in the Workshop on Extension in Sericulture: Role of Extension Personnel in Sericulture Development organised by Department of PG Studies and Research in Sericulture, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore-56, October 2005.

Participated as Discussant in the state-level Seminar on Enlightenment for Progress: Strengthening of Undergraduate Education in Humanities organised by Nehru Memorial College, Sullia, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, March 21-22, 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Participated as Discussant in the SANDEE 10th Biannual Research and Training Workshop at South Asian Network for Development and Environment Economics, Bangalore, July 23-24, 2005.

Participated as Chairperson in the Workshop on Community Forest Management: Ways Forward organised by Regional Centre for Development Cooperation; Bhubaneswar, December 22-23, 2005.

Participated as Session Chairman in the Workshop on Leveraging Knowledge for the Water Sector organised by Arghyam Trust, Bangalore, February 23, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

Participated as Resource Person in the SANDEE Research and Training Programme organised by South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics; Colombo, December 13-18, 2005.

Participated as Discussant in the National Consultation on Children in India organised by Planning Commission and IHD, New Delhi, January 18-19, 2006.

Menon, Ajit

Participated as Discussant in the Workshop on Reconciling Conservation and Livelihoods in Practice organised by ATREE, Bangalore, December, 2005.

Narayana, M R

Participated as Country Director (India) in the Workshop on National Transfer Accounts for India organised by Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan, October 17-19, 2005, Tokyo, Japan.

Puttaswamaiah, S

Participated as a Rapporteur in the Seminar on Karnataka Development Report organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 5, 2006.

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop for Revising the Syllabus of Environmental Science Department of Bangalore University organised by Environmental Science Department, Bangalore University, January 11, 2006.

Participated as Review person in the Workshop on Common Property Water Resources, organised by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, February 28, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

Participated as Chairman in an International Conference on Micro-Finance and Sustainable Enterprise Development organised by Institute of Small Enterprises and Development, November 29, 2005, Cochin.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as Discussant in an International Conference during the First Annual Meeting of the Asian Law and Economics Association organised and held at Seoul National University, Korea, on June 24-25, 2005.

Raju, K V

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on Natural Resource Management organised by Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, October 22, 2005.

Rao, V M

Participated as Chairman of a session in the All-India Economics Conference on Modelling Economic Behaviour and Policy, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanathinilayam, August, 2005.

Participated as Chairman of a session in the Seminar on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indian School of Political Economy, Pune, December 30-31, 2005.

Participated as Chairman of a session in the Seminar on Karnataka Development Report, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, January 5, 2006.

Participated as Chairman of a session in the CESS Silver Jubilee Seminar on Perspectives on Equitable Development, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, January 7-9, 2006.

Participated as Chairman of a session in the Final Workshop for the Study on Suicide of Farmers in Maharashtra, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, January 12, 2006.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Participated as Discussant in an International Conference on New Global Workforces and Virtual Workplaces: Connections, Culture and Context, organised by National Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore, August 12-13, 2005.

Participated as Chairman in the Seminar on Future of Higher Education in India, organised by Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore, February 2006.

Sastry, G S

Participated as Co-chairman, working group on water supply, sanitation and solid waste management in an International meet on Cities in Race: Global Competition and City Development, organised by Regional Science Association, India, and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, India; Kolkata, November 14-15, 2005.

Sekher, T V

Participated as Discussant in an International Conference on Female Deficit in Asia: Trends; at CEPED-CICRED-INED, France, December 5-7, 2005, Singapore.

Sivakami, M

Participated as Discussant in the Fellows Programme in Population Policy Communications, 2005-2006 organised by Population Reference Bureau, Los Angeles, California, USA, March 28-29, 2006.

Sivanna, N

Participated as Chairman in the National Seminar on Human Rights and Duties organised by Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, December 16-17, 2005.

Venkatachalam, L

Participated as Discussant in the Consultations on Inter-Convention and Trans-Convention Synergies for Sustainable Development organised by the Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, December 15-16, 2005.

Viswanathan, Brinda

Panel Member for a debate at the Symposium to celebrate the National Nutrition Week on Micronutrient Deficiency: A Drain on the Economy, organised by National Nutrition Board, Bangalore, September 7, 2005.

