

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2007-08**



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

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ISEC in 2007-08: 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 2007-08. 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.

This year is of special significance to the Institute as it begins to celebrate the birth centenary (July 8, 2007 – July 8, 2008) of its illustrious founder the late Dr V K R V Rao. As part of the centenary celebrations, the Institute has embarked upon a series of events to culminate in an international seminar on 'The Institutional Structure of Social Science Research', sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), to be held during July 6-8, 2008. To start with, a Public Lecture Series was launched in July 2007 and eight lectures have been delivered under its auspices (till March-end, 2008). Among the other activities contemplated are the publication of (a) reminiscences by his students, colleagues and friends, and (b) a volume of essays on development and change by V K R V Chair Professors and V K R V Award winners. We hope that with the active participation of the friends of ISEC, the year will be celebrated in a way befitting the stature and vision of Dr Rao. My colleague Professor R S Deshpande has been generously offering his time and energy to coordinate the activities; my grateful thanks to him.

Professor James Manor completed his term as V K R V Chair Professor on December 31, 2007. Professor Michael Walton, John F Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, has succeeded Professor Manor for a period of two years effective from January 1, 2008. The faculty, staff and students of the Institute join me in conveying our grateful thanks to Professor Manor for enriching the Institute's intellectual climate during his sojourn here, and in warmly welcoming Professor Walton to the ISEC family.

ICSSR Review Committee

The ICSSR Review Committee consisting of Professors Atul Sarma (Chairman), G Hargopal, Tulsi Patel, Hetukar Jha and Ashima Goyal, and Shri Sanjay Veersingh (representative of the Government of Karnataka) reviewed the work of the Institute during its visit from May 30 to June 1, 2007. The Committee met the Board of Governors, heads of centres and faculty, staff, and doctoral fellows. In its report, the Committee praised the Institute's work and contributions and suggested ways and means for further improvement. This report was considered by the Board of Governors and the Institute submitted to ICSSR its response to the Committee's recommendations.

Research Programme

The research programme at the Institute in the current year is, as in the past, 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 has been engaged in several long-term and basic research projects.



In all, 21 projects were completed by the faculty during this year. While the reports of 30 projects are in final revision, 20 projects are ongoing. It must be mentioned here that once completed, the project reports go through two stages of peer reviews: a mandatory project-completion seminar, and refereeing by two experts in the area of research. Only after due revision following peer reviewing, the Research Programmes Committee approves the study as an end product for submission to the sponsors and for possible publication.

Most of these studies are based on intensive fieldwork to capture the ground realities present in the study areas. Some of these studies have policy orientation, and some have utilised their outcomes to empower and promote knowledge among the stakeholders. Some of the notable contributions have been in the areas of micro and macro policies in agriculture, agricultural trade, exports, micro finance, health, elementary education, drinking water, panchayati raj institutions, public service delivery, untouchability, migration, and demographic transition.

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.

Distinguished Visitors

ISEC has been inviting or welcoming distinguished scholars to visit and enhance its academic base and also to explore collaborative researches. Several scholars visited the Institute and addressed the faculty and doctoral scholars or gave seminars or delivered lectures. Professor James Manor, the VKRV Rao Chair Professor, visited ISEC twice and addressed seminars, gave a public lecture, spent time with doctoral scholars and interacted with the faculty. His successor, Professor Michael Walton has visited ISEC twice.

Other visitors included Dr Mruthyunjaya, National Director, National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; Justice Rajindar Sachar, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi; Professor André Béteille, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi; Professor Tapan Raychaudhuri, St Anthony's College, Oxford; Dr Raja Sengupta, McGill School of Environment, McGill University; Dr A R Vasavi, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore; Dr Arupjyoti Saikia, Indian Institute of Technology, Gauhati; Professor L S Bhat, New Delhi; Professor T Krishna Kumar, Bangalore; Professor Rajan Gurukkal, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam; Professor Estel Wayne Nafziger, Kansas State University, Manhattan (USA); Professor Joseph Tharamangalam, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada; Professor Erik L Malewski, Purdue University, USA; Professor Mohan Menon, Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver, Canada; Professor V N Balasubramanyam, Lancaster University, UK; and Professor Madhav Badami, McGill University, Canada.

Seminars/Conferences/Training Programmes/Distinguished Lectures/Awards

The annual Karnataka Rajyothsava Extension Lecture was delivered by Justice Rajindar Sachar, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi, on November 23, 2007. He spoke on a theme of immense contemporary relevance, namely, "Constitution, the Executive, Legislature and the Courts".

Professor André Béteille, Chairman, ICSSR, New Delhi, who was the Chief Guest at the Founder's Day celebrations on January 20, 2008, delivered the fifth V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on "The Present Significance of Caste".

Professor Mruthyunjaya, National Director, National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 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".



The Institute organised international and national seminars and workshops on important themes such as conditions of work and promotion of livelihoods in the unorganised sector; construction of national transfer accounts; approaching the environment in India; the role of Centre and State systems in agriculture; preparation of comprehensive district agricultural plan; global production networks and decent work; Karnataka's perspectives on the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It also organised three training courses/workshops.

The prestigious Dr V K R V Rao Prize for Political Science was awarded to Dr Varun Sahni, Professor in International Relations Theory, Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; and the prize in Economics was awarded to Dr Gobinda Prasad Samanta, Assistant Advisor, Department of Statistical Division, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai. Shri Manojit Bhattacharjee and Ms Priya Gupta received the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes for the year 2006-07 for securing the highest marks in the Pre-PhD Examination in Economics and Sociology respectively.

PhD Programme

Three doctoral students were awarded PhD Degree during the period under report. Their thesis covered such topics as regional dimensions of economics growth, impact of foreign direct investment, and formation of dalit identity among untouchables. Scholars who have submitted their theses are awaiting results. Thirteen students joined the PhD programme which commenced on August 13, 2007.

Publications

The Institute has published a monograph entitled Government Spending on Selected Public Health Services in India: Central, State and the Local Governments, by S Puttaswamaiah and Shashanka Bhide, and 12 Working Papers during this year. With the release of the latest issue of the Journal of Social and Economic Development (Vol. 10, No. 1, January-June 2008), the flagship publication of the Institute is up-to-date.

Apart from these, the faculty members have published seven books, some based on research at ISEC. I am happy to record that the faculty has published as many as 108 research articles in anthologies and reputed professional journals such as Demography India, Economic and Political Weekly, Journal of Educational Planning and Administration, Journal of Human Ecology, Journal of Youth Development, Journal of Services Research, The Indian Economic Journal, The Indian Journal of Agricultural Labour, The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, The Indian Journal of Political Science, Social Science and Medicine.

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 the Iowa State University (USA), CGIAR Systemwide Programme on Collective Action and property Rights (CAPRI), Nihon University Population Research Institute (Japan), Nordic Centre in India (Sweden), ILO's International Institute of Labour Studies, London School of Economics, Oxford University, International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington, USA), Lund University, 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 members 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.

The following experts visited the Institute under the Exchange Programme during the period: Dr Liu Xiulian and Dr Fan Xinyu from Institute of World Politics and Economics (CASS), Beijing, China during



December 21-29, 2007; and Professor Bernard Faure, MSH, Paris for a period of one month from February 21, 2008.

The following scholars were offered affiliation facilities during the period under report: Ms Malini Rama Ranganathan, Bangalore; Mr Timothy Michael Waring, University of California, Davis (USA); Mr Patrick Inglis, CUNY Graduate Centre, New York (USA), Professor Estel Wayne Nafziger, Kansas State University, Manhattan (USA); Dr Aradhana Agarwal, University of Delhi; and Mr Eric Eide, Doctoral Candidate, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (USA).

Reorganisation of Academic Activities

The concept note prepared by the Director for reorganisation of the academic activities of the Institute was approved by the Board of Governors. Based on this concept note, the Centres and the activities of ISEC have been reorganized. The Academic Research Programmes Committee has been replaced by two separate committees: the Academic Programmes Committee, to support and monitor the doctoral programme, training programme and publications, and the Research Programmes Committee, to support and monitor the research projects undertaken by the faculty members.

Career Advancement and Revision of Pay Scales

The Institute has implemented the Career Advancement Scheme for the faculty members. Under this Scheme, nine Assistant Professors have become Associate Professors, while one Computational Assistant has become an Assistant Professor. Consequent upon the revision of Pay Scales of state government employees, the Institute has adopted the recommendations of the Pay Commission and revised the pay scales of its administrative staff.

Overall, the Institute has maintained a study tempo of its research, teaching and policy-oriented activities. The challenges confronting the social science research in the country are well known, and we at ISEC too have been directing our efforts to meet these challenges. Given the long and varied experience, the ISEC and its faculty, I am confident, will rise up to expectations and meet the challenges. We owe a special debt of gratitude to the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Government of Karnataka for their continued support to the Institute. The faculty, staff and students of ISEC join me in expressing their grateful thanks to the members of the Board for their guidance during the year.

March 31, 2008

N Jayaram
Director



1. ISEC Society

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Shri Rameshwar Thakur, *Governor of Karnataka*

VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT
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Principal Secretary

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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 N Jayaram

V K R V Rao Chair

Professor James Gilmore Manor
(till December 31, 2007)

Professor Michael Walton
(from January 1, 2008)

R K Hegde Chair

Professor P K Michael Tharakan

Honorary Visiting Fellows

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 Sheno
Shri B K Bhattacharya
Dr M V Nadkarni
Dr Ravi Kanbur
Dr V R Panchamukhi
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
Dr M D Usha Devi
Dr Meenakshi Rajeev
Dr S Madheswaran
Dr Supriya RoyChowdhur

Associate Professors

Dr M J Bhende
Dr Manohar S Yadav
Dr Anand Inbanathan
Dr K Gayithri
Dr M Mahadeva

Dr N Sivanna
Dr T S Syamala
Dr K G Gayathri Devi
Dr C M Lakshmana
Dr R Mutharayappa
Dr Syed Ajmal Pasha
Dr G Satyanarayana Sastry
Dr S Erappa
Dr P Thippaiah
Dr V Ramaswamy
Dr I Maruthi
Dr Veerasekharappa
Dr C Nanjundaiah
Dr M Sivakami

Assistant Professors

Smt B P Vani
Dr C S Veeramatha
Dr K S Umamani
Dr M Devendra Babu
Dr Madhushree Sekher
Dr V Anil Kumar
Dr T N Bhat
Dr U A Shimray
Dr Lekha Subaiah
Dr Dhananjay W Bansod

Administration/Others

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Col (Retd) Ashutosh Dhar

Accounts Officer

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Associate Editor

Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy

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Assistant Registrars

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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. A brief summary of each centre's thrust areas of research in terms of medium-term research perspective, and professional achievements and activities during the year is given 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 Centre (ADRTC)** is a policy feedback centre sponsored by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and established right from the beginning at ISEC. ADRTC adheres largely to the research agenda of the Union Ministry of Agriculture. However, keeping in view the broad research focus of the Institute, and the current issues at national level, the centre has modified its research priorities as and when needed. Broadly, the research themes at ADRTC involve analysing changes in the agricultural economy of the country, their implications and imperatives.

The contributions of ADRTC on agricultural prices and subsidies, marketing, credit systems, irrigation systems, horticulture and floriculture, sericulture, watersheds, production processes at micro and macro levels, food security and droughts and institutional development are well acknowledged. In addition, the faculty continues to look into the role of formal and informal institutions in agricultural sector as these are prominent factors catalysing the development of the sector. The Centre has collaborated with Lund University, Sweden, IOWA State University, IOWA, Saskatchewan Institute of Policy Planning, Regina, Canada and many other institutions at international level. At national level, the Centre has collaborated with the Central Planning Commission; the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore; National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi; FAO; Institution of Agricultural Technologists (IAT), Bangalore; Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi; Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy for Development Administration, Mussoorie; Centre for Management of Agriculture (CMA), IIM, Ahmedabad; and the State and Central Governments.

