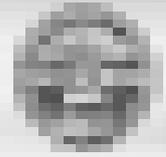


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ISEC in 2006-07: An Overview

It gives me great satisfaction to present this report of achievements of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in research, training, academic exchange, capacity building and outreach activities during the academic year 2006-07. Looking back on the year past also provides an opportunity to remind ourselves of milestones yet to be crossed, new avenues to be chartered and the restructuring that is required to accelerate the tempo of research, training and inputs for policy inputs.

After serving ISEC as its Director from February 17, 2003, Professor Gopal K Kadekodi superannuated on September 4, 2006. During his tenure as the Director, he steered the Institute through major shocks and hurdles, including that of financial uncertainties, and maintained the tempo and quality of research and training activities, always keeping the mission of the Institute and the vision it had framed for the year 2010. In this, he received sustained co-operation from the faculty and the administrative staff. He also received the unstinted support and guidance from the Board of Governors, which, I am sure, Professor Kadekodi would have acknowledged. I would like to place on record the Institute's grateful appreciation of the contributions that Professor Kadekodi has made for its sustained development. The faculty, staff and students of the Institute join me in conveying our best wishes to Professor Kadekodi.

Since December 1, 2006, when I took over charge as the Director, it has been my responsibility to steer forward the Institute from where Professor Kadekodi had left. In the interregnum, Professor G K Karanth ably held fort. I thank him for the same.

The term of office of the incumbent Board of Governors ended on December 31, 2006. Election to the new Board was held during November-December 2006, and the new Board took office on January 1, 2007. Shri S L Rao was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Governors. The list of newly elected members of the Board of Governors appears in the Report. The faculty, staff and students of ISEC join me in expressing their grateful thanks to the members of the outgoing Board for their guidance during the last three years and in warmly welcoming the members of the new Board.

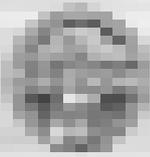
The Government of Karnataka has established a prestigious Chair devoted to decentralisation and development to commemorate Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, former Chief Minister and the architect of decentralisation and panchayati raj in the state. Professor P K Michael Tharakan, an eminent economic historian and specialist in decentralisation studies, joined the Institute on March 15, 2007 as the first incumbent of the Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair. It is with great pleasure that I welcome Professor Tharakan to the ISEC family.

Research Programme

The research programme at the Institute in the current year is, as ever, based on contemporary as well as long-term socio-economic issues. It follows the guidelines set out in the Medium-Term Research Programme: 2003-07, which was approved by the Board of Governors.

As in the past, ISEC continued to provide the nation in general and the state of Karnataka in particular with research inputs and policy recommendations on a variety of issues. The faculty members of the Institute have often set aside their personal research work to undertake short-term studies to meet the immediate needs of the governments, public institutions and society at large. The faculty members have also been engaged in several long-term and basic research projects.

In all 19 projects were completed by the ISEC faculty during this year. Some of the notable contributions have been in the areas of agricultural policy in India; changes in work participation of weaker sections in Karnataka; cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants as a means of diversification of agriculture;



decentralisation and governance; growing rural-urban disparity; micro-finance programmes in reducing vulnerability to debt bondage; land reforms, governance reforms and service delivery in Karnataka; population change; rural infrastructure development; elimination of child labour; urban water supply; environmental policy instruments in pollution abatement; water pricing and productivity; and performance of elementary education.

Most of these studies are based on primary data collected from the study areas to capture the ground realities better. Some of these studies have gone further in utilising their outcomes to empower and promote knowledge among the stakeholders through CD, TV and other media. Once completed, the project reports are put through two stages of peer reviewing: a mandatory project-completion seminar, and refereeing by two experts in the area of study. Only after due revision following peer reviewing, the Academic and Research Programme Committee approves the study as an end product for submission to the sponsors and for possible publication. Incidentally, reports on 13 projects are under final revision and 39 projects are in progress.

ISEC has been able to maintain the balance between short-term and long-term research agenda mainly because of the creation of corpus of funds over time with the support of Sir Ratan Tata Trust, the Ford Foundation, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair by the Government of Karnataka.

Social science research scene is undergoing sea change in India, as elsewhere in the world. The Indian Council of Social Science Research has itself undergone a major review and the Council has, in turn, commissioned reviews of the institutes, including ISEC, under its umbrella. Given the long and varied experience, the ISEC and its faculty, I am confident, will rise to the expectations and meet the challenges. What gives me that confidence is the performance and achievements of ISEC and its faculty during the reporting year as summarised below.

Distinguished Visitors

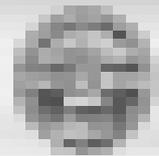
ISEC has been inviting or welcoming distinguished scholars to visit and enhance its academic base and also to explore collaborative researches. As many as 15 scholars visited the Institute and addressed the faculty and doctoral scholars or gave seminars or delivered lectures. Professor James Manor, the VKRV Rao Visiting Chair Professor, visited ISEC twice, once in September 2006 and again in January 2007. During these visits, he addressed seminars, gave a public lecture at the Bangalore International Centre, spent time with doctoral scholars and interacted with the faculty. Other visitors included Professor Pieter Bottelier, Adjunct Professor, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University; Dr Clifton D Rozario, Alternative Law Forum; Dr Anuradha Mathur, Associate Professor, University of Pennsylvania; Dr Dilip D Cunha, Parsons School of Design; Professor Mike Goldfield, Professor of Industrial Relations and Human Resources, Wayne State University; Professor Narendra Jadhav, Vice-Chancellor, the University of Pune; and Professor Jayanth Lele, Queen's University, Kingston.

Seminars/Conferences/Training Programmes/Distinguished Lectures/Awards

The annual Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture was delivered by Shri M Veerappa Moily, Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka, on November 14, 2006. He spoke on a theme of immense contemporary relevance, namely, 'Knowledge Society and Caste-based Reservations'.

Professor Narendra Jadhav, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Pune, who was the Chief Guest at the Founder's Day celebrations on January 20, 2007, delivered the VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture on "Economic and Social Change in India: The Emerging Role of Higher Education".

Professor G S Bhalla, Professor Emeritus, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered the Sixth Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on April 12, 2006. The theme of his Lecture was "Economic Situation of the Indian Farmers: Some Findings from NSSO 59th Round".



In collaboration with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, and Centre for Inter-Disciplinary Studies in Environment and Development, Bangalore, the Institute organised a Conference on "Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions". This was a fitting tribute to Professor A Vaidyanathan, well-known economist and long-time friend of the Institute, on attaining 75 years of age. Professor Vaidyanathan was also felicitated on the occasion.

The Institute organised a number of national seminars and workshops on a variety of themes, ranging from compensation for ecosystems services, rural-urban disparities in Karnataka, rejuvenating tanks for sustainable livelihoods, open archives initiative and institutional repositories with DSPACE, decentralisation and local governance, preliminary findings of NFHS-3 on Karnataka, and challenges to sustainable agri-food systems. In addition, there were eight seminars/lectures by visiting scholars and 21 in-house seminars by the Institute's faculty. The Institute also organised a two-day training programme for elected representatives of Bangalore Rural Zilla Panchayat and a one-day workshop on the role of district administration in the context of the introduction of decentralised planning and governance through the 73rd and 7th Constitutional amendments.

The prestigious VKRV Rao Prizes for Economics were awarded to Dr Keshabananda Das of the Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad (for 2004-05) and to Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi (for 2005-06). Shri Sabuj Kumar Mandal received the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize for securing the highest marks in the Pre-PhD Examination in Economics.

PhD Programme

Seven doctoral scholars were awarded the PhD degree during this year. Their theses covered such topics as food security, dynamics of people's participation in decentralised planning, foreign direct investment and growth of manufacturing sector, decentralised governance and development, community in conservation and management, irrigation management, and institutional alternatives and choices in rural water supply system. Scholars who have submitted their theses are awaiting results.

Ten students joined the PhD programme this year. The enrolment this year covers economics, sociology, political science and gender studies.

Publications

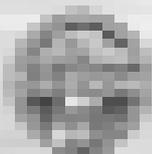
The Institute has published a monograph entitled *Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment in Institutional Capacity*, by N Sivanna and M Gopinath Reddy, and eight Working Papers during this year.

Apart from these, the ISEC faculty has published several books, some based on researches at ISEC and some outside of them. Among them are two on health economics, two on design and management of social security benefits, one each on economics of biodiversity conservation, impact of bank interest rates, drinking water, public health and panchayats, social protection, effectiveness of micro-finance.

I am happy to record that the faculty has published as many as 97 research articles in reputed professional journals such as Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Contributions to Indian Sociology, Economic and Political Weekly, Journal of Studies in International Education, Man and Development, The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, The Indian Journal of Social Work, Journal of Business in Developing Nations, Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, and Journal of Asian and African Studies.

Networking and Academic Linkages

The faculty and students of ISEC continue to be associated with a large number of national and



international institutions to pursue their academic and research interests. The notable ones are with Global Water Partnership, International Food Policy Research Institute, Lund University, The Institute of Social Studies (The Hague), Sasakawa Peace Foundation India (Tokyo), South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics, and the World Technology Network.

Research networks have been established with several institutions within the country. Several of our faculty continue to be on the editorial boards of national and international journals.

ISEC faculty is being increasingly invited to serve on a number of Committees and Commissions. Professor R S Deshpande served as a Member of the Drafting Committee for Agricultural Policy of Karnataka; Professor M R Narayana is a Member of the Core Group of Experts on Design and New Industrial Policy 2006-2011, Government of Karnataka; Professor D Rajasekhar is a Member of the Working Group on Social Protection Policy constituted by the Planning Commission, Government of India; Professor Meenakshi Rajeev is a Member of the Banking, Finance and Economic Affairs Committee, FKCCI; and Professor K V Raju served as a Member of the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Finances

The Institute was able to raise the endowment grants from Government of Karnataka for the establishment of Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair. The Institute is grateful to all the supporting organisations for ensuring some stability in its financial position. In addition to the endowments, the Institute has also generated some modest project-related funds.

It was also part of the ISEC's financial prudence to economise on expenses, but not compromising the essential infrastructural needs. Among the several campus-maintenance activities undertaken were computerising the library, air-conditioning the seminar and committee rooms and the computer lab, refurbishing the auditorium, asphaltting the internal roads, etc. The Indian Council of Social Science Research was generous to extend financial assistance for the purchase of a new 160 KV generator to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the academic and administrative wings and seminar facilities on the campus. However, residential quarters, built over three decades ago, are gradually deteriorating and they require urgent attention.

Emerging Challenges

At the close of the year 2006-07, ISEC completed 35 years of existence. This is the prime age for any institution to take a big leap forward. With this in view, ISEC has prepared a Vision document for the year 2010. The main objectives chartered for the Institute can be summarised in buzz words as infrastructure modernisation; building capacity to take up researches on themes in a much wider national perspective; networking with social science research institutions and university departments for enhanced exchange of scholars; promotion of capacity building and collaborative research; and bringing ever more interdisciplinarity in the research agenda.

All these are attainable. The faculty at ISEC, I am confident, will rise to the occasion and live up to the challenges mentioned above. I am hopeful that under the constant guidance and enthusiastic support from our Board of Governors, the vision set for 2010 will be realised.

March 31, 2007

N Jayaram
Director



1. ISEC Society

(Up to December 31, 2006)

PRESIDENT

Shri T N Chaturvedi, *Governor of Karnataka*

VICE-PRESIDENT

Shri S L Rao, *Chairman, Board of Governors*

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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Shri S L Rao

Members

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Dr M V Nadkarni

Dr Narendar Pani

Shri M K Panduranga Setty

Dr P H Rayappa

Dr P V Shenoi

Dr G Thinmaiah

Dr A Vaidyanathan

Co-opted Members

Smt Hemalatha Mahishi

Smt Madhura Chatrapathi

Dr B L Maheshwari

Dr Ramachandra Guha

Dr M R Sreenivasan

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

Government of India

Shastry Bhavan, 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

ISEC Society

(From January 1, 2007)

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 C T Kurien

Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj

Dr Narendar Pani

Prof. V K Nataraj

Shri M K Panduranga Setty

Shri S Ramanathan

Dr P V Shenoi

Dr G Thirimaiah

Dr A Vaidyanathan

Co-opted Members

Smt Hemalatha Mahishi

Smt Madhura Chatrapathi

Dr Ramachandra Guha

Dr M R Sreenivasan

ICSSR Nominee

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Dr Supriya RoyChoudhury

Dr R Mutharayappa

Ex-Officio Members

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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

Government of India

Shastry Bhavan, 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

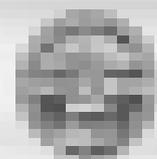
Bangalore

Director

INSTITUTE FOR

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Bangalore



2. ISEC Faculty / Staff

DIRECTOR

Professor G K Kadekodi

(Up to September 4, 2006)

DIRECTOR

Professor N Jayaram

(From December 1, 2006)

V K R V Rao Chair

Professor James Gilmore Manor

R K Hegde Chair

Professor P K Michael Tharakan

Honorary Visiting Fellows

Dr G V K Rao (since deceased)

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 Pancharukhi

Dr Abdul Aziz

Professors

Dr G K Karanth

Dr M R Narayana

Dr R S Deshpande

Dr Satyanarayana Sangita

Dr K V Raju

Dr D Rajasekhar

Dr K S James

Dr K N Ninan

Associate Professors

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 C Nanjundiah

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 Manuthi

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

Dr U A Shimray

Administration / Others

Registrar

Shri R Rameshappa

(since repatriated to parent department) and

Dr Satyanarayana Sangita (I/c)

Accounts Officer

Shri V Ramappa

(since repatriated to parent department) and

Shri L Gopal

Associate Editor

Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy

Deputy Librarian

Shri T R B Sama

Sr Assistant Librarian

Smt K Leela

Assistant Registrars

Shri H K Govinda Rao

Shri N Ramakrishna

Shri K S Narayana

3. ACADEMIC CENTRES

As envisaged in ISEC's Vision 2010 document, eight centres have been carved out of the earlier 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. Each centre's thrust areas of research in terms of Medium-Term Research Perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the year are briefly presented below. Details of their achievements and activities are listed at appropriate places in this report.

1. Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

The Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRTC) Centre is a policy feedback centre sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Broadly, the research themes at ADRTC involve analysing changes in the agricultural economy of the country, their implications and imperatives.

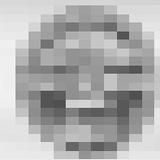
The Centre engages in analysing wide-ranging changes that are taking place in the economy. While the agricultural policies of the Central and State governments are the prime focus areas of the studies, the Centre has also looked into other initiatives like the price policy, market and other infrastructure, farmers' distress and suicides, development schemes, agro-processing linkages, agriculture and industry linkage, agricultural trade, and impact of WTO on agriculture. Some of these are emerging as important components in the reform process. Other major policy concerns are water policy, micro-credit policy, farm technology and crop insurance.

During the year, the contributions of ADRTC on agricultural prices, marketing, irrigation systems, watersheds, production processes at micro and macro levels, and droughts and institutional development are well acknowledged. In addition to these, the faculty of the Centre have also continued to look into the role of formal and informal institutions in agricultural sector as these are prominent factors catalysing the development of the sector. ADRTC Centre has collaborated with Iowa State University, Iowa. At the national level, the Centre has collaborated with the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, Institution of Agricultural Technologists (IAT), Bangalore, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi, Centre for Management of Agriculture (CMA), IIM, Ahmedabad, and the State and Central governments.

The Centre completed four research projects in 2006-07: (i) Changes in Work Participation of Weaker Sections in Karnataka: A Study of Last Three Decades; (ii) Cultivation of Medicinal Crops and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture; (iii) Production and Cost of Broiler Meat: A Case Study of Karnataka; and (iv) Agriculture Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in a Federal System. Among these the study on 'Agricultural Policy in India..' is a coordinated study involving 13 states. Separate agricultural policy documents were prepared for each participating state and the final document was consolidated.

Among the on-going research projects in the Centre during the year are: (i) Study for Estimation of Seed, Feed and Wastage Ratios for Major Foodgrains in India (a consolidated study for 14 States); (ii) India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalization Period: A Review of Some Issues (SRIT Project); (iii) Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (Iowa/UAS/ISEC Study); (iv) Viable Entrepreneurial Role for Women in Agriculture. Out of these, two projects are sponsored from outside the Centre while the other two are undertaken on behalf of the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

ADRTC Centre has effectively participated in formulating and impacting the policy dialogues at the Centre and in the State. The Centre was also given the responsibility of drafting WTO Cell report of Karnataka



Annual Report 2006-2007

and participated in Agricultural Prices Commission and the Committee to investigate the 'Farmers' Suicides in Karnataka'. The Agricultural Policy of Karnataka-2006 is a major contribution from the Centre.

The faculty members of the Centre have published papers in national and international journals and contributed articles/chapters to edited books, presented papers in a few seminars and conferences and delivered lectures at various places. ADRIC organised Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on 'The Economic Situation of Indian Farmers: Some Findings from the NSSO 59th Round', delivered by Prof G S Bhalla and participated in drafting the 'Agricultural Policy Document of Karnataka 2006'. The faculty members have also participated in many universities and institutions across the country in various capacities including management and advisory roles.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

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

During 2006-07, eight research projects were handled at the Centre. Of them, the following five have been completed: 1) Affordability of Water Supply Services by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka; 2) Revenues of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka; 3) Fuelling Fire or Dampening Flames? Conflict Management by Karnataka's Grama Panchayats; 4) Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from Rights Perspective; and 5) Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour: A Study of State Initiatives for Eradication of Child Labour in Karnataka. Another study on Decentralised Governance and Child Labour is nearing completion.

The Centre's research has been contributing to the policy making and renewal. As recommended by the study on *Decentralised Governance and Child Labour*, the Karnataka Child Labour Project of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Government of Karnataka have been exploring options of multiple-stakeholder interventions in combating child labour. Similarly, the policy suggestions made by the study on *Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour* are being implemented by the Government of Karnataka to improve the State Child Labour Project.

Interactions between senior policy and programme formulators and the staff of the Centre are regular features. The Centre is interacting closely with the State's Department of Labour on the issue of social security for unorganised workers. The findings of the studies on affordability of water supply services and revenues of GPs have been shared with the State Finance Commission. The Centre's faculty also served in the Working Group on Social Protection Policy constituted by the Planning Commission, Government of India, and provided inputs to the technical group to review legislations on money lending, constituted by the Reserve Bank of India.

The dissemination of research is primarily through participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, and publications. During the year, members of the Centre presented papers at 10 national and international conferences. The staff's main publications include 'Showing the Way Forward: India's Redistribution Experience in Extending Social Security to All' (by ILO), and 'Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for the Unorganised Workers in Karnataka' (by GIZ). In all, 19 papers were published by the staff of CDD: of them, 10 papers have been published in refereed journals and nine papers in edited volumes. In addition, the Centre's staff also disseminated the research findings through newspapers.

A training programme was conducted for the representatives of the Zilla Panchayat of Bangalore Rural district in September 2006. The Centre also organised a one-day workshop on the 'Role of District Administration' in collaboration with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) to discuss the administrative reforms and the role of district administration in the context of decentralisation reforms initiated in Karnataka.

Currently, the Centre is working on three research projects. One of these is a five-year research programme on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*. Funded by and in collaboration with the Oxford University and the London School of Economics, this programme will undertake randomised experiments to look into the issue of institutions in rural development interventions relating to management of minor irrigation systems, social security and micro-finance.

The second study relates to the *Assessment of Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu*. An important activity undertaken as a part of this project is to hold regional consultations to share the findings with key stakeholders and obtain their feedback. The regional consultations are being organised for five vulnerable groups covered in this research study, namely, dalits, adivasis, Muslim minorities, sex workers and sexual minorities. A national consultation is also planned.

The Centre is working on three manuscripts to be brought out as books this year. The first is a publication by ILO on *Child Labour in Bidar and Chamarajanagar Districts: A Status Report and Ways Forward*. The second one will be on *Good Governance and Poverty Alleviation: A Study of SGSY Programme* and this is being published by Concept, New Delhi. The third one is a collection of articles on *Rural Decentralisation in India*.

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

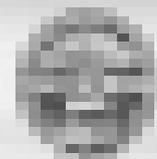
Expanding its scope, the CEENR will work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and environmental development in a sustainable manner. Studies on the sustainable use and management of natural resources have been and will remain a major focus of the research activities of the CEENR. Accordingly, the Centre strives to work on the frontline issues, like (a) Development and conservation, (b) Economics of biodiversity conservation and institutional alternatives, (c) Economic growth, resource depletion and pollution, (d) Renewable energy and alternative fuels, (e) Urban ecology, (f) Evolving enabling policy, legal and institutional framework, (g) Capacity building and outreach.

CEENR expanded its collaborative research activities during 2006-07 with the following institutions: a) German Department of Development (BMZ)-IFPRI, b) Agastya Foundation International, c) University of Copenhagen, d) UK-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI), e) University of Cambridge, f) Indian Space Research Organisation, g) ENPP-World Bank-IFPRI, h) International Water Management Institute-TATA (IWMI-TATA), i) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA, j) International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Kenya, k) International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, l) Water Resources Engineering and Management Institute, University of Baroda, Gujarat.

CEENR responded to the demands of the state government agencies on a short notice to undertake some important studies, such as: a) Feasibility of Upper Bhadra Project, b) Compensating for Ecosystem Services, c) A Review of Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programme in India, d) Urban Water Supplies: Emerging Alternatives - A Case Study of Groundwater Use and its Implications in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum Cities, e) Role of Market-Based Instruments in Industrial Pollution Abatement: A Comparative Study of India and France.

The Centre's on-going projects include: (i) Review and Strategy Guidelines and Institutional Mechanisms for Watershed Programmes in India, (ii) Strategic Integrated Environmental and Social Assessment, (iii) Technical, Socio-Economical and Ecological Study of Sujalam Sufalam Yojana in Gujarat State, (iv) Multi-level Environmental Governance and Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources, (v) Electricity Pricing in Karnataka: An Analysis, and (vi) Making Rural Services Work for the Poor - Role of Rural Institutions and their Governance for the Agriculture-led Development.

CEENR organised two international workshops: 1) the Asia Regional Workshop was 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 a six-country study; 2) the national workshop on 'Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods - Emerging Trends' was held during August 3-4, 2006, in collaboration with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF),



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the Netherlands; Modern Architects of Rural India (MARI), Warangal; and International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, as a part of WWF- ICRISAT Project.

A training course for South-Asian researchers and practitioners was held on 'Natural Resource Management and Environment Governance: Links between State Community and Resource' sponsored by Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) during April 16–20, 2006.

CEENR further strengthened and deepened its work with the Government of Karnataka during the year. (i) The Centre provided the environmental assessment report on Socio-economic and Ecological Assessment of Upper Bhadra Project for the Water Resource Department in spite of a 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 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 sought the help of CEENR faculty to help in formulation of policy and strategy for the water resources sector. In tune with the MIP, the faculty focused on studies on market-based instruments.

The Centre has already laid the foundation for long-term studies for the next three-four years in collaboration with international agencies on river basins, biofuels and natural resource management. The feathers in the CEENR cap also include (a) designing and implementing a complete module on 'Environmental Economics' for post-graduate students of Bangalore University, (b) playing a 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 CEENR faculty published two books and 29 papers during the year.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

Within the framework of the Institute's Medium-Term Research Perspectives, the Centre's research activities during 2006–07 continued to be focused on theoretical, empirical and policy issues related to the Indian public finance, industry, population and labour, decentralised planning and development, poverty and public policy, environment and infrastructure. In addition, the Institute's entire pre-PhD teaching courses in economics and Basic Statistics for non-economics students are designed and implemented by the Centre's faculty. Guidance for PhD theses, dissemination of research outputs through publications in both national and international journals, research reports, policy briefs, newspaper articles, public lectures, presentation of seminars and workshops, and participation in public committees have remained the major accomplishments of Centre's faculty and staff throughout the year. In brief, the Centre's faculty published 26 articles in refereed journals and edited volumes, 10 articles in national level newspapers, authored a working paper and coauthored a book, participated in 19 seminars/conferences/workshops, presented seven seminars within the Institute, organised and coordinated four seminars/workshops, received four awards and fellowships, and held 22 memberships in public and professional committees and bodies.

The Centre's research contributions are reflected by accomplishments of completed projects (including projects under final revision) and objectives and progress of on-going projects.

The completed project on *Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)* examined the relation between availability of particular infrastructure facilities in a region and flow of funds for that purpose; focused on the efficacy of such schemes in reducing intra-rural disparity; and attempted to theoretically model the price discrimination strategy used by NABARD in formulating the rate of interest for RIDF. Another completed project, *Understanding Services Output Growth in India*, examined whether the service output in India is autonomous or predominantly dependent on growth of other sectors. The study finds that, at the aggregate level, the linkages with other sectors are not strong indicating service sector can be treated autonomous. At the sub-sector level, such as Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, transport and storage and community services, a strong linkage is evident suggesting dependence of service sector on growth of industry sector. *India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses* brings out a quantitative analysis of prospects and problems of the BPO industry by creating

a new data-base from the actual practitioners through an all-India level survey. Global demand for off-shoring services and India's market share are forecast, perhaps for the first time, using balance of payments statistics provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). *District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka* finds that although the PRIs have been entrusted with larger number of functions, fairly larger grants, and legislative mandate for planning function, the kind of planning process followed presently is not fully akin to the normative model of decentralised planning.

Among the on-going projects, *Construction of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) for India* aims at developing a new accounting system for measuring intergenerational transfers, or economic flows across age groups, at the aggregate level in a manner consistent with National Income and Product Accounts. The flows are distinguished as accumulation of capital, transfers, and credit transactions. They are mediated through governments, markets, and families. A complete NTA accounts provide estimates of intergenerational transfer systems; the consequences of alternative approaches to age reallocations embodied in public policy with respect to pensions, health care, education, and population ageing. To start with, the NTA is being constructed for 1999-2000. *IPRs and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge* aims at assessing the implications of obligatory implementation of IPRs and Convention on Biological Diversity policies on commercial use of both biodiversity and indigenous environmental knowledge on economic development in general, and biodiversity conservation and indigenous communities' welfare in particular. It recognises an urgent need to protect biodiversity and indigenous knowledge, which have potential economic value against loss of biodiversity, erosion of knowledge and bio-piracy. *Assets as Liability? Non-Performing Assets in the Indian Banking Sector* intends to test for Stiglitz's hypothesis on relation between interest rate and riskiness of a loan from unit-level data collected from commercial banks relating to the small industrial units. *Child Poverty among Social and Economic Groups in India* aims to reexamine the nature and extent of household poverty by applying equivalent scale technique for food consumption between adults and children and by using NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Survey data at household level. *Long-Term Measures for Achieving Reduction in the Liability of the Government towards Terminal Benefits of Central Government Employees* focuses on estimation and projection of current expenditure on retirement benefits for the Central Government employees, joined before April 1, 2004, and suggestions to meet with this expenditure liability by developing operational models for financing the pensions. *Analysis of Survey Data on Earnings Differences in Urban Indian Labour Market* examines inequalities in employment, occupation, and earnings between SC/ST and non-SC/CT; suggests a method for decomposition of gross wage differential between these caste groups; and explains the differentials by wage and employment. *Institutional and Cultural Dimensions of Public Primary Education: Rural Karnataka in Comparative Perspectives* assesses the public provision of primary education in the context of rural Karnataka and draws cultural and contextual factors that matter in determining the quantity and quality of public resources available to different social groups within a given society.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The Center's mission is to support the state and national developmental efforts by engaging in studies relating to policy, planning and management of human resources thereby contributing to reforms in policy making as well as in adding to the knowledge base in interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary development perspectives. The CHRD recognises the instrumental role played by human resources, in particular, education and health, in fostering economic growth and social development and also in promoting global competitiveness.

The Center's thrust areas of research include macro-level issues of spatial planning and redistributive efficiency of resource allocations to health, basic education and nutrition; equity concerns and development disparities; role of human resources, in particular education and health, in accelerating growth and development, its impact on migration in promoting income mobility and social redistribution; human capital - education and skill formation; vocational, technical, higher and professional education; quality of workforce, morbidity; education and its impact on labour and employment; social security; education and migration; decentralisation reforms and delivery of public services such as education and health with a special focus on



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equity, efficiency, quality and adequacy; Health, Nutrition and Education sector – economic and sociological analysis; impact and evaluation studies; gender and its interface with development; and child rights and issues – poverty, food security, education, health, nutrition etc.

During the year, the Centre completed the research project on 'Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka as Revealed through Census Illiteracy Data'. The focus of the study was to assess the literacy gains among the school-age population (5-14 years) over time in Karnataka. The findings of the study, based on the time series analysis of the census data of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, suggest that although the literacy gains have been substantial in case of 5-9 age cohorts over the time, yet it is negligible and negative in case of girls belonging to the older age cohort, namely 10-14 years. The findings clearly suggest the discriminatory tendencies of the school system at the higher primary stage in promoting literacy attainments among the older age group girls, particularly from rural areas.

The Centre's ongoing projects are: (i) 'Pre-Service Teacher Education at the Secondary Stage for Emerging Diverse Educational Contexts in Karnataka' and (ii) 'Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region'.

The Centre is also conducting SSA monitoring activities in Karnataka for 2006-2008 and is providing professional support to the Government of Karnataka; RIE (NCERT), Mysore; Kamatak University; KSOU etc.

Two candidates were awarded PhD degree and the PhD work of another student is under progress in the Centre.

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

Issues concerning the study of social and economic change from the political and governance perspective are the major focus of the Centre's research. The thrust areas for research are: development politics, globalisation, democratic decentralisation, labour, governance (political, administrative, rural-urban, sectoral and electronic) and ethics in public life.

The Centre completed two research projects and published a book and a monograph. Its project on 'Governance and Service Delivery' documented ongoing governance reforms and their implications for service delivery in terms of efficiency, equity and sustainability in Karnataka. The study on the Eleventh Finance Commission Grants for Administrative Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Karnataka examined the extent of utilisation of EFC grants for the development of administrative infrastructure (office and residential buildings, modernisation, information technology, human resources and so on) and the resultant outcome on quality of governance and service delivery in 11 government departments in Karnataka.

The book on 'Decentralisation, Transparency, Social Capital and Development' highlights the significance of decentralisation for promoting grassroots level development in the context of West Bengal. The monograph on 'Panchayats and Watershed Development' highlights the significance of people's participation in governance of watersheds in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka through panchayat raj institutions and civil society organisations.

Three working papers on issues such as bureaucracy, urban governance and environmental protection were published. Ten articles on issues like electronic governance, environmental governance, urban governance, governance of power sector, decentralisation and good governance, politics and governance, World Bank and primary education, women leadership, political decentralisation were published. In addition, 16 papers were presented in seminars/workshops.

Eight research projects [including the ones sponsored by the Institute of Developing Economies (Tokyo), National Foundation of India, Administrative Reforms Commission and Fifth Pay Commission] on issues such as local welfare in global context, ethical political leadership, decentralisation and poor, watershed; globalisation and women employment, governance of human resources, social capital and self-regulatory authorities, and information society are in progress.

During the year, two PhDs were awarded. Currently, nine doctoral students are studying issues related to power sector reforms, bureaucracy, refugee rights, environmental governance, urban governance, social movements, politics of women's health, empowerment of the disadvantaged and cultural identity. All the faculty members of the Centre have been involved in pre-PhD coordination and teaching assignments. One of the PhD students has been awarded an eight-month fellowship for research in Canada.

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

The Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD) focuses on the study of the process of social and cultural change and development in different locales. The source of such processes could be single or in combination of social, political, administrative, economic, cultural, ethnic or ecological factors. The Centre's priorities for research are to analyse changes and challenges of urban and rural development for institutions such as family, religion, community, and in the fields of education, health, nutrition, work and employment, social security, recreation, child and youth in society, gender, media, etc. In addition, participation, social exclusion, collective action processes in relation to the management of natural resources, rural and urban infrastructure, poverty, social and political economy dimensions of economic reforms, health care and quality of life are of research interest for the Centre.

During the year, the Centre completed a research project on 'Life after Land Acquisition'. The on-going projects are: 'Now Open, Now Hidden: A Contextual Analysis of Contemporary Practices of Untouchability', 'Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry' (for the National Human Rights Commission), and 'Documenting Successful Sustainable Agriculture in South India'.

Publications of the Centre's faculty include 'Design and Implementation of Social Sector Benefits for the Unorganised Sector Workers in Karnataka' (New Delhi, GIZ; and Bangalore, Government of Karnataka), and three newspaper articles.

As a part of the Centre's outreach and policy dialogues, the faculty delivered six invited lectures and keynote addresses and organised a 'Round Table on Bangalore and Beyond' on June 10, 2006. The Round Table contrasted with a local concern over the state of affairs of both the people and the city of Bangalore with reference to labour relations in a global economy, absence of adequate educational facilities, meeting the needs of all sections of the population, declining cosmopolitanism and near absence of recognisable role for municipal administration in the face of all-powerful legislature and state-level leaders.

The Centre in association with the Centre for Human Resource Development organised a two-month programme of internship for four young scholars nominated by UNICEF, New Delhi, during July-August 2006.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The main objective of the Population Research Centre (PRC) is to conduct and promote research and training in population studies and assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW), New Delhi, with policy inputs and feedbacks on population and health issues through rigorous research and analysis. Evaluation of many health programmes and schemes is one of its priority areas of research. Currently, PRC is engaged in several new, exciting areas of research in line with the existing demographic scenario of the country and with the changing governmental priorities in the health sector. The areas of research include: causes and consequences of demographic transition, demographic data and quality, reproductive and child health issues, health system studies, and evaluation of health programmes.

The Centre is also a leader in conducting large-scale national and subnational surveys for population research and encourages the use of major datasets for research and analysis. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) for the state of Karnataka for 2006-07 is a continuation of the earlier rounds of NFHS conducted in Karnataka by the Centre. These surveys are designed to strengthen the demographic data base further and facilitate implementation and monitoring of health programmes. The NFHS-3 gathered a lot of information including the prevalence of HIV/AIDS for the first time ever in the State.