Participated as Chairperson for a technical session at the Second National Conference on Finance and Economics organised by ICAI Business School, Bangalore, November 25-26, 2005.

Seminars and Training Programmes Organised / Coordinated

Deshpande, R S

Lund University Joint Programme, September 1 to October 31, 2005.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

Organised a Research and Training Workshop sponsored by SANDEE, July 22-26, 2005.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Consultative Meeting with Technical Review Committee on Watershed Development co-organised with SOPPECOM and GIDR, July 25, 2005.

Understanding CBNRM in South Asia organised by CISED team: Ajit Menon, Sharachchandra Lélé, Esha Shah and Praveen Singh, December 13-14, 2005.

Reconciling Conservation and Livelihoods in Practice. Jointly organised by ATREE, CISED, Samrakshana Trust, FES and Kalpavriksha, December 15 –17, 2005.

Menon, Ajit

Understanding Community Based Natural Resource Management in South Asia, sponsored by IDRC, December 13-14, 2005.

Rajasekhar, D

Workshop on Rural Infrastructure, sponsored by NCAER, New Delhi, January 10, 2006.

Rao, Hemlata

Coordinated: Sub-Committee to examine the feasibility of ISEC faculty to guide external Ph.D. students, November 22, 2005.

Sangita, S N

Coordinator for Paper V: Development Politics, Governance, Democracy and Social Capital: Theoretical Issues, sponsored by ISEC, August 2005.

Coordinator for Paper VII: Indian Politics, Governance and Development, sponsored by ISEC, December 2005.

Sastry, G S

Coordinated Field Trip to Urban Wastewater Treatment Facility by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), Bangalore, on July 16, 2005, organised as a part of a Basic Course on Environmental and Natural Resources Economics, by SANDEE, Kathmandu, Nepal, during July 1-20, 2005 at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Coordinated the One-Day Post-International Symposium and 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Regional Science Association Training Workshop for Young Regional Scientists sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, January 9, 2006.

Sekher, Madhushree

Coordinated the Development Administration Paper IV (Modern Theories in Political Science and Public Administration), for the Pre-Ph.D Course, August-October 2005.

Sekher, T V

International Workshop on Lives at Risk: Vulnerable Daughters in a Modernising Society, jointly sponsored by ISEC and Lund University and supported by Swedish Research Council, September 28-29, 2005.

Shah, Esha

Democratisation of Technological Culture: the Role of Science and Technology for Development, sponsored by Speaker Prof. Wiebe Bijker, National Institute for Advanced Studies, August 16, 2005.

The Politics of Modern Biology; National Centre for Biological Sciences, sponsored by Speaker: Prof. Wiebe Bijker; August 17, 2005.

Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Bhende, M J

Pannel discussion on Preparedness of Indian agriculture to face the Challenges of Post-WTO era jointly organised by the Institution of Agricultural Technologists (IAT), Bangalore, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), New Delhi, March 20, 2006 at IAT, Bangalore.

Babu, M Devendra

Seminar on Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat Elections - 2005 and Children organised by Child Rights Trust and Institute of Social Sciences, December 14, 2005, Navaspoorti Kendra, Bangalore.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

Conference on Policy Retreat on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development organised by NCAP/ISEC/ADB, November 28, 2005, Delhi.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Workshop on Science, Technology and Development: Workshop in honour of Prof A K N Reddy at Dept of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, 28 October 2005, Bangalore.

Workshop on Consultative Meeting on "Payment for Environmental Services (PES)" organised by Samuha and SDC, 15 Feb 2006, Bangalore.

Narayana, M R

Attended the Seminar on Graduate Studies in Social Sciences (Economics) organised by Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya Education Society, Bangalore, 20 August, 2005.

Puttaswamaiah, S

Attended the workshop on Sustaining Rural Indian Livelihoods: Economic and Environmental Challenges organised by Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Bangalore, December 5, 2005.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Workshop on one day state level consultation on prospects of vocational training in providing employment opportunities in the informal sector organised by Functional vocational training and research society, 24th March, Bangalore.

Rao, V M

Presentation on Advocacy for the Poor in Developing Countries—Scope and Limits, Public Affairs Centre, 27 October, 2005, Bangalore.