Achievements

Since inception, ADRTC has undertaken a number of studies pertaining to Irrigation Water Management and Water and Environment. Initially, the centre worked on major irrigation projects to study the impact of surface irrigation and suggest institutional alternatives. This was followed by studies on groundwater irrigation and its over-exploitation in Karnataka. 'Alternative institutional arrangements' has been one of the important components of the centre's study and the faculty has been looking into the institutional framework for managing surface as well as groundwater resources. In continuation of the work on irrigation this year, ADRTC completed a study on Rating Assessment of Water Users' Association in KC Canal Modernisation Project, funded by Japan Bank for International Cooperation. In this study, the methods of psychological research were utilised innovatively in combination with econometric tools for the first time.



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Issues in watershed development and the research in economics of rainfed agriculture have been among the important areas being pursued currently. Studies on drought, risk and uncertainty in agricultural sector have been a component of the policy-oriented research for rainfed areas. Trade in agriculture sector is one of the most important emerging areas of research. The impact of the removal of quantitative restrictions was analysed earlier in detail. Recently, the changes in the Exim policy in the context of WTO, emerging trends in agricultural trade and its impact on the farm economy have been analysed.

The centre collaborated with the University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore), Iowa State University, Purdue University and USAID in organising an International Conference on '21st Century Challenges to Sustainable Agri-Food Systems: Biotechnology, Environment, Nutrition, Trade and Policy' in March 2007. ADRTC also organised and participated in the Regional Consultation, 'Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in Unorganised Sector' along with the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) in May 2007. The centre participated in formulation of the Agricultural Policy of Karnataka-2006, and contributing to the WTO Cell of the State. As the Technical Support Institution, the centre is helping the Planning Commission in formulating the Comprehensive District Agriculture Five-Year Plans for 29 districts of Karnataka and for the State as a whole and a Comprehensive District Development Five-Year Plan. As convener of the Technical Support Group, the centre's Head Professor R S Deshpande helped in drafting the Manual of Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan being issued by the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

The centre completed six research projects during 2007-08: (i) The 'Study for Estimation of Seed, Feed and Wastage Ratios for Major Foodgrains in India' covers primary data on seed, feed and wastage during farming operations in 14 states. This was necessary for use in the national Accounts Statistics, where the ratios being used were arrived at some years back. That was updated based on the primary data covering a huge sample design. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi. (ii) 'India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: A Review of Some Issues' is a study undertaken jointly with Professor Dhanamanjari Sathe of Pune University under the SRTT grant. The results of the study published in *EPW* received wide acceptance. (iii) Under the collaborative efforts an important study was undertaken at the centre on Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy. This study was jointly sponsored by Iowa State University, US, and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The results of the study have been published. (iv) ADRTC undertook an important study to analyse Viable Entrepreneurial Role for Women in Agriculture. This study provides answers to many unanswered questions facing rural women entrepreneurs. (v) Japanese Bank for International Cooperation funded a study on Rating Assessment of Water User Association in KC Canal Modernisation Project. (vi) ADRTC initiated a study on 'Rural Infrastructure Development: Role of RIDF' in collaboration with another ISEC centre, CESP.

The faculty members of the centre have published two books and a number of papers in national/international journals and in edited books. The books included two volumes on *Glimpses of Indian Agriculture: Macro and Micro Aspects*, published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi, and another on *Contract Farming and Tenancy: Entangled without Tethers* published by LBS Academy, Mussoorie. The ADRTC faculty have also presented papers in quite a few seminars/conferences and delivered several lectures, including the ISEC public lecture. The centre organised the annual meeting of the Directors and Officers Incharge of the AER Centres; Regional Consultation on 'Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector'; Workshop on Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture (jointly with NCAP-UAS-YES Bank); Southern Regional Workshop for Capacity Building of State and District-Level Functionaries for Formulation of Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP); Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on



'Agricultural Research and Education: New Ideology and Innovation,' by Professor Mruthyunjaya, Director, NAIP; and a Meeting of Technical Support Group for Developing the Manual of Guidelines on Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP).

Current Activities

Among the on-going research projects this year are: (i) The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture Schemes, (ii) State Budgetary Resources and Agricultural Development, (iii) Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops, (iv) Sustainable Agricultural Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka, (v) Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka, (vi) Mid-Term Assessment of DBT-RBRC Project in Karnataka, (vii) Farmers' Distress and Market Imperfections (A Consolidated Report), (viii) Cultivation of Medicinal Crops and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture (A Consolidated Report). One of the projects is being sponsored from outside the centre while the others are undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)

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

The following research perspective guides the centre: A focus on decentralisation and community-driven development may bring both better governance and reduced market 'imperfections'; but, this requires change at two levels. First, reform of state agencies (structure/decision-making, commitment, skills and attitudes) towards decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Secondly, rural people, including the poor, need to seize the new opportunities provided and also take up the challenge of reforming the state and countering the oppressive elite. This raises the key issue of how to balance the locus of power between the centre and the periphery and develop accountability and responsiveness at central and local levels, and how to encourage participation and voice, and limit exit, co-option, and capture. The centre takes up research studies intended to contribute to getting the right balance.

Achievements

In 2007-08, five research projects were handled at the centre: 1) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth. 2) Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups. 3) Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Comparative Study of Some Selected Indian States during the Post-Reform Period. 4) Decentralised Governance and Child Labour. 5) Social and Environmental Assessment of Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management Project. Of them, the last two have been completed.

The centre's research has been contributing to the policy making and renewal. Considerable research work on child labour carried out at the centre influenced the Department of Labour in seeking advice on policy framework for the child labour. Accordingly, the centre has provided a note on 'Handholding to Child Labourers: Policy Perspective of Karnataka Government'. The study on 'Social and Environmental Assessment' of the project on community-based rehabilitation of tanks in Karnataka for JSYS was the basis for designing the follow-on project in the districts hitherto uncovered by the project and obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank.



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The centre is interacting closely with the Department of Labour, Government of Karnataka, on issues of child labour and 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 members of 12th Finance Commission and 3rd State Finance Commission. The centre's faculty served in the Minimum Wages Board constituted by the Government of Karnataka.

The dissemination of research is primarily through participation in seminars, conferences and workshops, and publications. In the past year, members of the centre have presented papers at 12 national and international events. The faculty's main publications include *Child Labour in Bidar and Chamarajanagar Districts: Status Report and Ways Forward* (by ILO, New Delhi), *Good Governance and Poverty Alleviation: A Study of SGSY Programme* (by Concept, New Delhi). In addition, two e-books on 'The Unquenched Thirst: Drinking Water as a Right in Rural Karnataka' and 'Land, Labour and Caste: Agrarian Change and Grassroots Politics in Andhra Pradesh' have been published. In all, 11 papers were published by the staff of CDD; of them, four have been published in refereed journals and seven in edited volumes. In addition, the centre's staff also disseminated the research findings through the print media.

The centre has organised seven regional consultations and a national seminar to disseminate the findings of the study on 'Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups' among representatives of government, banks, SHGs, NGOs and donor organisations. These meetings helped the centre not only in reaching the findings to those to whom they mattered most, but also in validating the findings and interpreting them better. Another national seminar on 'Globalisation and Management of Vulnerabilities' was also organised.

Current Activities

Currently, the centre's staff members are involved in three research projects. As a part of a five-year research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with the Oxford University and the London School of Economics, the centre has been working on two research themes – Institutions for Managing Tank Irrigation and National Health Insurance Programme.

The centre's staffs are working on three manuscripts to be brought out as books this year. The first is publication by NIRD on *Rural Urban Disparity in Karnataka*. The second one will be on *Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour* being published by Concept, New Delhi. The third one is on *Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups*.

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

The **Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)** has been working 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 CEENR. Accordingly, the centre strives to work on the frontline issues, such as (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.



Expanding and reinforcing its collaborative research activities with international and national organisations, CEENR worked with the following institutions on various projects during the year: a) Agastya Foundation International, b) University of Copenhagen, c) UK-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI), d) University of Cambridge, e) Indian Space Research Organisation, f) BNPP-World Bank-IFPRI, g) International Water Management Institute-TATA (IWMI-TATA), h) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), i) International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Kenya, j) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, k) Water Resources Engineering and Management Institute, University of Baroda, Gujarat.

CEENR responded to the demands of the state government agencies on a short notice and undertook 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 & Belgaum Cities, e) Role of Market-Based Instruments in Industrial Pollution Abatement: A Comparative Study of India and France.

The centre initiated three new studies during the year: i) Desertification Vulnerability Index Model, ii) Gender and Governance in Rural Services, and iii) Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A study on Tea Sector of Nilgiri Region of South India.

CEENR organised a seminar on 'Water Resources in Karnataka: Emerging Challenges and Options' as part of the World Water Resources Day in association with the Karnataka State Planning Board. The seminar, supported by ARGHYAM and Honeywell Technology Solutions Lab, was held at the Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, on March 25, 2008. The centre organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' for post-graduate students from the Nordic countries in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, at ISEC, Bangalore, from July 23-August 23, 2007.

The centre is planning a Research Methodology Course, sponsored by the Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, for Nordic students during July-August 2008. An Environmental Economics Course is also planned for the students during August-September 2008.

In a bid to diversify its disciplines, CEENR has added one adjunct faculty. The centre has already done the spade work for long-term studies in collaboration with international agencies in the next three or four years on river basins, biofuels and natural resource management.

4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)

Within the framework of the Institute's Research Perspectives, the centre's research activities during 2007-08 continued to be focused on theoretical, empirical and policy issues related to the Indian public finance, industry, service sector, 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 thesis, 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 4



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articles in the highly reputed international journals, 21 articles in refereed national journals and 12 articles in edited volumes, 5 articles in national-level newspapers, 5 working papers, participated and presented papers in 9 international and 21 national seminars/conferences/workshops, presented 4 seminars within the Institute, delivered 25 invited/special lectures outside ISEC both in national and international institutes/universities, organised and coordinated 6 seminars/workshops/conferences/training, received 9 awards and international fellowships, and held 14 memberships in public and professional committees and bodies.

The centre's research contributions are reflected by the accomplishments of completed projects (including projects under final revision), and its objectives and progress of on-going projects are as follows:

Among the **completed projects**, *India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses* (sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India) deals with the issues of enhancing India's export potentials from this sector, forecasting of global demand and India's supply potentials. The Ministry has found the findings highly relevant for their policy formulation concerning the BPO sector. Ministry has asked the project coordinators to provide department wise policy prescriptions for their implementation purpose. Under the project *Evaluation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP)* (sponsored by V V Giri National Labour Institute and Ministry of Labour, Government of India), evaluation was carried out in five districts, namely, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Kolar, Baglkot and Raichur. The evaluation reviews strategic frameworks, objectives, activities of the NCLP and the participation of various stakeholders and social partners. The policy implications of the project were well received and Ministry of Labour and Employment will use it for expansion of the NCLP Scheme to rest of the districts in Karnataka. *A Study of Terminal Benefits of the Central Government Employees and Reduction Measures* (sponsored by the Government of India, Sixth Central Pay Commission) analysed the rapid growth experienced in the size of civil servant pension payments and to suggest some remedial measures to reduce the same. An important contribution of the study is by way of bridging the gap that existed regarding the likely number of future pensioners and the pension liability likely to arise on account of them. The projection of future pattern of retirement in view of the absence of reliable centralised data pertaining to the number of pensioners and their age distribution was attempted in the study by making use of the past employment series to generate the numbers of fresh recruits using appropriate methodology. The estimates made based on the projected number of pensioners reveal that the future liability, although may be large in terms of the absolute size, is not likely to last very long and does not constitute an alarmingly big share of the GDP which is also on the decline. It appears that pursuing the existing 'Pay As You Go' to meet the liability would be a plausible solution. *A Study of Karnataka Schemes and Policies for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation* examines the various schemes formulated to tackle the problems of poverty, rural backwardness and unemployment in Karnataka state. Since, in Karnataka, decentralisation has taken roots and the local governments are entrusted with the poverty alleviation and rural development programmes, it is considered that there would be effectiveness and efficiency in the formulation and implementation of plans pertaining to poverty reduction and rural development programmes. However, contrary to this premise, the field information reveals that the impact of the above programmes are marginal.

In addition, a research project on *Globalisation and Urban Growth in India* was completed during the Visiting Professorship of Professor M R Narayana at the University of Tokyo (Japan). It focused on economic analysis of globalisation and urban economic growth in India with special reference to Bangalore. The results offered new insights and evidence for the remarkable role of information and communication technology as a major source for selective globalisation and urban growth for Bangalore as compared to regional, national and international levels.