Another thrust area of research of late is on the implications of demographic transition, particularly for the southern states of India. The economic implications of the age structure transition are a matter of intense debate in many developing countries. A study on the relationship between population change and economic development is under way at the Centre being sponsored by Global Development Network. In tune with the recent demographic changes, PRC is also involved in a major study on 'Global Ageing and Adult Health' in collaboration with the International Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai), sponsored by World Health Organisation (WHO). This study aims at gathering indicators of ageing, health status of the aged and the factors contributing to their well-being and happiness. Longitudinal data on adult and old-age health will be provided by this study as it is a follow-up of the study conducted in 2003. The other ongoing studies dealing with the implications of demographic changes include gender issues on health, health inequality etc.

The Government of India has embarked on an ambitious strategy of improving the health of women and children by adopting the second phase of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programmes all over the country. However, the understanding of the RCH issues has been rather poor in many states. In order to facilitate better policy making in this important area of research, the Centre has undertaken three studies as part of its commitment to the MOHFW on RCH vision. These studies focus on the HIV/AIDS and maternal health issues.

The Centre takes active interest in disseminating the findings of the research studies to the policy makers of Karnataka through seminars and workshops. These disseminations provide policy inputs for the health officials at various levels. Several unexpected findings that emerged from the studies, like declining rate of immunisation coverage and deterioration of nutritional status among children, are elaborately discussed with the district and state health officials. In addition to these, the dissemination of the research findings is done through publications in journals and books and by contributing papers to various national and international conferences organised by institutions like Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), International Union for the Study of Population (IUSP) and Population Association of America (PAA).

The Centre is also actively involved in a unique interdisciplinary teaching programme leading to PhD with emphasis on population and development issues. The programme places a strong emphasis on formal demographic methods, statistical techniques and analytical methods that can be applied for demographic analysis and research.

Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED)

CISED aims to bridge the gap between natural and social science disciplines in the analysis of environmental problems in developing societies. The mandate of the Centre is to generate policy- and action-relevant research and conduct teaching and training in environmental management. Research at CISED is broadly classified as Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Energy and Pollution. Core faculty members are drawn from diverse disciplines such as ecological economics, hydrology, physics, economics and sociology. CISED also has an active visiting faculty programme that brings in experienced people for synergistic interactions with its own faculty and research teams. During 2006–07, the Centre conducted a number of studies, training programmes and outreach activities, which are briefly described below.

In collaboration with National Institute of Hydrology and AIREE, the Centre studied four sites in the Karnataka Western Ghats to understand the effect of changes in forest cover on hydrology and thereby on local communities. The results indicate that the increase in evapotranspiration from dense forests or plantations (as against tree savannahs) may be relatively small, and the main reason for increased runoff is the reduced infiltration due to changes in soil hydraulic properties. Interestingly, the increased runoff may be of benefit to downstream communities in certain contexts, where the runoff is stored in tanks and used for irrigation. Moreover, the beneficiaries from this increased runoff may be different from those who directly use the forest. In high rainfall areas, the reduced infiltration is likely to affect downstream orchard cultivators, but the magnitudes may not be significant and may be offset by several other factors, including the direct benefits of forest use to the same cultivators.

In collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, the Centre carried out an Integrated Resource Planning exercise for addressing the electricity needs of the state, along with intervention in the regulatory arena to safeguard or advance consumer concerns.

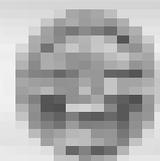
In addition, three Visiting Fellows from different parts of the country conducted studies during the year.

The Centre's on-going studies include (i) Long-term impacts of watershed development in India (a multi-year study in collaboration with SOPPECOM & GIDR); (ii) Water accounting and assessment of tradeoffs in river basins (in collaboration with the Norwegian Institute for Water Research); (iii) Reforms in the Water Sector and Discourses of Water and Development (on reforms in Maharashtra); (iv) Economics of the PFBR (with focus on the fast breeder reactor programme in India); and (v) Risk and safety in nuclear facilities.

A study on the economic transition and forest cover change in the middle Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh is being conducted by a Visiting Fellow.

CISED organised a 10-day Short-Term Course on Environment and Rural Development in October, 2006, and in February, 2007. Aimed at making academic debates in the field of environment and rural development accessible to practitioners in the field, the course covered different theoretical approaches such as political ecology, environmental economics, institutional economics, and science and technology studies; and basic natural science concepts.

The Centre's faculty members participated in policy forums such as the Working Group for the 11th Plan on Research, Education and Information in Environment and Forests. They also attended public hearings and offered comments on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). The Centre published a technical report that reviewed the various discourses surrounding the concept of right to water, and a citizen's guide to encourage public intervention in the regulatory process in electricity in Karnataka.



4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

1. Agricultural Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in a Federal System (Dr R S Deshpande)
2. Changes in Work Participation of Weaker Sections in Karnataka: A Study of the Last Three Decades (Dr I Maruthi)
3. Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture (Dr R S Deshpande)
4. Estimation of Total Production and Cost of Broiler Meat: A Case Study of Karnataka (Dr M J Bhende)
5. Decentralisation, Governance and Women Heads of Panchayats in Karnataka (Dr K G Gayathri Devi)
6. Growing Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka (Dr D Rajasekhar)
7. Effectiveness of Micro-Finance in Alleviating Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh (Dr D Rajasekhar)
8. Life After Land Acquisition (Dr V Ramaswamy)
9. Eleventh Finance Commission's Grants for Administrative Upgradation (Infrastructure) and Service Delivery: An Evaluation of Regulatory and Financial Departments in Karnataka (Dr S N Sangita)
10. Governance Reforms and Service Delivery in Karnataka (Dr S N Sangita)
11. Population Change in Karnataka - A Decadal Overview (A Talukwise Study) (Dr C M Lakshmana)
12. Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of RIDF (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev)
13. Reforms in Urban Water Supply Sector in Developing Countries: A Critique of Existing Approaches (Dr L Venkatachalam)
14. Understanding Services Output Growth in India (Prof Shashanka Bhide, Smt B P Vani and Dr Veerashankarappa)
15. Institutional Design for the Elimination of Child Labour: A Study of State Initiatives for Eradication of Child Labour in Karnataka (Dr D Rajasekhar)
16. Role of Market-based Instruments in Pollution Abatement: A Comparative Study of India and France (Dr G S Sastri)
17. Water Pricing and Productivity - A Review of Evidences with Special Reference to India (Dr K N Ninan)
18. Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka Revealed through Census Illiteracy Data (Dr M D Usha Devi)
19. Managing and Disseminating Panchayat Data for Furthering Decentralisation Reforms in Karnataka (Dr D Rajasekhar)

1. Agricultural Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in A Federal Structure

- R S Deshpande

After a few hurried but abortive attempts during the last two decades, a National Agricultural Policy (NAP) document was finally introduced in the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha in July 2000. Barring this, no serious attempt was made during the last five decades to formulate a meaningful document on agricultural policy. Agricultural policy generally followed the framework given under various budget and Plan documents. Therefore, this could have been a good opportunity to gain from the collective wisdom of professionals, and formal and informal organisations working on agriculture and related aspects. Unfortunately, the ensuing debate did not last long due to the nature of content of the policy and the sustained apathy towards agriculture.

Any policy could be considered as a response of the government indicating its position on an area of significant concern to a political and administrative system. Agriculture is connected with the other segments of the economy and more than that with the polity, bureaucracy and the outside pressure groups. Hence the study of policy making will require an understanding of the institutional dynamics and case studies in order to analyse the emergence of the situation and the resolution of possible conflicts in goals. One of the important points of discord and subsequent resolutions is the understanding between the Central and the State governments, even keeping aside the other important players for a moment. The only way of handling such a tricky issue is to understand the policy matrix through revealed juxtaposition. Therefore, any attempt to formulate a policy for the agricultural sector needs active participation of the players at the state level which is rarely attempted.

Keeping in view this background and considerations, the present study focuses on the following specific themes across states in terms of objectives:

- 1 To review the available material at the State level (including policy documents at selected country levels, Five-Year Plan Documents at the Central and at State levels, policy statements made at the State level, etc) dealing with policy interventions after the formation of the State;
- 2 To identify important constraints and review the efforts made by the State in the past to meet major challenges pertaining to agriculture and allied activities;
- 3 To document the state's initiatives to meet the problems and constraints arising out of India's WTO commitments and review in brief the effectiveness of government interventions in the form of technology adoptions, institutional adaptations, price policy changes (eg., through changes in tax and subsidy regimes) and legal policy changes undertaken so far;
- 4 To assemble these views in the form of a meaningful policy requirement matrix, relating problems/issues to action points suggested/recommended and also trying to spell out the agencies, which should undertake such actions.

The methodology for the study included a thematic review of the existing material at both the international level (like the EU, the USA, Canada, Australia, Brazil/Argentina, China, Japan), and the State level (reviewed by the AER Centres) and interviews with the stakeholders. The State-level exercise (carried out by AERCs) took into consideration the documents prepared by the Agro-climatic Regional Planning groups as well as strategy papers prepared by some of the state governments in response to WTO or otherwise.

Towards High Commercialisation: Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

Punjab and Haryana states have been facing a situation wherein the danger of stagnation is continuously threatening their agricultural development process. It has been noted that there is serious exploitation of the natural sources, specifically soil and groundwater. Similarly, dependence on the chemical fertilisers and pesticides has increased substantially. There are vast patches of land that have been degraded due to continuous irrigation and use of chemicals. This situation is further worsened by marginalisation of the size



of holding both due to demographic pressure as well as land relations. This region has always faced the problem of shortage of labour, and therefore it is difficult to go for the labour-intensive cropping pattern, and that is one of the immediate threats to the crop sector. Input supply and institutional credit are two major bottlenecks that have surfaced recently. This speaks of the capital intensity in the agriculture sector of Punjab, and thus the demand for capital intensity has to be satisfied. Markets are also not very friendly for the farmers of these states, and there are instances where an average farmer from this region would like to sell paddy or wheat to the government's procuring agencies rather than to private traders, despite the fact that the market prices are higher than the Minimum Support Prices. Horticulture and animal husbandry are the two most important sectors in these states. The policy indicates soil-water conservation with a proper crop rotation. The potential to contribute towards international trade has to be tapped, and that is indicated here.

Diversifying for Trade: Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

A large number of initiatives are taken in these states to actively participate in the process. However, the crop pattern as well as the other institutional support needs to be put in proper place. It is essential to infuse a new technological phase in the agricultural economy of both the states. One of the major constraints in the three states is the presence of vast patches of rainfed agriculture, with meagre irrigation support. The situation is more intense in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka than in Tamil Nadu. There are a number of incomplete irrigation schemes and the watershed development programme is yet to make the required dent in the traditional drought-prone pockets of the two states. Land degradation and marginalisation of the size of holding also appear to be the major constraints in addition to the slow pace of capital formation in all the three states. Apart from these challenges, market as well as information support infrastructure are among the important intervention spots.

Infrastructure for Take-off: Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

Central Indian states located on the Deccan Plateau face continuous infrastructural crunch mainly due to the inadequate investment from the public resources. It is well known that irrigation is quite inadequate to initiate growth drivers in these two states. Therefore, an alternative water and land management strategy has to be adopted. Further, the cropping pattern of these states is predominated with low-value, low-yield crops, and that give meagre returns to the farmer. The policy pointer is directly towards infrastructure as well as water and land management issues.

Encashing on Rainfed Crops: Gujarat and Rajasthan

The states of Gujarat and Rajasthan are known for their rainfed character as well as their traditionally acquired business skills. These states have large areas prone to severe drought conditions and substantial areas under deserts. Given the speed and growth rates of these programmes in covering the land mass of the two regions, it would take at least three decades to cover the most fragile ecosystems in the two states. The cropping pattern of Gujarat and the southern Rajasthan is predominated by low-value millets and cereals. Oilseeds and pulses are traditional crops grown in both the states. In addition to tapping the export market, there is a large scope for processing units in the two states.

Need for Diversification: Assam and West Bengal

Assam and West Bengal are the two largest states in eastern India, and their non-performance due to bypassing of the Green Revolution became an issue of concern. It is well known that both the states have predominant paddy-based cropping system and this has its own problems in terms of soil erosion, marketing and fast approaching technologically optima in productivity. Therefore, it is time to look for crops that are more remunerative in order to supplement the paddy-based cropping system. These states have an abundance of natural resources, good soil and availability of farm labour. These advantages could be garnered in order to achieve better returns per unit of land. In that context, one easily feels the need for diversification in the cropping system. The diversification has to be in the crops that have better market potential and forward linkages.

Evading Low Productivity Trap: Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were the two largest states of the country before the formation of Jharkhand and Uttaranchal. These states are gifted with good natural resources like rich fertile soils and abundant water. Western Uttar Pradesh could participate in the growth spurred by technological change but its eastern part could not. Bihar also could not grab the advantages of the Green Revolution. During the 'nineties, the two states slid in the trap of low productivity and low growth. The productivity of most of the crops has stagnated and, consequently, the agricultural income has been more or less moving at sluggish rates. It is essential to enhance agricultural capital formation through public resources as well as by attracting private capital, especially in processing. That would require domestic market reforms, along with incentives to participate in international trade.

2. Changes in Work Participation of Weaker Sections in Karnataka: A Study of the Last Three Decades

- I Maruthi

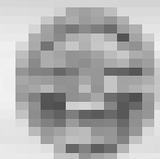
Work participation rate is an important indicator of the development level. Demographers have indicated that lower Work Participation Rates (WPR) are characteristic of better development (Ambannavar 1975). However, when one looks at WPR at disaggregated social levels from a sociologist's view-point, probably the theory needs a re-visit. The WPRs among weaker sections are usually very low in the initial phase (as their work does not get recorded); they increase substantially afterwards and drop down again. The differences are quite pronounced among males and females as also between the urban and rural areas. Specifically, the differences are quite sharp across social groups and the situation is rarely analysed by sociologists.

Agricultural labourers also form a large share of the depressed sections of our country. Therefore, their problems, some of which are inter-connected with the growth of the national economy, have been engaging the attention of the government and efforts are being made from time to time to assess the critical issues. The two agricultural labour enquiries and related work carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and other research organisations reveal that the agricultural labourers have fragile means of livelihood. The truth that emerges out of such enquiries has been that the overwhelming mass of Indian agricultural labour households, simply survive on economic margins and suffer from social prejudices. The Planning Commission has also observed that "..... as a result of various measures of social reforms and the efforts made since independence, the social handicap associated with agricultural labourers and with backward classes generally and Scheduled Castes particularly has greatly diminished". At the same time the economic problems of these sections of the population, especially the need for larger opportunities for work have been thrown into sharper relief. It is one of the primary objectives of the five year plans to ensure fuller opportunities for work and better living to these sections of the rural community and in particular to assist the agricultural labourers and the deprived castes to come up to the level of the rest. Their problems undoubtedly constitute a challenge and the obligation that rests upon the community as a whole to find out satisfactory solutions for them" (GoI, Planning Commission, First Plan Document).

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- i) To analyse the changes in the work participation rates of weaker sections in the districts of Karnataka;
- ii) To find out the determinants of changing work participation rates in Karnataka across the districts; and
- iii) To study the policy of reservation and representation of weaker sections in the agricultural administration

The focus of the study has been on changes in work participation of weaker sections in Karnataka in the last three decades. An attempt has been made here to address issues, problems and prospects related to work participation of weaker sections across the districts in Karnataka state. The study is based on secondary data, review of literature including policy documents and earlier empirical research and reports on work



participation of weaker sections. Data on work participation of weaker sections were collected for the period 1971, 1981, 1991 censuses with a time interval of 10 years and analysed. The analysis concentrated on growth, compositional change and work participation of weaker sections across the States.

Findings

The present study is an attempt to examine the changes in work participation of weaker sections in Karnataka. This project initially provides a description of trends in employment, wage earnings and incomes of agricultural labourers in rural labour households from 1981-1991 to 2001 at the State level and for the districts of the State. The discussion on the trends in the economic condition of agricultural labour households is placed in the context of the debate on the changes in work participation of workers and the conditions of agricultural labourers. Another related concern is how the WFRs of these labour households are affected by the larger increase in the percentage of agricultural labour households and due to that the changing economic conditions of these households over the period. In other words, are the workers from agricultural work force availing public sector jobs that influence the changing economic position of these households?

If we analyse the decadal growth rates for the workers of the weaker sections in Karnataka, for the decade 1981-1991, the growth of workers (including the main and marginal) is 31.01 per cent and for the decade 1991-2001 for the projected workers the growth rate is much lower at 11.76 per cent. The growth of female workers is very high in rural areas as compared to the male workers. The male workers are increasing largely in urban areas, in all the decades. Within the main workers, the growth rate of cultivators between 1981 and 1991 is estimated at 13.92 per cent and 5.66 per cent between 1991 and 2001. If this is compared with the growth of agricultural labourers for the same periods (42.94 per cent and 15.52 per cent respectively), the growth of cultivators is far less. The growth of cultivators and agricultural labourers among different sexes presents glaring disparities, in the sense that in both categories (cultivators and agricultural labourers), the work participation of females is increasing at a faster rate as compared to the growth of male workers. During the periods 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, the percentage growth of female cultivators and agricultural labourers is 56.28 and 51.53 respectively. In case of males, it is only 5.79 per cent and 35.60 per cent respectively (See Figure 2.2). But based on the overall trend of the occupation among weaker sections, one can conclude that the highest percentage of females among weaker sections are becoming landless and might be losing the economic base. Secondly, the percentage of work participation among females is increasing and at the same time, the male's participation in work is decreasing. This is in tune with the general development trend. However, the quality of work at micro-level and the realities matter the most, and these are masked in the census data.

A few suggestions have been made for the improvement of work participation of the workers from weaker sections, which, in turn will contribute to their aggregate welfare:

- i) For the development of any village, town or city, it is essential to provide infrastructural facilities like transport and communications. It was found that districts with more agricultural labourers lacked infrastructural facilities. The relationship between infrastructure and availability of work is obvious but least exploited.
- ii) Instead of giving temporary relief and immovable assets, surplus land may be distributed to the landless from the government land or CPRs. Necessary infrastructure may be assured to facilitate some production, until such families have to be protected and are cared under safety net.
- iii) Under the state Special Component Programme, the sustainable agricultural and livestock schemes like sheep-rearing, trade and business, and dairy development have to be encouraged. These will generate employment as well as income. More than that, these professions are caste-neutral to a large extent.
- iv) Special skill development programmes should be taken up for the unemployed youth from weaker sections. Skill happens to be the major impediment in access to employment. Precious little is done to develop skills of weaker sections.

- v) It is a well-known fact that employment exchanges do not work in the interest of the weaker sections. It would be better to review the working of these institutions and revamp the procedures. If these are computerised, the transaction cost can be reduced significantly.

3. Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture

- R S Dshpande, N T Neelkantha and Naveen Hegde

Sustained curative properties, pure organic contents, quick availability, least side-effects, low prices and the environmental friendliness have made the Ayurvedic medicines more popular. Consequently, the demand for medicinal and aromatic plants is increasing sharply. The transition from using medicinal herbs to commercially available manufactured drugs opened up many economic and environmental issues. Similar situation prevails in the case of aromatic crops and commercial use of these crops has been increasing at a fast rate. The increased popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the Western world has spurred increased demand for trade both in the form of raw material, as well as processed medicines. The increased demand of the medicinal plants in the industry and for trade created direct incentives to the farmers to undertake cultivation of these crops.

In quest for earning better returns from the land, farmers have been taking up cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops instead of conventional agriculture. However, there is no authentic information about the extent of area covered under medicinal and aromatic plants. The information about the marketing arrangement is also fluid, particularly for medicinal plants. In the circumstance, there is a need to evaluate the economics of cultivating medicinal and aromatic plants. Considering the inherent market imperfections resulting from institutional and market failures in India, this study aims at developing programmes and policies for economic preference for medicinal crops. We do not intend to analyse here the threats imposed due to indiscriminate gathering and forest harvesting but focus on the economic opportunities available for their cultivation. This study is a part of an overall study taken up in a few states in India. India has a huge biodiversity and many medicinal plants and crops are available in different states. But only a few of these could be considered for the purpose of a systematic analysis.

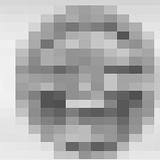
Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

- o To understand the economics of cultivation/production/gathering of the selected medicinal plants and find their economic and market potential as preferred for cultivation by the farmers;
- o To assess the extent of area being cultivated under selected medicinal and aromatic crops;
- o Estimation of domestic and international demand for the selected medicinal plants in the light of the effect of new IPR regime on pharmaceuticals;
- o To study the relative economic impact of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants by the farmers; and
- o To identify the bottlenecks in the marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants and suggest possible remedies.

We have selected two crops from different perspectives. While *Sweet flag* is used only by the pharmaceuticals directly as an ingredient and therefore has to go through a full circle of market chain, *Patchouli (Pogostemon cablin)* can be processed at the field level by the grower in a simple decanter to extract the base oil.

Uses of *Sweet flag (Acorus calamus)*: i) Treatment of stomach-related disorders in both human beings



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and animals, ii) Treatment of the nerve-related disorders, iii) Dried *Sweet flag* rhizomes are used in medicinal preparation and as a flavour, iv) Powdered rhizomes and the essential oil used as a protection against flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, moths and lice, v) Used as a cure for burn injuries in combination with other ingredients, vi) As a remedy for asthma, and nausea, and vii) Used to treat bronchial catarrh, hysteria, and neuralgia.

Patchouli (*Pogostemon cablin*) oil is extracted from the young dried leaves of the plant, which are fermented and then dried before steam distillation. The oil is considered an excellent base in perfumery industry. Some of its many practical uses are: i) It is used as a base in Ayurvedic medicines, perfumery, rituals, and cosmetics, ii) Used for digestive disorders and as a remedy for dry skin, wrinkles, dandruff, oily skin and scalp, fungal infections, and insect bites, iii) In aromatic treatment, it is used for controlling diarrhea, vomiting, and nausea, iv) It is also used as an insect repellent, v) *Patchouli* oil is blended with other ingredients as massage oil for treating dermatitis, overweight, anxiety and dandruff, vi) In a lotion or cream, the oil is used as base for ointments treating foot cracking, eczema, acne and sores.

Findings of the Study

The relative economics is worked out in terms of relative net income, cost of cultivation, employment created and market margins. Sweet flag uses 324 mandays, as against 87 mandays required for paddy. That generates 237 mandays of additional employment and an income of Rs 15,405 to the agricultural labourers in the region. In the case of Patchouli, the additional employment generated is 104 mandays, and that provides an additional income of Rs 6,760 to the agriculturalist. This multiplier effect of income generation for the labourers has attracted many to these crops and resulted in the skills being well developed.

Economic incentives can be easily grouped into the factors that cause 'push effect' or 'pull effect'. The 'push effects' originate due to the traditional economic activities that yield low returns, in the present context, cultivation of paddy or tomato. These enterprises have significant disadvantages and essentially cause distress to the farmer. Under the 'push effects', the current production activity is either economically nonviable or difficult to undertake with the available resources. In such a situation, the cultivator is 'pushed out' of the present production environment and tries to accept whatever is available as the immediate best alternative. In such a situation, it is not necessary that the cultivator chooses the high pay-off production activity, but even is satisfied with the marginal gains in the new production activity. 'Pull effects', on the other hand, provoke the farmer to adopt a new cropping activity based on the high incremental income and/or ease in the production process. The hidden uncertainties are usually not considered seriously, and at times the cultivator has to trace back the path. 'Pull effects' are usually guided by higher income opportunities, availability of new material and know-how, as well as the demonstration effect.

While understanding the motivating factors that govern the decision-making for area under *Patchouli* and *Sweet flag*, we have kept in mind the 'push and pull' effects, with respect to the competent crops. In the case of *Sweet flag*, area is being shifted from paddy to *Sweet flag*, whereas *Patchouli* gains area from under tomato. It is in the recent past that this shift has taken place, not necessarily due to any development scheme specifically focusing on the cultivation of *Sweet flag* and *Patchouli*, but rather provoked by the assured market, relative price differential and ease of cultivation. In short, the market forces have played a decisive role. Now the market channels for *Patchouli* and *Sweet flag* are well established. Largely, the contractors and commission agents purchase the entire crop well in advance and this particular factor has been quite attractive to the farmers. However, as the contractors get hold on the market, the process of exploitation of the farmer begins. Once a large number of farmers start growing *Sweet flag* and *Patchouli*, the contractors will get an upper hand, and possibly, then begins the exploitation of the farmers through lowering of the price and rejecting the produce on the quality pretext. Therefore, a few things are quite essential as far as these two crops are concerned: the facility to process the crops and well-drafted legal contracts, so that the farmers can benefit in the process.

4. Production and Cost of Broiler Meat: A Case Study of Karnataka

- M J Bherde

Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India today. While the production of agricultural crops has been rising at a rate of 1.5 to 2 per cent per annum, that of eggs and broilers has been rising at 8 to 10 per cent per annum. As a result, India is now the world's fifth largest egg producer and the eighteenth largest producer of broilers (Mehta *et al.* 2000). Poultry meat is an important source of high-quality proteins, minerals and vitamins in human diet. Specially developed breeds of chicken meat (broiler) are now available with the ability of quick growth and high-feed conversion efficiency. Decline in income and employment opportunities necessitate diversification of farm activities. Depending on the farm size, broiler farming can be a main source of family income or can provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year.

Opening of domestic market for international trade and rising input prices are matters of concern. Considering the importance of broiler industry in terms of diversification, employment etc, this project is undertaken to study the production and cost of broiler meat in Karnataka. The specific objectives of the study are: (i) to analyse the production-related aspects of broiler farming and estimate the total broiler meat production in the State, (ii) to analyse the cost of production of broiler meat, (iii) to examine the input purchase and output sale arrangements and estimate the net returns in broiler farming, and (iv) to identify the constraints in broiler farming and suggest remedial measures.

This study is based on the primary data collected from 60 farms from Bangalore Rural and Shimoga districts using two-stage stratified random sampling technique. The sample consisted of 24 small farms (less than 2,500 birds), 19 medium farms (2500-5000 birds) and 17 large farms (more than 5000 birds). A trained investigator collected the required data by personally interviewing the owner/manager of the selected farm. The reference period for the study was November 2003-October 2004.

Major Findings

Around 62 per cent of the unit owners are in the age group of 30 to 50 years. Nearly 60 per cent of the farm owners have studied up to secondary level and roughly one-third of the unit owners are graduates. A majority of the farm owners do not have formal training in poultry management. However, more than half of the farm owners have five to 10 years of experience in running the poultry units.

About three-fourths of the small, 63 per cent of the medium and a little more than half of the large units are found within 5 km distance from the residential settlements. More than 50 per cent of the poultry units are located within 2 km from the highways. About 30 per cent of the units bought their requirements from agencies/shops located within 5 km as against 55 per cent of the units procuring inputs from agencies located at more than 10 km from the units. On an average, 62 per cent of the units sell their produce (birds) in markets located at more than 10 km away from the units.

On the whole, 87 per cent of the 60 sample units have brooders. On an average, 11 per cent of the units fed chicks only once, 37 per cent units twice and 52 per cent of the units fed chicks three or more than three times daily. Most of the sample units raised 6 batches in a year. On an average, 1,325, 4,036 and 7,754 chicks are raised on small, medium and large farms, respectively. Almost all the units, regardless of size, used readymade compound feeds. The total quantity of feed fed per chick varied from 3.98 kg per bird on medium farms to 4.2 kg on small farms. Vaccination schedule was uniform across the units. The average mortality ranged from 4.55 per cent on large farms to 5.63 on medium farms. More than two-thirds of the units bury dead birds on the owned land and 5 per cent of the units used public land for burying the dead birds. In addition to this, a little less than a quarter (23.3 per cent) of the units threw the dead birds into open and fed to dogs.

The average number of birds produced per batch differs depending on the number of birds installed and the mortality rate. However, on an average, 1,254, 3,809 and 7,409 birds per batch were produced on



small, medium and large farms respectively. Average weight per live bird hovered around 2 kg with an average meat production of 1.53 kg per bird. The total manure produced on small farms was 134 quintals when compared with 399 and 835 quintals of manure produced on medium and large farms respectively.

Gross and Net Returns

The returns from any production process are largely determined by the factors – costs and output prices. The gross income per bird inclusive of value of manure and income from empty feed bags was Rs 65.02, Rs 68.78 and Rs 65.66 per bird on small, medium and large farms, respectively. The corresponding gross income per kg of live weight of bird works out to Rs 31.92, 32.72 and Rs 31.52 in that order. On an average, the gross returns across farm size and batches work out to Rs 32.04 per kg of live weight, and the average cost is Rs. 27.11 resulting in net returns of Rs 4.93 per kg of live weight and Rs 10.20 per bird produced on the sample farms in the study area. The average profit or net returns of cost are the lowest (Rs 7.88 per bird) in the sixth batch and the highest (Rs 11.67 per bird) for the birds produced in the third batch.

- Poultry industry has a multiplier effect. It generates direct employment in farming, hatcheries, and pharmaceutical sectors. It also generates employment in processing and marketing sectors and thus helps in augmenting employment in both rural as well as urban areas. Hence it is imperative to promote broiler farming even by providing some subsidized services to the farmers.
- Poultry is high in protein and increased use of poultry products in the diet will improve nutrition of the poor and thus help in human resource development. Availability of poultry products at the reasonable prices would induce poor to include poultry products in their diet.
- The demand for poultry products in the domestic market would increase in the near future due to increase in the per capita income. Similarly, earnings from export of broiler meat are showing an increasing trend. Hence it is imperative to encourage broiler farming by proving incentives to the small producers.
- Almost all the broiler farm owners complained about high input prices in general and feed prices in particular. Hence, there is a need to search for cheaper alternative in feed compounds.
- Maize and soybeans are the major constituents of feed compound and hence efforts should be made to improve production and productivity of maize and soybeans so as to meet future demand by feed industry.

5. Decentralisation, Governance and Women Heads of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka

- K G Gayathri Devi

Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, there has been what is called a quantum jump in women's representation in rural local bodies. An important aspect of this transformation is the presence of women in Panchayats to an impressive percentage (33 to 45 per cent), which was a minuscule earlier. Women would not have entered the elected bodies, that too in such large numbers, if there were no reservation for them. It has softened the constraints of patriarchy and women's discrimination, and brought about some levelling in social development.

It is also argued that reservation of seats has not 'automatically resulted in active and effective political participation' by women, because for the first time, women who are functionaries and presidents of local bodies. They have been facing greater challenges in their roles. The issue is not merely women's presence in the local bodies, but also the question of performance of these leaders by acquiring the skills of leadership. This study was undertaken to understand the issues relating to women's political empowerment and their role in local development. The study was based on data collected for a larger study on Role of Local

Organisations in the state of Karnataka¹ on the sectors of women's group formation, watershed development and drinking water and sanitation projects supported by the World Bank. The study had the objectives of (a) investigating into the socio-economic profile of women presidents of GPs in the study area; (b) looking into the motivating factors in their identification as candidates; (c) finding out the outcome of their representation in terms of development work, and (d) assessing the constraints in the performance of their roles.

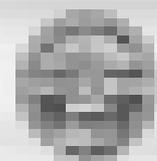
There was no sampling done, but all the GPs that had women as their presidents, numbering 25 and spread across 6 districts and 14 blocks (taluks), constituted the universe of study.

The main findings of the study were as follows:

- 1 Despite the quantum jump facilitated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, women's participation in decentralised governance continues to be affected by the challenges of patriarchy and discrimination.
- 2 Although illiteracy came in their way of performing well as leaders, women presidents admitted that they gained a sense of empowerment through the present position, in terms of learning to assert control over resources, officials and the household.
- 3 Women's continued pre-occupation with HH work and economic activities was a major constraint for them to avail of the required time and space to perform in a better way. This seemed to be true of those leaders who hailed from landless poor or marginal farmers.
- 4 Self-confidence gained through membership in local organizations, like self-help groups, seemed to be playing a critical role in enabling women leaders to step out of patriarchal control and reach out better, particularly the women and the poor in the constituency.
- 5 Often, women ended up being puppets in the hands of local politicians, like the Member of Legislative Assembly, or had remained subservient to the officials. The women presidents from depressed classes felt that they experienced a sense of better security with the political party than with the bureaucracy.
- 6 The position of being a president, than as a mere member, ensured women greater understanding of the workings of politics. They had also come to know of the importance of political parties, which had not been realised so well, when they were ordinary voters before.
- 7 Some women presidents were also able to work together 'being' women, and overcoming or forgetting party differences. Thus, they seemed to have raised themselves to a level, well beyond the one created by the political party or caste. A self-perception was increasingly emerging from the women's shared identity and experience.

Policy Recommendations

- 1 The issue of rotation of position of the Presidents of the GPs was treated with much dislike by women, and was viewed as interference in their sustained work. The term of office of heads of Panchayats can be, on an experimental basis, extended.
- 2 Training and capacity building exercises for the women elected representatives should continue with greater zeal, with an integrated role by the Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations and other grassroots level organisations.
- 3 Despite the 'rural landscape being dense' with a number of local organisations, there was lack of co-ordination between them, and a partnership approach was largely missing. On the contrary, there was unhealthy competition to view each other's work as interfering and competitive in nature. Awareness that multiple local organisations existed only to supplement the GP's role in bringing about holistic development needed to be given.
- 4 In the wake of activity mapping' and the role of Grama Panchayats in decentralised planning and governance, Grama Sabhas needed to be strengthened along with emphasis upon the presence of women in them. This was considered by the respondents as providing better community support as well as the required challenge for GPs to function, given the need for transparency and accountability in the system.



6. Growing Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka

- D Rajasekhar, Gagan Bihari Sahu and K H Anantha

The share of rural areas in the national income has been declining at a faster rate than their share in population. The 1990s experienced acceleration in the widening of rural-urban per capita income gap due to change in the income growth trajectories of rural-urban areas. The disparities between rural and urban areas in so far as the NDP per worker, consumption expenditure, share of food in total expenditure, etc., are also continuing. This phenomenon requires an understanding of various dimensions of growing rural-urban disparity to arrive at policy measures to reduce the gap. However, there is a paucity of literature on the pace of rural-urban disparity and contributing factors. In order to fill this research lacuna, the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, initiated a study in collaboration with four research institutions in six states. ISEC has been entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking the study in Karnataka.

The main objective of the study was to assess the pace and extent of rural-urban disparity and factors contributing to the same. The second objective was to identify and suggest ways and means to minimise the rural-urban divide. The report, analysing these objectives, has been presented in 10 chapters.