Presented paper preparing for the Challenges Ahead: A Synthesis of the PRN Policy Review Papers.

Sastry, G S

Seminar on Karnataka Development, As a Contributor on the Themes 1) Urbanisation in Karnataka, 2) Urban Environment of Karnataka to The Chapter 13: Environment, Biodiversity, Climatic Change and Urbanisation organised by ISEC, Bangalore, 5th January, 2006.

Sekher, Madhushree

Training Workshop at the IFPRI (CAPRI)-ISEC-UAS-ICRISAT Training on Natural Resource Management and Institutions: The Links between Property Rights, Collective Action and Natural Resource Management. Organised by International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) at Patancheru, India.

Sekher, T V

Workshop on Training of Trainers (TOT) of National Family Health Survey of India organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, 29 January to 15 February 2006, Ooty, Tamil Nadu.

Shah, Esha

Annual Conference on Annual Conference of Society for history of technology organised by Society for history of technology, 3 to 6 November, Minneapolis, US.

Sivakami, M

39th Medico Friends Circle Annual Meet organised by Medico Friends Circle, Chrisitan Medical Collage (CMC), Velour, Tamil Nadu, January 27-29, 2006.

Syamala, T S

Attended the Workshop on Nutrition and Reproductive Morbidity organised by Population Research Centre, Dharward, 9th December, 2005, Dharward.

Thippaiah, P

Attended the Panel Discussion on Preparedness of Indian Agriculture to Face the Challenges of Post WTO Era organised by Institution of Agricultural Technologists 20th March 2006, Bangalore.

Umamani, K S

Attended the workshop on Visioning Workshop- First Community Meeting of Solution Exchange for India's Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Practitioners. Discussant for Family Planning and RTI and STI organised by WHO and UNDP, 5-6th October 2005, New Delhi.

Attended the workshop on Second Regional Partnership Workshop On HS-PROD organised by Institute for Research in Medical Statistics, ICMR with MOHFW, 9-10 December Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

Attended the workshop on Lab Area Planning-A training Manual for DIET Faculty organised by RIE, Mysore, on July 6-7, 2005, Mysore

Participated as a Resource Person for developing a Training Module on Life skills Education for Secondary Teacher Educators organised by RIE, Mysore, Aug 8 and 9, 2005, Mysore.

Resource person for Gender Sensitisation Workshop for Sr AOs, AOs, AAOs, SOs as a part of the HRD Training programme for senior officers of the AG's Department, organised by RTC, Oct 27, 2005, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person in a Vetting Workshop for Reviewing Training Module on Life Skills Education for Secondary Teacher Educators organised by RIE, October 4 and 5, 2005, Mysore.

Participated in a Workshop on developing Handbook on Lab Area and Multi Centric Studies for DIET Faculty organised by RIE, November 4, 2005, Mysore.

Resource Person for the Block Level Planning Workshop for BEOs organised by SSA Mission, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, October 6-7, 2005, ISEC, Bangalore.

Resource Person for the Block Level Planning Workshop for BEOs organised by SSA Mission, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, November 14-5, 2005, ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated in a meeting of the SSA Monitoring Teams organised by MHRD/GOI, December 14, 2005, New Delhi.

Attended the Workshop on Multi-centric Research Studies on Teacher Education organised by DERPP, NCERT, March 20-22, 2006, New Delhi.

Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered

Deshpande, R S

‘Economics of Peace’ (Main Speaker) at Dr J C Kumarappa Memorial Lecture organised by JCK Memorial Trust, Karnataka Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi, 4th December 2005 Bangalore.

‘WTO and Agriculture: New Issues’ at the Workshop (KeyNote Address) on WTO-Outreach Workshop organised by T A Pai Management Institute, 2nd October 2005.

‘Rubber in WTO Scenario: A focus on IPR Issues’ at the Seminar (KeyNote Address) on WTO and Plantation Sector organised by Indian Institute of Plantation Management, 28th Oct 2005, Bangalore.

‘Emerging Issues under WTO and IPR Regime’ (Chairman) at the Workshop on Emerging Issues under WTO and IPR Regime organised by Dept of Economics, Mysore University, Mysore, 22nd Oct 2005.