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 embodies in public policy with respect to pensions, health care, education, and population ageing. To start with, the NTA is being constructed for 1999-2000. *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. *New Dimensions of Rural Indebtedness in India: An Assessment of the Challenges to the Credit Institutions* intends to look at rural indebtedness particularly on the sources of credit, terms and conditions of loan, purpose of loan and other aspects and relate them to social and economic status of the farmers/rural households. *Caste Discrimination in the Urban Labour Market: Methodological Developments and Empirical Evidence from National Sample Survey* examines inequalities in employment, occupation, and earnings between SC/ST and non-SC/ST; 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. *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. *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. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Panchayat Raj instructed the states to prepare their district sector plans for the 11th Five Year Plan. The Karnataka government has identified ISEC to prepare a 'Comprehensive District and State Agriculture Plan and District Development Plan for 11th Five-Year Plan' from the grassroots level.

5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)

The **Centre for Human Resource Development (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 human development. Within this perspective, 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 inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary development perspectives. The centre's **thrust areas** for research include: Macro-level issues of social planning and redistributive efficiency of resource allocations to health, basic education and nutrition; Role of human resources (education & health) in accelerating growth and development, promoting income mobility and social redistribution; Equity concerns and developmental disparities; Human capital – education and skill formation; Vocational, technical



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education, higher and professional education; Quality of workforce; Human development – education, health, nutrition – impact on human capabilities and quality of life; Economic and sociological analysis; Marginalised population segments – children and youth with disabilities, migrant labourers, out-of-school children, vulnerable and at-risk children and youth; Education and its interface with migration – impact and consequences; Gender and its interface with development; Public health – Health literacy & preventive actions; Delivery of public services education and health-governance issues; Evaluation of policy interventions for education and health; Planning and programme implementation; Child rights and issues – poverty, food security, education, health, nutrition.

During the year, the centre completed two research studies. The NCERT-sponsored study on 'Pre-Service Teacher Education at the Secondary Stage for Emerging Diverse Education Context in Karnataka' examined the existing teacher preparation (BEd) programme in Karnataka with a view to assessing its relevance and capacity for meeting the professional requirements of the teachers for the emerging demands of the society and economy. The study was conceptualised within the interactive framework of the education of the teacher, the changing expectations of the society with respect to professional role of a teacher, expansion of the knowledge domain, economic development and technological advancements in the society. The study used a descriptive survey design to gather qualitative evidence from multiple sources through content analysis, questionnaire, interviews and classroom observations. The findings of the study suggest that the existing BEd curriculum content does reflect the broader national goals of education as well as some of the emerging concerns in the diverse education context. However, in terms of equipping the teachers with required competencies and skills, it is found to fall short in its induction and internship training to expose trainees sufficiently to the relevant professional competence and also for innovative pedagogic practices.

The other study on 'Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education-A Case of the North-Eastern Region' is a cross-disciplinary study on education and migration which attempts to capture the trends and patterns of outmigration from the north-east region of India with a view to identifying the determining factors of migration including education. Using demographic data from the migration tables of the population census of 1981, 1991 and 2001 and other secondary data on education, the study examined both spatial and temporal dimensions of migration at individual state and also between male and female population. Time series data reveal that there is fluctuation in the migration trends over the time and a consistent pattern of increasing migration is observed only among two states, Nagaland and Manipur, with the former revealing the highest rate of migration among the states in the region and also among female population. Education as a motive for migration is considerably low. However, it reveals an increasing pattern in the last three decades, particularly among males. This phenomenon is seen relatively to a higher extent in Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

At present, the centre has two **on-going studies**: one on Migration from North-East Region: A Study of Educated Youth from NER in Bangalore and Delhi (ICSSR-sponsored), and another on Impact of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) on Maternal and Child Health Care in India (in-house).

The centre has also proposed another study on 'Tracking Growth and Development Beyond Literacy in Karnataka: Human Capital Accumulation and Absorption into the Labour Force'.

As a part of its **outreach activity** during the year, the centre provided professional support to the Union Ministry of Human Resources Development in the following aspects: (i) monitoring SSA progress and implementation in Karnataka in 9 districts; (ii) appraisal of the Annual SSA plan submitted by Karnataka;



(iii) coordinated a state-level workshop on 'Developing Handbook for Research, Evaluation, and Monitoring and Supervision within the Framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'; (iv) resource support to RIE (NCERT), Mysore, and State Project Office, SSA, and State Education Department, GoK, in research and development activities; and (v) technical advice to state-level committees.

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 has completed a research project, four working papers, and eleven research papers. Our faculty and students presented five papers in national and international seminars/workshops during the year.

The research project sponsored by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of India, on Self-Regulatory Authorities discusses the functioning of Indian Bar Council and Medical Council, Institutes of Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants, Company Secretaries and Institute of Engineers.

Four working papers on issues such as women leadership in panchayat raj, bureaucracy, public-private partnership in urban governance, social capital in forest governance were published. Eleven articles on issues such as globalised forms of production, good governance in Panchayat Raj, government-NGO partnership in protecting the child rights, drinking water rights, decentralisation policy, emerging women leadership, banning of tobacco, power sector reforms, information and communication technology and governance of commons were published in journals and edited books.

During the year, two PhDs on themes related to Governance of Power Sector Reforms and Environmental Governance were submitted for the award of degree. Currently, there are nine doctoral students working on issues related to bureaucracy; refugee rights; urban governance; social movements; politics of women's health; cultural identity in Kashmir, social security, educational governance and political leadership. Seven research projects (including those sponsored by the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, National Foundation of India, and the Government of Karnataka) on issues such as local welfare in global context; ethical political leadership; decentralisation and poor; watershed; globalisation and women employment; governance of human resources; and functional review of Bangalore Municipal Corporation, are in progress. All the faculty members of the centre have been involved in pre-PhD coordination and teaching assignments. One of our PhD students has presented a paper at an International Conference held in Sweden and another student is going to present a paper in Mexico.

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

The **Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD)** mainly focuses on the processes generating the socio-economic and cultural changes in various domains of life, both in rural and urban contexts. While such processes may spring out of the bewildering range of factors operating at regional, national and global levels, a single source and a simple context would also serve well to approach and understand the making up of these processes. Accordingly, depending upon the situation and priorities, the centre has been consulting the dynamics of social, cultural, economic, political and ecological spheres



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either in their own individual standing or in link with each other to capture the directions of change and development. Alongside the functioning of the basic premises like caste, kinship, religion and community, the key areas of focus have been the emerging trends in health, education, employment, social security, gender and governance. In addition, the issues of social exclusion and inclusive policies, child rights concerns, collective action processes in relation to management of natural resources, public infrastructure, implications of economic reforms, poverty in rural and urban settings etc. have been of immense interest to the centre.

During 2007-08, the centre completed studies on 'Documentation of Innovative Successful Small-Scale Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India' and 'Now Open, Now Hidden: Contextual Analysis of Contemporary Forms of Untouchability'. The **on-going projects** are: 'Reservation for Scheduled Tribes: A Critical Evaluation', 'Scheduled Castes in Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action', 'Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry', and 'National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka'.

At present, five students are studying in the centre on various themes of sociological relevance. During the year, one of the centre's students, T Kannan, has been awarded the PhD degree for his thesis, 'Formation of Dalit Identity among the 'Untouchables' of Tamil Nadu: A Sociological Study from a Human Rights Perspective'.

The faculty at the centre have contributed articles to journals and books (some of them yet to be published) while one article, entitled 'Social Mobility in the Context of an Occupational Health; The Case of Silk Reeling', was published in a book 'Development in Karnataka'. A faculty member coordinated the workshop on 'Tracking Development Locally' jointly organised by ISEC; RORES, Srinivaspura, Kolar district; and, JVV, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur district, on December 15, 2007.

8. Population Research Centre (PRC)

The major objectives of the centre are to conduct and promote research in population studies and to assist the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), New Delhi, providing policy input and feedback on population and health issues through rigorous research. The PRC is actively engaged in research relating to contemporary issues of demography and health in India and that relating to the changing governmental priorities in the health sector. The major areas of research covered by PRC researchers include the demographic processes, data collection and data quality, HIV/AIDS, reproductive and child health, health systems studies, and health programme evaluation.

An important arena of research at the PRC is the investigation of demographic processes which affect India. A recently completed project examined the effects of a fast-paced demographic transition on the age structure of the population, and the effect of the resulting bulge in the working age group and corresponding negative growth in the young age population on the economy and society. The study found a significant and positive impact of age structure transition on economic growth in India. The ageing of a population is the eventual result of the demographic transition of societies, and another study examined this aspect by exploring the life-style and health of the elderly in Karnataka.

The PRC undertakes large-scale collection of data through participation in nationally conducted surveys for the derivation of demographic estimates at the state and district level for Karnataka. PRC has completed data collection and compilation of reports for the 2nd round of the Reproductive and Child Health – District Level Household Survey (RCH-DLHS) in Goa, Karnataka and Kerala, as well as the 3rd round of the



National Family Health Survey (NFHS) in Karnataka. Currently, data are being gathered across Karnataka for a study on Global Ageing and Adult Health under the aegis of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The health of women and children is a priority for the Government of India, and various projects at the PRC focus on reproductive and child health, including a study of the gender differentials in health and morbidity among children in Karnataka. The study found that female children are disadvantaged when it comes to childhood feeding, immunisation coverage, treatment-seeking and nutritional status compared to male children. It is notable that although health indicators for children are better in the southern regions of Karnataka compared to the northern regions, the intensity of gender discrimination is higher in the south than in the north.

The study of HIV/AIDS is of great significance to health research as Karnataka has been designated as a high prevalence state. An adequate level of awareness of the disease is an important step in the prevention of its spread, and as such forms the focus of an on-going centre research project. Another related aspect that is under investigation is the role played by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the prevention of HIV/ AIDS.

Data from demography and health-related surveys and findings from research projects are disseminated to researchers, academicians and policy makers primarily through publications, workshops and seminars. A two-day training session, facilitated by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), was conducted during the first week of January 2008 to disseminate data from the third round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2005-2006. In addition, research findings were disseminated through publications in journals and paper presentations at national and international conferences like the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), Global Development Network (GDN) etc.

The centre is also actively involved in demographic training through its post-graduate (PhD) programme which emphasises research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge. Papers which are offered for Population Studies as part of the PhD curriculum include advanced level courses in demographic techniques using both direct and indirect methods, population and development, and the theories of population processes.



Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED) **(An autonomous centre promoted by ISEC for bridging the social and natural sciences)**

The **Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED)** works at bridging the social and natural sciences through interdisciplinary research on issues at the interface of environment and development. The centre generates academic research with relevance to policy and action on the ground and involves itself in teaching and training.

The centre's **completed studies** during the year are: (1) 'NTFP Policy in India: Rhetoric and Reality' (by Sharachchandra Lélé, Manoj Pattanaik, Nitin Rai) analysed changes in state policy towards non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Policies during the British and immediate post-Independence period were focused on maximising state revenues. In the 1960s and 1970s, a series of legal, administrative, and fiscal initiatives were taken up which resulted in high levels of surplus extraction by the state, and only limited and uncertain gains for the collectors. Little attention was paid to resource sustainability. (2) 'Safety of Fast Breeder Reactors' (by M V Ramana, Ashwin Kumar) looked at the potential for severe accidents at the PFBR that could lead to the dispersal of radioactivity to the environment. The analysis found that the nuclear establishment's safety assessments are not adequately conservative and safety features incorporated in the design cannot deal with the range of potential accidents. (3) 'Ecology of the Middle Himalaya: Mapping Transformation and Change' (by Rinki Sarkar) looked at the impacts of various development-related changes, across the Indian middle-Himalaya. These have resulted in increased access and greater economic security, but have changed forest-use practices and eroded local institutions of natural resource governance in an already vulnerable region. (4) Forest Conservation and Peasant Struggles in Assam (by Arupjyoti Saikia) explores the emergence of various forms of peasant protests in the state of Assam against the backdrop of various environmental legislations and legal changes since the colonial period. It shows how the current conflict in Doyang Tengani is rooted in a series of state-supported ventures for forest colonisation. (5) 'Case Study of Water Reforms in Hubli-Dharwad' (by Priya Sangameswaran, Roopa Madhav and Clifton D' Rozario) examines the ongoing changes in water supply in Hubli-Dharwad and finds that the experience so far offers useful insights into institutional relations, equity, citizen participation, water provision financing, and conflicts between different uses of water. (6) 'Greening the Red' (by Suhas Paranjape): Radical movements acknowledge the need to integrate social justice and environmental soundness within a common framework of thought and action. This study explores how far it is possible to consistently extend Marxist theory to incorporate green concerns. (7) 'Colonial Zamindars and Flood Control: Environmental History of North Bihar on the Ground' (by Praveen Singh) examines colonial interventions in North Bihar aimed at controlling the flood plain. It shows that even though there was a general consensus among irrigation engineers by the 1930s that embankments were bad policy and should be removed wherever possible, too many vested interests prevented this from happening. A similar dynamic continues to influence flood policy even now.