Research Methodology

The study objectives have been analysed with the help of both secondary and primary data. The secondary data were obtained from a number of sources, such as population censuses, publications of National Sample Survey Organisation, NCERT, reports brought out by various government departments in Karnataka. Although some of these data are not easily amenable for an analysis of rural-urban disparity, care has been taken in the interpretation of data. Suitable statistical techniques have been used in the analysis of data. Further, data have been presented for four categories (highly developed, developed, backward and highly backward) of districts. Such a categorisation was based on per capita income.

The primary data were collected from a large sample of about 900 households from three agro-climatically different districts. The methodology adopted in the selection of towns and villages was as follows. First, the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Gulbarga were selected on the basis of level of development. Subsequently, one medium town from each of the districts was selected with the help of census data. From each of the towns, three wards - one each belonging to slum area, business and service locality - were selected with the help of discussions with key informants and information available from the municipalities. Thus, nine urban localities were studied. From each district, six villages were selected on the basis of their distance from the town. In all, 18 villages were studied for the purpose. The households were selected from different economic categories such as cultivators, labourers, small business, service, etc.

An Overview Based on State-Level Data

Karnataka is one of the fastest growing Indian states. The growth rate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) picked up from 5.3 per cent in the eighties to 7.3 per cent in the early nineties, to 8.3 per cent in the second half of the nineties. Growth in all the three sectors of the economy has been impressive. Agricultural growth was facilitated by diversification and productivity increases. Industrial growth was led by rapid expansion in manufacturing, and growth in services, which was high across the board was led by software exports. During the second half of the 1990s, Karnataka became the third largest recipient of FDI among major Indian states, and the highest on an income per capita basis. Karnataka's good growth record in the nineties was maintained into 2000-01 (with real growth of 6.7 per cent), but slowed down in 2001-02 and 2002-03 on account of widespread drought in the state.

An analysis of population growth across rural and urban areas in the state as well as districts shows that although urban population increased at a rapid rate than the rural population, this was not uniform across the districts. In 1991 itself, the sex ratio (number of females for every 1,000 population) was low in urban areas probably due to migration pattern, but improved during the decade of 1991-2001.

The proportion of the workforce in the state has clearly declined during the last decade. A faster decline of the workforce in rural areas indicates growing unemployment. The total work participation rate was higher among males as compared to females, and there was a rural-urban gap in the same. A larger proportion of the workforce in rural areas was expectantly engaged in the primary sector. The services sector dominated in urban areas. The manufacturing sector was equally predominant in rural and urban areas. However, the non-household industry was significantly higher in the urban areas, especially among female workers. The construction sector being one of the major sectors in urban areas, its share was much higher in these areas.

In Karnataka, the daily status of unemployment rate declined from 4.4 per cent in the 53rd round to 4.3 per cent in the 55th round in rural areas, and from 6.3 per cent to 5.4 per cent in the same period in urban areas. The rural-urban gap in terms of daily status of unemployment rate was substantial during the 53rd round but this trend changed during the recent NSS rounds.

The average monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (PCE) of the people in rural areas was always lower than that in the urban areas, and the gap between the two increased over the years. This leads to the conclusion that there has been a strong urban bias in the gains from economic planning in terms of growth in income.

The two findings - an increase in urban poverty as compared to rural poverty and higher growth rate of urban population - are perhaps indicative of the increasing rural-urban migration leading to urban poverty. The exodus of rural population into urban areas in search of employment only puts additional pressure on the limited resources and services in the latter. Associated problems of low wages, low literacy levels, etc. also need to be addressed.

Income Distribution in Rural and Urban Areas in Karnataka

In comparison to the four south-Indian states, the growth rate of net state domestic product was faster at 8 per cent in Karnataka during 1990s largely on account of good performance in service and manufacturing sectors. The share of rural Karnataka in the NSDP was declining, while that of urban Karnataka was increasing.

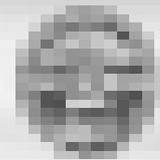
The per capita income of sample households belonging to different occupational groups varied. In general, the per capita income of households involved in government jobs and medium and large farmers was higher as compared to all other categories. Agricultural labourers were having the lowest per capita income. In urban areas, government employees and self-employed households had higher per capita income. Unskilled daily earners in urban area had the lowest per capita income. Importantly, unskilled daily earners in urban area obtained lower per capita income than non-agricultural labourer in rural areas.

An analysis of variation in the per capita income obtained by sample households belonging to different occupational categories shows that rural incomes, particularly those obtained by self-employed and farmers, were marked by great deal of variation. Similarly, the incomes of employees in private sector and self-employed in urban areas were also characterised by great variation.

There was good association between occupational categories and sources of income of sample households in both rural and urban areas. However, the households of skilled daily earners in urban areas had access not only to wage income but also to income from trade and services. This was not the case among unskilled daily earners in urban areas. Migration accounted for 6-7 per cent of the income of agricultural and non-agricultural households in rural areas.

The average household and per capita income in urban areas was higher as compared to rural areas. However, the distance from the town did not make much difference in so far as average per capita income.

Trade, business and services were identified as major income sources in urban areas. These sources contributed more than 50 per cent of the total income. Agriculture, wage income and migration income were not showing any significant relationship with total income. The per capita income and average household income was higher in urban areas, which is a conventional finding, suggests that providing adequate employment and wage rate among vulnerable groups in rural areas must reduce the rural-urban disparity in terms of income distribution.



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Although, the farm income in the total income was high in rural areas, the distribution of income was concentrated among medium and large farmers. Reducing inequality by redistribution of land was a remote possibility because of decreasing size of landholding and the prevalent socio-economic and political environment, which would prevent the small farmer community from earning income. Nevertheless, policy measures should emphasise on the development of subsidiary activities and non-farm employment opportunities as well as creation of other income generating activities, which are less dependent on land.

Rural-Urban Disparity in Drinking Water Supply

The analysis based on secondary data shows that the provision of water supply and sanitation services is skewed in favour of urban areas, although the disparity in the provision of water supply services seems to have declined in the recent years.

Though the coverage of households by potable drinking water supply sources increased in rural areas, urban areas are well ahead in the access to potable water and therefore, rural-urban disparity is still substantial.

The rural-urban disparity in drinking water supply at the household level has been analysed with the help of variable on access to piped water supply sources. In rural areas, about 48 per cent of the sample households had access to piped water supply sources. The corresponding figure in urban areas was as much as 76.39 per cent. In urban areas private household connections (PHCs) accounted for over 78 per cent of the piped water connections while about 50 per cent of the piped water sources in rural areas were PHCs. In general, the analysis based on primary data shows that, higher income households belonging to upper castes in both rural and urban areas had access to PHCs. The lower income households belonging to SC/ST categories in both rural and urban areas were depending on either un piped water supply sources or public stand posts. The dependability on PHCs was considerably better as compared to other sources.

Thus, PHC has become an important indicator to see the disparity between rural and urban areas. We have, therefore, carried out regression analysis with dependent variable on whether the household has PHC or not. The results show that the households located in urban areas and with better education are likely to have PHC. Household income does play an important role; however, its marginal effect was considerably less. The households belonging to SC/ST communities were less likely to have PHC. Another important finding is that whether the household will go for PHC or not would depend on the extent to which the household could depend on alternative drinking water supply sources such as borewells and public stand posts. The implication of this finding is that there is a need to improve the functioning of public stand posts and borewells so that the drinking water supply needs of poorer households in both rural and urban areas will be met.

School Participation and Educational Attainment in Rural and Urban Karnataka

The analysis of macro data shows that urban schools maintain superiority over rural ones in terms of availability of allied and ancillary facilities. Importantly, a large number of rural schools do not have separate urinals and lavatory for girls even at the upper primary and higher secondary schools. The problems of inadequate classrooms, poor availability of teaching aids and equipment, which are essential for smooth functioning of schools, are lacking in rural schools. Since these directly influence the education system, enrolment ratios have been calculated to assess the status of education in rural and urban areas. It is found that the enrolment status in urban areas is much better as compared to rural areas. Even where school exists, children in rural areas are found to be not enrolled in school due to high opportunity cost of schooling.

Rural-urban disparity in literacy, calculated from the census data, shows that although the level of disparity in literacy declined from 1991 census to 2001, a high level of disparity between rural and urban areas still existed. However, mere attainment of literacy may not be a sufficient condition to produce positive synergies and reduce the rural-urban gap in educational opportunity. It is necessary to go beyond literacy to see the rural-urban disparity in basic education. The study suggests that years of education or prospects of education are better indicators to assess the rural-urban gap. The analysis suggests that the policies relating to improving school education in rural Karnataka, including providing adequate teaching aids and equipment, allied and ancillary facilities, contingency funds, and incentive schemes etc, may usefully be reviewed to bridge the rural-urban gap.

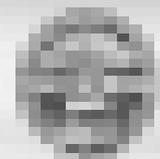
The following are important findings that emerge from an analysis of micro-level data:

- Regional disparities in school participation and the level of educational attainment are immense in the state. For example, for every 6.37 number of children between 7 and 11 years of age, there is one illiterate child in rural area compared to one out of 62.5 number of children in urban area.
- The mean year of schooling in rural area is less than that of urban area. It is observed that the most important factor influencing a person's educational attainment is whether he lives in a rural or urban area.
- Gender discrimination in education is very much prominent in the state, and particularly in rural area. Hence, girl students should get special incentives to improve their educational status.
- A large number of family members with unorganised occupation, whose present need is of more importance than their future return have had to miss out on the available literacy facility. In order to improve their educational standard, more institutional facilities should be made available to them. But mere provision of facilities is not enough, and it should reach them and must take the benefit out of the system.
- The mean years of schooling increases with respect to income. However, for each level of per capita income it is less in rural against urban areas. It shows that rural educational system is having demand constraint.
- The regression analysis showed that opportunity costs and perceived economic returns are other two important factors that determine child participation in schooling and grade attainment.
- Availability of physical facilities (piped water and toilet) in residence is found to play a powerful role in school participation. Hence, the policies relating to improving access to private household connection and toilet facilities might usefully be reviewed in the light of these findings.
- The educational attainment of parents did indeed assist the education of their children. Importantly, the education of mother had more decisive influence than that of the father. Thus, a comprehensive programme is required to improve the poor level of literacy, in general, and among the women of Karnataka, in particular. Besides, balanced regional development approach must be undertaken to improve the educational conditions in rural Karnataka.
- On the whole, although the two-point data on literacy showed a decline in rural-urban disparity, the literacy levels in urban areas were relatively high. Both macro and micro data show that several children are not in a position to avail educational facilities made available. Girl children, irrespective of whether they are in rural or urban areas, do not avail of educational facilities both because of supply and demand constraints.

Health Infrastructure in Rural and Urban Karnataka

The health status of people in Karnataka is analysed with the help of secondary data on indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). An analysis of data on these indicators shows that there has been significant improvement in the health status as measured through these indicators. However, the rural-urban disparity was striking.

However, the improved health status was not uniform across the categories of districts and between rural and urban areas. A crucial factor determining whether the infrastructure will contribute to improved health status or not was the availability of staff and other facilities. It has been found that the availability of beds was significantly better in urban areas and of highly developed districts as compared to rural areas. Similarly, an analysis of doctors' population ratio shows that a few of the backward and highly backward districts are lagging behind due to non-filling of vacancies. This leads to the policy suggestion that the health status of the people should be improved through efficient policy mechanisms and technological improvements. The possible way of improving the health status is to provide adequate health infrastructure at low costs. Therefore, the immediate need is also to provide adequate facilities (i.e., beds and post sufficient number of doctors) along with the basic infrastructures such as hospitals/PHCs.



The micro analysis reveals that the access to health care services in both rural and urban areas varied according to the development status of the locality and availability of services. The access and utilisation of health care services was bounded by factors such as distance, financial constraints and perceptions on the health care services rendered.

Access to Electricity Services in Rural and Urban Areas

The analysis of secondary data on the provision of electricity facility in rural and urban areas shows that accessibility to electricity facilities has improved in both the areas, and therefore, there was a decline in the disparity. However, the access to electricity facilities was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Further, the access by households belonging to SC/ST categories was even low irrespective of whether they are from rural or urban areas. This implies that the intended policies and programmes of the government in the provision of electricity supply have not reached the rural areas, in general, and the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households, in particular. Key findings are:

- The potential to enhance the accessibility to electricity is found to be more in rural areas as compared to their urban areas.
- Due to diversity in the economy and labour market, access to electricity service varied between rural and urban areas of all the districts.
- Forward caste households have better access to electricity services due to their economic and location specific advantages.
- It is emphasised that high-income group households have better access to electricity due to their strong economic and location-specific advantages. Low-income households prefer subsidised schemes to obtain electricity connection to overcome the monetary crisis.
- In a district like Dakshina Kannada, the location and topographic conditions have led to reduced provision of electricity services to the people.
- The regression analysis revealed that households belonging to higher income earning occupations have better access to electricity due to their regular employment and continuous income. Those belonging to low income earning occupations were characterised by limited access due to lack of employment and low income leading to low purchasing capacity.
- Due to lack of regular flow of money income for the poor due to the existence of in-kind payments for certain services and participation in informal sector activities, the poor would have a natural preference for the fuel that does not involve money transaction. Hence, any success of promoting electricity use has to satisfy two conditions. First, the low cost supplies and second, supply of adequate money flows to the poor so that they become willing to spend some part of the money on purchasing electricity.

7. Effectiveness of Micro-finance Programmes in Reducing Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh

- D Rajasekhar, N L Narasimha Reddy and Suchitra J Y

Micro-finance programmes (MFPs) have gained immense popularity in India as in other developing countries. Micro-finance implies provision of savings, credit and insurance services to the poor in rural and urban areas - it is an attempt to mobilise the small savings of such households, provide them micro-credit both to meet their consumption needs and start income-generating activities, and also insure them against various risks. In general, most MFPs tend to give more importance to credit component rather than to savings or insurance. Given that micro-credit is the major component, MFPs are thus said to fill a crucial gap in the credit needs of the rural households. It has, however, been observed that MFPs are unable to bring in all the poorest households into micro-finance groups. It is these households for whom sources of formal credit are inaccessible. In the absence of formal credit, their continuous dependence on sources of informal credit

renders them even more vulnerable than they already are. Access to MFPS will thus help them access credit at payable and reasonable rates of interest and help them eventually reduce their vulnerability to debt bondage.

It is in this context that this study was undertaken jointly by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) of ISEC and Poverty Learning Foundation (PLF), Hyderabad, with funding support from International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The objectives of the study were to:

- o examine the extent to which the MFPS covered the poorest households under micro-finance groups, and the factors influencing the same;
- o analyse the impact of the MFPS on the vulnerability to debt bondage of member households;
- o identify the factors determining the vulnerability to debt bondage of the households; and
- o suggest measures to better orient the MFPS in reducing vulnerability to debt bondage.

Methodology

Andhra Pradesh was selected for the study as the ILO had already made considerable interventions in this state under the ILO project. Four organisations providing micro-finance services in Andhra Pradesh were selected - Ankuram Sangamam Forum (ASP) in Ranga Reddy district, Swayam Krishi Sangham (SKS) in Medak district, Homo Sapiens in Nalgonda district and ASSIST in Guntur district. These four districts had been historically marked by a relatively high incidence of bondage in Andhra Pradesh, and therefore, it was felt that they would present interesting contexts to analyse the problem. Further, the four organisations chosen gave us the opportunity to study four different micro-finance models. The study adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods. In each of the villages, poverty mapping and focused group discussions were conducted. Survey data included questionnaires administered to the households that had membership in micro-finance groups as also those who were out of micro-finance coverage.

Findings

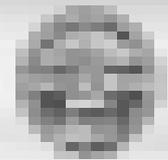
1. Ability of micro-finance programmes to reach the poorest households

The selected micro-finance programmes had left out the poorest from their coverage. Of the 7,569 households from 16 villages, 32 per cent of the covered households were non-poor, 21 per cent poor and 47 per cent very poor. At the aggregate level, 49 per cent of the households in these villages had membership in the micro-finance groups. But when we disaggregate by the poverty categories, only 44 per cent of the very poor and 60 per cent of the poor households were found to be having membership. By contrast, 66 per cent of the non-poor households were members in these groups. Thus, the micro-finance coverage was skewed across poverty categories, and in general, the coverage was biased in favour of the relatively better off households. Important factors contributing to the exclusion of the poorest households were economic constraints, migration, inability to attend meetings and contribute regular savings, difficult repayment conditions, etc. This implies that micro-finance programmes were essentially designed to cater not to the poorest households but rather to the relatively better off households.

2. Services provided by the micro-finance programmes

The MFPS mainly provided savings and credit services. Depending on the overall agenda of the organisations, other developmental concerns of the villages and households, such as watershed management, child labour eradication, etc., were also addressed. Saving was an important component in the MFPS, but only to the extent it served as collateral for the loans. There was, reason, however, to believe that households preferred savings products independent of the credit provided by the organisations.

Provision of credit is the most important aspect of the micro-finance programmes. The analysis shows that (a) depending on the ideology and objectives of the organisation, each one met different credit needs



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of the member households, the largest volume of credit being for income generating activities, and (b) with respect to income generating activities, the organisations were able to meet only some part of the credit need, and for the remainder, more than 50 per cent of the members were forced to fall back on informal sources, mostly traders and moneylenders. In addition, the emergency credit needs of the member households were seldom or never met by the MFPS.

The main assumption behind the large volume of IGA credit from MFPS was that the rural poor households had the skills and the entrepreneurial drive to start and sustain activities, but the only input that they lacked was inexpensive credit. Should this be provided, they would be able to start the income generating activities, which would eventually help them come out of poverty. The flaw in this assumption was that these credit needs of the households had been treated in isolation. For one, income generation activities were not the only needs of the households. Second, they were not always the most important need of the households. Third, unless the activities promoted by the organisations were viable and profitable to the households, their impact on poverty and vulnerability were likely to be negligible. Fourth, by addressing these needs and not others, which were equally if not more important, the households managed to improve their economic conditions marginally, only to re-enter a debt cycle in the informal credit market when emergencies such as those mentioned occurred.

3. Impact on vulnerability to debt bondage

In order to analyse the impact of MFPS on vulnerability to debt bondage, we constructed Vulnerability to Debt Bondage Index (VDBI), which showed that the member households faced much less vulnerability to debt bondage when compared to non-member households. The regression analysis, undertaken separately for both member and non-member households, and for only member households, also showed that membership in micro-finance groups was the dominant determinant in the extent of vulnerability to debt bondage of households.

The key determinants of the VDBI were as follows. Greater the landholding lesser was the vulnerability to debt bondage. Similarly, higher the monthly per capita income of the households, lesser was their vulnerability to debt bondage. Key factors related to the MFPS such as duration of membership and amount of savings in groups which did not have any influence on the VDBI. Importantly, it was the total loan amount that played a greater impact on the VDBI rather than just the loans towards Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

4. Policy suggestions

- Households have a range of credit needs, such as basic, emergency and income generation needs, all of which the micro-finance programmes have to be designed to meet, at least in part.
- The needs of the households have to be well assessed prior to the provision of credit. The income generation credit should be provided along with the provision of credit for consumption, innovative savings and insurance products.
- Members should be given greater autonomy in deciding about the usage of the credit.
- The assumption that the income generation activities would lead to reduced vulnerability to debt bondage was not true. The analysis shows that the performance of income generation activities was poor due to various reasons. This necessitates three kinds of interventions on the part of the service providers – the provision of asset insurance, an emergency fund to be kept at the disposal of the groups, and the need for assuring the viability of income generation activities promoted.
- The entire cost of setting up the activities must be provided by the organisations so that there is no need to fall back on damaging informal sources of credit to fill the gaps.
- Continued credit support to the income generating activities should be provided till such time that the activities are self sustaining. Efforts must be made to expand the capital base of the activities promoted.

- o The MFIs which combine micro-credit with social security products such as health insurance, old age pensions, accident insurance, etc., are necessary.
- o The background of the leaders of the groups was found to be a significant variable in determining the vulnerability to debt bondage of member households. However, in the absence of rotation of leadership, this is likely to lead to elite capture. Therefore, rules pertaining to rotation of leadership must be strictly enforced.
- o Members must be educated on the importance of 'saving to spend, borrowing to invest'. This cannot happen unless specialised savings products are provided by the organisations.

8. Life after Land Acquisition

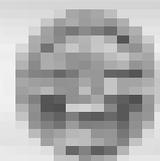
- V Ramaswamy

Urban development is pursued for generating social and economic benefits in the form of creation of employment opportunities to skilled and unskilled workers, better infrastructure, improved housing, etc. But it also imposes social costs for the people whose lands are acquired for housing and other infrastructure. Land acquisition, therefore, means a two-pronged problem to the affected villagers. Firstly, they lose their assets - lands, trees etc., - which are main sources of their living. Secondly, such people undergo many hardships to build up new assets. All these aspects induce several changes in the livelihoods of people whose lands are acquired for the purpose. A suitable rehabilitation package is important for the affected population to take up a new mode of living after their displacement from their existing livelihoods. Though such a package has been provided in cases of population being displaced by irrigation projects etc, it has not been provided to the people whose lands were acquired for housing in the urban fringe around Bangalore City. Hence, it is of vital importance to understand the process of accommodation of affected population in the changed environs and in the new spheres of life. Several agencies are involved in the estimation of costs involved and mode of acquisition and to make provision for alternatives for the affected population. It is difficult to believe that the planners are ignorant of such implications but in the enthusiasm for positive impacts, often the negative ones are either assumed to be nullified or overlooked.

Bangalore City is one of the fastest growing cities in Asia. For a growing city it is essential to acquire land for various purposes. It is difficult to estimate the extent of land acquired on the outskirts of Bangalore City for housing and other purposes as several agencies (EDA, KHB, KSIADB, registered and unregistered cooperative societies, real estate agencies, individuals, etc) are involved in the acquisition. Principles of natural justice demand smooth acquisition of assets as well as provision of fair compensation, whenever such acquisitions are inevitable. Failure to do so may lead to hardship to the affected people resulting in mal-adjustment and further deterioration of their living conditions. The studies on displacement and rehabilitation of people due to developmental projects have attracted the attention of social scientists for quite some time now but the problems related to the urban land acquisition and occupational displacement have not got due importance.

While commenting on land acquisition and payment of compensation pertaining to the development projects, several scholars pointed out that the present Land Acquisition Act of 1894 has remained without any major amendment for more than a century. It excludes landless persons like tenants and others from the purview of compensation. The project authorities acquire land at an early opportunity and delay in paying suitable compensation. The compensation was not beneficial to the affected people. Almost all studies point out that the compensation fixed and paid has been low and based on unrealistic assumptions. Apart from this, the above studies also point out the other irregularities and official corruption.

It would be of vital importance to understand the process of accommodation of affected population in the new spheres of life after displacing from their existing livelihoods. In order to get a holistic picture, the study was undertaken to pursue the following objectives.



Objectives of the Study

- 1 To understand the socio-economic characteristics of the affected people;
- 2 To assess the changes in the livelihood patterns of the affected people;
- 3 To document the experiences of people before, during and after the acquisition of land; and
- 4 To provide policy guidelines

Methodology

A sample of 75 households with a representation to all caste, class, land size and occupational groups was selected from among the affected households in the Kenbathahalli village which forms a part of the Anjanapura Layout where Bangalore Development Authority acquired all most all the land during 2001. The sample households also include few landless households. An attempt was made to elicit information through various means such as canvassing carefully structured household schedule, use of case study method, informal interviewing, indirect questioning, discussions with local knowledgeable persons, etc.

Findings

Kenbathahalli village is a part of Bangalore South taluk of present Bangalore Urban district and is located about 16 km from Bangalore City bus-station. The respondents were mostly heads of households, though in a few households some knowledgeable or responsible persons were also contacted for information. Most of the respondents had poor educational background. Following are the tentative findings:

- 1 The BDA had fixed compensation without consulting the landowners or taking their views. No one was happy with the compensation fixed by the BDA.
- 2 The problems of land acquisition started with the norms for fixing compensation. It was not smooth for the landowners to get the compensation fixed by the BDA. Among several other problems like proving land ownership titles, etc, the landowners had to go to the courts for justice.
- 3 Most of the compensation money was used for domestic purpose, loan repayment, house renovation, court expenses, bribing the officials, middlemen, etc.
- 4 The agricultural implements, animals, etc., possessed prior to BDA land acquisition, became redundant after the acquisition. Similarly, the individual skills became redundant and management of redundant skills of family members was a difficult problem.
- 5 Occupational displacement of households was mainly from agriculture and agricultural labour leading to increase in non agricultural labour work force especially in unorganised sectors including households from among Vokkaliga and Golla castes.
- 6 Animal husbandry took the back seat due to the absence of agriculture and grazing lands.
- 7 Dependence on private factories for work especially by women from dominant castes had increased.
- 8 Self-employment among men emerged as an alternative to mitigate the negative implications of land acquisition which included occupations like carpentry, tailoring, real estate brokering, poultry, fish rearing, musical bands, etc.
- 9 Burden on women had increased due to land acquisition and this was evident from the reduction of women in domestic work and increase in other sectors especially private factory or coolie.
10. The proportion of dependents increased among Vokkaliga, Golla and Scheduled Castes.
11. No occupational change among Brahmin and Nayaka caste population was found.
12. Land acquisition had not affected the schooling of children in the village.
13. Lack of skills and training along with suitable education seemed to be a major bottleneck in venturing into new occupations.
14. It was generally believed that land acquisition would bring more money and help to improve the housing conditions of the affected population. This seemed to be not true in the case of the Kenbathahalli villagers.

Policy Suggestions

There is clear evidence from the study that the livelihoods of people living in villages had been adversely affected by the land acquisition. The study also brings out that the agency involved in acquiring land had not played any role in providing proper rehabilitation to the affected population. Under these circumstances, the following suggestion will go a long way in making the life of people less miserable.

- 1 As part of land acquisition, land documents should be upgraded at the government cost.
- 2 Compensation needs to be fixed participatively, i.e., taking the landowner's views into account.
- 3 A portion of compensation has to be kept in Fixed Deposits/Bonds/Certificates, etc., for future use, which can mature at different intervals during their lifetime.
- 4 A suitable rehabilitation package is to be provided to the landless households in the village.
- 5 Provision for employment in the government and quasi-government organisations has to be made for all affected villagers.
- 6 Additional employment generated due to layout formation has to be completely reserved for the affected villagers.
- 7 Non-technical jobs in the industries either private or public sector, in the vicinity of the layout, should be reserved for the affected people.
- 8 The village has to be integrated as part of the new layout for all development purposes.
- 9 Suitable skill development training for the youth is to be imparted in order to enable them to undertake self-employment programmes.
10. Credit at reasonably low interest rate from the banks needs to be provided to the enterprising youth in the affected villages for suitable self-employment and other income generating activities.
11. Free Legal assistance should be provided for the affected people pertaining to land disputes.
12. In order to restrict the growth of Bangalore and to mitigate the problems of land acquisition and to a better management of civic amenities in the city, the planners should encourage the development of satellite towns away from the city.

9. Eleventh Finance Commission's Grants for Administrative Upgradation (Infrastructure) and Service Delivery: An Evaluation of Regulatory and Financial Departments in Karnataka

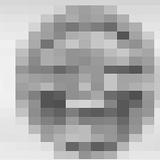
- Satyanarayana Sangita

Central Finance Commissions (CFCs) (appointed once in five years) award grants to the states to upgrade administrative infrastructure and to address special problems that confront the administration. The Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) awarded a total grant of Rs 4,97,263 lakh to all the states (Rs 31,153 lakh for Karnataka) for improving the administrative infrastructure and service delivery in 16 departments during 2000-05.

Objectives

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the utilisation of EFC grants for timely completion of projects and the resultant outcome on the quality of governance and service delivery. The sub-objectives are:

- o to monitor the progress of the project implementation with a view to identifying constraints for timely completion and effective utilisation of Central grants;



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- o to assess the quality, relevance and utility and the extent of utilisation of the projects/assets by the local administration and the people as well;
- o to assess the impact of projects on outcomes in terms of quality of governance and service delivery (cost reduction, transparency, fast communication and mobility and citizen's accessibility); and
- o to formulate the theoretical and policy perspectives on the basis of the findings.

Methodology

These objectives were examined with the help of an analytical framework. The information needed was collected from government records, newspapers, questionnaires, interviews, discussions and personal observation of project sites and meetings. The study covered 11 departments located in 13 districts representing all regions of Karnataka. The study was carried out in two phases. In the first phase (April to October 2004), field visits were undertaken for assessing the progress of work by visiting the project sites (district, taluk and village complexes, residential buildings, fast-track courts, police and fire stations, central jails) and interviewed the officials and non-officials. In the second phase (January 2005 to March 2006), information was collected through the interview schedules from 300 administrators and 100 citizens with a view to ascertaining their perceptions about the relevance, quality, utilisation of the administrative infrastructure and the resultant outcomes. Interviews were also held with senior officers like secretaries, Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police, judges and other administrators, political leaders and so on. The interim report was submitted in December 2005 for corrective action by the concerned departments.

Findings

Utilisation of grants: Extent, year and item: The utilisation of EFC grants in Karnataka during 2000-05 was satisfactory. 89.33 per cent of the total outlay of Rs 24,902 lakh was utilised in all the 11 departments (Revenue District, Judicial, Police, Prison, Fire, Commercial Taxes, Excise, Motor Vehicles, Stamps and Registration, Small Savings and Health). However, it was quite high as compared to the 9th and 10th Finance Commissions' utilisation of grants (61.83 and 27.25 per cent respectively) in Karnataka. The utilisation was more than 90 per cent in 7 out of 11 departments. The percentage of utilisation was 5.19 per cent in commercial tax, 51.15 in judiciary, 71.12 in excise, and 82.51 in police administration.

The utilisation of EFC grants, it may be pointed out, was not in accordance with the original plans. As much as 68.31 per cent of the total grants available for all the 11 departments were utilised in the last financial year (2004-05 and beyond). There was almost no utilisation of grants in the first year (2000-01): only 0.53 per cent as against the target of 40.25 per cent of the total planned grant. This was quite high in the case of district administration.

The major expenditure of the total grant for all 11 departments was on office buildings (54 per cent). It was followed by residential buildings (18 per cent), modernisation (15.22 per cent), computerisation (3.14 per cent) and human resources (2.68 per cent). As for the department and item-wise expenditure, the major expenditure was on office and residential buildings in district administration (96.28 per cent), while it was 50 to 60 per cent in Police, Fire, Judiciary and Jails departments. Computerisation constituted the major portion of expenditure in Commercial Tax, Excise, Motor Vehicles, Stamps, and Small Savings departments (70 to 90 per cent). The major expenditure in judiciary was on salary paid to the judges and supporting staff.

District Administration

Under this plan, activities, like construction of District Complexes (DCs) to locate all the district-level offices, were executed. The other activities included: the construction of residential buildings for district officers (DC, CEO, HQA, AOs) taluk level and sub taluk level officials (Tahsildars/Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and village accountants), modernisation (new machines, instruments and furniture) and computerisation of offices.

District-wise utilisation: While utilising the grants, the EFC norms of allocating Rs 2000 lakhs for each newly constituted district were not strictly adhered to due to ground level problems in District Administration

(DA). Rs.2958 lakhs were spent in Koppal as against Rs 2000 lakhs. It was followed by Haveri (Rs.2813 lakhs), Bagalkot (Rs.2793 lakhs), and Chamarajanagar (Rs.2471 lakhs). However, it was only Rs.385 lakhs in Udipi, Rs.522 lakhs in Davanagere and Rs.2058 lakhs in Gadag. The absence of strategic planning and delay in identifying project sites and acquiring the land due to the interference of the politics and pressure groups was the main factor for slow progress in the latter districts.

The EFC grant was very useful and the timely help in developing administrative infrastructure particularly in 7 newly constituted districts, where 70 to 80 per cent of the offices and residences were located in private buildings. The occupation of four district complexes and residential buildings immediately after construction reflected the utility of the grants.

Quality, relevance and utility: Quality, relevance and utility of DCs received the maximum appreciation from political leaders, administrators and citizens, which is a rare occurrence. District complex is an innovative administrative concept to promote efficiency, transparency and accountability in administration. Karnataka was the first state in the country to introduce this concept in a more scientific way by adopting administrative principles. 40-45 district level offices were located in these complexes with common facilities like auditorium, meeting halls, banks, post office, canteens and so on. It was office-cum-residence buildings in case of Village Accountants and Revenue Inspectors in some districts. The other advantages from these DCs were: effective coordination and supervision, reduction in travel time in attending the meetings, speedy communication, solidarity, regular attendance of staff, and easy accessibility to the citizens and so on. Further, 80-90 per cent of the officials, non-officials and citizens were satisfied with the DCs in all the four districts. However, such planning was absent in the construction of residential buildings and office complexes at the district, taluk and village levels.

Judicial Administration

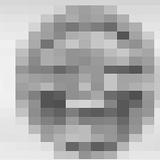
Rs. 2,741 lakh plan was approved to establish 123 Fast Track Courts (FTCs). In spite of Supreme Court intervention, only 93 FTCs were established by utilising 51.15 per cent of the allotted grant. 15,019 cases were disposed during the period 2000-05. Low unit cost and the non-availability of land for construction of court buildings, non-appointment of public prosecutors and non-availability of retired personnel were the main reasons for lower achievement. Further, absence of sound planning, monitoring and weak database might have led to the poor utilisation of the grants.

Quality, relevance and utility: Coming to the Judiciary, the concept of FTCs was appreciated by judges, advocates and citizens. In fact, the performance of FTCs was very high, wherever the courts were provided with supporting environment and facilities such as availability of public prosecutors and supporting staff. According to judicial officials, the FTCs were more effective in disposing of cases with minimum cost. The scheme was appreciated by judges and suggested for its extension to the lower courts where pendency of cases is very high. However the judicial personnel did not appreciate the uniform grant of Rs.29 lakhs for court building. The building was too small to function as a normal court. There was not enough space for hearing and examining the witnesses.

Police Administration

The up-gradation of police administration under EFC grant included construction of police stations (Rs.12 lakhs), women rest rooms (Rs. 0.09 lakhs), equipment, forensic science laboratories, vehicles, communication, training and so on. The police department was able to utilise 82.51 per cent of the total grant of Rs.2994 lakhs. 86 out of 100 police stations and 323 out of 385 rest rooms were constructed. Ten FSL mobile vans and weapons were purchased and FCL equipments were installed. The non-availability of land and low unit cost for police stations were the main constraints in achieving the target.