‘Intellectual Property Rights: A Travelogue from Techno-Economy to Political Economy’ at the Seminar (Session Chairman) on Intellectual Property Rights: Its Different Facets organised by Department of Studies in Political Science, Mysore University, Mysore 27th October 2005.

‘Indian Agricultural Statistics: System and Reforms’ at the Conference on International Biometric Society's Biannual Conference organised by Indian Statistical Institute and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, 4th October 2005.

‘Indian Agriculture Under Globalisation’ at the Seminar on Prospects and Problems of Indian Agriculture in the Era of Globalisation organised by Erode College, Bhartiya University, Erode 22nd September, 2005.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

‘Environmental Linkages with HD, Population and Development (Inaugural Address)’ at the National Seminar on Environment and Natural Resources organised by M S University, Baroda, December 1, 2005, Baroda.

‘Some Lessons from Socio-Economic Approaches on Land Management (Key Note Address)’ at the National Conference on Natural Resource Management for Eco-Development and Livelihood Security in Southern India organised by Central Soil Conservation Training and Research Institute, Ooty, November 24, 2005, Ooty.

‘Linkages between Population and Environment: Some Evidences from India’ (Inaugural Address) at the National Seminar on Population Environment Nexus, IIPS, Mumbai, October 21, 2005.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

‘ES, VES and PES: Thinking through the issues’ at the Workshop on Brainstorming Session on Ecosystem Services and Ecological Economics: Himalayan Mountain Context organised by G B Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora District, 24-25 February, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

‘Decentralised Planning in India: Provisions and Practices’ at the Workshop on Local Governance in Rural India organised by German Agro Action, November 30-December 1, 2005, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Chief guests address at the Two day National Seminar on Development of Infrastructure in India: Issues in Financing, delivery and management organised by University of Mysore, Department of Economics, Sir M Visvesvaraya Post Graduate Centre, Mandya, 20th and 21st March, 2006.

Sangita, S N

‘Indian Democracy at Cross Roads: What Needs to be Done?’ At the Seminar organised by Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Karnataka Branch, November 6, 2005, Bangalore.

‘Politics, Governance and Service Delivery in Karnataka, at the Seminar organised by IIPA (K) and Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration (Karnataka Branch), 12th November 2005, Bangalore.

‘Politics, Governance and Development in Karnataka’ at the Seminar organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Branch, 7th December 2005, Bangalore.

‘Paradoxes of Indian Democracy’ at the Seminar organised by Bangalore Social Science Forum organised by Bangalore Social Science Forum, 9th January 2006, Bangalore.

Lectures, Talks and Media

Bhende, M J

Delivered four lectures on Natural Resource Management at the Bangalore University Bangalore, October 5-12, 2005.

Delivered a lecture on Economic Liberalisation and Contract farming, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Mysore and National Institute for Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur, 18 January, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Karnataka Agriculture, M. S. Krishnan Memorial Trust @, No. 15, Embassy Centre, Crescent Road, Kumara Park, East Bangalore 560001, 20th February 2006.

Delivered three lectures on Agricultural risk and mitigating measures, Traditional Irrigation Systems (tank irrigation) and Agricultural Income Tax, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, 3-4 March 2006.

Deshpande, R S

Delivered one lecture on Economics of Peace at J C Kumarappa Trust and Gandhi Smarak, 4th December 2005.

Delivered two lectures on Intellectual Property Rights and Forest Sector, Institute for Wood and Technology, Forest Coservators Training Programme, 5th January 2006.

Delivered a lecture on New Directions in Contract Farming and Its Implications, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, 17th January 2006.

Delivered two lectures on Society, Polity and Agriculture, Dept of Political Science and Sociology, Bangalore University, 4th March, 2006.

Delivered four lectures on Land Issues; Price Policy; Liberalisation and Agriculture and Watershed Development, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, 7th March, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Infrastructure development: Theory and Impact, Agricultural Sector, PG Centre mandya, mysore University, Mysore, 21st March 2006.

Talk on Is Karnatak becoming Drought Proof State, AIR, 25th July, 2005.

Udaya TV, State Budget 2006, March 2006.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

Delivered a lecture on Measurement of Sustainability at M S University, Baroda, 30th November 2005.

Delivered a lecture on Natural Resource Accounting at M S University, Baroda, 30th November 2005.