The CISED also organised the following workshops in coordination with ISEC during the year: 1) Partners Workshop for Watershed Project: An interaction with Stakeholders in Watershed Development in Karnataka, on July 4, 2007; 2) Brainstorming Workshop to discuss issues related to India and Climate Change, on January 25, 2008; 3) Regional Workshop on Understanding the Forest Rights Act, on February 1, 2008, organised in collaboration with Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment.

The centre's **current research work** includes: 1) Exploring the payment for ecosystems services concept in large catchments in India; 2) Economics of electricity from fast breeder reactors; 3) Long-term and large-



scale impacts of watershed development in dry and semi-arid regions of south-central India; 4) Nuclear reactor safety; 5) Climate change and India; 6) Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; 7) Impact of environmental struggles and political theorising on the notion of justice; 8) Pressure on forest land for non-forest use in India; 9) Impact of Supreme Court decisions on environmental issues at the implementation level.

CISED continued to engage with policy debates and formulation, participate in civil society activities, lectures at various fora, and collaborate with various actors in the course of research. Specific activities include setting up a public-domain database on the spread, timing and types of watershed development programmes in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and giving substantial inputs to the Ministry of Environment and Forest's overall Eleventh Plan document. A policy brief on our PES-India project was released and a project website (www.malaprabha.org) launched to disseminate project findings. CISED also held its third intensive Short-Term Course on Environment and Rural Development, a periodic programme designed to enhance the capacity in the practitioner, policy researcher and also academic communities, to understand and analyse critical issues in the area of NRM-based rural development. CISED also hosted some visiting students, interns and scholars.



4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

1. **Micro Initiative for Macro Policy** (Dr R S Deshpande)
2. **India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: A Review of Some Issues** (Dr R S Deshpande and Dr Dhanmanjiri Sathe)
3. **National Family Health Survey – 3** (Dr K S James)
4. **Reproductive and Child Health Project: Karnataka, Kerala and Goa** (Dr K S James)
5. **India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses** (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Smt B P Vani)
6. **Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from Rights Perspective** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
7. **Fuelling Fire or Dampening the Flames? Conflict Management by Karnataka's Grama Panchayats** (Dr K G Gayathri Devi)
8. **District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
9. **Study for Estimation of Seed, Feed and Waste Ratios for Major Food Grains** (Dr R S Deshpande)
10. **Rating Assessment of Water User Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project** (Dr R S Deshpande)
11. **Pre-Service Secondary Teacher Education for Secondary Stage Education in Emerging Diverse Education Context in Karnataka/India** (Dr M D Usha Devi)
12. **Social Capital and Participative Public Service Delivery: With Special Reference to Self-Regulatory Authorities** (Dr S N Sangita)
13. **The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of its Contextual Variations** (Dr Manohar S Yadav)
14. **Changing Child Population and Health Care Infrastructure: A Study in Karnataka** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
15. **Gender Differentials in Health among Children in Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala)
16. **Lifestyle and Health of the Elderly in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
17. **The Performance of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in India: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat** (Dr Veerashekarappa and H S Shylendra)
18. **Viable Entrepreneurial Trades for Women in Agriculture** (Dr M Mahadeva)
19. **Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region** (Dr M D Usha Devi and Dr U A Shimray)
20. **Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration** (Dr K S James)
21. **Role of NGOs in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka** (Dr C S Veeramatha)



Micro Initiatives for Macro Policy

— *R S Deshpande*

India's rural development experience defies typical models in development theories. The rural development policies and programmes are largely framed through the five-year plans. We experienced many failures as the policy makers failed to read from the grassroots experience. Largely the rural economy was made state-dependent rather than self-fuelling. This study begins at understanding the micro initiatives at the village level in two villages of South Karnataka and endeavours to reach at the macro policies. Among the micro-level development initiatives we have the Gandhian inclusive development model focusing on village self-sufficiency through promotion of village industries and village-market linkages. There are other non-governmental initiatives of more recent origin and we find many of these simultaneously as well as independently working in the rural areas. Some of these have been excellent success stories and leads need to be extracted from these.

This stems out of discussions held with the faculty of Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Economics of the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, a few years back. A few faculty members teaching Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University, US, visited the UAS and the idea of a joint research was mooted. Two villages, viz., Gadinahalli and Tenahalli, were already selected and the work of technology initiatives from UAS had begun. Various departments of the UAS involved themselves in initiating various technological interventions both at calibrating the technology and following the extension. Villages where intervention by the UAS/Iowa and the Purdue University teams were already in progress were selected. It is understood that the very presence of an external agency with developmental initiatives indicates guided responses. These responses vary due to the location factors such as distance from main road, town and non-farm economic activities. Similarly, the presence of an external development agency also alters the responses of the participants, albeit positively.

This joint initiative by ISU, UAS and ISEC finally shaped into search for a sustainable agricultural policy synthesised with the help of village-level initiatives. A base line survey of the selected Gadinahalli and Tenahalli was undertaken with the infrequent stays at the villages and PRA experiments were conducted to map the development initiatives in the villages. Based on these, a policy model was developed at the village level that could be up scaled to the State level. The model provided a clear identification of sustainable farming system with some core activity and here it was dairy, small-scale industry and poultry. On the policy front, a macro and micro policy framework for a sustainable production system was developed based on the discussions at the village level. The financial support was extended by Iowa State University.

Village development has to be understood from the view point of the villages concerned. It is difficult to apply a blanket model of development across villages. One of the experiments taken up by the Government of Maharashtra stands a living testimony to this. The success of Ralegan Siddi led by the Gandhian social worker Anna Hazare stood as an exemplary model. The Government of Maharashtra, impressed by the success of this model, initiated a massive programme to implement the model under a special scheme to 300 selected villages under the leadership of Shri Hazare. The programme was to be implemented by Hind Swaraj Trust, a Pune-based voluntary organisation. Volunteers were selected and trained personally by Shri Hazare. But in the entire process of planning, the fact that the neighbouring villages of Ralegan Siddi had not adopted the model of development was forgotten. Needless to add, the experiment failed totally and the programme was wound up, finally blaming the political will. Keeping in



view the fact that each village needs a different initiative, we have analysed the villages in a comparative perspective.

Gadinahalli Village

This small village has a population of 1200 with only 189 households. It is located at 975 AMSL at the foot of the famous hill station and 12 km away from hobli headquarters which is about 60 km away from the Bangalore Rural district. The name of the village is changed to hide its identity. The dominant caste in the village is Vokkaligas and there are forty families belonging to Scheduled Castes and 10 families belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 189 families, 180 are agriculturists (95.23 per cent) and the village depends prominently on rainfed agriculture. The cropping pattern is dominated by finger millet and paddy is cultivated in the wet lands. Mulberry, grapes, field bean, tomato and eggplant are grown in the garden lands. Of the 189 families, 154 are living below the poverty line (81.5 per cent) and depend on agriculture alone. There are three female Self-Help Groups operating in the village and the village population supports their operations. The SHGs have significantly influenced the economy of the households as elsewhere in the world (Mayoux and Johnson 1997)

Presently Ashraya Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana are the two housing schemes operating in the village. Together they have covered only about 15 beneficiaries. In addition to this, Jala Samrakshana Yojana dealing with water conservation has been initiated by the Government of Karnataka. The village has a primary school, a veterinary centre, post office, milk co-operative society, a small library and grama panchayath building. We carried out a PRA exercise and found that the major constraints for development in the village relate to resources and resource management. There is significant encroachment in the tank-bed area and that along with the borewells have reduced the availability of groundwater. In addition, there is severe sand extraction that has created pits in the village. Milk selling is a major economic activity in the village, but unfortunately it is not properly organised nor are the cattle looked after with sufficient care. On the infrastructure side, the drainage system, sanitation, electricity and village roads need attention and the villagers are ready to attend to these problems with some leadership without personal economic interests. Lack of awareness about the credit facilities and the requirements compel the villagers to borrow from private sources.

Tenahalli Village

This is also a small village, close to hobli headquarters and about 25 km away from Bangalore Rural district. The name of the village is changed to maintain anonymity. Total population of the village is 568, of whom 281 are male and 287 females. Scheduled Tribes with a population of 268 (47 per cent) are dominant here. About 13 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes. Only 36 per cent of the population is literate and 62 families (49 per cent) are living below the poverty line.

Red soil covers most of the area of the village, which is very good for growing finger millet and vegetables. About 141.35 ha area is available for cultivation, pasture and grazing land; and wasteland is not available in the village. Most of the net sown area land is occupied by crops like finger millet (87.18 ha), mulberry (36.14 ha), paddy (20 ha) and maize (11.30 ha) field bean, pulses; tomato and egg plant are major vegetable crops. Small and marginal farmers dominate the village. Vokkaligas are the owners of the major portion of the land in the village. Two tanks existed in the village but presently both are completely dry due to failure of rainfall. The catchment area of the tank is not well maintained and that has also contributed to disuse and siltation of the tanks. Ground water is the main source of irrigation. But due to depletion of



groundwater table, 16 open wells have gone completely dry. There are 18 borewells in the irrigated area of land. Some farmers take water from the Vijapur stream by using electric/diesel pumpsets in the rainy season. Only two or three families use drip irrigation. However, some villagers said that drip irrigation was not suitable for different cropping pattern.

Like in many other villages of Karnataka, agriculture is the main occupation of population in these two villages. While medium farmers dominate in Tenahalli village, large and small farmers are at the two ends of concentration in Gadinahalli village. Rainfed farming dominates both the villages, and the crop patterns are also the same. However, both the villages undertake cultivation of vegetables. These are taken to Bangalore market, along with milk and other animal products. Sericulture is also an important activity in the village. The two villages have significantly diversified into non-agricultural activities, and animal husbandry is one of the major sources of income for the farming community.

Agricultural labour, construction labour and trading are also important activities in the two villages of Tenahalli and Gadinahalli. As the villages are not far from the Bangalore Metropolitan area, it is necessary for the villagers to diversify from agriculture to other allied activities and services sector to support the household income. Presently, the trend is towards allied agricultural activities and the only issue that could be addressed is linking these activities with agricultural sector itself. These villages depict a typical urban hinterland characteristic. Therefore, the cropping activity has a significant urban consumer bias and largely caters to urban market needs along with satisfying the household consumption. Similarly, due to the link with urban localities and markets, the acceptance of new initiatives also becomes easy in the villages and there is hardly any evidence of slow adoption. The bio-gas plants established in the villages have been working well and the owners take care of their maintenance. The PRA exercises and the survey interaction with the village residents indicated their perceptions of the village development.

Concept of Village Development as Reflected by the People

Gadinahalli	Tenahalli
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate measures for ground water recharge, soil and water management, and encroachment of tanks ● Scientific development and promotion of silk rearing ● Sufficient measures for dairy development and extension ● Promotion of small scale rural industries in the village ● Adequate infrastructure for vegetable marketing ● Adoption of cheaper, sustainable inputs like organic manure and bio-gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of adequate measures for recharging ground water ● Promotion of drip irrigation for mulberry plants ● Introducing new technology, training and infrastructure in silk-related activities. Extension advice from experts ● Improving vegetable marketing system and infrastructure ● Strengthening poultry industry ● Promotion of farmers' co-operatives ● Promotion of milk co-operatives

It is interesting to note that these suggestions came from the very stake holders for whose development the State is planning. For the purpose of generalisation the suggestions could be squeezed



into three groups of policy initiatives. First, the stake holders suggested development of allied agricultural sector with larger capacity of labour absorption and significant value addition, such as dairy, silk rearing, vegetable marketing. The choice of activities, however, came from the fact that the population depends more on the urban linkage. Again for the purpose of generalization, one must scout for the nearest development links. Second, natural resource conservation is on the priority list of the villagers. The strain on these resources (groundwater) due to the pressure of population is strongly felt. Third, the longing for new initiatives as well as technological innovations was quite visible. But at the same time, their strong risk aversion wants them to have a good extension network.