Quality, relevance and utility: The EFC and Modernisation grant of Rs.50000 lakhs central grants considerably improved the police administrative infrastructure in terms of buildings, equipment, weaponry, ICT and communication net works. This grant was relevant for the construction of buildings for police stations (since a significant per cent of police stations were located in private buildings) and modernisation of



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equipments. Separate toilets for women were relevant with the increase in intake of their number in recent years. A significant per cent of police personnel was satisfied with relevance and utility of the infrastructure, although complaints were heard about poor quality construction and inadequate space. The utilisation of ICT and modern equipments was not effective in some stations in the absence of trained manpower and maintenance grant/ agreements.

Prison Administration

EFC had provided an amount of Rs.300 lakhs as against its demand of Rs.350 lakhs for prison administration. Infrastructural facilities such as electric fencing, compound wall construction, kitchen upgradation and sanitation facilities were provided. Vocational training was also conducted for the jail inmates. The grants were relevant to create additional space and facilities and renovate old jails. Jails needed more grants to provide facilities according to human rights standards since the number of inmates increased 20 to 30 times over the years.

Fire Services

99.39 per cent of the total grant of Rs.1200 lakhs was utilised. 17 fire stations and 46 residential quarters were constructed under the EFC's grants. Further, this grant was utilised on computerisation, equipments and vehicles. The grant was very useful to have their own buildings and modernise the equipments. Some officers were not happy with the location of fire stations and facilities and space available in the buildings. This department needed more resources in order to meet the safety norms and standards.

Fiscal Administration

Only 5.19 per cent out of the total allocation of Rs.797 lakhs was utilised in commercial tax due to the technical problems. 71.12 per cent out of Rs. 227 lakhs allotted was spent in the excise department due to objections from the Central Government. The utilisation was 99.39 per cent in case of Motor vehicles department out of Rs. 257 lakhs allotted. The major expenditure was on hardware. The utilisation was 96.36 per cent out of Rs.300 lakhs allotted for Stamps and Registrations. The plan outlay for small savings and health was fully utilised. The quality of computerisation in a majority of departments has been ensured by competitive and transparent tendering. But, they were not effectively utilised in some departments in the absence of trained manpower and annual maintenance grant.

Application of ICT in administration has contributed for speedy delivery of services in some departments to the satisfaction of the people. For instance, the computerisation in commercial taxes has helped assess and realise taxes scientifically, plug loopholes. There was an improvement in the issue and renewal of licences, collection of taxes and fines in excise departments. The computerisation of RIO offices has resulted in speedy delivery of services such as issue of licences, registration of vehicles, transfer of vehicle ownership and collection of taxes and fees. Even the harassment for speed money and involvement of middlemen has come down. Computerisation in Stamps and Registration has facilitated speedy and reliable registration (consistency and uniformity) and provided transparency in the valuation of the properties and issue of encumbrance and other certificates. It has also facilitated the return of documents within 30 minutes to the citizens which was about a month in the earlier system. Computerisation in Small Savings department has helped collect, taxes, fees, fines and loan repayments.

Facilitating Factors for Effective Utilisation of Grants and Assets

1) Visionary and committed administrative leadership; (2) Integrated strategic planning for development of administrative infrastructure; (3) Autonomy to the state and district governments in formulating the projects; (4) Monitoring by an independent agency (5) Political will; (6) Involvement of the stake holders

Policy and Theoretical Implications

Expert's opinion needs to be considered in forming new districts and taluks along with the places for locating the head quarters for effective utilisation of administrative infrastructure. Working out integrated

strategic plan for the development of administrative infrastructure at the district, taluk and village levels is desirable. These enable the state government to pool the resource available under various departments to have official and residential complexes with modern facilities at a central place.

Statutory apex advisory bodies under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and Chief Secretary at the state level and District Commissioner at the district level have to be established to provide direction and guidance for planning and development of administrative infrastructure. An independent survey for each department about the status, utilisation and future requirements of administrative infrastructure is to be commissioned. This would help to seek further funds from the central government (Finance and Planning Commission) and international development agencies. This also helps in avoiding of wastage of resources and duplication of efforts. Public private partnership for the development of administrative infrastructure has to be strengthened.

Theoretical Perspective

A theory connecting administrative infrastructure (aesthetic working environment and technology) and administrative efficiency has to be developed. At present, there is no substantial study available *vis-à-vis* the development of administrative infrastructure and administrative efficiency.

10. Governance Reforms and Service Delivery in Karnataka

- Satyanarayana Sangita

Many governance reforms have been initiated in Karnataka in recent years to improve the quality of governance and service delivery. Governance reforms such as privatisation of government activities (competition, disinvestment, outsourcing/contracting, user charges public private partnership and rightsizing) are initiated to improve the operational efficiency and productivity in administration. Transparency in administration and procurements (right to information, simplification of procedures and single windows) are adopted to minimise resource mis-utilisation and corruption. Anti-corruption institutions (Lokayukta), citizen charters, regulatory authorities and people's forums (water and electricity Adalats, Grama Sabha, ward committee) are strengthened to ensure administrative accountability. Sound recruitment, promotion and transfer policies are introduced to minimise political interference in administration. Information Communication Technology (ICT) is increasingly used in administration to empower citizens with information and speedy delivery of services. Democratic decentralised and stakeholders' institutions (education, health, watershed and forest committees) are strengthened to articulate peoples' voice and needs in governance. Fiscal Reforms are also initiated to activate with adequate powers and resources to prevent the crisis of the type that many other states are facing. At the same time civil society organisations including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and corporate sector are taking many initiatives to improve the quality of governance and service delivery.

Objectives

Keeping this in view, the study examines the nature of governance reforms and their implications on service delivery in Karnataka. Accordingly, the sub objectives are:

- o To examine the background, philosophy and nature of governance reforms in improving transparency, accountability and efficiency in administration.
- o To analyse the implications of governance reforms on service delivery in terms of efficiency (speedy delivery, cost reduction and reliability), equity (accessibility and affordability for disadvantaged groups and areas/regions) and sustainability.
- o To examine the role of developmental politics (state and civil society) in facilitating governance reforms.
- o To develop policy and theoretical perspective from this study on governance and better outcomes.



Methodology

These issues are examined with the help of analytical framework. The study is based mainly on the Government documents, newspaper reports and interviews. The study is an exploratory in nature and aims to review the on going reforms on the basis of secondary data. This is the major limitation of the study, which restrains to have focus and arrive at any firm conclusions to generalise. Nevertheless, the study throws some insights and trends on governance reforms.

Findings

Size and Distribution of Government Employees

The Indian State in terms of employees has grown 5-6 times (although it is not uniform across the levels and types of Government (Central, State, Local and Quasi) during 1950-2000. The growth of manpower has doubled at the Central Government level from 15.14 in 1951 to 34.10 lakh employees in 1991 which however declined slightly to 32.73 in 2000. While increase was 3 to 4 times at the State and local Government levels and 19 times in quasi Governments up to 1996, (from 3 lakhs in 1951 to 64.58 lakhs in 1996) but there was a drastic slowdown in 2000 to 63.26 lakh. Similarly, there was a five-fold increase in the strength of the Indian Administrative service (gone up to 5,000 in 2000 from 957 in 1951).

Similar trend was seen in Karnataka where a little less than three fourths of employment in the organised sector came from Government as against 28.3 per cent in the private sector in 1986-87. The employees in the state had risen to 6.03 lakh in 2002 from 1.79 lakh in 1972. The Secretaries to the Government departments was doubled during 1958 and 1985.

Group C employee category constitutes the highest percentage of the total employment (77.52 per cent). It was followed by Group D (15.30 per cent), Group B (4.37 per cent) and group A (2.87 per cent) employees. Education department was having the highest percent of employees in 2002 (39.66). It was followed by Home (13.20 per cent), Health (11.96 per cent), Public Works (6.02 per cent), Revenue (3.89 per cent), Social Welfare (3.32 per cent) Agriculture (2.9 per cent) Animal Husbandry (2.72 per cent), Finance (2.66 per cent), Law (2.47 per cent) and Rural Development (2.22 per cent).

Salaries constituted 31.0 per cent of the total revenue expenditure in 1970-71. The percentage had gone up to 34.8 in 1991 and it had come down to 27.69 in 2002 (slightly higher than the safety limit of 25 per cent. The productivity of the Government servants in Karnataka appears to be low according to the Third Pay Commission.

Privatisation, Exit and Efficiency

In recent years, Karnataka has been adopting a variety of privatisation practices as a part of governance reforms. Firstly, privatisation has been extended to PSUs through the closure or disinvestment. Out of 100 loss-making units, 20 were closed (which resulted in the loss of jobs for 10,000 employees), another 20 were disinvested, and 40 were restructured and in another 40 voluntary retirement scheme were introduced.

Secondly, Government activities are privatised or outsourced. Bangalore is the first city, where activities like collection and disposal of solid waste, maintenance of street lights, water supply, cleaning of roads were privatised, although similar initiatives were taken in education, health, power and other sectors. Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission (KARC) has also recommended for outsourcing of the housekeeping services like cleaning of offices, sanitation, gardening, security, catering, Thirdly, privatisation is also encouraged through competition by opening-up service providers to multiple actors in the place of single supplier in Karnataka. Division of KSRIC and power sector into small units is one such instance in this regard. Fourthly, Public-private partnership is also popular in Karnataka. The Bangalore Agenda Task Force (BATF) is testimony in this regard. Many services in rural areas are provided with the NGO and peoples partnership (forest, watershed, water, health, education, and so on)

Participation, Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and simplification of procedures was a main strategy adopted to ensure accountability,

speedy delivery and less corruption. First, the enactment of Transparency in Public Procurement and Right to Information Act 2000 can be mentioned in this regard. Transparency has also brought in financial administration. Secondly, procedures in administration were simplified and made more transparent for better compliance and speedy delivery. Similarly rationalisation of taxes and simplification of procedures in Commercial Taxes, Road and Transport (RT), and Stamps and Registration (SR) departments were undertaken for better tax compliance. Simplification of Trade licenses and permits, building plan approvals and payment of property taxes in BMP; introduction of Single common application in the place sixteen existing forms for establishing a business in industry can be mentioned in this regard.

Thirdly, ICT has been increasingly used in administration. Computerisation of two crores rural land records of around 67 lakh farmers; establishment of Mahithi centers (IT Kiosks) to provide services such as issue/registration of birth and death certificates, collection of taxes, information about the government schemes and so on can be mentioned in this regard. Issue of Birth and death certificates, payment of property taxes, customer complaints, procurements were computerised in BMP. Fourthly, transparency was introduced in the recruitment and transfers of government servants to prevent irregularities. The new transfer policy (2001) which has brought down the rate of transfers drastically can be mentioned in this regard. Fifthly, initiatives such as citizens' charter, regulatory authorities, public hearing, grama sabha, ward committees and online complaints system have helped to ensure administrative accountability. Sixthly the proactive role of Lokayukta has also helped to prevent the corruption in administration.

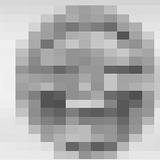
Decentralisation, Voice (Empowerment) and Service Delivery

Karnataka is one of the states which laid a strong foundation in recent years for participatory decentralised governance in India. It was the first state to devolve maximum powers and responsibilities along with resources to PRIs for undertaking the development activities under 1983 PR Act (which came into operation in 1987). First, PRIs in Karnataka are emerging as units of local self-governments just like Kerala and West Bengal for promoting the development. PRIs enjoy political, administrative and financial autonomy in some respects. Secondly, the PRIs are more accessible to the disadvantaged in ensuring their participation in the governance and improving their livelihood systems, although elite domination still prevails. Thirdly, decentralised governance ensures greater accountability and transparency in provision of basic services like drinking water, street lights, sanitation, health and education.

Governance Reforms and Outcome

Positive Impact of these reforms has been observed in some of the public utilities, although these results need further investigation. (i) By limiting manpower and outsourcing its activities, the efficiency levels in Bangalore Water Supply and Sanitation Board (BWSSB) had gone up from 78 per cent to 82 per cent and further to 95 per cent during reform phase. While BDA's per capita productivity went up from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs.1 crore, salary as percentage of budget dropped from 7 per cent to 3 per cent; (ii) the privatisation of maintenance of streetlights in BMP resulted in increase in efficiency level to 95 per cent compared to 45 per cent earlier. Same was case in the power and, transport sector; (iii) Public private partnership (BAPF) in Bangalore has helped in improving the infrastructural facilities like schools, police stations, bus shelters, toilets and so on; (iv) ICT has made governance system more transparent and citizen-friendly. The speed money for obtaining the land records has comedown after computerisation. The Common Entrance Test (CET) for admission in professional courses in Karnataka is more transparent and efficient). Corruption and harassment of the common man has declined in registration deeds after computerisation. It has ensured the speedy delivery of documents and better access of information to the citizen through kiosks; (v) Decentralised governance ensured effective delivery of services like education, health care and poverty elimination programmes. The attendance of doctors and paramedical staff improved considerably under the constant monitoring of local leaders. The utilisation of resources under PRIs was much better than it used to be under line departments. Developmental works are being executed more speedily and field staffs are better controlled under PRIs; (vi) Reforms are also responsible for the improvement of the state revenues.

State revenue increased from 12.90 per cent of GDP in 1999-2000 to 13.53 per cent in 2000-01 (a growth of 15 per cent). The state's own-tax revenue grew by 17 per cent. This ultimately (revenue growth and tight



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expenditure control) resulted in the decline in revenue deficit in 2000-01 from 2.42 per cent of GDP to 1.77 per cent of GDP. Also there is an improvement in non-tax revenues through the measures like cost recovery. For instance, irrigation rates were hiked 2.5 times in 2000-01 and public transport (bus) rates have been automatically indexed to salary and fuel costs. And in 2001-02, the BWSSB increased water rates by 50 per cent. The recovery from irrigation charges is estimated to have increased from Rs 18 crore in 2000-01 to Rs 25 crore in 2001-02. The tax to GDP ratio has already improved from 8.1 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.6 per cent in 2000-01 and is estimated at 8.9 per cent for 2001-02. Salaries were at 4.4 per cent of GDP in 1996-97 but had risen to 4.8 per cent in 1999-00 as a result of the pay hikes associated with the Fifth Pay Commission. However, by 2001-02 salaries had fallen again to 4.4 per cent of GDP. The impact of reforms on service delivery is also evident from the satisfaction levels of Citizens of Bangalore with services provided by various public utilities (PAC study, 2003). (vii) Similar results are also obtained at the state level surveys regarding delivery of services. For instance, 72 per cent of the respondents satisfied with the maintenance of roads in the state.

Governance Reforms and Disadvantage Groups

Privatisation adversely affects the interests of the vulnerable sections and backward regions in having access to government resources and employment. The basic services like water and electricity provided by the private organisations and contractor may not be available to the disadvantaged and backward regions, as they do not have minimum ability to pay. Even their number in government employment may also come down with the shrinking state authorities. Such a situation may lead to social tensions, which are manifested in the form of radical movements over sharing resources and jobs (sons of the soil and Mandal agitation) in the past.

The implications of reforms on poor appear to be not very encouraging in some areas. This is particularly evident in rural areas. There was no clear evidence from the existing studies regarding the improvement in the economic status of rural poor. Farmer's suicide deaths have been increased over the years. To some extent, this was also true in case of urban areas. For instance, inspite of BWSSB's all-round performance, the availability of water to the poor and low-income group is very low. Water consumption in the slums was only 25 per cent of the city average which was quite inadequate. One-third of the population had only partial or no access to water. Two out of five slums in 1996 had no water supply. A significant number of houses were without any latrines. Many women and children suffer from diseases due to contaminated water or inadequate supply of water. Infant mortality rates in Bangalore slums were much higher than the state average. Concerns were also expressed regarding the implications of two to three fold increase of water and electricity charges and bus fair for the last three years on the poor. Privatisation is also helping the poor in some areas, although many scholars disagreed with this view. Privatisation of professional education is helping to accommodate more number of students from the disadvantaged groups and rural areas and cross subsidies their fees as well.

Development Politics and Governance Reforms

Competent and committed political and administrative leadership, synergy between state markets and civil society appeared to be the major factors responsible for governance reforms. The government had taken major initiatives to popularise governance reforms soon after the new chief minister came to power in 1999. Visionary and dedicated officers were placed in the key departments and were given freedom with least political interference for better outcomes. BDA's recovery of land from unauthorised and streamlining of transfers is one such instance in this regard. Public private partnership was encouraged in various sectors for development. The private sector was very effective in articulating their demands for favourable policies and good governance. The urban-based civil society organisations played a significant role in promoting the reforms. Similarly, the international development agencies have also played a vital role in pushing the governance reforms.

11. Population Change in Karnataka - A Decadal Overview (A Taluk-wise Study)

- C M Lakshmana

Availability of natural resources and favourable environmental and infrastructural facilities in a given region have played a pivotal role in the general distribution of population. Rich natural resources of Karnataka, like black cotton soils in the north, generation of power and growth of industries and agricultural development in the Southern Maidan region, have influenced, to a great extent, the growth and distribution of population. The hilly terrain of the Western Ghats has also influenced the natural growth and distribution of population. The coastal region with its narrow strip of fertile land witnessed industrial development due to the availability of hydro-power from Westflowing Rivers. This in conjunction with the quality of population of the region made for its unique characteristics. The phenomenal growth of Information Technology and other knowledge-based industries, particularly in and around Bangalore Metropolis, has had its impact on the growth and distribution of population in the region.

Birth rate, death rate and migration are the three important determinants of population growth and change. The population of Karnataka increased from 19 million (1901) to 52.7 million (2001). Further, it is estimated to increase to 60.4 million by the year 2011. However, the growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 has slightly decreased, from 21.12 per cent in 1991 to 17 per cent in 2001. This can be attributed to the economic development and family welfare programmes initiated by both the Central and state governments in the previous decades.

It is evident from the Five-Year Plan documents that provision for expenditure on Family Planning in the total Plan outlay was quite significant in First Five-Year Plan at 0.03 per cent and 3.1 per cent in the Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The progress achieved in sterilisation and IUD programmes in India indicates that the cumulative number of sterilisations and IUD insertions increased from 8,827, 473 in 1991 to 12, 49,86,025 in 2001 and from 4,64,37,174 in 1991 to 10,71,37,641 in 2001. Similar progress can be seen in sterilisations and IUD insertions. Cumulative sterilisations were increased from 1, 89,000 in 1981-82 to 62, 23,600 in 2001 and IUD insertions from 55,000 in 1981-82 to 46, 23,700 in 2001.

Objectives and Methodology

The objectives of the study are:

- 1 To understand and analyse the trends and levels of population growth across taluks in Karnataka for the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001;
- 2 To review the changes in population growth during the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 by taluks in Karnataka: and
- 3 To examine the rural-urban distribution in growth rate of population for the decades under consideration

The data for the study have been collected from secondary sources such as census and other documents, published by the Census of India and Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, Karnataka, pertaining to the years 1981, 1991 and 2001. The collected data have been converted into simple growth rates for the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. For understanding and analyzing, the growth rates of population have been grouped according to the level of population growth. The overall changes in growth rate of population by taluks have been drawn using graphs and diagrams. Statistical indicators, like mean, median and standard deviation and co-efficient of correlation, have been considered. With the help of demographic, social and economic variables, the analysis has been done for the two different decades of 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. In the concluding section, the appropriate policy measures have been briefly discussed. Suitable suggestions have been given to combat population growth in the taluks which registered very high growth rate in Karnataka.



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Major Findings

- The population of Karnataka went up from 37 million in the decade 1981-1991 to 52 million by the decade 1991-2001. Over the years, the share of rural population has decreased from 71 per cent (1981) to 66 per cent (2001). On the other hand, urban population in Karnataka has been continuously increasing.
- Between the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, there was a virtual decline in the share of VH level growth rate taluks from 52.43 to 29.26 per cent. Likewise Medium level taluks also increased from 6.70 to 24.39 per cent.
- VH level taluks of 86, about 45.34 per cent of taluks declined to H level growth rate by the decade 1991-2001, which indicated a marginally slow growth of population in taluks of Karnataka between the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. This constituted a major change in the pattern of population growth in taluks of Karnataka.
- The number of VH level population growth was high in number in districts like Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal. Between 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, the rural population growth decreased from 15 to 11 per cent.
- Progress made in health and family welfare programmes in the State has influenced to a great extent the increasing trend in Medium level and the decreasing trend in VH level taluks.
- The efforts of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, both at the State and Central levels, have influenced significantly the reduction of fertility. For instance, the per cent of VH level growth rate taluks in rural population decreased from 46.95 to 18.9. This testifies that some kind of development had indeed taken place in Karnataka.
- The industrial district of Shimoga, the coastal district of Uttara Kannada and the district of Hassan registered Low level growth rate of rural population in the decade 1981-1991. But by the decade 1991-2001, the Low level growth rate taluks concentrated across the state in districts like Davanagere, Tumkur, Dharwad, Haveri, Chikmagalore, Mandya, Shimoga, Uttara Kannada and Hassan had joined the group of Low growth rate taluks.
- Except the taluks of Raichur district, there was hardly any VH level growth rate of rural population taluks in the decade 1991-2001.

Further, during 1991-2001, 21 out of 27 districts had shown a declining trend in the number of taluks of high growth rate in rural high population. 66 per cent of the 77 VH taluks in the State declined in their growth rates from VH to H, Medium or Low levels.

- Owing to the industrial development in the southern part of the State, the size of urban population is higher in this region compared to the other regions. Employment opportunities and the pull of trade and commerce seem to have influenced to a great extent the rural-urban migration in the districts of Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Dharwad.
- There has been a continuous rise in urban population in some taluks like Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Shimoga, Mangalore etc. Development of agriculture and irrigation through adoption of modern technology has led to a significant growth of rural population in districts like Chikmagalore, Kodagu, Hassan and Shimoga.
- The northern districts of Raichur, Koppal and Dakshina Kannada had 100 per cent of VH level taluks of the total. But by the decade 1991-2001, concentration of VH level taluks had moved across the districts of Chitradurga, Bijapur, Haveri, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal and Dakshina Kannada. This is mainly due to developmental initiatives taken, on the one hand, and the migration of rural population to urban areas, on the other.
- Twentyseven out of 99 taluks had shown decline in their growth rate from VH to H level by the decade 1991-2001. Also due to the growing urbanisation in the State, about 20 new taluks (Table A - 11) moved

to VH level growth rate from Medium and Low levels, which points to a significant growth of urban population. Thus, by the decade 1991-2001, there were a large number of taluks in VH level growth rate of urban population as compared to rural population.

- o Development of irrigation in Hosanagar and Sorab taluks in Shimoga district, opening of the Hanavathi canal irrigation in Turuvekere taluk of Tumkur district and expansion of plantation agriculture in Hassan district have influenced, to some extent, the denotion of some taluks from VH to H and Low level in the growth rate of urban population. This does not include the displacement of population from rural areas or even urban areas to big cities in the State.

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- o In Karnataka the districts of Bidar, Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga, and Raichur were identified as high-fertility districts. But, across these districts, there were disparities in growth patterns across taluks in a district as also across taluks in different districts. However taluks like Basavakalyana, Bidar and Humnabad in Bidar district; Bellary, Hospet, Kudligi, Sandur, Singuppa and H B Hally in Bellary district; Bijapur and Basavana Begevedi in Bijapur district; Afzalpur, Chidolli, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Shahapur, Shorapur, Yadgir and Sedam in Gulbarga district; Devadurga, Lingasugur, Marvi, Raichur, Sindanur and Gangavathi in Raichur district have recorded sizable growth of population during the decade under review.
- o There is a need to give special attention to these taluks for combating population growth. What is needed is formulation of policies and plans for socio-economic development, particularly of weaker sections like minorities. In fact, weaker sections are migrating to bigger urban areas across the state in search of livelihood.
- o Sustainable agricultural practices, water harvesting, compulsory people's participation in literacy etc., are some of the development aspects which can be initiated in these taluks as remedial measures. There is a need to implement "PURA" as suggested by Dr A P J Abdul Kalam.

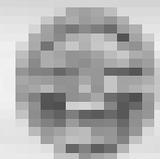
12. Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of RIDF

- Meenakshi Rajeev

In spite of the fact that most developing countries are predominantly rural in nature and with globalisation the rural-urban gap is increasing in a number of countries (Taylor, 2002), not enough attention has been paid to rural infrastructure development. Given the crucial linkages of infrastructure with economic growth, poverty alleviation and human development, emphasis on rural infrastructure is the need of the hour.

Recognising the role of the state for rural infrastructure development, the Finance Minister announced in the Union Budget Speech of 1995-96 a funding provision for the state to improve the status of rural infrastructure. As a result, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was created under NABARD with corpus from the commercial banks. This fund was initially developed to provide resources for the projects that remained unfinished due to want of resources, but later extended to new projects as well. RIDF-I was launched in 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs 2,000 crore through contributions both from public and private sector banks. Except for a brief period of break, this funding provision has been continuing till today. After 10 years of its inception, it is useful to scrutinise the status of RIDF, its coverage and the extent to which it has helped the states in rural infrastructure development. This study has been taken up with this broader objective. While we examine these issues at the national level, the current project also takes up Karnataka as a particular case and analyse these aspects in some detail.

When RIDF-I was first introduced in 1995-96 its major emphasis was to finance irrigation projects. However, development of rural roads became a major activity under RIDF II (1996-97) onwards. In addition, RIDF can now be used for development of integrated market yards, cold chains, godowns and other such



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activities. In recent years, RIDF has been used for developing social infrastructure like improvement of school buildings or anganwadi programmes as well. During 2001–02, a fixed amount was kept separately for projects in the power sector in rural areas¹. Also, loans have been sanctioned of late to the state governments under RIDF for projects to be implemented through local government – like panchayats. The state government, however, remains the responsible authority for repayment of such loans.

Given this broader scope of RIDF it is of interest to examine how funds have been allocated for different purposes and how is it linked to the current state of infrastructure facility in a region. In other words, are resources being channelised to the rural areas which have comparatively the more inadequate infrastructures? This is an important issue as most of the discussion of rural infrastructure is based on rural urban disparity (NCAER Report, 2006, pp.5²) and the equally vital issue of intra rural disparity often gets sidelined. Undoubtedly, it is essential to look at divergence within the rural areas and see how inequalities can be reduced between rural regions as well, through provision of infrastructure. This study, therefore, makes a modest attempt to analyse the state-wise allocation patterns across Indian states as well as district-wise allocation pattern across different rural areas in the State of Karnataka.

Another concern that has been raised in the context of infrastructure projects which are state-financed is that infrastructures are often merely constructed without careful analysis of resulting welfare gain from such projects. Ensuring these benefits means involving local communities in planning, implementing, and maintaining infrastructure projects³. In recent years, with a view to involve the stakeholders, local bodies have been enabled to borrow from RIDF. In this study, we examine to what extent this has been successful.

Flow of Funds to Different States in India

Ideally allocation of funds for any purpose should be need based. The need for funds for rural infrastructure development in turn depends on the status of rural infrastructure and the economic and social situations of the rural poor.

RIDF is mainly used to establish two major items of rural infrastructures, viz., roads and irrigation facilities. One can arrive at deficiency indicators based on these two infrastructures by using measures like 'percentage of villages not connected by roads' or 'percentage of net or gross sown area not covered by irrigation facilities'. In addition, one can consider certain proxy measures as general measure of deficiency and the need for infrastructure. In this context, rural poverty can be considered an indirect but relevant indicator of the need for infrastructure as strong positive correlation between rural poverty and deficiency of infrastructure is a well-established phenomenon

When we look at relation between the flow of funds and infrastructure availability the following results are obtained in this analysis.

- States with higher rural poverty rates are minimal users of RIDF for rural infrastructure developments. In fact, if we look at the correlation between the total flow of RIDF funds and rural poverty rates we observe a highly significant negative correlation (-0.4). In other words, the higher the rates of rural poverty (indicating greater need for infrastructure) the lower are the flow of funds. Poorer states utilize lesser funds.
- Poorer the road and irrigation infrastructure in a region, lesser is the fund allocation for these purposes under RIDF.
- States with higher fiscal deficit per rupee of revenue earned also takes more loan. This indicates that the more developed states are more proactive. In spite of having higher fiscal deficits they are ready to incur more loans for the purposes of development. Less developed states, on the other hand, are passive in this respect. From this analysis it is difficult to infer the direction of the causal relationship.
- If we now examine the status of the projects, it has been observed that even after 10 years some 234 projects have remained incomplete. About 6000 projects taken up from RIDF I to V have remained incomplete till date. One may recall in this context that the main idea behind introduction of RIDF is to

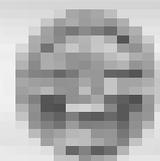
enable the state governments to complete hitherto incomplete projects which remained so due to lack of funds. However, if projects taken up under RIDF I itself have remained incomplete, (may be due to a state's inability to borrow funds under the given terms and conditions), then the whole purpose of introduction of such a scheme becomes meaningless.

- o Furthermore, it was decided in 1999 that RIDF can be given to local level institutions like the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) or prominent self help groups (SHG) of the locality. The respective state government remains the guarantor of the loan taken. One of the main objectives of making funds available to the local level institutions is to ensure efficient utilization of funds. Since local governments themselves are stakeholders one may expect funds to be employed according to the local needs. During the first year one observes as high as 17% of funds diverted to the local level institutions. However, over time this share shows considerable decline to 0.7% in 2004-05. Even in absolute terms, funds diverted to PRIs declined from about 500 crores in 2001-02, to about 50 crores in the next two years.

After observing these trends at the national level we next examine these issues in some detail for the state of Karnataka.

Utilisation of RIDF in Karnataka

- o First, it is interesting to note that though in comparison with other states the irrigation facility in Karnataka is rather poor, the State is pouring more resources into development and up gradation of roads.
- o Secondly, a careful examination of the flow of funds and economic status of the districts of Karnataka reveal the following.
- o Most of the low receivers of loans are also low income districts barring some exceptions like Bangalore-U and Mysore which are mainly urbanized districts.
- o Consequently, the correlation between total flow of funds (from RIDF I to IX) per hectare of rural area and per capita income of a district shows a positive relation implying that more funds flow towards richer districts and it is statistically significant.
- o We also observe mismatch between availability of road and irrigation infrastructure and flow of funds for these purposes to different districts. Though correlations values are not statistically significant signs are in wrong directions.
- o Furthermore, out of the top 14 receivers of loans for public health centres, 50% districts fall in the category of comparatively richer districts according to per capita income classification. One expects these districts to have comparatively higher capabilities to afford private services; while the poorest of the poor regions need-prioritised attention.
- o However, concentrating on the funding for schools, we observe that the comparatively poorer districts (in terms of per capita income) are getting more funds towards development of schools and this is unquestionably an encouraging trend. Interestingly, for the first time we observe a negative and statistically significant correlation between rural literacy rate and loans directed towards schools across districts.
- o Moving down to the taluka level, we examine the funds allocated by certain departments taluka-wise. We in particular consider the water-shed department in Karnataka as the state is one of the driest states in India. Here too we observe that there is no significant relation between extent of problematic area in terms of availability of water resources and the flow of funds to that area.



13. Reforms in Urban Water Supply Sector in Developing Countries: A Critique of Existing Approaches

- L Venkatachalam

One of the major findings of the present study - based on literature review - is that the privatisation of urban water supply has failed in many developing countries and, therefore, the government institution itself can be revived to provide urban water supply in a better manner *provided that some concrete changes in the approaches adopted in the governments' water supply policies are effected*. The study suggests that these changes will have to be effected on the basis of more amount of demand-side information, which is lacking in the policies at present. This study also suggests that since there are a lot of imperfections in the water supply sector and there is an existence of individuals and households with bounds on their ability to make decisions, the government has to play a dominant role in implementing the water supply projects in coming years, rather than leaving a major part of it to the market forces.

14. Understanding Services Output Growth in India

- Shashanka Bhide, B P Vani and Veerashankarappa

Services have been the largest and fastest growing sector of the global economy for the past decade. It contributes more than 70 per cent of GDP in developed countries and more than 50 per cent of GDP in developing countries. In a large number of economies services account for even greater share of employment than their share in GDP. Similar to the other developing economies, in India also service sector is contributing around 53 per cent of the total GDP. Services have been the highest contributor to total GDP growth rate in the post reform period. However, unlike the other economies, employment in India is not growing at the same pace as GDP but has seen higher labour productivity. Service sector trade represents over one third of total international trade in goods and services. Demand for services has also grown rapidly over the period.

Objectives of the Study

Despite service sector dominating economic activity there are not many studies, which have looked into the linkages between service and other sectors of the economy. Even in the National Accounts Statistics, measurement of contribution of services has not been satisfactory (National Statistical Commission, 2003). With this background the following objectives are addressed in the present study:

- o To review the trends in the output services sector based on disaggregated GDP data
- o To provide a brief description of how service sector output is modelled in the literature
- o Empirically examine whether services sector output can be considered to be independent of the output of the other sectors in the economy.
- o Assess the importance of the factors associated with the growth of services in determining the output of the service sector.

Methodology Used

A part from looking at the trends in the performance of the service sector at the disaggregated level the main question we are addressing here is - whether the services output in India is predominantly independent of the growth of the other sectors of the economy? Or, is it linked to the growth of the other sectors? This issue is examined at three different levels. We first examine the two-way linkages, or 'associations' through correlation coefficients of output and growth rates in different sectors. Secondly, we carry out 'causality tests' to assess whether services sector output drives growth of output of the other sectors or vice-versa. Finally, to quantify the impact of the growth of the other sectors on services sector output, we model services output in a vector autoregressive (VAR) modelling framework. Data is from 1950-51 to 2003-04 for ten disaggregated groups of service sector.

Results

The results indicate that the impact of services on the industry sector output is greater than on the agricultural output. Several sub-sectors have contributed to these linkages implying that service sector not only sustains but also improves the growth of the industry sector. Cointegration results also indicate a long run relationship of GDP from industry, receipts from non-factor service trade and GDP from service sector. Thus it indicates the importance of growth in industry sector and trade in service to the output of service sector, which in turn demands technological innovations. Even the impulse response results emphasise the strong linkages across the sectors. However, in certain components of the service, results also reflect constraints on the growth of services output, as the growth stimulus from the other sectors has no impact on services output. These constraints may be regulatory or some other factors. Therefore, to ensure sustained growth of service we should also understand the constraints on its growth.

15. Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour: A Study of State Initiatives for Eradication of Child Labour in Karnataka

- D Rajasekhar, K G Gayathri Devi and V Anil Kumar

Notwithstanding significant development in diverse fields, India continues to have the dubious distinction of having larger concentration of child labour. The same is the situation in Karnataka state. Karnataka undertook several steps in the past towards achieving total elimination of child labour. The Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Karnataka was one such important step. State Child Labour Project (SCLP) was a project formulated to active objectives of the action plan.

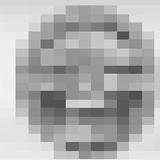
This study has attempted to evaluate SCLP for coming up with policy suggestions relating to institutional design to eliminate child labour. The study was conducted in three districts (Bellary, Davanagere and Kolar). In all, data were collected from 377 households, which benefited from the state level initiative. Interviews were also conducted with the representatives of line departments, decentralised government and NGOs (implementing agencies).

The Strategies and Design of SCLP

The SCLP is one of the most progressive and ambitious projects launched by the Government of Karnataka. The SCLP is even more progressive than the NCLP in the sense that the SCLP envisages residential Bridge schools while the NCLP provides only day schools. In terms of duration, SCLP provides for up to six years for Bridge schools to be conducted. These aspects make SCLP progressive and its basic objective of making the state a child labour free state quite an ambitious one. One understands that this is well in keeping with the tradition of progressive social policies of Karnataka. The implementation of the project was based on collaboration between the Government and its line departments and the local, grassroots NGOs. This collaboration was the basis on which the programme was developed. Therefore, the relations between NGOs and the government departments are crucial. It may be mentioned that a pro-active district administration and local labour department with the help of a dynamic NGOs can make a great deal of difference to the situation and can make the programme successful. The institutional design provides quite some scope for this.

Main Findings from the Study

- o Of the total sample workers, more than 52 per cent of the children were working, while 36 per cent had dropped out. About 4 per cent of the children never went to school and 4.8 per cent were going to school before they were admitted to bridge schools.
- o More than 50 per cent of the identified children belonged to SC/ST community, while about 25 per cent was Muslim.



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- Of the children who were working, nearly one third of the children were involved in livestock rearing. Next in importance was non-agriculture work (hotels, etc.). Many children were involved in hazardous activities such as reeling and construction work.
- The NGO identified children for bridge schools in a majority of the cases.
- One of the main methods followed by the NGOs was that after identifying the child, NGOs contacted the parents and convinced them. They assured the parents of giving free education, free boarding and lodging facilities and clothes to the children.
- The labour department officials released very small number of children through raids. Even in the case of raids, parents were convinced and children were put in bridge schools.
- A majority of the children who were admitted to bridge schools belonged to SC/ST and minority communities.
- Nearly 50 per cent of the children who were admitted to schools were in age group of more than 10 years. This was highest in Davanagere, i.e., 62.3 per cent.
- Nearly 10 per cent of the children did not complete the course in the bridge school. Most of these were those who were working before they were admitted to the schools. Main reasons for completing the bridge school were 1) school attached with hostel; and 2) good boarding schools. Main reasons for not completing the bridge school were lack of interest among children in studies, improper attention by teachers and poor boarding facilities.
- Out of the total children (64 children) who dropped out, about 81 per cent were from SC/ST and minority communities.
- The proportion of households staying at home and going back to work was more in the case of highly vulnerable households.

It can be, therefore, concluded that the project did very well in the identification of children for the project. It must be, however, noted that only 52 per cent of the children were working while the rest were either school dropouts or never went to school. This is alright given that the project aimed to cover school dropouts and those who never went to school. Not all children who were working before the identification were involved in hazardous occupations. Interestingly, about 14 per cent of the children attending school were put into bridge schools. This suggests that only in the case of 14 per cent of the beneficiaries was there wrong identification.

The completion rate was also good, and an important factor contributing to the completion rate was good facilities (teachers, hostel facilities, etc.). This is where SCLP made a significant contribution to the reduction of child labour in the state. But, a large number of children who completed bridge school either went back to work or simply stayed at the home. The number of those children not continuing with rehabilitation process was relatively high in the case of vulnerable households. This is an area that needs to be focused in the coming years.

To sum up, while child labour is an important issue in rural agricultural sector and urban informal sector, the local self-governments, which are supposed to be the third tier of government, along with the Union and State governments, are not given much importance in the vision and implementation of SCLP. The Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 has only marginal scope for taking up the issue in terms of its 'Social Justice Standing Committees'. And the mention of child labour in particular does not appear in the Act. Similarly, in the design of SCLP, neither at the Taluk nor at the District levels are the municipal and urban local self-government bodies are given roles in the implementation of the programme. An issue such as elimination of child labour has to be given a prominent place of public action at the local level involving local governments. The SCLP as it is implemented now is, to a large extent, supervised by the Labour and Revenue Departments with the District SCLP Project Society placed in between. The programmes like SCLP in order to be successfully implemented have to be moulded in specific forms such as 'Task Forces' to involve Panchayats.

16. Role of Environmental Policy Instruments in Pollution Abatement: A Comparative Study of India and France

- G.S. Sastry

Irrespective of national and regional differentials in economy, environment and development, environmental protection has remained as a priority issue for sustainable development. However, approaches adopted for environmental protection differ according to the region-specificity as well as the level of development. In this context, while developed countries have, by and large, encouraged market-based approaches to environmental protection, developing countries for obvious constraints have adopted mixed approaches. In particular, developing countries have evolved an additional policy instrument known as informal regulation and have promoted it for environmental protection. These instruments are in addition to the most popular direct regulation. Developed countries with greater access to the latest technology and apt institutions have gained abundant experience through several experiments in environmental policy formulation and implementation towards environmental protection. In this context, it is really worthwhile to know about their environmental policy experiments and success stories either to replicate in a developing country like India or to promote the idea for greater understanding of the policy options and their appropriateness for various situations. In this context, the present study has attempted to review the environmental policy approaches adopted for environmental protection in France with a view to drawing some lessons for India.

Objectives

- 1 To review the evolution of environmental policy and associated Institutions in India and France;
- 2 To review the process of development of market based instruments (MBIs) and their use in industrial and other pollution abatements in India and France; and
- 3 To draw comparative policy perspective for efficient use of Market Based Instruments in pollution abatement in India.

Methodology and Data Base

This study is an outcome of the Indo-French cultural exchange programme visiting fellowship (October-November 2003) and later carried out as a project to bring out the realities of environmental problems and protection through various policy approaches adopted by both countries. Discussions with the officers of environment ministry, academicians, and reference materials like books, government reports, research reports and articles relating to the environmental policy and policy instruments form the database and information source for the study. The study is based on the environmental economics framework and uses the associated methodology for the analysis.

Summary

France with high per capita GDP, energy consumption, urbanization, literacy, with significant contribution of the secondary sector to the GDP has been experiencing serious environmental problems of high green house gas emission, air and water pollution, solid and toxic waste generation. To begin with, the policy instrument adopted for pollution control was direct regulation. However, due to emerging complex environmental problems and inefficiency of direct regulation, France has adopted 'polluter pays' principle and evolved several economic instruments or market based instruments to control pollution in the form of user charges, taxes, deposit-refund system, emission trading etc. The unique feature of MBIs in France is that the revenue generated through taxes and user charges are exclusively used towards specific environmental protection in the form of subsidy for use of improved technology, R and D grant towards environmental protection, improved capacity building towards efficient environmental management etc to problematic



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industrial units, and to those associations which are involved in the development of advanced pollution abatement technologies. This has enhanced the role and importance of MBIs in environmental protection in France. The MBIs are generating good revenue as well (about 3% of GDP). Hence, MBIs in addition to safeguarding the environment, it is also generating funds for environmental protection.

However, due to more complex environmental problems, and in order to meet both its own environmental policy objectives as well as the environmental policy objectives imposed by the European Union, France is forced to use number of approaches and sophistication under each approach for environmental protection. As a result, in addition to direct regulation and MBIs, France has popularised massive instruments in the form of voluntary agreements (VAs), corporate responsibility in environmental protection through self-regulation in the form of ISO14001 certification, markets, ecolabeling, consumer campaigns for environmental protection. Here, the policy approach under direct regulation has been characterised more as consensus between industries and ministry officials rather than imposition. All these efforts towards environmental protection have resulted in a significant reduction in pollution load of various pollutants in the form of emissions and discharges into various environment media (air, water and land).

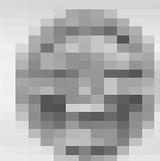
India, with high population growth, low per capita GDP, literacy, urban population, energy consumption has been facing innumerable environmental problems more due to negative impacts of development and poverty. However, with significant contribution of secondary sector to the GDP, Indian economy resembles the French economy. India has been very active in environmental protection even during the colonial period, and after the independence, the activity has been further enhanced by series of environment related legislation, constitutional support to environmental protection, establishment of separate ministry, and adoption of appropriate National Environmental Policies in 1992 and 2006 to meet both local as well as global objectives. Since inception, environmental protection has been through direct regulation by using legislation and emission standards. However, policy statement has promoted MBIs as supportive instruments in the form of economic incentives, which is being used for the purpose. Non-compliance by the highly pollution industrial sector has been posing serious environmental problems. In addition, due to inefficient regulation, small scale sector has also been contributing to environmental pollution. Of late air pollution due to rapid increase in the vehicular usage in urban areas has become a more serious environmental issue. As a result, the government of India has adopted the Auto Fuel Policy, 2003 to regulate this problem. The problems encountered in implementation of direct regulation have made other instruments like markets, communities, judiciary and self-regulation more effective in environmental protection in the country. However, several studies have highlighted the potentiality as well as need for the introduction of MBIs for environmental protection in the country. Recently, India has introduced a new concept called corporate responsibility for environmental protection under which both ministry officials and the industrial representatives would reach an agreement for compliance in a specific time dimension with a bank guarantee to encourage higher compliance rate. Hope this instrument will work effectively in meeting the environmental protection. The cost of urban sewage treatment derived for the city of Bangalore has revealed that a) pollution abatement at the tertiary level is more expensive than at the secondary level, and by using the polluter pays principle, there is a need for the introduction of user charge for sewage treatment which may be effectively used for the maintenance of the treatment system.

A Comparative Policy Perspective

- 1 On the basis of the experiences gained from the evolution of environmental policy and policy instruments for environmental management in general and pollution abatement in particular by both developed and developing countries, and commitment and its reaffirmation as revealed by both 1992 and 2006 policy documents, India may seriously think of introducing some form of MBIs through tax or user charges to abate pollution which is very effective in France.
- 2 It is evident that environmental compliance is poor among the highly polluting industrial categories, non-compliance problem is also very much prevalent among the small scale sector. It has been demonstrated by several case studies by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that abatement cost is marginal with respect to the turnover of an industry. In the context of poor regulation, some form of emission and effluent charges may be introduced for their compliance. In fact, to get good response

from the industries about the introduction of the user charge, provision may be made for the reuse of user charges for environmental management in the form of subsidy, soft loan or grants for R & D to develop improved technology to the deserving industries. Incidentally, the National Environment Policy, 2006 clearly prescribes the use of **incentive-based instruments** as an effective way of the use of economic instruments to deal with the pollution problems of the country. Such a system is very popular in OECD countries and France.

- 3 With the change of raw material mix, production process and technology by various pollution prone industrial sectors more complex environmental problems are emerging whose regulation is essential for the sake of both environment and human health. This is all the more relevant in the context of rapid industrialization being experienced in the country in the light of globalisation where the industrial units have to meet the rapidly increasing global demands for ultramodern goods and services. Hence, it is high time to regulate pollution problems of such industrial units in a different form of MBIs such as introduced of input or output taxes or charges.
- 4 India has already made a good beginning of negotiated settlement with a **bank guarantee** for compliance of highly polluting industrial sectors. This approach, to some extent, resembles the volunteer approach to pollution abatement being practiced in France, and this instrument has been proved successful in reaching the compliance. Hence, the process of negotiated agreement may be continued with more rigour with a huge **bank guarantee** deposit which should act as a deterrent for non-compliance.
- 5 In India, with the existing poor urban mass transport system, private transportation modes are picking up very fast to meet the travel demands. With prevailing inefficient regulation, urban transport sector has been contributing significantly to urban environmental problems in general and air pollution problem in particular. To regulate both public and private transport sector, government of India has adopted the Auto Fuel Policy, 2003. For effective implementation of this policy, some form of MBIs like tax on sales of various types of vehicles and according to fuel use may be introduced. Such taxation is very popular in OECD countries, and France is generating maximum tax revenue from this source.
- 6 According to river monitoring data generated as a part of the national river monitoring programme of the country by the CPCB, several stretches of most of the Indian rivers are polluted, and main causes for this pollution problem are industrial effluents and urban sewerage. This has been very effectively illustrated through the pollution of the river Ganga and involvement of judiciary to arrive at an appropriate solution. In India, urban sewage water is the most prominent cause for water pollution. Hence, it is high time for regulation of all such activities that cause river pollution and particularly through introduction of market based instruments. To begin with, India can introduce user charge on urban wastewater for its treatment so that treated wastewater can be effectively used through dual water supply system. Karnataka is not exception to the river pollution. To regulate pollution problem, an effort may start from Bangalore city itself by fixing appropriate user charge for the treatment of huge quantity of sewage water generated in the city to prevent water pollution of nearby lakes and the river Cauvery. Imposition of user charge for urban sewage treatment in the city enables the BWSSB to supply treated wastewater for innumerable non-potable purposes, in addition to generation of huge revenue which will take care of the cost required for maintenance and expansion of the treatment system. In fact, use of treated wastewater has become all the more relevant in the context of high demand for water and water scarcity being experienced by Bangalore with the formation of Greater Bangalore. Such a system of dual water supply and imposition of user charge for sewage treatment is very popular in several developed countries including France. In an effort to encourage reuse of treated urban sewage water, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has already introduced legislation for the use of treated urban wastewater for non-potable purposes and deterrent penalty has also been stipulated for non-compliance.
- 7 France, on the other hand, may slowly think of constitutional provision for environmental protection which is being enjoyed in India. Higher level of literacy, awareness and volunteered involvement in environmental protection, followed by available environmental legislation, the process towards the legal efforts to acquire constitutional provision for environmental protection will be smooth and effective as well.



17. Water Pricing and Productivity - A Review of Evidences with Special Reference to India

- K N Niran

Introduction

Although water seems to be the most abundant resource available on the earth, it is paradoxical that governments, international organisations and policy makers are talking of an emerging water crisis. This paradox can partly be explained by the fact that although water is seemingly so plentiful, about 97.5 per cent of the world's water resources are too salty and hence unfit for human consumption and crop production (Saleth and Dinar, 2004). Of the remaining water resources which constitute fresh water resources, most of it (an estimated 35 million cubic kilometres per year) cannot be fully accessed since most of it is locked either in the ice cover of the Arctic or Antarctic regions, or in deep underground aquifers (Saleth and Dinar, 2004). The physically accessible freshwater potential of the world is estimated at only 90,000 cubic km per year or just 0.26 per cent of global freshwater resources (Saleth and Dinar, 2004). However, even of the physically accessible freshwater resources, only about 12,500 cubic km can be accessed under present economic and technical conditions (FAO, 1996, vide Saleth and Dinar, 2004). Owing to increasing population, incomes, and economic growth, extension and intensification of agriculture, rapid urbanization and industrialization demand for water is expanding fast putting great strain on the available water resources and on global, regional, national and local economies. Added to that climatic-induced variations in the level and spatial pattern of global temperature and precipitation are going to further affect utilization of the accessible freshwater resources (Saleth and Dinar, 2004). In fact water is turning out to be the most important constraint for sustaining human life and economic activity and in the days to come the water crisis as it is popularly referred to is going to be the most important factor impeding and sustaining economic growth. What is more disturbing is that it is the developing countries especially in Africa and Asia struggling to increase their living standards that are going to be hit the hardest by the emerging water crisis. By the year 2025 it is estimated that about 2 billion people will live in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity (www.iwmi.org 2005). By 2025 these countries will be joined by Pakistan, South Africa and large parts of India and China (www.iwmi.org 2005). It is reported that many countries especially in the Middle East are nearing or exceeding their renewable water supply limit (Gleick, 1993, vide Saleth and Dinar, 2004). Fifty-five countries in Africa and Asia are unable to meet the basic water needs of their growing population. It is noted that about 2.2 billion people in the world especially in developing countries do not have access to clean water and about 2.7 billion people do not have access to sanitation services (Gleick, 1998, vide Saleth and Dinar, 2004). Poor access to safe water and sanitation also leads to high health and economic costs due to water borne diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, gastro-enteritis, malaria, and water pollution. Water is also being increasingly regarded as a basic human right. Water-related conflicts between households, regions and even countries over accessing and sharing of water resources is also giving rise to social and political tensions. Hence, fulfilling the basic human needs for water and also meeting the expanding water needs of an expanding population and economies is proving to be a great challenge. Against the background of the global water scenario, this study seeks to assess the prospects and constraints for sustainable use and management of water resources. This study, therefore, seeks to focus attention on two important aspects i.e. water pricing and water productivity which have a bearing on sustainable use and management of water resources with particular reference to India

Objectives

Keeping in view the above the specific objectives of this study are as follows:

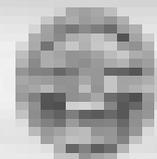
- 1 To analyse the pricing of water across countries/regions, sectors and crops.
- 2 To analyse water productivity in agriculture across countries/regions or sites and crops.

Data and Approach

The study is based on secondary data and sources of information based on official publications, research reports and studies with special focus on India. The study employs both descriptive and tabular statistics.

Major Findings

- 1 Cross country evidences reveal that both fixed and variable system of levying water tariffs is prevalent. There is no consistent pattern in the water price ranges between developed and developing countries with rates in some developing countries being high as compared to developed countries, and water rates in some developed countries being relatively low as compared to some developing and developed countries. Across sectors too there is no consistent pattern. While in the agricultural sector fixed rates are more prevalent, in the domestic and industrial sectors, variable water rates are more prevalent. Both in the domestic and industrial sectors water rates are generally higher in the developed countries as compared to developing countries.
- 2 An analysis of inter-state water rates in India indicates that water rates for domestic and industrial users vary widely across states in India. While in some states water rates are fixed on the basis of water connections or number of taps in others a flat monthly rate or volumetric based rates are levied. In some states water rates for the domestic sector were last revised three or four decades ago.
- 3 An analysis of irrigation costs for select project sites in six Asian countries shows wide variation in the irrigation costs across these countries ranging from zero in India and Thailand to USD 25 per ha in China. As a proportion of gross revenues, the irrigation costs in these project sites ranged from zero per cent in India and Thailand to 2.5 per cent in China.
- 4 There are wide variations in the maximum and minimum water rates charged for different crops across different states in India. More perplexing to note is that in some states the water rates were last revised three or four decades ago.
- 5 A comparison of the water prices charged by private vendors and public utilities in selected Asian cities shows that the ratio of private sector to public utility water prices varies widely. This clearly shows how highly subsidised water supplied by public utilities is as compared to that from private vendors.
- 6 A study of the water tariff structure in six large South Asian cities indicates wide variations in the water tariffs and services for domestic users. The level of metering of domestic connections varies from 5-10% in Chennai and Bangalore to 97% in Colombo. Minimum water tariffs ranged from USD 0.53 per month in Katmandu to USD 1.38 per month in Bangalore. The cost of water produced too varies widely across the six cities studied varying from USD 0.08 per cum in Dacca to USD 0.34 in Bangalore. The water tariffs charged in the lowest two domestic water tariff blocks were well below the unit cost of water production in the six cities except Dacca. However, owing to cross subsidization higher end water consumers may subsidize the lower end water consumers by paying higher water tariffs.
- 7 A study of water tariffs and cost recovery in Bangalore and Hyderabad reveals that the percentage of cost recovery across various tariff blocks varies from 21% in the lowest tariff block to 118-206% in the three highest tariff blocks in Bangalore; in Hyderabad these ranged between 30-48% across water tariff blocks. However, the lower end tariff blocks account for bulk of domestic water consumption in both cities, implying that public utilities don't even cover the cost of water production or supply.
- 8 A comparison of the overall irrigation efficiency of selected irrigation systems in some Asian countries including India reveals wide variations ranging from 30-38% in India to 40-65% in Indonesia. This suggests that there is tremendous scope to cut down on water losses and improve water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture.
- 9 On-farm water productivity of rice varies considerably across three Asian countries reviewed. For eg. rice yields per unit ET (Evapotranspiration) ranged from 1.61 kgs per cum of water used in Philippines to around 0.88-0.89 kgs per cum in Malaysia and India. In making such inter-country comparisons one



should, of course, not lose sight of the fact that local level conditions under which rice is grown in the different countries vary.

10. Experimental trials in two contrasting rice growing areas, one in Central North India, and the other in Philippines revealed that the most promising option to save water and increase water productivity without decreasing land productivity too much is by reducing the ponded water depth from 5-10 cum to the level of soil saturation. Water savings were on average 23% (+ or - 14%) whereas yield reductions were only 6% (+ or - 6%). Typically water productivity was 0.2-0.4 g grain per kg in India, and 0.3-1.1 g grain per kg per unit of water input in Philippines. Although water savings may reduce yields, the water so saved could be used to irrigate more area which can help increase total rice output.
11. Alternate agronomic and crop management practices such as zero-tillage, bed planting, non-puddled rice, culture and laser leveling, etc., are being advocated to reduce costs and water use in crop farming as well as improve productivity. Evidences suggests that if zero-tillage system is widely adopted in the rice-wheat system of the Indo-Gangetic plains it is estimated that if just 5 out of 12 mil ha adopts zero-tillage it will result in annual diesel savings of nearly 0.3 billion litres, equivalent to a reduction of nearly 800,000 tons in CO₂ emissions each year, as well as increase water availability and efficiency. Farmers adopting zero-tillage save around USD 65 per ha in production costs.
12. Non-puddled rice cultivation is being advocated to economise on water use and improve water efficiency. Evidences from a cross-section of locations in the Indo-Gangetic plains reveal the irrigation water savings to range between 40 to 54 per cent. A three-day drainage period in rice cultivation can effect a minimum of 40 per cent saving in water with marginal declines in rice yields.
13. Wheat yields under zero-till technologies in farmer participatory trials in India revealed water savings of between 26 to 35 per cent for zero-tilled wheat as compared to conventionally tilled wheat. Wheat yields in zero-tilled lands were conspicuously higher (5.7 to 6.5 tonnes per hectare) as compared to conventionally tilled wheat (5.2 t per ha).
14. A study of different tillage options such as direct seeded rice on beds, transplanted rice on beds, zero-tilled rice on flat, conventionally tilled rice fields, etc., on rice yields show that in general other tillage options result in water savings and also report better rice grain yields as compared to conventionally tilled rice. Similarly a study of different sowing methods, ie, laser leveling, zero-tillage and bed planting as compared to normal planting on water savings, wheat yields and water productivity revealed considerable water savings, higher wheat yields and water productivity as compared to under conventional planting. Timely planting of rice also benefits the succeeding wheat crop by improving yields and water efficiency.

18. Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka as Revealed through Census Illiteracy Data

- M D Usha Devi

The Karnataka state has been making steady progress in literacy attainments over the years. However, the spread of literacy has not been uniform across region and among different population segments. According to 2001 census, the overall female literacy in the state is 56.9 per cent and more than half (51.5 per cent) of women in rural areas and among SC and ST population are illiterates. The persistence of illiteracy among different population segments is a sad reflection on the performance of the elementary education in the state. Over the years, the government has invested huge resources in terms of schools, teachers, infrastructure facilities and other incentive support services for the improvement of elementary education. In addition programmes such as the World Bank sponsored District Primary Education Project and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme of Government of India have provided tremendous support to elementary education in the state. All these efforts should have not only resulted in eradication of illiteracy but also

equitable spread of literacy gains among different population segments. It is against this backdrop, the present study made an attempt to assess the literacy gains among the school age population in Karnataka state using time-series analysis of the panel data from the census of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The illiterate cohorts in the 5-14 years (corresponding to 6-14 school age population) from the census documents were tracked in the next decade to assess reduction in illiteracy levels or conversely increase in literacy gains. The analysis has been attempted to assess literacy gains across the four structural population segments namely Rural Male, Rural Female, Urban Male and Urban Female.

The findings of the study based on the time series analysis of the census data suggest that the literacy gains have been substantial in case of 5-9 age cohorts through out the census periods. However, the literacy gains among the older age cohort, namely 10-14 has been remarkably very low suggesting the poor retention capacity of elementary education at higher primary stage. In particular, there have been negative literacy gains for girls through out the census periods and more so for rural girls in the older age cohorts (10-14) who continue to reveal high illiteracy levels in the subsequent decade. In terms of patterns of literacy gains across the four structural population segments over the years, the results of the analysis clearly suggest the discriminatory tendency of the school system towards rural females belonging to 10-14 age groups. The 10-14 age cohort of rural females, who had illiteracy levels of 39.50 per cent in 1991, when tracked in 2001 revealed persistence of illiteracy to the extent of 40.6 per cent for the 20-24 age group. Considering the fact that as per 2001 census, the illiteracy levels among the rural female is 52.0 per cent in the state, if 40.6 per cent of this illiteracy being contributed by the 10-14 school age population segment from the previous decade, it is a sad reflection on the part of the elementary education system in the state. Besides, the persistence of illiteracy among rural females is a serious issue which needs to be addressed jointly by the Departments of Adult Education and the Mahila Samakhyas.

19. Managing and Disseminating Information for Furthering Decentralisation in Karnataka

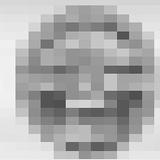
- D Rajasekhar

The Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Karnataka, has been collaborating with the Centre for Decentralisation and Development in undertaking a project on 'managing and disseminating information for furthering decentralisation in Karnataka'. The primary purpose of the project was to build a database on panchayat finances for all grama in Karnataka. In so doing, the project aimed to identify key areas of concern in fiscal decentralisation and take corrective measures, and build the capacity of panchayat functionaries.

As a part of the project, the Centre collected information on receipts and expenditure of 5,212 grama panchayats (GPs) out of 5,665 in the State for four years ending with 2002-03. These data were computerised, checked and analysed for influencing the policies and programmes in relation to employment generation, water supply and streetlights in rural areas.

Water Supply

A question that is raised is "are GPs able to provide water supply services to the population in their jurisdiction on their own?" With the help of the data on receipts and expenditure on water supply, this question was analysed. Affordability of GPs was arrived at by working out a ratio of expenditure (on electricity, salary and maintenance) to receipts (water cess, water user charges and water supply grants). This ratio showed the amount spent on providing water supply service for every rupee of revenue received. Based on this ratio, the GPs were assigned ranks within a taluk and district for all taluks and districts in the State. The gram panchayat, which was spending the lowest amount for every rupee of receipt, was given the highest rank and vice versa.



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The key findings of the analysis were as follow:

- 1) It was heartening to note that 63 GPs in the State spent less than one rupee for every rupee of receipt in so far as the provision of water supply was concerned.
- 2) Over 15 per cent of the GPs spent less than Rs 3 for every rupee of the receipt towards water supply services.
- 3) A significant proportion of GPs (23 per cent) spent more than Rs.10 for every rupee that they had received. A large proportion of these GPs were located in Dakshina Kannada and Kolar districts. The poor affordability of water supply services in Dakshina Kannada could be explained by undulating topographical condition in the district, which increased the cost of water supply service delivery. In Kolar, the declining water table was pushing the expenses on maintenance and electricity charges.
- 4) In about 61 per cent of the GPs, the expenditure incurred on water supply was between Rs.3 and 10 for every rupee of receipts. Policy decisions relating to specification of user charges, better collection and fixing of electricity metres coupled with awareness could result in substantive positive changes in the affordability of these GPs in providing water supply services.

Streetlights

With the help of data in the form of light cess and expenditure on streetlights (electricity charges and maintenance), the project analysed the question of whether GPs were able to provide streetlight services to the population in their jurisdiction on their own. A ratio of expenditure (on electricity and maintenance) to the revenue (light cess) was worked to show the amount spent on providing street light services for every rupee of revenue received. As in the case of water supply, ranks for taluks and districts were worked out.

Key finding from the analysis was that over 75 per cent of the GPs were not able to afford the provision of streetlight services largely on account of the following reasons. First, metres to accurately measure the electricity were not installed. As a result, the electricity bills were prepared on notional basis. Consequently, the electricity bills did not reflect the actual ground level situation namely non-functioning streetlights and frequent power outs. Second, the inability to impose progressive property tax rates in the past and enforce the payment resulted in poor collection of property taxes.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

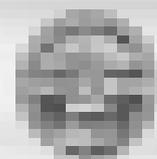
The main objective of the SGRY was to provide employment to the unemployed in rural areas, give emphasis for water and soil conservative activities, create productive assets and give preference to SC/ST habitation development. Since the expenditure on SC/ST habitation development, and water and soil conservation works provide both employment and improve SC/ST habitation, water table, and land quality, it was expected that GPs spend larger proportion of expenditure on these heads. With the help of data collected on expenditure on different types of activities under SGRY programme and on different localities, an attempt was made to analyse the performance of GPs in SGRY expenditure on SC/ST habitation development and soil and water conservation.

The guidelines of SGRY programme specified that 50 per cent of the expenditure should be on SC/ST habitation development. With the help of data collected from GPs, ranks were worked out on the basis of proportion of expenditure on SC/ST habitation development to total expenditure under SGRY programme. Higher rank was assigned to that GP which had spent highest proportion of SGRY funds on SC/ST habitation development and *vice versa*. Similarly, a criterion was developed to assess the performance of GPs in spending SGRY funds on activities resulting in sustainable development.

As far as the development of SC/ST habitation was concerned, over 50 per cent of the GPs fulfilled the norm of incurring half of the expenditure for the welfare of SC/STs in their jurisdiction. But, a large proportion of GPs (nearly 70 per cent) did not spend SGRY funds for soil and water conservation. About one-fifth of the GPs spent less than 20 per cent of the SGRY funds on soil and water conservation, and on those assets which provided continuous income to GPs. It was heartening to note that 29 GPs, most of which were from Chikmagalur and Shimoga, spent over 60 per cent of the SGRY funds on sustainable development activities. The key conclusion was that a large proportion of GPs spent SGRY funds on roads, sanitation and construction of buildings, although these activities were assigned less priority in so far as SGRY expenditure was concerned.