Delivered a talk on Karnataka's Development: Challenges Ahead at Bangalore Social Science Forum, 25, October 2005.

Delivered a lecture on Public Talk on Karnataka Development Report at Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), 25th March 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Delivered a lecture on Economic Analysis of Forest Issues South Asian Network for Development and Environment Economics, 15th July 2005.

Delivered a lecture in Training Programme on Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Science and Technology at National Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainable Development and the Role of Science and Technology, Bangalore, 9 November, 2005.

Delivered a lecture on GIS-based Natural Resource Analysis at One-day Post-Conference Training Workshop for Young Regional Scientists, organised by Association of Regional Science and ISEC, 9th January, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on People, Forests and Environment at Research Education Advancement Programme (REAP), Bangalore Association for Science Education, 28th January, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

Delivered one lecture on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India at Karnataka Haridasa Scientific Research Centre, Bangalore, 11th November 2005.

Delivered eight lectures on Econometrics at Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, November 22- 28, 2005.

Delivered two lectures on Data Management and Overview of Econometrics at SANDEE, 18th December, 2005, Colombo.

Delivered two lectures on Measurement of Employment, Madras School of Economics, February 12-13, 2006.

Ninan, K N

Delivered thirty lectures on Introduction to Natural Resource Economics and Management (Course for Undergraduate students) at the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, The University of Tokyo, Japan, 2004-05.

Delivered thirty lectures on Introduction to Ecological Economics (Course for Graduate Students) at the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, The University of Tokyo, Japan, 2004-05.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered a lecture on Non-Governmental Organisations in India at Karnatak University, 23-Nov-05.

Delivered a lecture on Collective Action in Rural Development Projects at Karnatak University, 23-Nov-05.

Ramana, M V

Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Rear Vision, March 19, 2006.

Ramaswamy, V

Delivered a lecture on Research Methods at Sociology Student's Forum, Sri Siddaganga College of Arts, Tumukur.

Rao, Hemlata

Delivered a lecture on Tax Reforms In Karnataka at USAID: Training Programme on Tax Policy, 20th August 2005, Bangalore.

Delivered a lecture on Various Issues relating to VAT and Practical Implications at the meeting with Finance Minister, Commissioner Commercial taxes and others, 3rd August 2005, Vidhan Souda. Bangalore.

Delivered two lectures on: (1) Repercussion of VAT on State Finances and need for Central grant for any loss due to introduction of VAT and; (2) Clarification pertaining to MRP - inclusive of VAT or exclusive of VAT at the meeting with Finance Minister, Commissioner Commercial taxes and others 30th November 2005, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

Rao, V M

Delivered a Professor P R Brahmananda Memorial Endowment Lecture: Reflections on Economic Development in India—Some Critical Imbalances, Indian Institute of World Culture, 25th September, 2005, Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Delivered two lectures on: (1) Politics Governance and Development; and (2) State and Civil Society at Mysore University, 14.10.2005.

Delivered two lectures on: (1) Political Parties and Governance; and (2) Governance and Urban Service Delivery at Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, July 21, 2005.

Sastry, G S

Delivered two sessions of one and half hours each on Sustainable development concepts, issues and case studies at P G Centre, Environmental Science Department, Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 13, 2005.

Delivered two sessions of one and half hours each on valuation methods in environmental economics at P G Centre, Environmental Science Department, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 9th November, 2005

Delivered two sessions of one and half hours each on Settlement structure, Dynamics and planning at P G Course in Architecture, BMS Engineering Collage, Bangalore, December 15, 2005

Delivered two sessions of one and half hours each on Economics of Urbanisation, its patterns and emerging issues at P G Course in Architecture, BMS Engineering Collage, Bangalore, 22 December, 2005.

Delivered one session on Issues of urban wastewater and its reuse, in a training programme "A Basic Course on Environmental and Natural Resources Economics",

sponsored by South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (sand) at Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 16th July, 2005.

Interviewed for The Vijaya Times Daily News Paper on the Theme Wastewater Management in Bangalore city which has appeared on 13th March, 2006.

Sivanna, N

Delivered two lectures on Reflections on Karnataka Panchyati Raj Act 1993 and PESA Act 1996 at Indian Social Institute, Bangalore, 14 July, 2005.