India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: A Review of Some Issues

— *R S Deshpande*

The debate on trade performance in the current phase of liberalisation has attracted the attention of many academics. The debate is quite involved both on the volume as well as the destination of trade. This study is an attempt to understand the changes in agricultural trade during the liberalisation phase. Initially, the extent of liberalisation in agricultural commodities is examined through the review of Exim policies of India during the last decade. A major change was the shifting of commodities from the restricted list to free list. By looking into the trends in the exports and imports of some major commodities and the policy changes, we further tried to link the trade scenario of agricultural commodities with the trade policy changes.

Agricultural trade has been one of the most 'managed' of the sectors the world over. There are two strong views about India's trade responsiveness: one emphasises supply-driven trade while the other credits international demand for its growth. Empirically, one finds both operating equally effectively, but they differ across commodities and these have their impact across the sectors. Agriculture was kept out of the purview of the GATT mainly due to the food security concerns and the dependence of the sector on population. Three or four decades ago, food aid was an engine of international politics and that was the prime consideration. While countries were willing to accept a common set of rules for trade in manufacturing, most were interested in keeping their autonomy in the case of agricultural trade. Later in 1995, agri-trade was included as one of the areas in the WTO but there is still a considerable hesitation in accepting *one set* of rules under AOA for agriculture. The failure of WTO negotiations is largely due to the differential compliance by the developed countries. In fact, the whole process of accepting even the common framework for discussion on subsidies and market access, is a lesson in gradualism, and any kind of convergence is far away.

India for its own reasons has been a reasonably conservative player in trade for long. In the period after Independence, it was felt that exposure to the world agri-markets had the potential to affect the prices of agricultural products (most important being food). Thus, most developing economies like India have protected agri-trade and in the process kept agricultural sector's external vulnerability low. Further in India, more than 70 per cent of the employment is in agricultural sector and hence it was feared that any exposure to trade would jeopardise the livelihood of many people. Further, it was not easy to penetrate markets in countries that continue to be fairly protectionist. And by the end of July 2006, we had a situation almost signalling a breach of WTO discipline by developed nations.



The planning process in India could be held partly responsible for neglecting the foreign trade sector in general and agri-trade in particular. The Plan documents speak about international trade only incidentally and not in great detail, nor was it expected in the trade protective policy regime. A projection of balance of trade was attempted in the Second Five- Year Plan but it was felt that no significant increase in export earnings could be expected in the short run (Planning Commission). Following this, trade pessimism dominated our policy. The theoretical underpinning for export shyness was provided by Prebisch in the context of the deteriorating terms of trade. Whereas, Nursske argued that the traditional (i.e., mainly agricultural) exports of the developing economies face inelastic demand. India was no exception to demonstrate empirics of the theory. Within the trade sector too, traditional (agricultural) exports were neglected by India. The increase in the exports was on expected lines and hence encouraged in the manufacturing sector. "Export promotion efforts were exclusively concentrated on non-traditional exports of manufactures, while most traditional exports were neglected. Very little was done to prevent or slow down the decline in India's relative share of the world market in its major traditional exports. In fact, the combination of trade policies actually employed added up to a positive discrimination against them" (Nayyar 1976, p 344). In this period, the idea was to export only those agri-products that were surplus in the economy. On the agri-import front, India had a policy of allowing those imports where the domestic production was falling short of the domestic demand. Thus, while agri-exports were high, they were not expected to have a bright future and dependence on agri-imports increased as food security situation deteriorated during the mid-sixties.

An examination of the trends in agri-trade during the phase of liberalisation in India shows that agri-imports have grown at almost double the rate of agri-exports. However, due to the initial higher levels, agri-exports continue to be higher than agri-imports by one-and-a-half times for 2003-04. The share of agricultural exports to total exports has been declining and it has come to less than 10 per cent. At the same time, the share of imports has come to stay around 5 per cent of total imports. Overall, the exports in agricultural sector have always stayed lighter than imports. Another interesting thing we can discern is that of a very high variability, i.e., the coefficient of variation (CV) of agri-imports. The agri-imports have revealed themselves to be of very volatile nature for the said period. As is to be expected, their variability is more than that of the total imports. This is most likely a result of the policy regime which allows more imports when domestic production is falling short of the demand and controls imports when domestic production is adequate. On the other hand, that agri-exports are less volatile than the total exports is somewhat a surprising result.

The implications for agri-trade from the vantage point of foreign exchange have become quite limited, but the impact on domestic agriculture has been deepening. While policies have focused relentlessly on non agri-exports over the years, the share of India's agri-exports in world agri-exports is higher than the similar share of India's total exports in world total exports. When the top 15 agri-exports are considered, we do not see any discernible change in the composition, though commodities with a lower share show higher rates of growth. The results clearly indicate that the agri-trade sector has been opened up only in a small measure, and that too in small steps. There are many policies in place which work at cross purposes of opening up agriculture. The role of WTO in agri-trade liberalisation shows no visible sign since negotiations are almost at a standstill. Therefore, it would be wrong to expect a great change in agricultural trade due to India's liberalisation from 1991 or inclusion of agriculture in the WTO in 1995. India seems to have avoided abrupt disruptions in its agri-trade patterns.



National Family Health Survey-3

— James K S

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) initiated in the early 1990s have been successful in creating an important demographic and health database in India. The third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), conducted in 2005-06, is designed to strengthen the database further and facilitate implementation and monitoring of population and health programmes in the country. Like NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, the NFHS-3 was designed to provide estimates of important indicators of family welfare, maternal and child health and nutrition at the state level. In addition, NFHS-3 provides information on several new and emerging issues like peri-natal mortality, adolescent reproductive health, high-risk sexual behaviour and information on HIV prevalence among the adult population. Further, NFHS-3 interviewed all women of age 15-49 years and all men of age 15-54 years. Information on nutritional status, including the prevalence of anaemia, is provided in NFHS-3 for men, women and young children.

NFHS-3 covered all the 29 states in India comprising more than 99 per cent of India's population. The survey used a uniform sample design, questionnaires, field procedures and procedures for biomarker measurements throughout the country to facilitate comparability across the states and to ensure the highest possible data quality. The Population Research Centre of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, was assigned the task of conducting the survey in Karnataka.

The fieldwork in Karnataka was carried out from April to July, 2006. From 5,342 households, 6,008 women and 5,528 men were interviewed as part of the survey. The rural and urban samples were drawn separately to provide different estimates for rural and urban areas. The rural sample was selected in two stages: villages were selected at the first stage by probability proportional to population size (PPS) followed by random selection of households within the village at the second stage. In urban areas, a three-stage procedure was followed. In the first stage, wards were selected with PPS sampling. In the next stage, one census enumeration block (CEB) was randomly selected from each sample ward. In the final stage, households were randomly selected within each selected CEB.

Several steps were taken during the field work to gather accurate information on all the indicators. The field work was carried out by a number interviewing teams, each team consisting of one supervisor, one female editor, four interviewers and two health investigators. All the team members received three weeks' rigorous training on questionnaire and field procedures. Apart from this, the health investigators received an additional two weeks' training to familiarise themselves with the procedures of biomarkers. To ensure the quality of data collected, the field editor was asked to examine questionnaires for completeness, consistency and legibility of the information collected. Special attention was given to missing information, skip instructions, filter questions, age information and completeness of birth history and health section. If major problems were detected, the interviewers were required to revisit the respondent to rectify the inconsistencies. Spot checks were also conducted by field supervisors to verify the accuracy of information collected. Further, close monitoring and supervision was also provided at the headquarters level.

All completed questionnaires were brought to the office for data processing which involved office editing, data entry, verification of data and secondary editing. Although field editors examined every completed questionnaire in the field, all questionnaires were re-edited at the headquarters by specially trained office editors.



With these rigorous efforts, the NFHS provides a wealth of quality information for policy makers and programme managers and this data can be a base for designing appropriate policies in the field of health and population. The data are also capable of generating several further research studies as the data are now made available for everyone. Thus NFHS will be an important data base for various research activities for the several years to come.

Reproductive and Child Health Project: Karnataka, Kerala and Goa

— James K S

The Government of India launched the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme by mid-1990s to ensure that the couples have access to adequate information and services for achieving better reproductive health. As the first step, the family planning target was withdrawn and packages of reproductive services at different levels of health centres were provided. The new approach required decentralised planning and proper monitoring and evaluation of services. District being the nucleus of decentralised planning and implementation of RCH programme, District-Level Household Survey (DLHS) was initiated by the government covering all the districts in the country. The main aim of this survey was to provide district-level estimates on crucial indicators of reproductive and child health. The survey focused on deriving accurate estimates of the level of antenatal care, child immunisation, safe deliveries, contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for contraception and knowledge of RTI/STI with particular attention to assessment of equity, outreach, etc.

The DLHS-RCH survey was conducted in two phases during 2002-04 in 593 districts as per 2001 census with a target of 1,000 sample households per district. Each phase covered half the districts of all the states/ Union territories. For the purpose of data collection, uniform questionnaires, sample design and field procedures were adopted throughout the country. The survey has thus provided comparable data for all the districts in the state. The Population Research Centre (PRC) of the ISEC conducted the survey in Kerala, Karnataka and Goa.

The fertility rate, according to the survey, is lowest in Kerala followed by Goa and Karnataka. Kerala and Goa have the least inter-district variations in fertility whereas Karnataka exhibited a large variation in fertility rate across districts with the northern districts having higher levels of fertility. Indicators of maternal care show satisfactory level of the utilisation of maternal care. More than 90 per cent of the women received ante-natal care (ANC) in these three states. However, the percentage of women who received complete package of ANC is much lower in Karnataka (30 per cent) and Goa (46 per cent) compared to Kerala (69 per cent). Women mostly visited private health facility for ante-natal checkups in all the three states. The proportion of women who have gone in for institutional deliveries is also highest in Kerala (98 per cent) followed by Goa (91 per cent) and Karnataka (58 per cent). Majority of the institutional deliveries were conducted in private health institutions. Relatively higher proportion of women from Kerala experienced pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications than women from Goa and Karnataka. The proportion who sought treatment for complications was also higher in Kerala.

The practice of breast-feeding seems to be nearly universal in all the three states. However, the proportion of women who have initiated breast-feeding within two hours of the birth was much lower in all the three states. Immunisation coverage among children is also high in these three states with more than 70 per cent of the children receiving complete immunisation in each of the states. Even in the case of



immunisation, the regional variations were higher in Karnataka than in Kerala. Nearly 5 per cent of the children in Karnataka did not receive a single vaccine under routine programme, whereas the same figure for Goa is 2 per cent and for Kerala it is less than 1 per cent.

Knowledge of diarrhoea management and oral rehydration salts were also higher in Kerala than in Goa and Karnataka. Only about 50 per cent of the women from Karnataka and Goa have the knowledge of diarrhoea management as against 81 per cent in Kerala. In comparison with the awareness on diarrhoea management, information on the danger signs of pneumonia were quite low in all the three states. Only 23 per cent of the women in Kerala reported having awareness about danger signs of pneumonia followed by 16 per cent and 12 per cent for Karnataka and Goa. Although the knowledge of any method of family planning is nearly universal in these three states, the knowledge on spacing methods is marginally low. Only less than a quarter of the husbands are aware of non-scalpel vasectomy in these three states. The contraceptive prevalence rate is relatively high in Kerala and Karnataka with 69 and 59 per cent respectively. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate is reported to be very low in Goa with only 33 per cent of the couples using any method of contraception. Unmet need for family planning was also highest in Goa (43 per cent) followed by Kerala and Karnataka (15 per cent each).