PROJECT REPORTS UNDER FINAL REVISION

- 1 **Study for Estimation of Seed, Feed and Waste Ratios for Major Foodgrains** (Dr R S Deshpande)
- 2 **Affordability of Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
- 3 **Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
- 4 **Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from Rights Perspective** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
- 5 **Fuelling Fire or Dampening the Flames? Conflict Management by Karnataka's Grama Panchayats** (Dr K G Gayathri Devi)
- 6 **India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses** (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Mrs B P Vani)
- 7 **District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
- 8 **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)
- 9 **Good Governance and Public Service Delivery in Karnataka** (Dr Satyanarayana Sangita)
10. **The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of Its Contextual Variations** (Dr Manohar Yadav)
11. **India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: A Review of Some Issues** (Dr Dharmanjari Sathe and Dr R S Deshpande)
12. **Lives at Risk: Discrimination of Female Children in Modern India** (Dr T V Sekher)
13. **Credit Linkage between Formal and Informal Credit Institutions: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat** (Dr Veerasekharappa and Dr H S Shylendra)



RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

1. **Viabie Entrepreneurial Trades for Women in Agriculture (Dr M Mahadeva)**
Date of Commencement : September 2004
Expected Date of Completion : April 2007
2. **Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy (Dr R S Deshpande)**
Date of Commencement : April 2005
Expected Date of Completion : March 2007
3. **Decentralised Governance and Child Labour (Dr D Rajasekhar)**
Date of Commencement : February 2006
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
4. **Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups (Dr D Rajasekhar)**
Date of Commencement : June 2006
Expected Date of Completion : May 2007
5. **Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Comparative Study of some Selected Indian States During Post-Reform Period (Dr V Anil Kumar)**
Date of Commencement : January 2007
Expected Date of Completion : January 2008
6. **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 : March 2007 (Comments awaited from Sponsors)
7. **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
8. **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 : June 2007
9. **Global Scoping Study on Ecosystems Services (Dr K V Raju)**
Date of Commencement : February 2006
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
10. **Technical, Socio-Economical and Ecological Study of Sujalam Sufalam Yojana in Gujarat State (Prof K V Raju)**
Date of Commencement : August 2006
Expected Date of Completion : May 2007

11. Multi-Level Environmental Governance and Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources (Dr Madhushree Sheker)

Date of Commencement : September 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2007

12. Strategic Integrated Environmental and Social Assessment (Dr K V Raju and Dr R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : July 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : December 2006 (Comments on the Final Draft are awaited from the Government of AP)

13. Electricity Pricing in Karnataka: An Analysis (Dr K N Ninan)

Date of Commencement : January 2007
 Expected Date of Completion : March 2008

14. Review and Strategy Guidelines and Institutional Mechanisms for Watershed Programmes in India (Dr K V Raju)

Date of Commencement : December 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : April 2007

15. A Study of Karnataka Schemes and Policies for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation (Dr M Devendra Babu)

Date of Commencement : December 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : July 2007

16. Construction of National Transfer Account for India (Dr M R Narayana)

Date of Commencement : December 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : December 2007

17. Analysis of Survey Data on Earnings Differentials in Urban Indian Labour Market (Dr S Madheswaran)

Date of Commencement : February 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : May 2007

18. Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: An Explorative Study with Special Reference to Karnataka (Dr C Nanjundaiah)

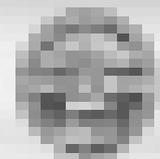
Date of Commencement : October 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2007

19. Child Poverty Among Social and Economic Groups in India (Smt. B P Vani)

Date of Commencement : January 2007
 Expected Date of Completion : December 2007

20. Assets as Liability?: NPAs in the Commercial Banks of India (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev)

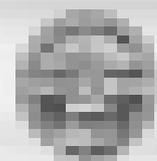
Date of Commencement : February 2007
 Expected Date of Completion : February 2008



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- 21. Globalisation and Employment: A Case of Readymade Garments in Bangalore in the Post-MFA Era (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)**
Date of Commencement : October 2006
Expected Date of Completion : April 2007
- 22. Ethical Political Leadership and Good Governance: Role of Political Parties (Dr Satyanarayana Sangita)**
Date of Commencement : January 2004
Expected Date of Completion : July 2007
- 23. Hariyali Guidelines and Watershed Development: The Role of Panchayats in the Implementation Process (Dr N Sivanna)**
Date of Commencement : January 2006
Expected Date of Completion : May 2007
- 24. Moving Towards an Information Society: Case Study of the Impact of IT-Enabled Services on the Quality of Life in Bangalore (Dr Moushumi Basu)**
Date of Commencement : July 2006
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
- 25. Social Capital and Participative Public Service Delivery: With Special Reference to Self-Regulatory Authorities (Dr Satyanarayana Sangita)**
Date of Commencement : November 2006
Expected Date of Completion : September 2007
- 26. Local Welfare in a Global Context: Slums and Urban Welfare in Karnataka's Development (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)**
Date of Commencement : May 2005
Expected Date of Completion : May 2007
- 27. Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry (Dr G K Karanth)**
Date of Commencement : August 2004
Expected Date of Completion : May 2007
- 28. Documentation of Innovative Successful Small-Scale Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India (Dr G K Karanth, Dr V Ramaswamy and Dr Joan P Mencher)**
Date of Commencement : July 2006
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
- 29. Changing Tracks or Getting Lost? Institutions for the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents (Dr V Ramaswamy)**
Date of Commencement : January 2007
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
- 30. Reproductive and Child Health Project: Rapid Household Surveys in Karnataka, Kerala and Goa (Dr K S James)**
Date of Commencement : January 2002
Expected Date of Completion : June 2007

- 31. Changing Child Population and Health Care Infrastructure in Karnataka – A Study (Dr C M Lakshmana)**
 Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : July 2007
- 32. Rural-Urban Differences in Levels and Determinants of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Care in Karnataka: A District Level Analysis (Dr M Sivakami)**
 Date of Commencement : November 2005
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
- 33. 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 2007
- 34. Life-Style and Health of the Elderly in Karnataka (Dr R Mutharayappa)**
 Date of Commencement : January 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : May 2007
- 35. National Family Health Survey - 3 (Dr K S James)**
 Date of Commencement : January 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : March 2007
- 36. Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration (Dr K S James)**
 Date of Commencement : September 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : September 2007
- 37. 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 2007
- 38. Trends and Patterns of Migration from North-Eastern Region: Its Interface with Education (Dr U A Shimray and Dr M D Usha Devi)**
 Date of Commencement : January 2007
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2007
- 39. The Institutional and Cultural Dimensions of Public Primary Education: Rural Karnataka in Comparative Perspective (Dr S Madheswaran)**
 Date of Commencement : July 2006
 Expected Date of Completion : June 2007



5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND REFRESHER COURSES ORGANISED

1. Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institutions – Conference in Honour of Professor A Vaidyanathan

The conference in honour of Professor A Vaidyanathan was organised at the Institute on April 9-10, 2006, by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGDIR), Mumbai, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram and Centre for Inter-Disciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), Bangalore. The conference was funded by NABARD, the Planning Commission (GoI), ICSSR and the ADRT unit of the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

The conference was attended by leading economists drawn from all over India. The paper presenters were from an invited list and they came up with varied topics in which Professor Vaidyanathan showed interest. The inaugural session was well attended by about 200 guests including friends and colleagues of Professor Vaidyanathan, several academicians, members of the ISEC Board of Governors. More importantly, several members of the Professor Vaidyanathan's family including his wife, daughters, brother and sisters and their families attended the inaugural session.

The conference began with the felicitation function in honour of Professor Vaidyanathan, which was scheduled for the first half of the inaugural session on the morning of April 9. The session was chaired by Shri S L Rao (Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC) and the guest of honour Dr C Rangarajan (Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India) gave the Inaugural address. The session began with a brief welcome by Professor Gopal K Kadekodi (Director, ISEC) explaining the nature of the conference with a brief introduction of Dr Vaidyanathan's career spanning nearly half a century.

The opening remarks were given by the chairman of the session, Shri S L Rao, followed by Dr C Rangarajan who gave the inaugural address titled *Reaching Credit to the Marginal Farmers*. This was followed by the felicitation function wherein five speakers associated with Prof Vaidyanathan in various capacities were called upon. Professor K N Nair, (Director, CDS), Prof Vaidyanathan's first doctoral student, considered him as a very dedicated and kind teacher, always concerned about the welfare of his students. Professor Nair presented him with a bouquet. This was followed by Prof V K Nataraj (former Director, MIDS) presenting a shawl and recalled his experience as a very affable colleague with whom he could not only seek advice but also have a dialogue on academic and non-academic issues. Professor G S Bhalla (Professor Emeritus, JNU) spoke about the contribution of 'AV' as a researcher having made contributions in several areas of research as wide ranging as agriculture to education. He presented Prof Vaidyanathan with a memento on this occasion. Professor Chandan Mukherjee (Professor and former Director, CDS) recounted AV's contribution as an institution builder; the two well known ones were CDS and MIDS. He also presented him with a fruit basket. Finally, Shri S L Rao felicitated AV summarising his contribution as a policy-maker and presented him with a souvenir.

This was followed by Prof Vaidyanathan expressing his thanks for honouring him and shared a few reminiscences of his more active days of research. The felicitation function concluded with a vote of thanks by Professor R S Deshpande (Head, ADRTC, ISEC).

A Round-table session with the theme *Development at Crossroads*, chaired by Professor Abhijit Sen

(Member, Planning Commission, GoI and Professor, JNU), followed the felicitation. The panel consisted of Professor Mahendra Dev, Professor Krishnaji, Dr T S Papola, Professor V M Rao, Professor G S Bhalla, Professor R Radhakrishna and Dr Sanjaya Baru.

This was followed by five technical sessions titled Agriculture and Watershed Development, Labour and Employment in a Globalised Economy, Water and Sustainable Development, Indian Agriculture and its Macro Impact, Interface between Economic and Social Well-Being.

The Conference was co-ordinated by Dr Brinda Vishwanathan, Associate Professor at Center for Economics Studies and Policy.

2. Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture - 6

Professor G S Bhalla, former member, Planning Commission, Government of India, Chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), currently Professor Emeritus, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, delivered the Sixth Lecture in memory of Professor L S Venkataramanan on April 12, 2006. Prof Bhalla spoke on "Economic Situation of the Indian Farmers: Some Findings from NSSO 59th Round". Prof Bhalla brought out many intricate issues about the continued neglect of the farm sector and culmination of this into growing distress in the sector. The support of the data from 59th Round was quite appropriate and he had analytically elaborated the situation. Finally, the policy indicated urgent steps towards correcting the prevailing distress in the farm sector. Prof Gopal K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, chaired the programme. A large number of academicians and others attended the programme. The programme was coordinated by Professor R S Deshpande.

3. Asia Regional Workshop on Compensation for Ecosystems Services

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, organised a three-day Asia Regional Workshop on Compensation for Ecosystems Services during May 8-10, 2006. The Asia Regional Workshop was conducted as a component of the Global Scoping Study on Compensation for Ecosystem Services (CES), coordinated by the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya, and commissioned and funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. This workshop was organised in association with ICRAF. His Excellency Shri T N Chaturvedi, Governor of Karnataka and President of ISEC Society, inaugurated the workshop and delivered the keynote address. The workshop was organised to synthesise the experiences of CES schemes in Asia. The major focus of the workshop was to learn from experiences towards developing CES schemes as an important tool for natural resources management and poverty reduction. Thirty-seven participants from India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Kenya attended the workshop, representing international and national level organisations, academic bodies, government, NGOs, and donor agencies. In the workshop, 22 papers were presented in eight technical sessions and the panel discussion was conducted involving eight experts.

The research team of this study involved Dr K V Raju, Professor and Head, Dr S Puttaswamaiah, Assistant Professor, and Dr Madhushree Sekher, Associate Faculty of the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of the Institute. Dr S Puttaswamaiah coordinated the workshop.

4. National Workshop on Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and Institutional Repositories with DSPACE

A National Workshop on Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and Institutional Repositories with DSPACE was jointly organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, and the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), ICSSR, New Delhi, at ISEC campus during June 26-27, 2006. Twenty-four participants attended the workshop from all over India.

Mr T R B Sama, Deputy Librarian and Workshop Coordinator, welcomed the Course participants and guests and briefed about the workshop. Prof S N Sangita was the Chief guest of the inaugural session. Prof R



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S Deshpande shared his experiences with ISEC Library and other prominent libraries and the extension of their services to the research community. Dr ARD Prasad, Dr M Devika, faculty of DRIC, ISI, and Mr Biswanath Dutta, Research Scholar of DRIC, and Mr T R B Sama, ISEC, handled the theory and practical sessions, which dealt with Introduction to Digital Libraries and Digital Library Software, Introduction and operation system of DSPACE Software, DSPACE installation, Introduction on OAI and institutional repositories with DSPACE, DSPACE search and Dublin Core and Membership and subscription in DSPACE.

5. Workshop on Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka

A two-day workshop on 'Rural-Urban Disparity in Karnataka' was organised at the Institute on July 5 and 6, 2006. The main objective of the workshop was to disseminate the findings of the study on the topic undertaken by Prof D Rajasekhar, Dr Gagan Bihari Sahu and Shri K H Anantha. The National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, funded this research project.

Prof G K Kadekodi, Director, ISEC, chaired the inaugural session, while Prof V M Rao, former Member, Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices and Honorary Visiting Fellow of ISEC, delivered the inaugural address. In five technical sessions, the authors of the study report highlighted the rural-urban disparity in access to drinking water, educational attainment, utilisation of health services, access to electricity, and income. The discussants of the papers presented were mainly drawn from the Institute and different universities in Karnataka. In the final session, Professors V M Rao and Abdul Aziz and Dr S S Meenakshi Sundaram discussed the conclusions and policy suggestions emerging from the study. In all, about 40 delegates representing the various universities and NGOs attended the seminar.

The workshop was coordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development.

6. Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor: Lessons from India

The Review Meeting of the ISEC-IFPRI study on 'Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor' was held on July 26, 2006. It was attended by 35 participants, including government officials (both the State-level staff and those from Kolar Taluk) the Kolar Zilla Panchayat President, and representatives from the two case-study Gram Panchayats. The research project is being carried out by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), ISEC, in collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington DC. The project has two phases: In Phase 1, a case study was conducted in two Gram Panchayats (Arabekothanur and Ithirasanahalli) from Kolar Taluk in Karnataka; and in Phase 2, a village and household survey will be conducted in 80 Gram Panchayats. The purpose of the Review Meeting was to present some major findings of the case study carried out in Phase 1.

Dr R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, Agriculture Development and Rural Technology Centre (ADRTC), inaugurated the Review Meeting and welcomed the delegates on behalf of ISEC Director, Prof G K Kadekodi. The meeting was presided over by Shri V P Baligar, Principal Secretary, RDPR, Government of Karnataka. Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, former Secretary, RDPR, Government of Karnataka, attended the meeting as an expert. Prof K V Raju, Head, CEENR, made a brief presentation about the project and Dr Madhusree Sekher, Associate Faculty, CEENR, made the case-study presentation.

7. CEENR Faculty Interaction with the Students of Christ College, Bangalore

About 80 graduate students of economics with specialisation in environmental economics from Christ College, Bangalore, evinced interest in having an interaction with the CEENR faculty and the ISEC Library. The main objective of their interaction was to get an overview of the subject from research perspective and its future scope. Dr P M Mathew, Head, Economics Department, had sent a request for the programme. Accordingly, an interactive session was organised on July 31, 2006, between 1.30 pm and 4.00 pm which included a visit to the Library.

The interactive session began with a welcome note and brief introduction of the Institute by the Director, Prof Gopal K Kadekodi. Dr G S Sastry presented an overview of the subject, which was followed by interaction of students with the CEENR faculty members. The visiting students raised several important questions on the subject. The CEENR faculty members, Professor K V Raju and Professor K N Ninan, Dr G S Sastry, Dr Puttaswamaiah and Dr Madhushree Sekher, were present during the session. Dr G S Sastry, Assistant Professor, CEENR, coordinated the programme.

8. Proposal Writing Workshop on Environmental Economics

Capacity-building in Environmental Economics research and teaching in South Asia is one of the major activities of South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE). In addition to the research grants and its flagship course in Environmental Economics conducted annually at different locations in South Asia, SANDEE also undertakes periodic Policy and Proposal Writing workshops.

This year's 'Proposal Writing Workshop in Environmental Economics' was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, in August 2006.

The workshop was designed to bring together South Asian researchers and to let them develop skills in economic tools and techniques as well as research methods, with peer level feedback at each stage. The workshop sought to provide training in logical thinking, research proposal writing and presentation skills. At the end of the workshop, participants were encouraged to submit research proposals to SANDEE.

The diversity of proposals at this workshop (12 in all from three countries – Bangladesh, India and Nepal) also helped participants get a wide exposure to problems and tools that could be used to study them.

During the course of the workshop, Shri S L Rao, former chairman of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), gave a talk on the current energy scenario in India. The workshop also acted as a forum to highlight work by SANDEE's own grantees and associates. Dr A K Eramul Haque (Indoor Air Pollution) and Dr S Madheswaran (Value of Statistical Life) made presentations during the workshop.

Resource persons at this workshop included Dr A K Eramul Haque (Bangladesh), Dr M G Chandrakanth, Dr R S Deshpande, Dr Gopal Kadekodi, Dr S Madheswaran, Dr K V Raju, and Dr L Venkatachalam. Dr S Madheswaran (ISEC) was the local coordinator of the programme.

9. Seminar by Japanese Scholars

A group of six Japanese scholars associated with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation India, Tokyo, visited the Institute on August 22, 2006. The team was led by Dr Hideki Esho, Professor of Economics of Hosei University. These scholars have a strong research interest in Indian context broadly working in the areas of Indian economy, Indian political system etc. A half-day workshop was organised by the Center for Economic Studies and Policy, where each of the scholars made a presentation, which was followed by discussion. Presentations included themes such as 'The Impacts of Rising Indian Economy', 'Competitiveness of Indian Small-Scale Industry in Asian Economic Integration', 'The Stability of Indian Democracy: The Roles of Politics and Electoral Politics'. The workshop commenced with a few introductory remarks by Prof Gopal Kadekodi, ISEC Director, followed by presentations and discussion. Prof S N Sangita chaired the session. Dr K Gayithri, Associate Professor, CESP, coordinated the workshop.

10. Two-Day Training Programme for Elected Representatives of Bangalore Rural Zilla Panchayat

In order to take decentralisation reforms forward, the capacities of elected representatives need to be built and continuously improved. Towards this end, the Centre for Decentralisation and Development organised a two-day training programme for the elected members of the Bangalore Rural Zilla Panchayat (ZP) on September 26-27, 2006. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr Narayanaswamy, ex-president of Bangalore Rural Zilla Panchayat. The programme was conducted in six sessions covering the legal framework,



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budgeting, conducting meetings, leadership, undertaking the different roles specified for ZPs and implementing the Total Sanitation Campaign. In the concluding session, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the ZP, Mr Satyanurthy, spoke on the need to improve literacy, education, drinking water, sanitation facilities and other services in the district. Later, the ZP members provided their feedback and inputs towards improving such training programmes.

The training programme was co-ordinated by Prof Abdul Aziz, Honorary Visiting Professor, and Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Professor, ODD.

11. Karnataka Rajyothsava Extension Lecture

The annual Karnataka Rajyothsava Extension Lecture was delivered on November 14, 2006, by Shri M Veerappa Moily, Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of Karnataka. The former Chief Minister of Karnataka spoke on 'Knowledge Society and Caste-based Reservations'. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, presided.

As is the practice, Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize was awarded at the function. This year, the prize was given to Shri Sabuj Kumar Mandal, a PhD student of the Institute, who had secured the highest marks in the Pre-PhD Examination in Economics.

Many Founder/Life Members of the ISEC Society, Members of the Board of Governors, academicians from sister institutions and universities, administrators and other invitees participated.

12. Workshop on the Role of District Administration

A one-day workshop on the Role of District Administration was organised by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development in collaboration with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, on December 1, 2006. The main objective of the workshop was to analyse and assess the role of District Administration in the context of attempts to introduce decentralised planning and governance through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. The workshop was conducted as a part of the process to provide inputs to the Administrative Reforms Commission. Prof N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, chaired the inaugural session, while Prof G K Karanth welcomed the participants who included the government officials at the state and district levels and representatives of NGOs and academic institutions. Mr M R Srinivasa Murthy, Principal Secretary, RDP, G&K, delivered the keynote address. The workshop deliberated the changing roles of Deputy Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, and other officials. An important issue discussed in the workshop was whether the present set-up of District Administration is compatible with the spirit of local self-governance that the Constitutional Amendments intended to bring about. The workshop was co-ordinated by Prof D Rajasekhar, Head, ODD.

13. Founder's Day Celebration

The Institute celebrated the Founder's Day on January 20, 2007.

Dr N Jayaram, Director, welcomed the gathering. The 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.

Prof Narendra Jadhav, Vice-Chancellor, the University of Pune, delivered the V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on 'Economic and Social Change in India: The Emerging Role of Higher Education'.

The following academics were awarded the V K R V Rao Prizes on the occasion:

- 1 Dr Keshabananda Das, Gujarat Institute of Development: Research, Ahmedabad (Economics, 2004);
- 2 Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar, Fellow, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi (Economics, 2005).

The following four publications were released on the occasion:

- 1 The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation – Valuation in Tropical Ecosystems (by K N Ninan);

- 2 Elixir of Life: The Socio-Ecological Governance of Drinking Water (by K V Raju);
- 3 Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka (by D Rajasekhar, Suchitra J Y, S Madeswaran and G K Karanth);
- 4 Showing the Way Forward: India's Redistribution Experience in Extending Social Protection to All (by D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y).

Shri S L Rao honoured three staff members who had completed 25 years of service in the Institute, viz., Dr K S Uramani, Shri R Muniyappa and Shri Narasinhaiah.

Some games/sports events were conducted in the run-up to the Founder's Day and winners of these events were given prizes on the day.

14. Workshop on NFHS-3 Preliminary Findings, Karnataka

A one-day workshop was organised on February 24, 2007, by the Population Research Centre to discuss the implications of the NFHS-3 findings for Karnataka. The major objectives of the workshop was to discuss the preliminary findings of NFHS-3 results in Karnataka and compare these findings with other surveys like RCH, census etc. More importantly, it aimed at disseminating the findings of NFHS-3 and RCH survey results to the policy makers.

The workshop was inaugurated by Smt Usha Ganesh, Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. Around 100 participants participated in the workshop. The participants were mainly drawn from State and district officials of the Department of Health.

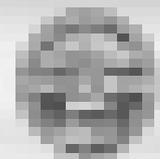
The technical session included four presentations on current demographic and health transition in Karnataka. The first paper discussed the background of NFHS-3 and RCH surveys in the State. The next paper was on the recent changes in fertility and mortality in the state. Both NFHS-3 and RCH surveys bring out systematic decline in fertility and child mortality indicating fast changes in the demographic transition process.

The paper on maternal and child health scenario showed improving maternal health indicators along with a decline in child health indicators. Much to the surprise, there has been a decline in the acceptance of immunisation in recent years. Similar trend is also noticed in the nutrition level of women and children in the State. The paper on nutrition also brought out wide gender disparity existing in nutritional levels both among adults and children.

The discussion held after the technical session brought out several further ideas of research necessary to understand the causes of decline in child health indicators as well as worsening nutritional level in the State.

15. International Conference on 21st Century Challenges to Sustainable Agri-Food Systems: Biotechnology, Environment, Nutrition, Trade and Policy

The Institute organised an International Conference on '21st Century Challenges to Sustainable Agri-Food Systems: Biotechnology, Environment, Nutrition, Trade and Policy' during March 15-17, 2007, jointly with the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, USAID, Higher Education for Development (HED), and Iowa State University, USA. Professor R S Deshpande co-ordinated the Conference on behalf of ISEC as the Co-Chairperson. The Conference was attended by 350 national and international delegates. Out of these, 45 delegates came from foreign universities. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri B Khashampur, Karnataka's Minister for Agriculture. Dr Sonny Ramaswamy, Associate Dean of Purdue University, USA, presided and Dr S S Jchi, Chairman, Planning Board, Govt of Punjab, and President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, gave the Keynote address. Dr Larry Paulson from USAID chaired the concluding session. In the Conference, 95 full papers were presented in three parallel sessions and 106 poster papers were displayed. Prof P G Chengappa and Prof N Nagaraj from UAS coordinated the proceedings of the Conference. International Publishers published a collection of papers in the form of a book. The event was highly appreciated by the participants from within and outside the country.



MAJOR OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

1. Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods – Emerging Trends

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, organised a two-day National Workshop on 'Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods – Emerging Trends' on August 3 and 4, 2006 at ICRISAT Campus, Hyderabad. The National Workshop was conducted as a component of the study on 'Tanks in Mid-Godavari Basin: Building Techno-Ecological Status', funded by the World Wide Fund – International.

Tanks are traditional sources of irrigation in semi-arid zones of the mid-Godavari basin in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. For ages, tanks had proven to sustain the agriculture-based economies as a result of a dynamic involvement of the community in tank maintenance. However, the advent of the British colonial government and subsequent continuation of its policies even after Independence gave way to the thinking that minor irrigation systems were a burden on the state revenues. This resulted in the state donning the role of a 'provider' and promoting major irrigation. These developments snapped the vital link between the community and tank maintenance over the years. The economic consequences of this degradation of tanks have manifested in the form of suicide deaths of the farming community.

In this backdrop, WWF intended to restore tanks in the mid-Godavari basin. Three core issues were taken into consideration during tank restoration: strengthening of the village community, economic development of the villagers and preservation of the ecology around the tanks. Twelve tanks from four mandals were selected for this project. A local NGO, Modern Architects of Rural India (MARI), Warangal, was chosen to execute desiltation work involving the village community. International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, took up a physico-chemical and biological analysis of silt quality and its impacts on yields. ISEC was involved to work on social, economic and ecological impacts of the interventions. WWF formulated maps using GIS. The objective of this combined effort was to put forth a case of potential positive benefits of tank restoration and initiate a major policy dialogue.

In this context, a national level workshop 'Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods – Emerging Trends' was organised by WWF at ICRISAT Campus, Patancheru, Hyderabad, on August 3 and 4, 2006. The objective of the workshop was to share the findings of the study, experiences and insights on various approaches/efforts undertaken by different agencies, discuss critical issues, policy implications and learn lessons to initiate action in a larger context. Dr William D Dar, Director, ICRISAT, chaired the inaugural session and welcomed the participants. Dr Biksham Gujja, Special Project Scientist, WWF, detailed the objectives. Prof Gopal Kadekodi, ISEC Director, chaired the concluding session and recollected interesting works by eminent scholars like Anil Agarwal and A Vaidyanathan and highlighted the significance of understanding the social system to revive the tank system. More than 40 experts from different disciplines participated and 22 papers were presented. Experiences, approaches, technology, impacts and policy issues were discussed followed by a panel discussion. The key issues highlighted were: contradictory efforts on promoting watershed and tank development, conflicts in setting up local institutions, basic data flaws, sustainability issues etc. Action points were discussed to further strengthen the process and work towards sustainability of tank rejuvenation and management.

The research team of this study involved Dr K V Raju, Professor and Head, Dr Lenin Babu, Research Officer, Dr S Manasi, Research Officer, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of the Institute. Dr Manasi coordinated the workshop.

SEMINARS PRESENTED BY VISITORS

Is Growth Alone Sufficient to Reduce Poverty? In Search of the Trickle-down Effect in Rural India - Professor Santanu Basu (April 19, 2006).

Mapping Livelihoods and Local Forests in the Indian Himalayas: Evidence from Field Surveys - Dr Rinki Sarkar, Centre for Ecology Development and Research, New Delhi (April 27, 2006).

Governance and Development: Lessons from China - Professor Pieter Bottelier, Adjunct Professor, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and Senior Advisor to the Vice-President, East Asia and Pacific Region, The World Bank (June 6, 2006).

Participatory Management of Water Resources: A Case of Canal Irrigation in Malaprabha Project Area - Dr Nayanatara Nayak, SRIT Fellow (July 10, 2006).

Traversing Landscape - Dr Anuradha Mathur, Associate Professor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Dr Dilip Da Cunha, Faculty, Parsons School of Design, New York (July 13, 2006).

Socially Engaged Hinduism - Prof M V Nadkarni, former Vice-Chancellor and Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (July 14, 2006).

Rotating Savings and Credit Associations - Mr Oliver Dagnelie, Doctoral Fellow, Centre for Research in Economic Development, University of Namur, Belgium (July 27, 2006).

The Indian Monsoon, GDP and Agriculture - Prof Sulochana Gadgil, Centre for Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (August 10, 2006).

Community Monitoring Programme in Health, Education and Nutrition in Raichur District of Karnataka; and

Bio-Intensive Gardens as a Means to Improve Quality of Education in Raichur and Gulbarga Districts of Karnataka - The Unicef Interns Team (Kristi Arthur, Anukha Prakash, Jonathan Kennedy, Prakash Phillip, Shilpa Maiya and Dan), ISEC, Bangalore (August 11, 2006).

New Ideas on the Rehabilitation of Project-Affected Families - Shri Uday Kumar Verma, IAS, Vice-Chairman and Principal Secretary, Namada Valley Development Authority, Government of Madhya Pradesh (August 16, 2006).

Impact of Neo-Liberalisation and Globalisation on the Decline of Unions in the US - Professor Mike Goldfield, Professor of Industrial Relations and Human Resources, Department of Political Science, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, US (August 25, 2006).

Issues in Water Privatisation: The Case of the Greater Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project - Clifton D' Rozario, Alternative Law Forum (August 29, 2006).

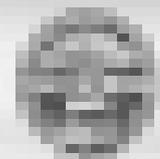
The Illiberal Challenge: The Case of the Greater Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project - Faculty, Centre for Studies in Cultures and Societies, Bangalore (September 6, 2006)

Changing Character of the Indian State - Prof James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (September 16, 2006).

Implication of Declining Power of Caste Hierarchy - Prof James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (September 18, 2006).

Engagement in Civic Associations and in Religious Organisations; and

Mass-Elite Representational Linkages in Local Communities in the United States - Prof Kim Quaille Hill, Department of Political Science, A and M University, Texas, US (September 19, 2006).



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The Relationship between Income and Inequality and Health: What Have We Learned so far? - Dr S V Subramanya, Assistant Professor, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, USA (October 11, 2006).

Childhood and Adolescent HIV/AIDS - Dr Kishan Chug, Senior Paediatrician and Pulmonologist, Sir Gangaram Hospital, Delhi (November 10, 2006).

Religion and Social Sensitivity: A Case of Hinduism - Prof M V Nakkami, former Vice-Chancellor and Visiting Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (December 28, 2006).

Impact of Regulation on Sub-Urbanisation: Evidence from India's Cities - Dr Kala Sitaram Sridhar, Fellow, NIPFP, New Delhi, and SRIT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (January 4, 2007).

Such a Strange Journey: The Changing Pattern in the Discourse of Development in our Times - Professor Jayanth Lele, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (January 9, 2007).

Delivering Development: Bridging the gap between the District and Local Levels - Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (January 18, 2007).

Economic and Social Change in India: The Emerging Role of Higher Education - Professor Narendra Jadhav, Vice-Chancellor, University of Pune, Pune (January 20, 2007)

How to Promote Grassroots Participation that gives Poor People Genuine Influence? - Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (January 22, 2007).

Enhancing India's Constructive Influence in the International Arena - Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (January 23, 2007).

The Capacity of India and China to Cope with a Global Economic Downturn - Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore (January 24, 2007).

Revisiting Social Transformation (ST): Must New Lessons be Learnt? - Dr Susil Siriwardene, Co-Chairperson, Participatory Institute of Development Alternatives, Colombo, Sri Lanka (March 06, 2007).

Role of Indigenous Institutions in Tribal Livelihood: An Empirical Study in a Tribal District of Orissa - Mr Nilakantha Panigrahi, Lecturer in Social Anthropology, NKC, Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar and SRIT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (March 22, 2007)

SEMINARS PRESENTED BY FACULTY

Production and Cost of Broiler Meat in Karnataka; and

Cultivation of Medical and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture - Dr M J Bhende and Dr R S Deshpande (April 20, 2006).

Changes in Work Participation of Weaker Sections in Karnataka: A Study of Last Three Decades - Dr I Maruthi (April 28, 2006).

Migrant Labour Force in Plantation Economy: A Socio-Historic Profile of the Migrant Labourers in Kodagu - Ms Piush Antony, PhD student (May 27, 2006).

Water Pricing and Productivity: A Review of Empirical Evidences with Special Reference to India - Dr K N Ninan (May 29, 2006).

Agricultural Policy in India: A Policy Matrix in a Federal System - Dr R S Deshpande (June 2, 2006).

Literacy and Numeracy in Karnataka: Attainment Levels of 4th Standard Children (Project Completion) - Dr A S Seetharamu, former Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, Bangalore (July 12, 2006).

Performance of Elementary Education in Karnataka: As Revealed through Census Illiteracy Data - Dr M D Usha Devi (July 28, 2006).

Fuelling Fire or Dampening the Flames: Conflict Management by Karnataka's Gram Panchayats; and Rights to and Participation in Drinking Water Supply in Karnataka - Dr K G Gayathri Devi and Dr Anil Kumar (August 4, 2006).

Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India - Prof M R Narayana and Prof L Ladu Singh, IIPS, Mumbai (September 2, 2006).

The Politics of Discourse: Secrecy in Development - Dr Moushumi Basu (September 15, 2006)

Reforms in Urban Water Supply Sector in Developing Countries: A Critique of Existing Approaches - Dr L Venkatachalam (September 20, 2006).

Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: An Explorative Study with Special Reference to Karnataka - Dr C Nanjundiah (October 5, 2006).

Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups - Prof D Rajashekar (October 12, 2006).

Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour: A Study of State Initiatives for Eradication of Child Labour in Karnataka - Prof D Rajashekar (November 2, 2006).

District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka (Project Completion) - Dr M Devendra Babu (December 14, 2006).

Credit Linkage between Formal and Informal Credit Institutions: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat - Dr Veerashankharappa (December 15, 2006).

Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of RIDF - Dr Meenakshi Rajeev (December 16, 2006).

India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses - Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Mrs B P Vani (December 16, 2006).

Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from the Rights Perspective - Dr V Anil Kumar (March 29, 2007)

Fuelling Fire or Dampening Flames?: Conflict Management by Karnataka's Grama Panchayats - Dr K G Gayathri Devi (March 30, 2007)

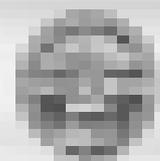
STUDENTS' BIENNIAL SEMINAR SERIES

The first of the Biennial Seminars of PhD fellows were held during June 5-9, 2006. Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, and Dr Indrani Gupta, Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, participated in the seminars as experts. In all, five pre-submission, 20 progress and eight proposal seminar presentations were made.

The second Biennial Seminars of PhD fellows were held during December 18-23, 2006. There were 20 presentations in all, which included three pre-submission and one proposal seminars.

PhD PROGRAMME

The 2006 batch PhD Programme with 10 students was inaugurated in August 2006. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Economics - five; Sociology - one; Political Science - one; Gender Studies - one; Population Studies - two. The programme was inaugurated by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of the ISEC.



PHD DEGREES AWARDED

Ms G Sridevi (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for her thesis on 'Food Security in the Context of Globalisation: A Case of Andhra Pradesh'. Dr R S Deshpande was her supervisor.

Mr Sithakantasethy (Development Studies) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for his thesis on 'Dynamics of People's Participation in Decentralised Planning: A Study in Orissa.' Dr N Sivanna was his supervisor.

Mr Rajib Kumar Sahoo (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for his thesis on 'Foreign District Investment and Growth of Manufacturing Sector: An Empirical Study of Post Reform India'. Dr M R Narayana was his supervisor.

Mr Harsha S (Political Science) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for his thesis on 'Decentralised Governance and Development: A case of Panchayats in Karnataka.' Dr N Sivanna was his supervisor.

Mr Satyapriya Rout (Sociology) by the University of Mysore in 2006 for his thesis on 'Community in Conservation and Management: A Study of Joint Forest Management in Orissa'. Dr G K Karanth was his supervisor.

Ms Mini G (Development Studies) by the University of Mysore in 2007 for her thesis on 'Water Users Associations and Irrigation Management with Special Reference to Environmental Problems'. Dr M Venkata Reddy was her supervisor.

Ms Nisha K R (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2007 for her thesis on 'Institutional Alternatives and Choices in Rural Water Supply System: A Study of Kerala'. Dr D Rajasekhar was her supervisor.

Dr D M NANJUNDAPPA ENDOWMENT PRIZE

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prize was awarded to Shri Sabuj Kumar Mandal, PhD student of the Institute, who has secured the highest marks in Pre-PhD Examination in Economics.

ACADEMIC NETWORKS

ISEC has entered into an MoU with Nordic 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, the State and Central governments, and many more.

6. PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS PUBLISHED AND EDITED

Jayaram, N

Social Research Methods: Persistent Issues and Emergent Trends (Guest ed.) (Special Issue of The Indian Journal of Social Work, 67 (1 & 2), January-April 2006. Mumbai: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Kadekodi, K Gopal

(with Arvind Badiger and S N Nayanatara) Economic Reforms and Drug Policy: A Micro Level Analysis, UNDP/CMDR Publication, 2006.

(with Mallesh S N and Ms Seema Hegde) What Do the People Say about Health Care Facilities? UNDP/CMDR Publication, 2006.

(with Keerti Kulkarni) Status of Health and Medical Care in India: A Macro Perspective, UNDP/CMDR Publication, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

(with D Rajasekhar, Suchitra J Y and G K Karanth) Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for the Unorganised Sector Workers, commissioned by GIZ and Department of Labour, GoK.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y) Child Labour in Bidar and Chamaraajanagar Districts: A Status Report and Ways Forward, ILO, 2007.