Delivered three lectures on Structural Aspects of Panchyati Raj Institutions, Leadership and Decision –Making at KROSS, Bangalore, 17-18 November 2005.

Delivered two lectures on Karnataka Panchyati Raj System at Grama Ganarajya Vedhike, Dharwad, November 26, 2005.

Talk on E-TV Kannada Television on Problems of Panchyats in Karnataka, December 2, 2005.

Talk on E-TV Kannada Television on How to Strengthen Panchyats in Karnataka, December 8, 2005.

Syamala, T S

Delivered a lecture on Adolescent Health Problems in India at Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Hyderabad, 25-8-05.

Venkatachalam, L

Delivered three sessions lecture on Behavioral Economics for Environmental Policy at Public Policy Centre, IIM, Bangalore, March 2006.

8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships and Awards

Bhende, M J

Visiting Fellow, Cornell University, Ithaca, 10 days.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

Karnataka Rajyotsava Award, November 2005.

Ninan, K N

Visiting Professor at the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, The University of Tokyo, Japan, October 1, 2004-September 30, 2005 (One Year).

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visited POSRI Research Institute, POSCO, South Korea.

Sekher, Madhushree

IFAR Professional Development Fellowship for research linked with CGIAR Centres, 2006.

Sekher, T V

Visiting Research Fellow at University of Southampton, United Kingdom from 6 -18 July, 2005.

Rao, V M

Visiting Fellow at Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Honorary Fellow at Indian School of Political Economy, Pune.

Smitha, K C

Visiting Fellow at University of Toronto, Canada, 2006.

Usha Devi, M D

IDPAD EOS Research Fellowship - 2006 by ICSSR, MHRD, Government of India and The Dutch Government.

Yadav, Manohar

Visiting Fellow, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA, Nov 1-12, 2005.

Dr. V K R V Rao Awards

The VKRV Rao Awards in Social Science Research were instituted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, with the main objective of recognising the contribution of young social scientists to the development of knowledge.

The VKRV Rao Awards for the year 2003 were presented to the following academicians on November 19, 2005, at a function held at ISEC:

Prof. Sugata Marjit (Economics), Prof. Shivganesh Bhargava (Management), Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran (Social Aspects of Law), Prof. Manohar Rao (Economics) – (presented posthumously).

These prizes were jointly administered by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and ISEC.

A cultural programme was also organised in the evening with Prof Sugata Marjit presenting a Hindustani vocal recital and Shri Trilochan S Kampli playing Tabala Solo.

Shri S L Rao, Chairman, members of the Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members, invitees and faculty, staff, students and residents of the campus participated in the function.

Welfare and Upkeep

The Institute has introduced an additional social welfare scheme for the benefit of the staff with a contributory Superannuation Annuity Scheme.

A faculty lounge has been built (alongwith ten additional faculty rooms), to facilitate greater faculty and staff interactions. The guset house has been modernised with floors, addition of TV, refrigerator and new furnishings. The telephone system has been changed to Panasonic digital System. Campus landscape has been enriched with additional bamboo, banyan, peepal, lionge and teak saplings.

Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Deshpande, R S

Advisor Sharad Krishi (Hindi) A magazine in Local Languages for Farmers, Centre for International Trade in Agriculture, New Delhi.

Member, Editorial Committee, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. Mumbai

Member, Task Force on Reviewing the recommendations of Various Committees on Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Member, Sub-Committee of National Development Council, Government of India, on Stagnation in Agricultural Productivity, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Delhi.

Member, Sub-Committee of National Development Council, Government of India, on Dry Land Farming, Ministry of Agri, Government of India, New Delhi.

Member, Academic Council, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi.

Chairman, Committee on Agricultural Marketing, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Member, Task Force Constuted by Government of Karnataka to Investigate into the Stagnation of Agricultural Sector.

Member, Working Group on Agriculture and Related Issues, constituted by the National Development Council, Government of India, New Delhi.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Member, Advisory Committee, Suvarna Karnataka Gazette, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Kusanna, M

Special Member, Dr. Jagajivana Ram Samputa Adhyana Samithi, Department of Kannada and Culture, Government of Karnataka.

General Secretary, Bharathiya Dalitha Sahithya Academi, Karnataka Chapter.