It is also found that the awareness about RTI/STI is lower than that about HIV/AIDS in all the three states. The awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS is highest in Kerala compared to Karnataka and Goa. Symptoms of RTI/STI were more prevalent among females than among males in all the three states.

Utilisation of health facility shows that in all the three states only one-third of the women visited government health facilities and the remaining visited private facilities for consultation. Wide district-level variations in the utilisation of government health facilities were also observed in all the three states.

India's Export of Selected BPO Services: Understanding Strengths and Weaknesses

— Meenakshi Rajeev and B P Vani

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is of recent origin in India but it has already attracted the attention of academics, business barons and administrators due to its phenomenal growth. Under the pressure of non-availability of manpower in the country of origin, many multi-national companies (MNCs) decided to outsource their business processes to far-off locations during the initial phase of globalisation. This provided them with economical manpower as well as service flexibility. In the Indian context, this process could establish its roots to the encouraging supply-and-demand factors in the country. In this project, funded by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, an attempt has been made to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the industry, understanding of which in turn may help enhance its export potentials further.

Outsourcing of some activities to a distant location has become possible due to the development of information technology (IT). In BPO literature, three terms are used, depending upon the distance of outsourced location from the parent company:

On-shore BPO : When an enterprise outsources its activities to another company located in the same country.



Near-shore BPO : When activities are outsourced to a neighbouring country.

Off-shore BPO : When business processes are outsourced to a remote or far-off country.

While on-shore and near-shore BPOs existed from long ago, off-shore activities gained momentum only in recent years.

India has been able to show its leadership in the off-shore outsourcing market in a number of service lines including customer care, financial and health care services. Total export revenue earned through the outsourcing industry has shown a growth of over 30% during 2005-'06 and 2006-'07. Industry has been able to address the problem of educated unemployment as well. However, as the possibility of off-shoring increased over time and in particular white collar jobs have began to shift to the developing world, there have been protests amongst the labour union activists of the West against off-shoring. Given such backlashes, the off-shoring industry faces critical challenges. It has to constantly prove its superiority in service delivery, cost efficiency and compliance with data security norms. In addition, competition amongst the off-shoring service provider countries has also increased over time.

Given the opportunities and challenges of the global BPO market, several important questions arise for India as a player in this segment. First, how is the Indian BPO industry coping up with the challenges? What are our strengths to be highlighted in the global market and what are the shortcomings that need to be overcome? How do we compare with our competitors and what should be our strategies to effectively compete in the market? More importantly, how do we climb up the value chain and move to higher- end activities in the BPO market? This project, based on a field survey and secondary data analysis, endeavours to examine some of these important issues relating to the emerging BPO industry.

Forecasting Global Demand and India's Supply of Outsourcing Services

To understand India's potential in this sector it is essential to analyse the demand and supply trends and come up with reliable forecasts.

It is well recognised in the literature that there is a dearth of hard data on the global outsourcing market. Though several estimates based on primary surveys of the global players are available, they differ considerably from one another and from year to year. In this respect the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics yearbook published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) can be considered an authentic source, which is also comparable across countries. Notwithstanding the problems of isolating the off-shoring services from BoP data, we have made an attempt to base our estimates on the statistics provided by IMF. More precisely, our estimates are based on International Monetary Fund's BoP data, NAASCOM estimates for Indian BPO market and our survey findings. The report makes a detail analysis of country-wise IMF data and forecasting is done for global demand as well as supply. Some of the findings are given below:

- It is estimated that global demand for off-shore services will be between \$ 48 billion and \$ 64 billion in 2010.
- Analysis of IMF data reveals that India's share of other business and computer service exports to OECD countries imports of these services has increased from 1.57% in 1990 to 5.73% in 2002.
- India's relative comparative advantages for these services also increased from 3.1 in 1990 to 5.5 in 2002.
- It has been forecast that India's export of ITES will reach around \$ 35.51 billion in 2010.
- Amongst different service lines within ITES, exports of customer care and financial services would be over \$ 23 billion for India in 2010.



In addition to the analysis of secondary data, in order to get the views of the actual practitioners on various aspects of the industry, a primary survey was carried out.

Survey Methodology

NASSCOM compiles a list of BPO companies registered with it, which was used for the selection of the sample. Given our interest in three major segments of the BPO industry viz., customer care, healthcare and financial services, we have mainly concentrated on firms from these three sub-sectors. We selected all major locations important for this industry viz., Bangalore, Mumbai-Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai and Delhi-Gurgaon regions. Thus a typical stratum under consideration is "location ´ sub-sector/process". For each stratum we selected a large number of firms and sent them requests to participate in the survey. The firms that responded positively were later interviewed. In order to get an idea of the problems and prospects of the BPOs operating in the second-tier cities, we have covered firms from Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala and Mangalore in Karnataka. Notwithstanding various difficulties faced in getting appointments/interviewing the CEOs, we have covered 70 firms from different locations and service lines.

In order to study employee-related issues, surveys of 200 employees have been conducted from different segments of the BPO industry.

Summary Findings of the Primary Survey

- Forecast based on data collected from survey reveals that the industry is expected to generate over 14 lakhs of employment opportunities for the educated youth by 2010.
- The strengths of the Indian BPOs are: wage advantage, availability of skilled man power, good work ethics, technology know-how and time advantage.
- Some of the weaknesses of Indian BPOs as revealed during our survey are: inability to market, attrition rate, lack of cultural affinity and higher telecom costs etc.
- Best practices followed by Indian firms are: good HR practices, focus on quality, maintaining good client relation, end to end service delivery, use of good technology.
- Though competition amongst countries is not yet very intense, some of the competing countries are: Philippines, Malaysia, Ireland, Canada, Mexico, Russia, South Africa and so on. The major strengths of the competing countries are cultural affinity and good general and telecom infrastructure. China is considered to become the closest competitor for India in the near future. A country attractiveness index has been computed incorporating several relevant indicators which shows India as the most attractive offshore location followed by China.
- Amongst different service lines, customer care, and financial and health care services account for about 70 % of the exports of ITES from India. 57% of our respondent firms believe that India is doing very well in the customer care segment, while 35% consider that we are doing fairly well. In the financial back office segment, 51% of the BPO managements feel that India is doing very well and the other 41% believe that the segment is performing fairly well. However, due to the failure of the medical transcription segment, only 12% of our respondents feel that India's performance is 'very good' in the health care segment.
- A "city attractiveness" index based on our primary survey reveals that Hyderabad is the most attractive location in the country, followed by Bangalore.
- Survey however, clearly reveals the usefulness of developing two-tier cities for the BPO industry. Advantage in terms of attrition rate, cost of operations are estimated and compared between the metros and two- and three-tier cities.



Policy Implications

- Marketing problems of the small BPOs need to be prioritized by Government as subcontracting by the large firms almost seen to be absent.
- In the international forum where GATS negotiations take place, problems arising out of mode 4 related barriers and recognition barriers need to be addressed.
- On the legal front, data security acts need to be enacted.
- Given the rising wage rate (which is now higher than that in China) supply of employable manpower needs to be improved through introduction of appropriate educational curriculum.
- Development of two- and three-tier cities will be able to successfully address the issues of attrition, high wage, transportation problem etc. While STPI can play an important role for such development, connectivity is also an important issue to be addressed.
- Bureaucratic procedures need to be simplified further. Presently Ireland's (one of the major competitors) business startup time is 12 times less than India and that of China is half of India.
- Improvement in physical infrastructure including telecom infrastructure (bandwidth tariff) in cities is essential to attract FDI in this segment.
- For sustained development, moving up in the value chain becomes necessary. For this to happen, focus areas for higher-end work need to be identified. Information through crash courses may be given to the existing and potential entrepreneurs about possible higher-end service lines.

Drinking Water Supply and Rural Institutions in Karnataka: A Study from Rights Perspective

— *Anil Kumar V*

The research conducted aimed at exploring the working of rural institutions, particularly the Panchayati Raj institutions, vis-à-vis the drinking water supply.

Main Objectives

- To delineate different rural institutional mechanisms through which drinking water is supplied to the rural citizens and the role of Gram Panchayats
- To investigate the difficulties faced by Gram Panchayats in providing safe drinking water to the citizens
- To explore the participation and perceptions of the rural citizens about the role of Gram Panchayats in providing drinking water
- To interpret the process of provision of, and participation in, the drinking water supply in rural Karnataka in a larger theoretical perspective of linking rights to participation

Theoretical Framework

The study draws from both the liberal theory of individual rights and communitarian theory of individual responsibilities and also draws on the work done by IDS, Sussex scholars on linking rights to participation. Rights are seen to be realised only through active participation of citizens in the local governance in general and local water governance in particular.



Methodology

The study follows the case study methodology of village studies. Three villages are studied: two villages from the district of Chamaraja Nagar in Southern Karnataka and one village from the Bidar district of Northern Karnataka. The specific methods adopted to collect primary information and data are the techniques of focus group discussions of the caste groupings of the villages, accompanied by in depth open ended interviews with rural citizens at the village level and with officials of concerned departments at the Taluka and district level. In Chamaraja Nagar we took a sample of two villages because there is diversity in terms of basic availability of water. Therefore one village from water scarce region and one village from the region where there is no basic water source problem is not there was taken. In Bidar district however there is a uniformity of water scarcity across the villages therefore we studied only one village in depth.

Main Findings

- In Chamaraja Nagar district we found that the right to drinking water is realised better even by the Scheduled Caste comities basically because a) there is less scarcity at the source; b) because of better drinking water governance at the village level; still the major hurdles in realizing the right to drinking water are the scant finances of the Panchayats which find it difficult to meet the drinking water supply needs of all village communities with the existing finances; the site-specific topographical problems; and the gradual depletion of ground water. over time. The community wells that historically supplied water to different village communities have long dried up and the hand pumps with bore well too are drying up fast; and this makes the dependence of the village communities on the Grama Panchayat more acute. Drinking water governance at the village level is found better in Chamaraja Nagar.
- In Bidar district the problems in realizing the right to drinking water are three fold: scarcity at the source of water availability; gradual depletion of ground water; more profoundly the governance of drinking water even with the existing schemes of government and donors such as World Bank is bad. There are leakages in funds and non-completion of drinking water supply projects. The maintenance of existing facilities too is not to the expectation of village citizens and marginalised among them.
- In both Chamaraja Nagar and Bidar the participation of villagers in questioning and demanding their right to safe drinking water is open and conspicuous. They are squarely facing responsibility for providing safe potable drinking water supply on Gram Panchayats. There is no sense of resignation or reticence on the part of citizens for reasons of historical backwardness or fatalism. Participation is bearing fruits in terms of rights in some cases but in others participation does not matter owing to local power structures.
- Historically in both the districts the community wells have been the source of drinking water supply and they have dried up; then followed the hand pumps fixed on bore wells and now these too are drying up because of ground water depletion; the third step the Panchayats taken chronologically was to supply drinking water through community out posts but these require regular maintenance and repair; and often these outposts are in indifferent condition; the final and most recent institutional mechanism of supplying drinking water was through individual piped water connections to households. This mechanism comes with user charges and enormous amount of maintenance costs as well as proper water governance which is found relatively better in Chamaraja Nagar and relatively poor in Bidar district.
- The study clearly brings out that as the Gram Panchayats increasingly become the suppliers of drinking water increasing demands are made on them and in order to meet these demands there is better need for more resources and better water governance where the increasing participation of citizens in local water governance can enable them to realize the basic right. For this to happen the study strongly suggests the strengthening of drinking water supply committees within the Gram Panchayats without creating yet another parallel body to Gram Panchayats at local level.



Fuelling Fire or Dampening Flames? Conflict Management by Karnataka's Grama Panchayats

— *K G Gayathri Devi*

In the last two decades, institutional forms to advocate democracy have undergone significant changes. Emerging as an answer to the large-scale dissatisfaction against centralised rule, the new system of decentralisation is expected to improve both the quality and quantity of services, leading to poverty eradication. Decentralisation of Planning and Governance is one such change that has called for a paradigm shift from a centralised system of administration to that of a decentralised one. In India, the erstwhile Village Panchayats have been given a rebirth in the form of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and supported by Constitutional amendments, making them mandatory institutions. As a direct consequence of this, a number of functions, finances and functionaries have been now transferred to the PRIs (Inbanathan 1997, Rajasekhar 2004).