Nadkarni, M V

Hinduism: A Gandhian Perspective, Ane Books India, New Delhi, 2006.

Ninan, K N

(with S Jyothis, P Babu and V Ramakrishnapa) The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation – Valuation in Tropical Forest Ecosystems, Earthscan, London, January, 2007.

Rajasekhar, D

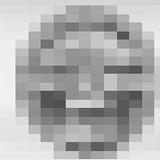
(with Suchitra J Y) Showing the Way Forward: India's Redistribution Experience in Extending Social Protection to All, ILO, New Delhi, 2006.

(with N L Narasimha Reddy and Suchitra J Y) Effectiveness of Micro-finance Programmes in Reducing Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh, ILO, New Delhi, 2006.

(with Suchitra J Y, G K Karanth and S Madheswaran) Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka, GIZ, New Delhi, September 2006.

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

(with Manjula R and Suchitra J Y) Child Labour in Bidar and Chamaraajanagar Districts: A Status Report and Ways Forward, ILO, 2007.



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Raju, K V

"Elixir of Life: The Socio-Ecological Governance of Drinking Water", Books for Change, Bangalore, 2007.

Sekher, T V

(with S Ehide, M N Islam and M Das Gupta) Public Health and Panchayats in Karnataka, ISEC Monograph No.11, Bangalore: June 2006.

Shimray, U A

Naga Population and Integration Movement: Documentation, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2007.

Suchitra, J Y

(with D Rajasekhar) Showing the Way Forward: India's Redistribution Experience in Extending Social Protection to All, ILO, New Delhi, 2006.

(with D Rajasekhar and N L Narasimha Reddy) Effectiveness of Micro-finance Programmes in Reducing Vulnerability to Debt Bondage in Andhra Pradesh, ILO, New Delhi, 2006.

(with D Rajasekhar, G K Karanth and S Madheswaran) Design and Management of Social Security Benefits for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka, GIZ, New Delhi, September 2006.

(with Rajasekhar D and Manjula R) Child Labour in Bidar and Chamaraajanagar Districts: A Status Report and Ways Forward, ILO, 2007.

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 2006-07, the two issues that were brought out carried a total of 11 articles, 12 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

Sivanna, N, M Gopinath Reddy and with the assistance of M Srinivasa Reddy (2007). *Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment of Institutional Capacity*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series. No.12. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

ISEC WORKING PAPERS

Title : **Community Participation in Rural Water Supply: An Analysis Using Household Data From North Kerala**
Author : **Nisha K R**
No. : **173**

This study identifies the factors which influence users' participation in community-based rural water supply schemes in north Kerala using primary data. To capture the rate of participation, two forms of indices were constructed - one, to measure the attendance in the group meeting and other, for influence in decisions.

The relative importance of locality, group and households characteristics that affect participation were analysed using linear regression models. Among the three sets of factors, it was found that household characteristics were the most influential factors. The analysis shows that males were actively participating in the group meetings. Level of education and involvement of households in other local organisations were the other major factors affecting participation.

Title : **Urbanisation in a Forward Looking State of India : Patterns, Issues and Policy**
Author : **G S Sastry**
No. : **174**

In the context of proposed rapid urbanisation in Asia, this article attempts to analyze the pattern, issues and policy aspects of urbanization in the rapidly urbanizing state of India (Karnataka) and its capital city region (Bangalore city). Both India and Karnataka have encouraged 'top heavy character', city - region disparities and associated problems of environment and development of Indian urbanisation. Economically, urbanization has greater association with the tertiary sector, and higher contribution from the primary sector has led to more of 'rurban' character of Karnataka's urbanization. In Karnataka, Southern Maidan is the highest urbanized region with highest concentration of urban population, cities and towns as well as high growth performance towns. However, ecologically fragile Malnad region is also under urban population pressure. The trickle - down process has not succeeded in diffusing the benefits of urbanization and associated infrastructure and services. This has led to more sharpened city regional disparities. Hence, to promote balanced regional development in the state, a four-tier hierarchy of urban centres has been proposed.

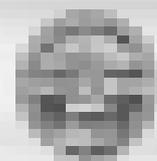
Title : **Contract Labour Act in India: A Pragmatic View**
Author : **Meenakshi Rajeev**
No. : **175**

In order to surpass the stringent labour regulations, the industry sector in India is largely resorting to contract labourers, who are governed by the "Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act of 1970". A primary survey carried out in Karnataka reveals that many of the stipulations made in the Act to safeguard contract labourers are not followed in practice. It has also been felt by the workers that collusive agreement between the labour inspector, the protector of law, and the principal employer (or the contractor) has aided the violation of law. This paper discusses some of the survey findings and formulates a game theoretic model to show why it is economically optimal to collude. It also examines theoretically whether any provision of reward for the labour inspector would help to protect the law.

Title : **Issues of Unaccounted for Water in the Urban Water Sector**
Author : **G S Sastry**
No. : **176**

Mismanagement of precious potable water is glaring in urban water utilities throughout the globe. As a result, the most alarming issue is the increasing share of unaccounted for water, and more so in the developing countries. This has major implications both on cost and resource availability for the supplier as well as the consumer. It is observed that the main influencing factors for unaccounted for water are per capita GDP, literacy, technology and institutional structure for water distribution.

The problems of higher share of unaccounted for water and associated cost implications for both suppliers and consumers have been demonstrated in the case of Bangalore urban water utility in the paper. In fact, frequent augmentation to the water potential in the city has ended up in higher share of unaccounted for water than any improvement in the per capita consumption. The pilot study initiated by the Bangalore water utility as a diagnostic measure has revealed that contributions from distribution network as well as



consumer meters and illegal connections to the share of unaccounted for water are significant. The study also has highlighted that if adequate policy measures are initiated towards the extension of the study to the entire city and reduction in the share of various components of unaccounted for water would save that much quantity of water which would be equivalent to the quantum of water drawn to the city through Cauvery Third or Fourth stage with huge cost escalations. Hence, there is need for appropriate policy measures to be initiated on a priority basis for reducing the share of unaccounted for water to a minimum before initiating any process for fresh augmentation to the existing potential in the city. Reduced share of unaccounted for water would enable the Bangalore water utility to meet the growing water demand to a very great extent, in addition to its credibility for efficient management which draws global attention and encouragements.

Title : Liberalisation and Efficiency of Indian Commercial Banks: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis
Author : H P Mahesh
No. : 177

The reforms introduced after 1992 are expected to have an impact on the performance of commercial banks. Thus the present study attempts to examine the efficiency level of Indian banks for the period 1985-2004. We employ the technique of stochastic frontier analysis to estimate bank specific post, profit and advance efficiencies. Our results show that deregulation has significant impact on all three types of efficiency measures. Public sector banks rank first in two of the three efficiency measures showing that, as opposed to the general perception, these banks do not lag behind their private counter parts.

Title : Power Sharing in the Panchayats of Orissa
Author : Pratyusna Patnaik
No. : 178

The paper examines the nature of power, its existence, distribution and manifestation in the context of Panchayats in Orissa. It concludes that institutionalised political authority has failed in conferring power on all the elected representatives. Influential individuals or elites of the locality were successful in affecting panchayat decision-making due to their control of significant resources such as social prestige, economic power, political contacts and organisational ability, and thus, exercised power in panchayats, even without holding any authority. The paper, therefore, makes a clear distinction between power and authority, and explores the dual nature of power structure in the panchayats of Orissa.

Title : Can Career-minded Young Women Reverse Gender Discrimination?
Author : Alice W Clark and T V Sekher
No. : 179

A Partial reversal of the culture of female devaluation is currently emerging among young women from the urban middle class employed in India's high-tech sector. India has a very large middle class - estimated as more than 200 million - making it a significant and crucial segment that can act as a harbinger for social change. Studies on employment in the IT sector in India have not adequately considered the important social impacts of this new development on the culture of daughter devaluation. There are far-reaching implications for gender equality and social change when young women find opportunities to improve their financial autonomy, mobility and social acceptance in a male dominated society. In the urban middle class, as part of this transition, the old concept of 'male breadwinner' is slowly giving way to 'gender equity model' of family. The "demonstration effect" may have wider socio-cultural implications, at least for upgrading the image of daughters in the minds of their parents.

Title : Environmental Movement: Case Study of Patancheru
Author : Geetanjay Sahu
No. : 180

This paper examines the role of local communities in environmental protection against industrial pollution using Patancheru Mandal in Andhra Pradesh as a model. An attempt is made in this study to identify the factors contributing to the evolution of the environmental movement and the strategies adopted by the local communities in order to draw the attention of government institutions to protect the environment. The paper concludes with a summary of the main observations on the effectiveness and outcome of the movement. The discussion in the paper draws on data from a case study of Patancheru industrial area in the Medak district of Andhra Pradesh carried out during 2002-2003.

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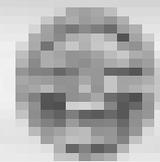
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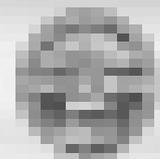
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7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

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Finances of Panchayats in India: A Macro Study; at the seminar on Panchayat Raj Institutions After 73rd Constitutional Amendment: A New Deal for Rural India, organised by Academi of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, Tirupati, AP, August 19-20, 2006.

Decentralised Planning in India: Realities and Prospects; at the Conference on Indian Federalism at work, organised by Sher-I-Kashmir International Conference Centre, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, August 25-27, 2006.

District Planning in India: Progress and Issues; at the seminar on Development Planning in India: Issues, Lessons and Options, organised by Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Thrissur, Kerala, March 27-28, 2007.

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Sustainable Watershed Management: The GO-NGO Dichotomy; at the National Conference in Honour of Prof Vaidyanathan, ISEC, Bangalore, April 9-10, 2006.

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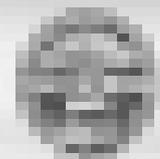
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(with S V Subramanian and T S Syamala) Income, Income Inequality and Mortality: An empirical investigation of relationship in India, 1970-2003; at the Seminar on Emerging Population Issues in the Asian Pacific, organised by International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, December 10-13, 2006.

Fertility and Child Mortality in Karnataka; at the Workshop on NFHS-3 Preliminary Results for Karnataka, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 24, 2007.

Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The role of emigration; at the Seminar on Multidisciplinary and Intermediation Research, organised by South Asian Network of Economic Research Institutes, Lahore, Pakistan, March 30-31, 2007.

Jayaram, N

Access to Higher Education in India: Persistent Issues and Changing Context; at the International Conference on Achieving Global Equity, organised by the University of Plymouth, UK, July 26-29, 2006.

Karanth, G K

Aged and ..Staying Alive; at the International Conference on the Problems of the Young and Aged, organised by Fathima College, Madurai, 2006.

Revisiting the Indian Family: A Sociological Journey to the Forgotten (?) Institution; at the National Conference on Family and Marriage, organised by Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum, 2006.

Kumar, V Anil

Rationing Rights and Pricing Commodities: Right to Drinking Water:A Conceptual Exploration; at the International Conference on South Asia Water Conference on Water Access and Conflicts:Implications For Governance, organised by SACIWATERS: South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resource Studies, Chennai, March 21 - 22, 2007.

Kusanna, M

Socio-Economic Status of Neo-buddhists in Karnataka; at the International Conference on Dr Ambedkar and the Modern Buddhist World, organised by The Jambudvip Trust, Nagapur, Maharashtra, September 29 - October 4, 2006.

Lakshmana, C M

Population Growth and Environment (with reference to India); at the Seminar on World Population Day, organised by Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, July 23, 2006.

Effects of Population Growth on Environmental Degradation (With reference to India); at the IIPS International Conference, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, December 10-13, 2006.

Lélé, Sarachchandra

(with Shrinivas Badiger, Iswar Patil, Rajeev Kumar, Kiran Kumar, and Ajit Menon) Economic Impacts of Changes in Hydrological Services from Forest Ecosystems: Studies in two Agro-Climatic Regions of the Western Ghats of India; at the Conference on ISEE 2006 Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being: 9th Biennial Conference, organised by International Society for Ecological Economics and Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

Caste Discrimination in the Urban Indian Labour Market; at the Seminar jointly organised by Princeton University and Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, July 7-9, 2006.

Measuring the Value of Life and Limb; at the Far Eastern Econometric Conference, organised by Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, July 9-12, 2006.

Social Regulation and Protection in the Informal Economy in India; at the Conference jointly organised by IGIDR and International Institute of Labour Studies, ILO, Geneva, August 10-11, 2006.

(with Subhasini Muthukrishnan) Emerging Trends in Indian Labour Market: Some Policy Imperatives; at the National Seminar on Economic Reforms and Labour Market Scenario, Cochin, August 11-12, 2006.

Gender Wage Gap in India, Paper presented; at the Conference on Gender Access in South Asia, organised by IUSSP, Dhaka, November 14-18, 2006.

Gender Wage Gap in Urban India: An Econometric Analysis; at the Conference jointly organised by World Institute of Development Economics Research, Helsinki and CSSSC, Calcutta, December 11-15, 2006.

(with D Rajasekhar and K G Gayathiri Devi) Production Relations, Employment and Wages: A Study of Beedi Industry in Karnataka; at the 48th Indian Labour Economics Conference, organised by Bharathidasan University, Thiruchirappali, Tamil Nadu, January 5-7, 2007.

Mutharayappa, R

Background of NFHS and RCH; at the Workshop on NFHS-3 Preliminary Findings, Karnataka, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 24, 2007.

Nadkarni, M V

Why Are We Slow in Removing Poverty?; at the conference in honour of Prof. A Vaidyanathan, ISEC, Bangalore, April 9-10, 2006.

Socially engaged Hinduism: Through the Age; at the conference on Socially Engaged Hinduism, Fire Flies Ashram, Bangalore, June 26-27, 2006.

Nanjundiah, C

Forest versus Peoples' Livelihood: Where is the way for Sustainable Development; at the International Conference on Sustainable Human Wellbeing, held at New Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

Forest Resource and Food Security: Does Devolution Policy Work in Nagarhole National Park?; at the Seminar on Sustainable Food Security: Land, Water and Equity Issues, held at Mysore, March 29-30, 2007.

Narayana, M R

(with Ladusingh, L) Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India: Methods, Initial Results, and Policy Implications; at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Transfer Accounts, organised by Center for Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California, Berkeley, USA, January 19-20, 2007.

Measurement of education variables in construction of Human Development Index in India's Human Development Reports; at the Technical Workshop on Human Development Statistics, organised by Planning Commission (Government of India) and UNDP (New Delhi) at Bangalore, April 27-28, 2006.



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Ninan, K N

Non-Timber Forest Products and Biodiversity Conservation – A Study of Tribals in a Protected Area in India; at the 26th International Conference of Agricultural Economists, organised by International Association of Agricultural Economists, Gold Coast, Australia, August 12-18, 2006. Published in proceedings of the Conference, CD Rom.

Non-Timber Forest Products and Biodiversity Conservation – A Study of Tribals in a Protected Area in India; at the 2006 Berlin Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change – Resource Policies: Efficiency, Equity and Effectiveness, organised by Freie University, Berlin, Humboldt University, Berlin and others, held at Berlin, Germany, November 17-18, 2006. Published in proceedings of the Conference in web.

Non-Timber Forest Products and Biodiversity Conservation – A Study of Tribals in a Protected Area in India; at the 9th Biennial Conference of the International Society of Ecological Economics, organised by International Society of Ecological Economics held at New Delhi, India, December 15-18, 2006. Proceedings of the Conference (CD Rom).

Pattanaik, Sarmistha

Commercialization of Shrimp Trade, Environment and Rural Poverty: A Socio-Ecological Exploration in Coastal Orissa at the Workshop on Trade, Environment and Rural Poverty organised by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, August 18-19, 2006.

Puttaswamaiah, S

(with K V Raju and Shashidhara) Case Study of Tungabhadra at the Workshop on Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in four Twinning River Basins organised by Norwegian Institute of Water Research, Norway, July 17-19, 2006.

(with Ian Marns and Amita Shah) Sustainable Agriculture: An Overview of Organic Farming in India and Canada at the International Conference on 9th Biennial Conference of International Society for Ecological Economics organised by International Society for Ecological Economics, December 15-18, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Suchitra J Y) Micro-Finance Programmes and Vulnerability to Debt Bondage; at the Conference on Macro Economic Policy, Agricultural Development and Rural Institution, 2006.

Micro-Finance: Promises and Challenges at the Conference on Expand the Frontiers of Micro-finance among NESA Partner NGOs, 2006.

(with Suchitra J Y) Employment Security for the Unorganised Sector Workers in Karnataka at the National Workshop on Employment and Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers, organised by IHD, New Delhi, June 22-23, 2006.

Why Some States are lagging Behind in Fiscal Decentralisation? at the Seminar on Writers & Thinkers on Local Governance and Panchayati Raj, organised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi, June 23-25, 2006.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Some Issues at the Seminar on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration Karnataka Regional Branch, Bangalore, September 16, 2006.

Tank Management Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth; at the Workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Africa and South Asia, organised by Oxford University, UK, January 12-13, 2007.

Poverty in India: Structure, Causes and Role of Social Security; at the Conference on Indo-German Conference on Social Security, organised by Inwent, Capacity Building International, Berlin, Germany, January 22-23, 2007.

(with K H Anantha) Rural-Urban Disparity in the Access to Drinking Water Sources in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Water Access and Conflicts: Implications for Governance, organised by SaciWATERS, Chennai, March 21-22, 2007.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Technologies for small industries: Need for a big Push, A Case Study of West Bengal, India; at the First Annual Max Plank Workshop, organised by Max Plank Institute of Economics, Germany and IISc, Bangalore, March 29-31, 2006.

(with B P Vani and Shashank Bhide) Outsourcing of Business Processes: The Indian Experience as an Off-shore Location; at the Third National Conference on Finance and Economics, IBS Bangalore, November 24-25, 2006.

(with Mahesh H P) Liberalization and Productive Efficiency of Indian Commercial Banks: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis; at the Third National Conference on Finance and Economics, IBS Bangalore, November 24-25, 2006.

(with Mainak Majumder) Product Patent, Availability of Patented Drugs and Parallel Trade: A Theoretical Approach; at the Second Annual Meeting of the Asian Law and Economics Association, Bangalore, December 2006.

(with Mainak Majumder) Implications of Product Patent in Pharmaceutical Industry in India: A Theoretical Approach; at the 43rd Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, Mumbai, January 2007.

(with Mahesh H P) Liberalization and Productive Efficiency of Indian Commercial Banks: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis; at the 43rd Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, Mumbai, January 2007.

(with B P Vani) Fire within and fuel from outside: BPO industry chasing development goals; at the International conference on ICT for socio economic development-ISED 2007, organised by ISED, Bangalore, March 12-13, 2007.

Raju, K V

Rejuvenation of Tanks in India: Some Critical Issues; at the Workshop on Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods - Emerging Trends, organised by WWF International, Hyderabad, August 3-4, 2006.

(with N Latha and S Manasi) Increasing Groundwater Dependency and Declining Water Quality in Urban Water Supply: A Comparative Analysis of 4 South Indian Cities; at the 9th Biennial Conference of ISEE on Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-being, organised by ISEE, Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

(with Babu K, Lenin S and Manasi) Value of Ecosystem Compensation Services of Irrigation Tanks and Paradigm Shift in Management; at the 9th Biennial Conference of ISEE on Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-being, organised by ISEE, Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

Water Resource Development in India and China - A Comparative Analysis; at the one day seminar and inauguration of Tunkur University Economics Teacher's Association, organised by Department of Collegiate Education, Tunkur University Economics Teacher's Association and Tunkur University, held at Siddaganga Boy's College Seminar Hall, Tunkur, January 24, 2007.

Ramana, M V

Nuclear Energy and Climate Change at the Workshop for Journalists on the Energy and Climate Change, organised by PANOS South Asia, New Delhi, July 5, 2006.

Nuclear Economics in a Developing Country: The Case of India at the Conference on the Future of Nuclear Energy organised by Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and University of Chicago, Chicago, U.S.A, November 1-2, 2006.

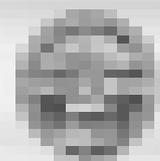
(with J Y Suchitra) Economic and Environmental Costs of Nuclear Power at the Conference on Ninth Biennial Conference of the International Society of Ecological Economics organised by International Society of Ecological Economics, New Delhi, December 16-18, 2006.

Nuclear Energy: Projections and Economics at the workshop on Power Sector Reforms and Regulation in India, organised by Prayas, Pune, March 22-23, 2007.

Rao, V M

Eliminating Poverty: The Role of Human Perspectives and Values; at the National Workshop on Human Values in Economics and Related Sciences, organised by Sri Satya Sai University, Prashantinilayan, February 19-21, 2007

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RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Slums and Civil Society, Limits of Urban Activism; at the Conference on Indian State and Globalization, organised by National Foundation of India, New Delhi, October 6-8, 2006.

Informality and Activism: Women In Special Export Zones; at the Conference on Globalization and World of Work, organised by St. Anthony's College, Oxford University, October 29-30, 2006.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Discourses in Water and Water Reform in Western India; at the Workshop on Water, Law and the Commons, organised by International Environment Law Research Centre, New Delhi, December 8-10, 2006.

Right to Water and Implications for Private Sector Participation; at the Workshop on Private Sector Participation in Water Services: Issues and Concerns, organised by National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore and Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation, February 6, 2007.

Sangita, S N

Decentralised of Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice; at the Seminar on Panchayati Raj Institutions After 73rd Constitution Amendment: A New Deal for Rural India, organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies & Research of India, Rajiv Rural Development Foundation, Tirupati, August 19-20, 2006.

Social Capital (Trust), Self-Regulatory Authorities and Public Service Delivery in India: Inclusiveness, Transparency, Accountability and Efficiency; at the Colloquium on Study for the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of India, organised by Second Administrative Reforms Commission, New Delhi, IRMA, Anand, December 19-20, 2006.

(with Jyothi T K) Coalition Politics, Governance and Development: Theory and Practice in India, to present in Panel IX: Coalition Politics in India and the Kerala Mode; at the Conference on 53rd All-India Conference, organised by IPSA, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, December 27-29, 2006.

Governance Reforms and Service Delivery in Karnataka; at the 53rd All India Conference, organised by IPSA, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, December 27-29, 2006.

Globalisation and Inclusive Governance: Role of State and Civil Society at the Workshop on Globalisation and Good Governance, organised by Department of Political Science, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, March 26, 2007.

Governance and Service Delivery in Karnataka at the National Seminar on Paradigm Shift in Governance: The Emerging Challenges and Strategies, organised by UGC, Thodupuzha, Kerala, March 28-29, 2007.

Sarkar, Rinki

(with Pranab Bardhan, Dilip Mookherjee, Jean-Marie Baland and Sanghamitra Das) Managing the Environmental Consequences of Growth: Deforestation in the Indian Middle Himalayas at the Conference on India Policy Forum-2006 organised by NCAER and The Brookings Institute (US), July 31 - August 1, 2006.

Sastry, G S

Urbanisation in an IT Prominent State of India: Pattern, Issues and Policy; at the 5th Development Convention of Southern ICSSR Institutions on the Theme: Sustainable development and the Indian Economy: Approaches and Challenges in the New Millennium, organised by Centre for Multi-disciplinary Research, Dharwad, April, 27-28, 2006.

3rd Future Environmental Trends Conference On Energy, Environment And Development: Analysing The Opportunities For Reducing Poverty, organised by the Energy Resources Institute, Southern Region, Bangalore; Institute Veolia Environment, France; Institute For Sustainable Development and International Relations, USA at the Royal Orchid Hotel, Bangalore, December 14-16, 2006.

Sekher, Madhushree

(with Benson Owor Ochieng and Gaya Sriskanthan) Organisation and Governance for Fostering Pro-Poor

Compensations for Environmental Services; at the Final Writeshop of Global Scoping Study on CES, organised by ICRAF Campus, Nairobi, Kenya, June 5-6, 2006.

(with K V Raju and S Puttaswamaiah) User Organisations and Compensations for Environment Services; at the Asia Regional Workshop on compensation for Ecosystem Services, organised by ISEC, Bangalore in collaboration with ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya, May 8-10, 2006.

Shimray, U A

Patterns of Literacy and Educational Levels in North Eastern Region of India; at the National Seminar on Literacy, Rural Development and Industrialization, organised by Department of Adult and Continuing Education, S V University, Tirupati, March 23-24, 2007.

Sivanna, N

Salient features of Karnataka Panchayat Raj System; at the National Seminar on Karnataka Panchayat Raj System, organised by KLE Society College, Bangalore, April 8, 2006.

Traits of Rural Entrepreneurship: A Rural Entrepreneur in the Making; at the National Seminar on Rural Entrepreneurship Development: Challenges and Opportunities, organised by SIT, Tunkur, Karnataka, July 7-8, 2006.

Political Decentralisation and Issue of Accountability: The Case of Grama Sabha in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Panchayati Raj Institutions after 73rd Amendment; A New Deal for Rural India, organised by Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research in India and Rajiv Rural Development Foundation, Tirupati, August 19-20, 2006.

Empowerment of Rural Local Self-Governments: An Analysis of Policy Initiatives and Recent Amendments Effected to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1994; at the Workshop on Indian Federalism, Srinagar, organised by ISS, New Delhi, August 25-27, 2006.

Panchayats and Watershed Development: An Assessment of Institutional Capacity; at the National Seminar Governance and Development: Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Political Science, Newman College, Kerala, March 28-29, 2007.

Sivakami, M

Does the 'Maternal Altruism Hypothesis' hold true among poor populations in South India; at the European Population Conference, organised by The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK, 2006.

Are working mothers in Indias spending less time with their children?; at the Conference on Population Association of America, organised by Los Angeles, USA, 2006.

Suchitra, J Y

(with D Rajasekhar) Impact of micro-finance programmes on livelihoods:dryland areas in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; at the Seminar on Silver Jubilee Seminar on Rainfed Agriculture, organised by Institute for Development Studies, Jaipur, April 23-24, 2007.

Syamala, T S

Methodological Issues in Menopause Research in India; at the International Conference on Emerging Population Issues in Asia pacific Region: Challenges for the 21st Century, 2006.

(with K S James) Income, Income Inequality and Mortality: An empirical investigation of the relationship in India; at the International Conference on Emerging Population Issues in Asia pacific Region: Challenges for the 21st Century, 2006.

Maternal and Child Health: Findings from NFHS-3; at the Dissemination Workshop on NFHS-3, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, February 24, 2007.



Tharakan, P K Michael

Making of the Modern Indian Economy: The Specific Case of the Kerala Region and the Port of Kochi; at the seminar on Indian Economy: Historical Roots and Contemporary Development Experience, organised by ICSSR and CDS, Trivandrum, March 31- April 1, 2007.

Usha Devi, M D

Literacy Gains As An Outcome of Schooling: A Demographic Analysis of School-age Population in Karnataka at the ICSSR Development Convention, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, April 2006.

Governance Reforms and Educational Inequality: Critical Concerns for Education Development in Karnataka: India at the State and Society Seminar, organised by ISS, Hague, Netherlands, May 2006.

Teachers as Custodians and Propagators of Human Values at the UGC State Level Workshop on Human Rights and Values in Education, organised by UGC at the Government First Grade College, Vijaya Nagar, February 2007.

Yadav, Manohar

Land Situation of Tribals in Wynad; at the Seminar on Tribals: Problems and Prospects, organised by TUDI Kalapeta, Kerala, May 2006.

Development: A Subaltern Perspective; at the Seminar on Dalit Development, organised by Vikas Adhyayana Kendra, Mumbai, June 2006.

**PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS, CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS AS
CHAIRPERSON, DISCUSSANT AND RAPPORTEUR**

Babu, M Devendra

Participated as a Chairperson, Technical Session III, in the National Seminar on Development Planning in India: Issues, Lessons and Options, organised by Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Thrissur, Kerala, March 27-28, 2007.

Deshpande, R S

Participated as Chairman in the Seminar on Dalits and Human Development: Contemporary Issues and Emerging Patterns organised by Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, November 29-30, 2006.

Participated as Valedictory Address in the Seminar on Dimensions of Agricultural Development in India organised by Periyar University, Salem, 15 December 2006.

Participated as Chairman, in the Conference on Indian Society of Labour Economics, organised by Bharatidasan University, Thiruchirappalli, January 4, 2007.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Participated as a Resource Person, in the workshop on Gender Inequality and Gender Justice, organised by Centre for Womens Studies, Bangalore University, held at Bangalore, 2006.

Participated as Chairperson in the Workshop on Bordering Communities of Karnataka-Tribal, Dalit and Women's Issues organised by Department of Development Studies, January 21, 2007.

Gayithri, K

Participated as Chairperson at the National Conference on Session on Gender and Enterprise Development at the National Conference on Small and Medium Enterprises and Livelihoods: Towards an agenda for the Eleventh Five Year Plan organised by Institute for Small Enterprise Development, Trivandrum, November 27-28, 2006.

Jayaram, N

Chaired the Session on Research Methodology at the Workshop on Curriculum of MA in Development Studies, organised by Tata Institute of social Sciences, Mumbai, September 25-26, 2006.

Chaired the session on Status of Research on Caste and Communalisms at the Consultation on Law, Caste and Communalism: Towards Evolving an Agenda for Centre for the Study of Casteism, communalism and Law, organised by National Law School of India University, Bangalore, December 17-18, 2006.

Participated as Discussant and Chairperson for a thematic session on Southern Institutes' Development Convention at the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, February 22-24, 2007 (February 24, 2007).

Kumar, V Anil

Participated as Discussant in the International Conference on South Asia Water Conference on Water Access and Conflicts: Implications For Governance organised by SACIWATERS: South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resource Studies, Chennai, March 21-22, 2007.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Participated as Panelist in Panel Discussion in the National Workshop on Biodiversity and Environmental Governance, organised by Winrock International India and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Delhi, December 4-5, 2006.

Participated as Sub-Theme Co-Chair in the ISEE 2006 Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being: 9th Biennial Conference on Development of Theory and Methods organised by International Society for Ecological Economics and Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

Participated as Panelist in Panel Discussion in the ISEE 2006 Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being: 9th Biennial Conference on Designing Markets for Environmental Services: Potential and Challenges for India organised by International Society for Ecological Economics and Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Delhi, December 15-18, 2006.

Ninan, K N

Chaired a Session at International Conference on 21st Century Challenges to Sustainable Agriculture Food Systems, organised by Iowa State University, University of Agricultural Sciences and ISEC, held at Bangalore, India, March 15-17, 2007.

Puttaswamaiah, S

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on Making Services Work for Rural Poor organised by CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore, June 29, 2006.

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on Research Agenda of Forest Department, Government of Karnataka organised by Karnataka Forest Department, Bangalore, October 6, 2006.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as Chair Person in the Third National Conference on Finance and Economics, organised by IBS, Bangalore, November 24-25, 2006.

Raju, K V

Participated as a Resource Person in the Workshop on Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Policy (2006), organised by WALAMITARI, at Hyderabad, May 18, 2006.

Participated as a Core Group Member, in the Inception Workshop for the Project on Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programs in India, organised by ICRIASAT, Hyderabad, in Delhi, 6-7 June 2006.

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on Collective Action and Market Access for Smallholders, CAERI, Cali, Colombia, October 2-5, 2006.



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Rao, V M

Participated as Panel Discussion member in the National Seminar in Honor of Professor A Vaidyanathan, ISEC, April 9, 2006

Participated as Chairman of a Technical Session - I in the National Seminar on Indian Economy, Agriculture: The New Challenges, Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prashantinilayan, August 24 to 26, 2006

Participated as Chairman of a session in the Workshop on Integrating the Poor with the Mainstream Development through Collective Action, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, September 29, 2006

Participated as Chairman of a session in the National Workshop on Human Values in Economics and Related Sciences, Sri Satya Sai University, Prashantinilayan, February 19-21, 2007

Participate in Consultative Meeting on Agricultural Growth, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, New Delhi, March 5, 2007

Sangameswaran, Priya

Participated as Session on Legal and Administrative Overview in the Workshop on Law, Social Justice and the Environment organised by SVARAJ and NLSIU, Bangalore, August 18, 2006.

Participated as Discussant at the Session on Human Rights to Water in the Workshop on Water, Law and the Commons organised by International Environment Law Research Centre, New Delhi, December 8-10, 2006.

Sangita, S N

Participated as Seminar Participant in the Seminar on Urban Governance in India, Second Administrative Reforms Commission organised by IIM, Bangalore.

Sivanna, N

Participated as Co-Chairman of the Technical Session at the National Seminar on Gandhi and Rural Development, Y N College, Narasapur, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, December 1, 2006.

Suchitra, J Y

Participated as Rapporteur in the Training Programme on Training for Members of Bangalore Rural Zilla Parishad organised by Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bangalore, September 2006.

Usha Devi, M D

Participated as Discussant in the Workshop on Urban-Rural Disparity organised by DDU, ISEC, July 05, 2006.

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on SSA Monitoring -Tool Designing organised by ISEC-RIE, Mysore at the ISEC, Bangalore, September 20, 2006.

Participated as Resource Person in the Workshop on D.Ed Curriculum Evaluation organised by RIE, Mysore, December 12, 2006.

SEMINARS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANISED / COORDINATED

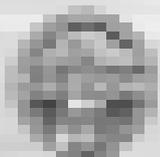
Devi, K G Gayathri

Coordinated two-day Training Programme to the Members of the Bangalore (Rural) Zilla Panchayat sponsored by ISEC Bangalore, September 26-27, 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Short-Term Course on Environment and Rural Development, sponsored by India-Canada Environment Facility, October 4-14, 2006.

Organised 2nd Short-Term Course on Environment & Rural Development sponsored by India-Canada



Environment Facility, February 13-23, 2007.

Mutharayappa, R

Coordinated NFHS -3 Training programme for the Field Investigators, Editors and Supervisors Under NFHS survey at ISEC, Bangalore, March 6 - April 6, 2006.

Nanjundaiah, C

11th Five Year Plan of Karnataka: Perspectives. Jointly organised by the State Planning Board, Gok and ISEC, Bangalore.

Rajasekhar, D

Workshop on Role of District Administration, sponsored by ASCI, Hyderabad, December 1, 2006.

Raju, K V

National Workshop on Rejuvenating Tanks for Sustainable Livelihoods - Emerging Trends sponsored by WWF International, Hyderabad, August 3-4, 2006.