Working President, Bharathiya Dalitha Sahithya Academi, Karnataka Chapter.

Member, Editorial Committee, Chaithanya Chiguru (Kannada Monthly).

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Member, Academic Review Committee, IASCP 11th Biennial Conference.

Madheswaran, S

Member, Industrial Relations Committee, FKCCI, Bangalore, Technical Adviser, SANDEE, Nepal.

Narayana, M R

Member, Care Group of Experts on Design of New Industrial Policy beyond 2006, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Golden Jubilee Award Committee, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, Journal of Arts, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Puttaswamaiah, S

Member, Energy, Environment and Water Panel, Confederation of Indian Industries, Karnataka.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Invited Member of International Society of Dynamic Games, Helsinki (Secretariate)

Sangita, S N

Member, Board of Studies in Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Member, Board of Studies in Mysore University, Mysore.

Member, Board of Studies in Shimoga University, Shimoga.

General Secretary, IASS .

Executive Member, IIPA (K)

Executive Member, Indian Society for Environmental Studies.

Executive Member, International Institute of Information Technology Law.

Sekher, T V

Member of Population Association of America (PAA).

Rao, Hemalata

Member, Advisory Committee, Suvarna Karnataka Gazetteer, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Rao, V M

Member, Board of Directors, Public Affairs Foundation, Bangalore.

Trustee, Foundation for Research in Economic Development and Social Welfare, Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

Member, State Advisory Committee for Lab Area and Multi-Centric Studies, SSA Mission, Government of Karnataka.

Miscellaneous

Devi, K G Gayathri

Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, to the Committee to revise the syllabus for MA Sociology Course (in the existing capacity as a Member of the Board of Studies, PG, in the Department of Sociology, Manasagangotri, Mysore).

Kadekodi, K Gopal

Chief Guest, Teachers' Day Celebrations of Sri Sarvajna D.Ed and B.Ed College, Vijayanagar, Bangalore, 24.9.2005.

Mahesh, H P

Attended the CFS Summer School "Empirical Research in Banking and Corporate Finance" organised by Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany, August 15-22, 2005.

Rajasekhar, D

Award of Ph.D degree to Gagan Bihari Sahu on "Institutional Finance for Agriculture: Analysis at Macro and Micro Levels"

Raju, K V

Presented draft findings in Rapid Assessment of Performance of Participatory Irrigation Management in AP, Water Resources Department of AP, Hyderabad, 7th November, 2005.

Participated in Regional Meeting on 'Solution Exchange for the Water and Environmental Sanitation Network' held at Alwarpet, Chennai, 8th November, 2005.

Sastry, G S

Was interviewed for Asian Water, a leading monthly on water and wastewater and related technologies in Asia, on the theme “Bangalore - Will its boom cause a waterless doom?” This appeared in the July/August 2005 issue (Volume 21 and Number 6).

Shah, Esha

Teaching Social Science Research Methodology to M. Sc. Wildlife Students at the National Centre for Biological Research.

9. MEETINGS

Academic and Research Programme Committee

The Academic and Research Programme Committee of ISEC met on April 15, July 15, October 5, and December 30, 2005, and March 31, 2006.

Annual General Body

The Thirty-second Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 27, 2005.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on April 4, September 22, and December 27, 2005.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on September 8, 2005.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on September 8, 2005.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on September 8, 2005.

10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1. Dr. M Ramachandran, Professor, April 13, 2005
2. Dr. V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, May 9, 2005
3. Dr. Brinda Vishwanathan, Associate Professor, May 10, 2005
4. Dr. S Puttaswamaiah, Assistant Professor, October 14, 2005
5. Mr E Vishnuvardhan Reddy, Associate Editor, October 27, 2005
6. Dr. K S James, Professor, March 10, 2006
7. Ms. P M Arathi, DTP Operator, March 15, 2006
8. Ms. Pallavi, DTP Operator, March 16, 2006

Retirements

1. Dr. K N M Raju, Professor, August 31, 2005
2. Dr. A S Seetharamu, Professor, February 28, 2006

Resignations

1. Dr. H K Amar Nath, Data Bank Manager, November 30, 2005
2. Dr. M Ramachandran, Professor, March 2, 2006

Obituaries

1. Dr. I G Patel, Former Director, London School of Economics, passed away on July 18, 2005.
2. Dr. D M Nanjundappa, Former Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, passed away on September 9, 2005.
3. Shri H Veerabhadraiah, Former Director-General of Police, Karnataka, passed away on October 23, 2005.