All these developments have meant a total change, at least in principle, in the existing system of governance, and a shift to the 'rule' and 'leadership' by elected representatives of people (Aziz and Arnold 1996). Transfer of power here is expected to cover all its facets, viz., political, administrative and fiscal responsibilities to locally elected bodies in urban and rural areas. Despite such a thrust placed on their functioning, the transfer has not been smooth and complete, passing through a phase of critical and conflict ridden social transformation. There is continued influence of the traditional system of caste and other forms of social control upon the new and evolving ones. People's perceptions are also documented to be more strongly oriented towards the role of the old system of power and authority co-existing with the new ones (Madhushree Sekher, KV Raju *et al* 2006). Studies have indicated that despite the presence of the 'new' PRI system, the old system of social control i.e., the one exercised by the traditional leadership has mattered much, particularly while taking decisions about beneficiary selection and in planning or designing new programmes (Anantapur 2005).

However, it is observed that the very characteristics that went to make the new institution rather unique have tended to offer many challenges to its successful functioning. For example, the new Panchayati Raj system ensures representation by the hitherto unrepresented segments of the society, in leadership roles (such as women from all categories, SCs, STs, minorities etc), against a social order that is deeply, historically, oppressive. Secondly, bureaucracy is made to play only a facilitative role while the elected representatives take the lead in designing and delivering development. There are a large number of development programmes that require the GPs to generate own resources as well as administrative skill to arrange for their implementation. Inter-linkages between tiers is another issue that requires co-ordination. Importance of the political party cannot be also undermined as it continues to be strong and overarching.

Thus, the administrative, fiscal and socio-political dimensions of decentralisation are caught up in the midst of several processes of adjustment with the new scenario that are termed here as conflicts. The emergence of panchayat raj system has tended to aggravate the situation when the already existing interpersonal and intra-village conflicts to come to the surface. Several instances of new conflicts are also likely to emerge out of the situation of decentralised planning and governance process that is currently practiced. Thus, the question is whether the Panchayati Raj institutions fuel the already existing fire or try to dampen the flames? Since conflicts are imminent, how have they been managing them?



Objectives

Against the above background, the study aimed to:

- 1) Identify the nature of conflicts in the context of GPs
- 2) Understand the reasons for their emergence
- 3) Look into the manner in which they affect, or are managed by, the GPs and
- 4) Study the implications on development.

The following hypotheses were kept in view to address the issue:

- Persisting social inequality generates conflicts in any social unit, GP being one of them
- Given its constitutional status a GP has the power to overcome conflicts and deliver its duties
- Elected representatives have fiscal, administrative and political autonomy to implement development programmes against all odds
- Given the transparency and participatory traits of the panchayat raj system, the people have bargaining power to overcome conflicting situations and reach the benefits.

Methodology

The study was undertaken in a **pilot form** in two villages coming under two GPs. Bangalore Rural district was chosen due to its proximity to the capital city and also because it had registered a number of open conflicts during the time of the two-tier PRIs itself. Its 8 taluks are distributed equally between two administrative divisions into the north and the south. One GP of a taluk from each of these divisions was identified for the study. A questionnaire was used to collect HH level information on the socio-economic profile of only the headquarters villages. Focussed discussions were held with a cross section of people to elicit qualitative information on the research questions.

Findings

The following are the main findings of the study:

1. There has been a history of conflicts in both GPs that related to questions of dalit status, land and political party. These have plentifully influenced the elections and functioning of the GPs.
2. Social history has shaped deliberations as people's representative institutions. In one, hegemonic relations have prevailed over decades. Elected representatives as such are sidelined. A strong movement for equality and dalit assertion has been responsible for a tense atmosphere with dominant caste politics on the rise. In the other, the situation is different. The HQ village (and others) is multi-caste in composition.
3. The need for GPs to be transparent in their functions, in itself has forced it to fuel already existing tensions besides leading to new conflicts to occur. Its role of dampening the flames is however not clearly emerging.
4. Working of PRIs tends to be influenced by the past political and economic history of the GP or its villages with their own influence upon the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system. Despite the importance given to local level planning, dominance and local interests are thriving under new the system.
5. It is argued in literature that fiscal decentralization results in greater or lesser corruption and more



- or less efficient allocation of resources (Fisman & Gatti 2000). The rising conflicting situation and corruption in the GPs could be attributable to power contested by an array of powerful interests with links both at national and local level politics, seeking to preserve old hegemonic relations of power with in a new, decentralised and democratic political format. Perhaps for this reason, one may have to agree with the neo-institutional literature that emphasizes upon decentralisation as not being a necessary panacea for the ills of centralised rule despite the widely held view that it is beneficial.
6. It is also observed that 'decentralisation may not always be efficient, especially for standardised, routine network-based services' (WB). It can well 'result in the loss of economies of scale and control over scarce financial resources by the central government. Weak administrative and technological capacities at local levels may result in poor service delivery that is neither efficient nor effective. Even administrative decentralization without adequate fund transfer to local level leads to poor service delivery.
 7. Furthermore, decentralization has not been able to save its functions from being captured by the local elite. It is more likely to make co-ordination of programmes complex. One has to recognize that particular constellations of power and interests impose limits on the policy options available to decentralised bodies.
 8. There is an assumption among leaders that practising decentralisation can be tailor-made according to defined needs. An effective balance between centralisation and decentralisation is lacking. The capacities of the lower level bodies to sustain decentralisation have to be strengthened. This should be made by developing appropriate and effective regulations for decentralisation and strengthen local institutional capacity to assume responsibility for such functions.
 9. Despite adhering to the principle of subsidiarity, there is still much confusion about distribution of power and authority between different levels of governance. More than being a governance issue, it has become a material-based issue. There is a simultaneous process of powerful interests having a vested interest in maintaining control over local resources, while balancing this with aspirations for greater local autonomy.

District Planning Process: Evidence from Karnataka

— *Devendra Babu M*

An upsurge of interest is witnessed towards decentralised planning and administration in the last two decades in the third world countries. India also initiated decentralised reforms since 1992. The main argument in favour of decentralised planning is that the centralised planning is ineffective and inefficient in the provision of services. However, the success of planning under decentralised governance depends on legislative framework for planning, prerequisites, space for public participation among others. We are in the 16th year since the 73rd and 74th Amendments were effected to the Indian Constitution and it is time to review whether we have accomplished the objective of moving towards real decentralised planning from the centralised planning. In this context this study relating to decentralised planning in Karnataka assumes greater importance.



Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are: 1. Reviewing the legislative measures provided for planning by different layers of panchayats; 2. Critical evaluation of prerequisites created at the panchayat level; and 3. Assessing the actual process of planning by local governments.

The study pertains to Karnataka state and within this to rural local bodies. Both quantitative and qualitative information was used. The former consists of secondary information and the latter on the observations and discussions held with the officials, elected representatives and citizens during a study undertaken in a district.

Ground Realities

The study reveals that the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) have been formulating two types of plans. One is the draft plan, which will be prepared between August and December months every year and the other is action plans, which they prepare after April month of every year. As far as the first type of plan is concerned, there is no evidence of grama panchayats and taluk panchayats being actively involved. The draft plan preparation is largely done by the respective line departments/ sectoral heads at the district and taluk levels under the guidance and supervision of planning unit of zilla panchayat. With regard to action plans the grama panchayats prepare such plans only for a few schemes. Same is the situation at the taluk panchayat level. We do not find the consolidated plan of all the grama panchayats and the taluk panchayat at the taluk level. The plans are prepared mechanically by the sectoral departments with least involvement of elected representatives, citizens and non-governmental organisations. Thus there is no integrated approach to planning.

As far as legislative measures are concerned, the Constitution, State Panchayat Raj Act and various statutes of state Panchayati Raj Department specifies the role of each tier of panchayat in the preparation of plans. Coming to the prerequisites, the state has devolved the required powers (political, functional, administrative and fiscal) to the panchayats. However, a cursory look at these reveal various shortcomings/ constraints in taking up true planning by the local governments. The roles/responsibilities of three tiers are not properly delineated. The personnel working are all deputed and are not loyal to the institution they work. Most of the financial transfers are tied in nature. Added to this, some of the programmes/schemes are implemented through parallel bodies at the local level.

As a result of the above constraints, the plan process followed presently by panchayats is not fully akin to the normative model of decentralised planning. A lot more policy reforms are needed in the system especially to make planning one of bottom up, effective and efficient. The specific policy recommendations towards this end include among others true administrative, functional and financial decentralisation, discontinuation of parallel bodies, application of criteria in the distribution of grants across the panchayats, strengthening grama sabha, posting of planning personnel at taluk and grama panchayats level, making District Planning Committee (DPC) functional, curb the sharing of plan resources by members constituency wise, and most importantly undertaking capacity building of elected representatives and officials in the plan formulation, implementation and monitoring aspects.



Estimation of Seed, Feed and Wastage Ratios for Major Foodgrains in India

— R S Deshpande

Statistical system in agriculture sector underwent significant changes during the wee years of Independence. A very good statistical design to estimate crop production was established but usually home-retained production and wastages were estimated using certain assumptions. In the process of estimating the GDP generated from agricultural sector, it was felt necessary that allowance need to be made for seed, feed and wastages out of the gross production, which would give a clear picture of the actual economic production. In order to arrive at such estimates, initially, ratios were worked out on the basis of data collected from some sporadic sample surveys conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture through the State Departments of Agriculture. These ratios were used in the initial years, and by mid-sixties these were modified using the Farm Management Data. Subsequently, during the 'eighties, it was felt that the seed, feed and wastage ratios should be worked out scientifically. Accordingly, the Government of India constituted a Committee of Experts comprising members from the Directorates of Economics and Statistics, National Sample Survey Organisation, Central Statistical Organisation and Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (1986). The Committee was helped by Ministry of Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Committee arrived at an average of 12.5 per cent as allowance for seed, feed and wastages. It scanned the available data and realised that the focus of such data had never been estimation of these wastage ratios and these could only be incidentally arrived at. Keeping this in view, the Committee stressed the need for a fresh study for getting reliable estimates for the purpose of National Accounts Statistics.

It is on this background the need for fresh estimates was felt and a study was initiated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture during the Officers-in-charge meeting held in February 2004 for scientifically estimating the ratios. Most of the AERCs across the states were asked to participate in the project. The study was undertaken as a joint work of 13 AERCs coordinated by Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre. The study was undertaken with two simple and straightforward objectives: (i) to estimate the total quantity of foodgrains utilised for seed, feed and lost as wastage during various stages of production; and (ii) To estimate the net availability of foodgrains for human consumption. We received data and reports from 11 states and which are utilised in order to arrive at the seed, feed and wastage ratios. The states covered include: Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The crops include major cereals viz., wheat, paddy, jowar and bajra and major pulses viz., gram, Bengalgram, redgram, lentil and greengram.

Two districts were selected for the purpose of the study, one for cereal and one for pulse crop, from each States were selected on the basis of density of area under the crop in the district. After the selection of the district, four strata were formed by suitably combining the adjacent Blocks/Talukas based on area under the crop. From among the list of villages of these blocks, five villages were randomly selected from each stratum. After that, a complete enumeration was done of all the farmers growing these crops in the selected villages for the sample survey. All the farmers in the village were divided into three categories, viz., small, medium, and large farmers. A sample of 15 farmers was selected randomly from three groups viz., small farmers (5), medium farmers (5) and large farmers (5) totalling 300 for each crop (each district).



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As per objectives of the study, the primary data for both crops were collected by the 'personal interview method' using the prescribed schedule. The reference year for the study was 2004-05. Tabular analysis and simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages etc. were used for the interpretation of the results.

The results of the study are shown in the following table.