Ramana, M V

Electricity Sector in Karnataka: Emergent Issues and Stakeholder Perspectives sponsored by US AID, July 25, 2006.

Sangita, S N

Coordinator for Part-A sponsored by ISEC.

Coordinator for Part-B - Paper 6: Indian Politics, Governance and Development sponsored by ISEC.

Sastry, G S

Coordinator, CEENR Faculty Interaction with the students of the Christ College, Bangalore on the theme 'Environmental and Natural Resources Economics' sponsored by CEENR, ISEC, and Christ College, Bangalore, July 31, 2006.

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED

Babu, M Devendra

Workshop on Role of District Administration organised by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 1, 2006.

Workshop on Documentation of Governance Practices in Plan Communities organised by Institute of Social Sciences, Hotel Chalukya, Bangalore, December 13, 2006.

Development Convention 2007, MIDS, Chennai, February 22-24, 2007.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Workshop on Process and Technology Use in Sericulture Industry for Elimination of Child Labour organised by TECSCK, Gok, in collaboration with ILO, March 8, 2007 at Bangalore.

James, K S

Workshop on Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers and Networking Tripartite and Social Partners in Kerala organised by ILO and CDS, Trivandrum, October 26-27, 2006.

Workshop on VIth Development Convention of Southern ICSSR Institutes organised by Madras Institute of Development Research, February 22-24, 2007.



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Jayaram, N

The UNESCO/CAP Workshop on The Changing Academic Profession and Meeting of the CAP Project Group, organised by International Centre for Higher Education Research, University of Kassel, Germany, September 4-6, 2006.

Conference on Community and Communities in Mumbai: Issues of Cosmopolitanism, Citizenship and Civil Society, organised by the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai (as part of the Sesquicentennial Celebrations of the University of Mumbai), February 28 - March 2, 2007. Delivered the Keynote Address: 'Revisiting the City: The Contemporary Relevance of Urban Sociology'.

Workshop of the Technical Advisory Committee for the CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre) - IIPA (Indian Institute of Public Administration), organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, March 8, 2007.

International Conference on Forces and Forms of Change in Doctoral Education II, organised by the Center for Innovation and Research in Graduate Education (CIRGE), The University of Washington and School of Graduate Studies, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, March 28 - April 4, 2007.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Meeting on Brainstorming Meeting on Scientific Issues in Rule-Making for Tribal Forest Rights Act organised by Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, March 9, 2007, at IISc, Bangalore.

Manjula, R

Workshop on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, Bangalore, September 16, 2006.

Nanjundaiah, C

Workshop on Intellectual Property Management Practices, organised by European Union and India, through Confederation of Indian Industry, Bangalore, November 25, 2006.

Ninan, K N

Learning workshop on Incentives for Environmental Services and Poverty Reduction, organised by Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Rome, held at Gold Coast, Australia, August 12, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

National Consultation on Social Security for the Unorganised Workers organised by CESS and IHD, July 7-8, 2006 at Hyderabad.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Workshop on Law and Social Movements organised by Hauser Center for Non-Profit Organisations, Harvard University, Bangalore, June 25-27, 2006.

Workshop on Electricity Sector in Karnataka: Emerging Issues and Stakeholder Perspectives organised by CISED, Bangalore, July 25, 2006.

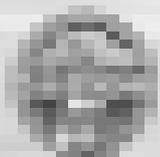
Workshop on Law, Social Justice and the Environment organised by SVARAJ and NLSIU, Bangalore, August 18, 2006.

Sastry, G S

Third Future Environmental Trend Conference, on the Theme: Energy, Environment and Development: Analysis Opportunities for Reducing Poverty organised by The Energy Resources Institute, Bangalore, December 14-16, 2006.

Sivanna, N

Conference on Globalisation and Decentralisation organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Panchayati Raj Studies, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, August 4-5, 2006 at Chennai.



International Conference on Electoral Systems and Electoral Politics, CSES-IACT, November 2-3, 2006 at Bangalore.

National Workshop on Reform of Panchayat Raj System, ISS, March 1-2, 2007, New Delhi.

Sivakami, M

Workshop on Data Processing Training Course, National Family Health Survey-3, IIPS, April 14, 2006, Mumbai.

Suchitra, J Y

Workshop on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Chitradurga District organised by Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, Bangalore, September 16, 2006.

Syamala, T S

Workshop on Nutrition and Reproductive Morbidity, ERC, Dharwad.

Data Processing Training Workshop for NFHS-3, IIPS, Mumbai.

Usha Devi, M D

Workshop on KCCI-UNICEF organised by UNICEF at the IHC, New Delhi, August 18, 2006.

Workshop on SSA Monitoring-Field Operation and Logistics organised by SSA Mission, GOK at the SSA SPO, Bangalore, October 16, 2006.

Workshop on SSA National level workshop for reviewing SSA Monitoring Programme organised by Ed.CiL & MHRD/GOI, February 21, 2007 at New Delhi.

Workshop on SSA Regional Workshop for reviewing SSA Progress in the Southern States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry & Andhra Pradesh organised by Regional Institute of Education, February 26-27, 2007 at Mysore.

KEYNOTE AND PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED

Deshpande, R S

Late Prof R Gururaja Rao Memorial Lecture on Statistics and Policy Planning organised by the Department of Statistics, Bangalore University, Bangalore, May 17, 2006.

Trends in Indian Agriculture : Future Strategies at the Conference of the Indian Science Congress organised by Indian Science Congress, January 4, 2007.

Dr Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on Neither to Own Nor to Borrow, Madras University, Chennai, February 2007.

WTO, GATT and Globalisation - A View for Dairy Industry at the Silver Jubilee of Dairy Science Department organised by University for Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Bangalore February 15, 2007.

Seminar on Francis Buchanan on Karnataka, organised by Mythic Society of India, March 1, 2007.

Special Economic Zones - Future Directions, at the Conference on Special Economic Zones organised by St Josephs Business Administration, March 2, 2007.

James, K S

The Implications of Demographic Transition: Theoretical and Empirical Evidence, at the Seminar organised by Nimala College, Muvattupuzha, Kerala, December 1-2, 2006.

Jayaram, N

Revisiting the City: The Contemporary Relevance of Urban Sociology, at the Conference on Community and Communities in Mumbai: Issues of Cosmopolitanism, Citizenship and Civil Society organised by the



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Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai (as part of the Sesquicentennial Celebrations of the University of Mumbai), February 28 - March 2, 2007.

Karant, G K

Keeping the Old Emotionally Alive and Socially Kicking: Challenges in a Rapidly Changing Society, at the National Seminar on the Marginalised Groups, Aged and Children organised by Fatima College, Madurai, 5-6, January 2007.

Revisiting the Indian Family, at the National Seminar on Revisiting the Indian Family organised by Loyola College, Trivandrum, March 21, 2007.

Mass media and Social Change: Social Responsibilities of the Film Certification Board, at the Training Workshop for the Advisors to the Southern Branch of Film Certification Board organised by Bangalore Branch of Film Certification Board.

Rajasekhar, D

Micro-Finance: Promises and Challenges at the Workshop on Expand the Frontiers of Micro-finance among NESAPartner NGOs, organised by NESAPartner and GLOW, April 26, 2006, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

Can Chit Funds Address the Unaddressed Needs of People? at the seminar on Role of Chit Funds in the Globalising Economy, organised by Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Karnataka Chitsters Association, Bangalore, February 18, 2007.

Raju, K V

Mining and Environmental Issues, at the Workshop on Reappraisal of Mining and Environmental Issues organised by Department of Geology, Bangalore University, Jnanakharathi, Bangalore, September 1, 2006.

Sangita, S N

State and Civil Society in India-Public Policy process in the Era of Globalisation at the National Seminar on State and Civil Society in India: Public Policy Process in the Era of Globalisation organised by Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23-24 March 2007.

Paradigm Shift in Governance: The Emerging Challenges and Strategies at the UGC Sponsored National Seminar on National Seminar on Paradigm Shift in Governance: The Emerging Challenges and Strategies organised by Dept. of Political Science, Newman College, Thodupuzha, Kerala, 28-29 March 2007.

Yadav, Manohar

State and Social Inequality, at the Seminar on Suvarna Karnataka, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Hampi University, Hampi, February 2007.

LECTURES, TALKS AND MEDIA

Babu, M Devendra

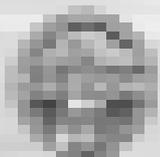
Delivered two lectures on Planning and Finances at the Local Level at BMP Pre-University College, Bangalore, June 24, 2006.

Deshpande, R S

Chandana TV, Karnataka Budget, March 16, 2007

Devi, Gayathri K G

Delivered a lecture on Orientation to College Teachers on V Semester BA Syllabus of Bangalore University, The National College, Bangalore, August 2006.



Delivered a lecture on Inter-religious Marriage, Ecumenical Christian Centre, Whitefield, Bangalore.

Delivered two lectures on Evolving and Using Monitorable Indicators (under Human Resource Development) - District Specific Programme for Panchayat Raj Functionaries from Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udipi, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, September 12 and 28, 2006.

Radio Talk on Tourism and Development organised under the auspices of Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU), Bangalore's Ghana Vahini lecture series, 2006.

James, K S

Delivered a lecture on Women and Child Health in India, UGC-Academic Staff College, Bangalore University, October 6, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Migration in India, Long Island University India Center, Bangalore, November 6, 2006.

Karanth, G K

Respecting the national Flag, NDIV, New Delhi, January 11, 2007

When Should Night Life Stop in Bangalore?, NDIV, New Delhi, February 2007

Kusanna, M

Dr Babu Jagajeevan Ram's and his Contributions in the Nation Building Process, on the Occasion of his 99th Birthday celebration, organised by District Administration and Zilla Panchayat, Dharwad District, April 4, 2006.

D Devaraj Urs and his Role in the Empowering of the downtrodden Classes on the Occasion of his 91st Birthday celebration organised by District Administration and Zilla Panchayat, Dept. Backward Classes and Minorities, Mandya District, September 14, 2006.

Dr B R Ambedkar's Contribution to the Labour Policies and Agriculture Sector, on the occasion of his 50th Death Anniversary day, on All India Radio, Bangalore, December 6, 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Delivered six lectures on Environment and Development Challenges in India at University of Virginia, Semester-At-Sea Programme, March 20, 2007 to March 27, 2007.

Nadkarni, M V

Inaugural Address at the National Seminar on Rural Infrastructure at Gudutai Doddappa Appa Women's College, Gulbarga, December 9, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Lord Krishna as a Philosopher and Revolutionary Thinker, Aurobindo Society, Gulbarga, December 9, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Social Concern in Hinduism, Centenary Celebration Lecture, Nutan Vidyalaya, Gulbarga, December 10, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Religion and Social Sensitivity: The Case of Hinduism, ISEC, December 28, 2006.

Introduction to the author's book on Hinduism at a Panel Discussion on the book, organised by St. Marta's Cathedral, Bangalore, January 30, 2007

Inaugural Address at the Seminar on Francis Buchanan on Karnataka at the Mythic Society, Bangalore, March 15, 2007.

'Social Development: Behind Economic Growth', *Economic Times*, December 19, 2006.

Narayana, M R

(with L Ladu Singh) Delivered lectures on Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India, Second Workshop of National Transfer Accounts Project at Nihon University Population Research Institute, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan, October 16-25, 2006.

Delivered lectures on Monitorable Indicators on Education and Literacy, UNDP Sponsored Training of Trainees



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on Human Development, Administrative Training Institute, Government of Karnataka, Mysore, November 21, 2006.

New Agenda for Inclusive Growth, *Deccan Herald*, March 12, 2007.

Preventing disabilities: Importance of awareness, *The Hindu-Business Line*, March 17, 2007.

Nanjundaiah, C

Delivered four Lectures on Environmental Economics, Kuvempu University, Department of Economics, PG Centre, Davangere, November 7–8, 2006.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered a lecture on Special Lecture on Micro-Finance: Promises and Failures at Kamatak University, Dharwad, September 13, 2006.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered five lectures on Market Structures at the IBS Bangalore, September 2006.

Delivered eight lectures on Industrial Organisation Theory at the Madras School of Economics, January and February 2007.

Delivered eight lectures on Banking at the Union Bank Management Institute, March and April 2007.

Ramana, M V

Delivered a lecture on Economics and Safety of Fast Breeder Reactors, National Institute of Advanced Studies, IISc, Bangalore, November 29, 2006.

Rao, V M

Delivered three lectures on A Social Science Perspective on India, Pre-PhD Course 2006–07, Paper-Perspectives of Socio-Economic Change, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 9–11, 2006.

Delivered Inaugural Address on Changing Rural-Urban Disparities: How to Look at Them, Workshop on Rural-Urban Disparities in Karnataka, ISEC, July 5, 2006.

The Roots of Agrarian Crisis, Debate, *The Economic Times*, July 25, 2006.

Delivered Valedictory Address on Developing the Grassroots: The Emerging Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, The Training Programme for Zilla Parishad Members, ISEC, September 27, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Making India Food Secure: The Bumpy Road Ahead, The World Food Day, Institute of Agricultural Technologists, Bangalore, October 16, 2006.

Food Security, Debate, *The Economic Times*, November 14, 2006.

Delivered Keynote Address on The Poverty Scenario in India: A Societal View, NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Workshop, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, December 18, 2006.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Delivered four lectures on Perspectives on Development and a lecture on Gender Perspectives at the CISED First Short-term Course on Environment and Rural Development, Bangalore, October 4–14, 2006.

Sastry, G S

Delivered two lectures on Eco-Planning of Rural and Urban Areas at the Post Graduate Department in Environmental Sciences, Bangalore University, Bangalore, October 13, 2006.

Delivered two lectures on Environmental Policy Instruments for Environmental Protection at the Post Graduate Department In Environmental Sciences, Bangalore University, Bangalore, October 14, 2006.

Interviewed for the *Vijay Times* daily newspaper on the Growth and Development Issues of Emerging Greater Bangalore, which had appeared under the heading Tackle Greater Woes, February 3, 2007.

Sivanna, N

Given an interview on Chamundeswari By-elections, November 30, 2006, on E-TV Kannada.

Delivered a lecture on Reflections on Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993, and PESA Act, 1996, Indian Social Institute, July 20, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Traits of Leadership, Centre for Management of Rural Development, SIT, Tumkur, September 6, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Conduction of Zilla Panchayat Meetings, ISEC, September 26, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Structural and Functional Aspects of Grama Panchayats, BAIF, Tiptur, October 9, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on 73rd Amendment to the Constitution- A Critique, Karnataka Pre-University Board, October 12, 2006.

Delivered a lecture on Local Government in India, Karnataka Pre-University Board, November 21, 2006.

Delivered two lectures on Aspects of Political Decentralisation, National Law School of India University, January 6 and 11, 2007.

Usha Devi, M D

Delivered a lecture on The Role of Higher Education - Impact on Human Resource Development, for the Humanities Forum at KLE Society's Degree College, Rajajinagar, February 21, 2007.

Yadav, Manohar

Delivered five lectures on Globalization, Liberalization and Atrophy in Dalit Politics and Movements, ISI, Bangalore.



8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Anantha, K H

Young Professional Research Fellowship, International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, October 2006 to March 2007.

Kusama, M

Bharata Ratna Dr B.R.Ambedkar Award, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, April 14, 2006.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

World Technology Fellow (Environment), World Technology Network, 2006.

Madheswaran, S

Received a Fellow title from South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics.

Indo-France Cultural Exchange Programme of ICSSR, IREDU, University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, March 1- 30, 2007.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Fellow, IIT, Guwahati, April 27 - May 3, 2006.

Member of the International Society for Dynamic Games, Helsinki.

Sekher, Madhushree

2006 IFAR Fellowship, International Food Policy Research Institute as sponsoring center, July 2006 - June 2007.

Sekher, T V

Visiting Fellow, Lund University, Sweden, April 17 - April 30, 2006.

Usha Devi, M D

IDPAD EOS Scholar, The Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands, May 24 to June 24, 2006. (One Month)

Venkatachalam, L

Visiting Fellow at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, June 5 - July 4, 2006.

DR VKRV 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 2004 and 2005 were presented to the following academicians on January 20, 2007, at the Founder's Day function held at ISEC:

The VKRV Rao Award for the year 2004 was presented to Dr Keshabananda Das (Economics), Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad.

The VKRV Rao Award for the year 2005 was presented to Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar (Economics), Fellow, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.

Dr N Jayaram, Director, welcomed the gathering. 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.

OFFICES HELD IN ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Babu, M Devendra

Member, Regional Science Association, India
Member, Karnataka Economic Association
Member, Andhra Pradesh Economic Association

Deshpande, R S

Chairman, Drafting Committee for Agricultural Policy of Karnataka, 2006.
Member, Search Committee for Rajeev Gandhi National Professor, Kolkata University, Kolkata.
Member, Management Committee, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi.
Member, Expert Sub-Group on Agricultural Indebtedness, Dept of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
Member, Working Group on Rain-fed Areas for 11th Plan, Planning Commission, Govt of India, New Delhi.
Member, Search Committee for Vice-Chancellor, CSM University, Kanchipuram.
Member, Working Sub-Group on Land Issues, XI Plan, Ministry of Rural Development, Dept of Land Resources, New Delhi.
Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Indian Society of Labour Economics, Agriculture Economics Research Association.
Member, National Development Councils' Committee on Dryland and Rainfed Farming System, (Chairman: Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt of Gujarat) Govt of India, New Delhi 2006.
Member, Sub Committee on Agricultural Indebtedness in India, 2006-07.
Member, Research Advisory Committee, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi 2007.
Chairman, CAS, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi.
Member, Research Advisory Committee, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi 2007.
Member, Board of Management, Bombay School of Economics, Mumbai.
Member, Special Assistance Programme in Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
Member, Search Committee for Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Kerala.
Honorary Member, Institute for Agricultural Technologists, Bangalore, 2006.
Trustee, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi, 2006.



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Devi, K G Gayathri

Life Member, Indian Sociological Society.

Life Member, National Association of Women's Studies.

Member, Karnataka Sociological Society.

Member, Mangalore Sociological Association.

Member, Board of Studies in Development Studies, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Mysore.

Member, Board of Examiners, Centre for Women's Studies, Mysore University, Mysore

Advisor, CIVIC Bangalore.

Member, State Advisory Committee on Gender Issues, JSYS, GoK, Karnataka

Member of Research Advisory Committee, Karnataka Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Thalaghattapura, Bangalore.

Member of Advisory Committee, Suvarna Karnataka Gazetteer, GoK.

Member of Advisory Committee, Studies on Women and Panchayats, Singamma Srinivasan Foundation, Bangalore.

Erappa, S

Member, Indian Economic Association

Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics

Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics

Member, Andhra Pradesh Economic Association

Gayithri, K

Life Member, The Indian Econometric Society.

Life Member, Andhra Pradesh Economic Association.

Member, Advisory Committee on Value Added Tax, Government of Karnataka.

James, K S

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Demography, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Population Studies, Bharatiar University, Coimbatore.

Member, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

Member, Indian Association of the Study of Population (IASP).

Member, Indian Society of Medical Statistics (ISMS)

Jayaram, N

Member, Committee to Review the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Managing Editor, Sociological Bulletin, Journal of the Indian Sociological Society.

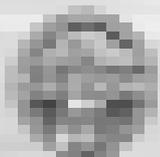
Member, Editorial Board, ICFAI Journal of Organisation Behaviour, ICFAI Business School, Bangalore

Member, Editorial Advisory Committee, The Rajagiri Journal of Social Development

Member, Advisory Board, Indian Educational Review, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi

Member, Joint Advisory Committee, Centre for Advanced Studies and ASHIS, Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi



Member, Steering Committee, International Network on the Role of Universities in Developing Areas (INRUDA)
Member, Department Advisory Board, Department of Education in Social Sciences and Humanities, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi

The X Educational Research and Innovations Committee (ERIC), National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi

Member, Technical Advisory Committee for the CERC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre) – Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Karant, G K

Vice-Chairman, Academic and Research Programmes Committee, ISEC.

Founder/Life member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

Member, Karnataka Sociological society

Member, Indian Sociological Society

Member, Canadian Association for International Development (CASID) Panel on Development Studies

Indian Council Member, Shastri Indian Canadian Institute

Lakshmana, C M

Member, International Union for Scientific Study of Population, USA.

Life Member, Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP).

Life Member, Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), Kolkata.

Lélé, Sharachchandra

Member, Working Group for 11th Plan on Research, Education and Information in Environment and Forests.

Board of Trustees, Samrakshan Trust, Delhi

Governing Council, TIDE, Bangalore

Research Advisory Board, Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Chennai

Mahadeva, M

Permanent Member of the Indian Economic Association

Permanent Member of the Karnataka Economic Association

Madheswaran, S

Technical Advisor, South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics, Nepal.

Executive Council Member, Indian Econometrics Society.

Executive Council Member, Indian Labour Economics Society.

Mutharayappa, R

Member, Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP).

Member, Society for the Study of Medical Anthropology.

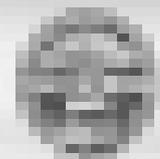
Nadkarni, M V

Member, Governing Body of ISEC

Member, Governing Body of CMDR, Dharwad

Chairman, Editorial Board of Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai

Member, Advisory Editorial Advisory Board of Review of Development and Change, Published by MIDS



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Nanjundaiah, C

Member, Indian Economic Association.
Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics.
Member, International Society for Ecological Economics.

Narayana, M R

Member, Academic and Administrative Audit Committee, University of Mysore, Mysore.
Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, Foundation for Prevention of Disability, Bangalore.
Member, Core Group of Experts on Design of New Industrial Policy 2006–2011, Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka.
Member, Suvarna Karnataka Gazetteer's Special Advisory Committee, Government of Karnataka.
Member, The Indian Econometric Society
Member, Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Economics, Kuvempu University, Shimoga
Member, Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Economics, Bangalore University, Bangalore
Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Journal of Arts, University of Mysore, Mysore
Member, Golden Jubilee Award Selection Committee, University of Mysore, Mysore
Member, Invited Life Member, ISEC Society
Vice Chairman, Publication Committee, ISEC

Ninan, K N

Member, International Association of Agricultural Economists (USA)
Member, International Society of Ecological Economics (USA)
Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, and Indian Society of Ecological Economics, New Delhi.

Rajasekhar, D

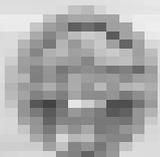
Member, Working Group on Social Protection Policy constituted by Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.
Member, Indian Econometrics Society
Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics
Member, AP Economics Association
Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics
Member, Board of Poverty Learning Foundation, Hyderabad

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member, Banking, Finance and Economic Affairs Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
Member of the International Society for Dynamic Games, Helsinki.

Raju, K V

Member-Secretary, Indian Society for Ecological Economics
Member, South-Asia Advisory Committee, Global Water Partnership
Member, Executive Committee, Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI), Global Group set up by 16 CGIAR Centres
Guest Editor, Special Issue on Biofuels and South Asia: Policy Options, Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Guest Editor, Vol.8, No.2, March 2006.



Member, the Scientific Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to look into the status of environment and other allied matters in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Coordinated Ecological Economics paper for the Environmental Science Department, Bangalore University with S. Puttaswamaiah.

Member, Advisory Panel, 11th Five-Year Plan, State Planning Board, Karnataka

Co-Chairman, 51st Research Advisory Committee (RAC) of Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute

Coordinator, Expert Group to Prepare Innovative Schemes for the Annual Plan Budget, Finance Department and State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka

Member, Expert Group, Preparation of Annual Budget - 2007-08, Government of Karnataka

Member, Oxfam India Water Programme Advisory Committee.

Member, Governing Body, Indian Participatory Irrigation Management Network.

Member, Governing Body, Centre for Sustainable Development, Bangalore.

Member, Governing Body, Sewa In Action, Bangalore

Fellow, Indian Town Planners Institute.

Member, National Working Group on Performance Assessment of Irrigation and Drainage, and Group Leader for Social Aspects, The groups are set up by Indian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.

Life member, International Network for Participatory Irrigation Management, EDI, The World Bank. Washington DC.

Life member, Indian Society for Agricultural Economics

Foundation Member, The Asian Agri-History Foundation.

Vice-Chairman, Governing Body, Seva-in-Action, Bangalore. (NGO working for physically challenged people)

Life Member, International Society for Ecological Economics

Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics

Ramaswamy, V

Member, Indian Sociological Association

Member, Karnataka Sociological Association

Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics

Rao, V M

Honorary Visiting Fellow, Institute for Social and Economic Change

Honorary Fellow, Indian School of Political Economy, Pune

Member, Board of Directors, Public Affairs Foundation, Bangalore

Member, Editorial Board, MARGIN (Journal of National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi)

Member, Working Group on Poverty Programmes in 11th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi

Member, Steering Committee for Poverty Programmes, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi
Chairman, Subgroup for Southern Region, Expert Group on Farmer Indebtedness Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi

Special Invitee, Expert Group on Farmer Indebtedness, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi

Sangita, S N

Executive Member, IIT Law, Bangalore.



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Life Member, Indian Public Administration Association

Life Member, Indian Political Science Association

Life Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change

Life Member, Indian Academy of Social Sciences

Life Member, Indian Society for Development and Environmental Studies

Life Member, International Institute of Information Technology law

Sastry, G S

Life Member, Regional Science Association, India

Member, International Society of Ecological Economics (ISEE)

Member, South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE)

Member, Global Development Network (GDN)

Member, ARPC, ISEC, Bangalore

Member, ISEC library committee, Bangalore

Sekher, T V

General Secretary, IASS.

Executive Member, IIPA (K)

Executive Member, Indian Society for Environmental Studies.

Executive Member, International Institute of Information Technology Law.

Sivanna, N

Life Member, All India Political Science Association.

Member, Advisory Council Certificate Course in Panchayati Raj, Kuvempu University, Shimoga.

Member, Advisory Council Sri Abdul Nazir Sab Chair, Kuvempu University.

Sivakami, M

Member, Population Association of America

Member, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)

Member, European Association for Population Studies (EAPS)

Syamala, T S

Member, Indian Association for the Study of Population.

Member, Indian Women Scientist's Association.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Member, The Academic Council, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai.

Member, Board of Studies in Anthropology, University of Madras, Chennai.

Member, Expert Committee to study Past Experiences in Decentralized Planning, Government of Kerala.

Thippaiah, P

Member, Agricultural Economics Research Association, Division of Agricultural Economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Usha Devi, M D

Member, Indian Association of Canadian Studies.

Member, Association of Women's Studies.

Member, Indian Association of Teacher Educators.

Member, All India Association of Educational Technology.

Member, All India Association of Educational Research.

Member, Sub-committee on Lab Area & Multicentric Studies, SSA, GOK.

Vani, B P

Member, Indian Econometric Society

Member, Indian Statistical Institute, Karnataka Branch.

Veeramatha, C S

Member, Indian Association for Women's Study (IAWS)

Member, Indian Association Studies for Population (IASP)

Yadav, Manohar

Member, Indian Sociological Association

Member, Karnataka Sociological Association

MISCELLANEOUS

Deshpande, R S

Award of Ph.D Degree to Ms G Sridevi, Mysore University, Mysore, May 2006.

Jayaram, N

Workshop of the Technical Advisory Committee for the CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre) - Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, March 8, 2007

Kadarkodi, K Gopal

Attended the 5th Development Convention of the Southern ICSSR Institutes on Sustainable Development and the Indian Economy - Approaches and Challenges in the New Millennium, on April 27-28, 2006 organised by CMDR, Dharwad. Also chaired one of the Sessions in the Convention.

Karanth, G K

Coordinating Two month Internship programme for UNICEF.

PhD dissertations submitted by two students

Kumar, V Anil

Discussion note on Why Telengana? Why Now in Economic and Political Weekly in the issue March 3-9, 2007, Vol. XLIII, No.9, pp.790-791.

Discussion note on 'Cotton Farmers's Suicides in Andhra Pradesh' in the web journal www.eSocialsciences.com on March 26, 2007.

Participated in the Development Convention of the Southern Region ICSSR Institutes at MIDS, Chennai.

Nadkarni, M V

Reviewed book Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Policies, edited by Frank Ellis and H A Freeman for Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Served on the Doctoral Panel for two students.

Evaluated Working Papers and Journal articles for ISEC.



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Nanjundaiah, C

Seminar presented on Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: An Explorative Study with Special Reference to Karnataka – Dr C Nanjundaiah (October 5, 2006).

Ninan, K N

Reviewer of Contributed Papers submitted to 26th International Conference of Agricultural Economists.

Rajasekhar, D

Award of Ph.D Degree to Ms K R Nisha, Mysore University, Mysore, 2007.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as Resource person for National Law School of India University in their PhD Program, 2007.

Seminar on BPO Industry in India organised by IT Ministry, Karnataka, Bangalore, October 2006.

Seminar on India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses organised by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, December 26, 2006.

Seminar on Measuring GDP and Inflation rate in India organised by Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore, 27 October, 2006.

Raju, KV

Attended a meeting convened by INSEE in Delhi to invite new elected members for the period 2006-08 on June 26, 2006.

Attended Core Group Meeting of Watershed Study convened by ICRISAT, Hyderabad, July 11-12, 2006.

Sangita, S N

Seminar on Eleventh Finance Commission's Grants for Administrative Upgradation (Infrastructure) and Service Delivery: An Evaluation of Regulatory and Financial Development in Karnataka organised by Government of Karnataka, July 17, 2006.

Seminar on Democracy and Human Resource Management in Government: Politics of Recruitment and Transfers organised by Kamatak University, Dharwad, October 28, 2006.

ISEC Registrar from December 2006 to April 1, 2007.

Globalisation and Inclusive Governance: Role of State and Civil Society, University of Hyderabad, Department of Political Science, Hyderabad, March 26, 2007.

Sastry, G S

Resource Person for the topic 'Theory of Environmental Policy' for the MA (Economics) Course, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, 2006.

Usha Devi, M D

Coordinated UNICEF Internship Programme for the Bio-Intensive Garden Project in Karnataka during June - August 2006.

Yadav, Manohar

Served as a member on the two-man commission constituted by the State Governor to enquire into the allegations of plagiarism in PhD thesis in Bangalore University.

9. MEETINGS

Academic and Research Programme Committee

The Academic and Research Programme Committee of ISEC met on June 30, October 6, and December 29, 2006.

Annual General Body

The Thirty-third Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on January 1, 2007

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on April 8 and August 9, 2006, and January 1, 2007

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on August 7, 2006

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on August 7, 2006

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on August 7, 2006



10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

1	Dr. K N Ninan	Professor	22.08.2006
2	Dr. C Nanjundiah	Associate Professor	31.08.2006
3	Dr. U A Shimray	Assistant Professor	04.09.2006
4	Mr. H K Govinda Rao	Assistant Registrar	22.01.2007
5	Mr. N Ramakrishna	Assistant Registrar	22.01.2007
6	Mr. K S Narayana	Assistant Registrar	22.01.2007
7	Mr. Kiran Kumar Doddamani D	Technical Assistant	14.03.2007
8	Ms. M Hemlatha	Assistant	22.03.2007
9	Ms. R Shilpa	Assistant	23.03.2007
10.	Ms. K Suma	Assistant	23.03.2007
11.	Ms. J Vimala	Assistant	30.03.2007

Retirements

1	Mr. Basavaraju	Attender	31.05.2006
2	Mr. H S Sadananda	Administrative Officer	31.05.2006
3	Ms. Shafia Naz	Technical Assistant	30.06.2006
4	Mr. B Balakrishna	Driver	31.08.2006
5	Dr. Gopal K Kadekodi	Director	04.09.2006
6	Mr. G Mohan	Sel. Grade Assistant	30.09.2006
7	Mr. B Nagaraj	Driver	31.10.2006
8	Ms. Margaret Dawson	Assistant	31.01.2007

Resignations

1	Dr. Brinda Vishwanath	Associate Professor	06.05.2006
2	Mr. V Srinivasulu	Typist	08.05.2006
3	Mr. Ramu	Watchman	15.01.2007
4	Ms. Pallavi	DIP Assistant	22.02.2007

Obituaries

- 1 Prof. Hemlata Rao, Former Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on June 1, 2006.
- 2 Prof. R L Kapur, Founder-Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on November 26, 2006.
- 3 Mr Deepak Bishoyi, PhD Student, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on February 11, 2007.

11. LIBRARY

The Library has been functioning since the inception of the Institute, and has acquired more than 1,17,000 volumes over the years. The focus of the collection is on social sciences. Other than the ISEC fraternity, scholars from various organisations of India and from abroad visit the Library. About 300 professional journals, both foreign and Indian, are subscribed to. The World Bank, IIEP and other international organisations have recognised it as a Depository Library.

The Library database is fully computerised and at present LIBSYS software is used. Library database is accessible on-line in ISEC website.

In addition, the Library provides the following services:

Current Book Additions

This bulletin contains a list of various books/documents received by the Library during the month.

Current Journals

As soon as the latest journal titles are received an email is sent to the faculty and the students giving the details of the current issues.

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.

Databases

The following databases are available in the library for article searching

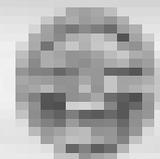
1. ECONLIT
2. JSICR
3. PROQUEST

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.

ISID RRCD

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.



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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.

Library Activities

Number of volumes of books and documents acquired during the year 2006 - 2007 2,287

Number of journals and periodicals subscribed during the year 2006 - 2007:

Foreign publications	:	129
Indian publications	:	98
Complimentary	:	42
Exchange	:	30
Total	:	299

Number of newspapers being subscribed to by the Library: 9

Total acquisition of volumes, series and reference works as on March 31, 2006: 1,17,058

The Library has acquired a new dedicated IBM Server and an air-conditioner for providing Library data through on-line to all our readers.

Workshop

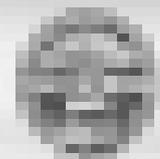
ISEC Library and NASSDOC (ICSSR) jointly conducted National Workshop on 'Open Access Initiatives and Institutional Repositories with Dspace' on June 26-27, 2006 at ISEC. About 24 Library professionals from all over India participated in the workshop.

12. DATA BANK

A Data Bank has been set up at the ISEC with the objective of i) pooling, organising and maintaining the existing secondary data at a centralised location so as to avoid repetitive collection, ii) provide an easy access to the users, and iii) 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.

The 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, GIZ and Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.