11. LIBRARY

The Library has been functioning since the inception of the Institute, and has acquired more than 1,10,522 volumes over the years. The focus of the collection is on social sciences. Other than the ISEC fraternity, daily about 50 persons, including foreigners, visit the Library on an average from various organisations. About 350 professional journals, both foreign and Indian, are subscribed to. The World Bank, IIEP and other international organisations have recognised it as a Depository Library. Under the modernisation plan initiated by the Institute, involving automatisisation, the following key objectives have been aimed at: i) Speedy retrieval and dissemination of library information to the reader community; ii) Reclassification from 'Colon Classification System' to 'Dewey Decimal Classification System.'

The Library has completed the computerisation project successfully by developing the library database through CDS-ISIS software, and converted the developed database into LIBSYS, an integrated library software. Library database is accessible on-line on ISEC webpage.

In addition, the Library provides the following services:

ISEC Library Alert

Important articles are scanned from recent journals received by the Library and the list of journals, newsletters, other government publications, and annual reports received as on the last date of every month.

Current Book Additions

This bulletin contains a list of various books / documents received by the Library during the month.

Press Clippings

This monthly information service aims at creating awareness and providing access to the latest topical press information published in the newspapers in which the ISEC user community is interested. The bibliographic citations selected from the newspapers are arranged under broad subject categories. For easy access to these citations, a keyword index, classified index and title index have been provided.

Current Journal Contents

This is a monthly information service, indicating the contents of journals subscribed to by ISEC Library. The contents are arranged by main subject category and alphabetically within the subject category. Information is sent to the reader community through its Local Area Network.

Search Facility of ECONOLIT on CD-ROM

The Library subscribes to EconLit, which is available on the network to all our readers.

Article database

The Library generates an article database containing about 60,000 journal articles indexed from the journals that it subscribes to. This can be searched by title, author or subject.

ISIDRRCD

This is a very rich source of social science information developed by the Institute for Social and Industrial Development, New Delhi (ISID). It covers 14 major newspapers and 83 journals. It has 1,00,000 journal article references and 1,50,000 newspaper articles. It also gives the latest statistics of Economic Survey, Union Government policy, budget, etc.

A DATAMAX Thermal Transfer Printer and a CCD Scanner have been installed at the circulation counter to perform charging and discharging systems through barcode technology.

Numbers at a Glance

Number of volumes of books and documents acquired during the year 2005 – 2006 1,353

Number of journals and periodicals subscribed during the year 2005 – 2006:

Foreign publications	:	137
Indian publications	:	67
Complimentary	:	80
Exchange	:	36
Total	:	320

Number of newspapers being subscribed to by the Library: 9

Total acquisition of volumes, series and reference works as on March 31, 2006: 1,11,875

This year, the Library has acquired a new dedicated IBM Server and an air-conditioner for providing Library data through on-line to all our readers.

ISEC Library and NASSDO (ICSSR) jointly conducted a 'National Workshop on Opensource Software for Libraries' during April 4-5, 2005 in the ISEC campus.

12. DATA BANK

A Data Bank has been set up at the ISEC with the objective of:

Pooling, organising and maintaining the existing secondary data at a centralized location so as to avoid repetitive collection and an easy access to the users and also to facilitate access to the primary information collected by various units in connection with their different projects and further its utilisation.

The Data Bank has already compiled information on Central and State finances and has helped to improve the research productivity. It has also started serving the researchers as well as the Tax Reforms Commission in Karnataka. The Data Bank puts together all the basic data on the NSS and Census and other secondary data from World Bank, RBI etc., apart from Indian Economy, Polity and Society in one place. Most of these Data are available in hard copy and CD version.

Data Bank is planning to index the available data in an organised manner so that the user can get access to the data by clicking the mouse. Efforts are being made to acquire the required software for the purpose.

13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our grateful thanks to:

The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre.

Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).

Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.

University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the Ph.D. Programme.

Sponsors of Research Projects — Ford Foundation, World Bank, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, ILO, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.