State-Wise Percentage of Seed, Feed and Wastage of Selected crops (% to its total production)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Crops	Used as seed feed and wastages	Net Availability %
1	2	3		8
1	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat	27.47	72.53
2	Madhya Pradesh	"	15.14	84.86
3	Punjab	"	4.79	95.21
4	Uttar Pradesh	"	12.03	87.97
Total		"	8.40	91.60
5	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	6.89	93.11
6	Assam	"	12.20	87.80
7	Bihar	"	15.52	84.48
8	Haryana	"	4.22	95.78
Total		"	7.40	92.60
9	Karnataka	Jowar	12.17	87.83
10	Maharashtra	"	11.24	88.76
Total		"	11.62	88.38
11	Rajasthan	Bajra	12.66	87.34
All			7.96	92.04
1	Madhya Pradesh	Gram	19.30	80.70
2	Maharashtra	"	7.67	92.33
3	Rajasthan	"	8.79	91.21
4	Uttar Pradesh	"	14.80	85.20
5	Haryana	"	11.27	88.73
Total		"	12.99	87.01
6	Andhra Pradesh	Blackgram	16.16	83.84
7	Assam	"	17.93	82.07
8	Himchal Pradesh	"	13.63	86.37
Total		"	16.06	83.94
9	Bihar	Lentil	15.80	84.20
10	Karnataka	Redgram	6.83	93.17
11	Punjab	Greengram	3.53	96.47
All			12.59	87.41

Note: * Figures may not match due to rounding off



Rating Assessment of Water Users' Associations in Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project

— *R S Deshpande*

The state government of Andhra Pradesh took up the renovation work on a stretch of 120 km (total length is about 306 km) of the KC Canal in 1955. Even after being in existence for so many years, nearly half of the potential area under the canal remained un-irrigated. The existing ayacut covers an area of 1.064 lakhs ha. The canal is located in one of the driest parts of Andhra Pradesh where water efficient methods of irrigation are of dire need. The KC Canal Modernisation Project assisted by JBIC was commenced in 1996. The project assistance is for two phases – 1996-2004 and 2004-2012. The Department of Irrigation and Command Area Development (I & CAD) is the executing agency (EA). Water Users' Associations are organised under the State policy and are functioning in the field. Since 1997, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has embarked on a reform programme to transfer irrigation management to farmers. The KCCMP area comprises 86 WUAs. The need for assessing the WUAs' performance in terms of efficiency and operational autonomy becomes imperative. And such performance appraisal was for getting results in reaching the rating parameters that could be used in future.

The objectives of the study included; (i) Identification of gaps and inequity in policy; (ii) To suggest measures to improve accountability within WUAs and I & CAD (iii) To find out ways and means to improve performance of the poor performing WUAs (iv) To quantify opportunity costs in terms of loss of productivity and income due to poor management and (v) To develop a tool for evaluation of own performance by WUAs as well as department.

The study initiated using a bottom up approach with considerable ground level involvement to identify indicators. The methodology for identifying parameters and data analysis is so identified that it is in tandem with available current literature in this area. The indicators are of two categories namely, i) process-based indicators, and ii) Impact-based indicators (Vermillion and Carlos 1994, and Vermillion 2000). The process-based indicators include the WUAs, WUA policy reform indicators, outcome indicators of WUAs, Irrigation O & M, Irrigation Department, WUAs programme and the irrigation sector. The impact indicators include change in irrigated agriculture, change in rural livelihoods and change in environment.

This study followed combination of innovative methodologies including field survey, Focus Group Discussion, Transect walks and psychological tools to test the sustainability of the groups. The instruments used in the field study psychological tools included Water Users' Picture Appreciation Test (WUPAT), Sentence Completion Test (SCT) and specifically devised variant of Factor Analysis.

Rating of individual water users' associations is a challenging task as the effectiveness of the institution hinges on multiple components. These are inter-related inter-dependent, as well as location-specific. It is necessary to borne in mind that no single criterion can singularly quantify or measure the performance of a WUA. Therefore, one cannot look for a litmus test regarding WUA performance. Thus, the performance of WUA has to be understood on multidimensional basis but then the question, 'how large should be the number of variables' is certainly subjective. Therefore, basing the judgment on one critical variable runs the risk of erroneous results. We approached this issue from a multi-dimensional perspective. Initially, we analysed the soft spots in the policy in order to highlight the requirement on the policy front. Clearly, the financial and administrative domain intersection emerges out as crucial component. All these are used in



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the study for the classification with the help of Factor Analysis. Accordingly, around 5 per cent of WUAs were 'grossly inadequate' considering the participation, commitment, extent of irrigation and market access; around 15 per cent of WUAs were 'modest' in this regard; 27 per cent belonged to the 'average' category; 37 per cent were 'good' while 17 per cent were 'excellent'. That is, the performance of about 19.77 per cent of the WUAs could be rated as 'below average' on the five-step rating scale. Whereas, 26.74 per cent of them showed average rating and 54.65 per cent were rated as good and very good.

Distilling the Rating Indicators

Rating indicators could be grouped according to level and impact of the WUAs. Development of institutions for defining and regulating individual behaviour and shaping expectations is a critical first step in creating congenial conditions for participatory irrigation. This is an important threshold of collective action indicators as far as the creation of the enabling conditions for community management is concerned. We use several proxy variables to capture the level of collective action in terms of performing necessary functions like organising meetings, collection of user contributions, work plans, conflict resolution, etc. Some members honour rules about cash contribution, while the others honour rules in respect of labour contribution. Participation of households in various joint community activities including attendance of meetings and fund-raising events is also critical for the success of collective action. Community members show their commitment to collective principles through their labour and cash contributions. This is a key indication of the level of collective action in a given community. The average amount of cash contributions per household, community's share of cash contribution, labour contributions, average amount of maintenance funds contributed per household and the number of households contributing to the maintenance fund are also indicators of institutional health. To address organisational performance, we took into consideration the proportion of smoothly running user groups (UGs), proportion of smoothly running self help groups (SHGs), number of WUA meetings per year, and percentage of members attending meetings per year as these variables capture the broader dimensions of the level or degree of collective action in WUA. We used a mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure the effectiveness of WUAs in terms of achieving various community objectives. In the first instance, we captured the outcomes of physical improvements like increase in area irrigated, quality of irrigation, reliability of water delivery, changes in crop pattern, crop intensity, yields, water tax collection, etc.

Here the performance appraisal of WUAs is hypothesised to reflect on 16 quantifiable variables namely:

- 1) Reach of location of WUA, 2) Distance of WUA to the nearest market (Kms), 3) No. of smooth running User groups in WUA, 4) No of smooth running SHGs in WUA, 5) Education level of EC members (Years of schooling), 6) Percentage of area irrigated in the command area, 7) Whether WUA has received share from water cess collected (Yes1, No 0), 8) No. of Exec Committee meetings held last year, 9) Attendance during last 5 years of Exec Committee meetings, 10) Attendance during last 3 years of General Body meetings, 11) No of functional aspect decisions taken by WUA President/ member/ distributory, 12) Number of functional aspect decisions taken by Irrig.dept./ Contractor/ MRO, 13) Per cent of members following rules of WUA works, 14) Per cent of members following rules of Shramadan, 15) Per cent of members following rules of water sharing, and 16) Effectiveness of working of WUA (EFF=1, Not Eff=0).

The Factor Analysis through inherent weighing process indicated that four variables among the 16 emphasised on 'Participation' was subsumed in four variables with a total factor loading of 2.552 explaining



16 per cent of the variation in performance, three variables reflecting 'Commitment' with a total factor loading of 2.345 accounting for 15 per cent of variation; two variables reflecting 'Irrigation' with a factor loading of 1.78 explaining 11 per cent of the variation, and one variable reflecting 'Market Access' with a factor loading of 1.503 accounting for 9.4 per cent of the variation explains the relative performance of WUAs.

Pre-Service Secondary Teacher Education for Secondary Stage Education in Emerging Diverse Education Context in Karnataka, India

— M D Usha Devi

The present study is an attempt to understand the nature of professional preparation of teachers for secondary level of education as revealed through the BEd programmes in one of the states (Karnataka) in India. The purpose of the study was to assess the relevance of the teacher preparation for the increasing demands of the society and economy and its capacity to meet the professional requirements of the teaching profession in the emerging context. The study is essentially conceptualised within the interactive framework of the education of the teacher, the changing expectations of the society with respect to professional role of a teacher, expansion of the knowledge domain, economic development and technological advancements in the society.

The study employed a descriptive survey design with a normative framework for analysing the current teacher education programme. The data have largely been qualitative in nature and are gathered from multiple sources. The major part of the evidences is gathered through content analyses of the BEd curriculum. Primary data have also been collected from a sample of 71 teacher-educators across the State who responded to macro survey questionnaire. In addition, perceptions, views and experiences of teacher-educators (17), student-teachers (177) and beginning teachers (26) about the pre-service teacher education have also been collected through semi-structured interviews and questionnaires in a micro study conducted in six sample BEd colleges representing different management types and regional locations.

Further, 43 classroom observations of teacher-educators' curricular transaction and content analysis of 20 lesson plans and 20 observation records prepared by student trainees in the sample BEd colleges have also been done to study the process and practice of induction and professional orientation of teachers.

The present study is limited to the current BEd programme offered by Bangalore University.

Major Findings

In terms of the intentions and objectives of teacher education for secondary stage of education, the BEd programme appears to reflect the broader national goals of education as well as some of the emerging concerns in the diverse education context. However, there appears to be an over emphasis towards loading student teachers with information about these aspects rather than developing critical mental faculties. Regretfully, none of the papers, either professional or pedagogic make a mention anywhere about exposing student teachers to the school life and school culture at least in intentions as this is an important objective of a professional programme like the BEd.

In terms of relevance, the current BEd programme is found to reflect different parameters of diverse education context in some paper or the other. However, the extent to which these dimensions are reflected vary across professional and pedagogic subjects.



With respect to equipping the prospective teachers with necessary skills and competencies, the programme is found to fall short in several areas of professional practice, induction and orientation to teaching, the most important being the short duration of the BEd programme and the limited internship period therein.

In terms of orienting student-teachers to professional roles of teachers during the classroom curricular transaction by teacher educators, there were very few references to the teacher's role for emerging demands in the diverse education context such as - teacher as a knowledge broker, as a learning facilitator, as a promoter of collaborative learning, as a promoter of new delivery skills, as a counselor, as an innovator, as a researcher and life-long learner etc. Even attempts to establish a connection between the curricular content transacted in the BEd classroom and the school practices were also found to be conspicuously missing.

Social Capital and Participative Public Service Delivery: With Special Reference to Self-Regulatory Authorities

— *S N Sangita*

Self-Regulatory Authorities (SRAs) - like Bar Council of India (BCI), Medical Council of India (MCI), All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Institute of Engineers India (IEI), Council of Architecture (CoA), Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI), and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) - have come into existence as autonomous bodies by a Parliament Act. SRAs give or withdraw licence/registration to professionals (doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, chartered accountants and cost accountants) to practise. They set and enforce standards for professional practice, conduct and performance. They ensure quality in education, training and evaluation (colleges, courses, admissions, tests, and faculty) to develop skills and values among professionals.

Objectives

The study examines the role, governance structure and functioning of SRAs in promoting and ensuring standards in education, training, practice, conduct and performance of professionals for wellbeing and safety of the citizens.

The sub-objectives are:

- To examine the trustworthiness of professionals in terms of competence (knowledge, skills and expertise) and commitment and dedication (public interest rather than personal),
- To examine the existing mechanisms for ensuring quality in education, training and evaluation in terms of infrastructure facilities and courses,
- To examine the existing practices for setting and enforcing standards and values among professionals,
- To examine the governance structures of SRAs in terms of autonomy, effectiveness, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability,
- To make a comparison with similar professional regulatory institutions in other countries.

Methodology

The study mainly focused on seven SRAs (BCI, MCI, AICTE/IEI, CoA, ICAI, ICWAI, and ICSI) as desired by



the Administrative Reforms Commission. The data sources for the study were government documents (acts, annual reports, expert committee reports and so on) newspaper reports and websites. The information was collected from a few professionals and public men through a structured questionnaire (very little response to the questionnaire sent by E-mail and post). Interviews were held with the office-bearers of SRAs in Delhi and Bangalore offices. Information was also collected by attending a few meetings, especially in Bangalore. Analytical framework has been developed to examine these issues. The report is presented in eight chapters.

Major Findings

Trustworthiness: *Misconduct and Exploitation:* Public confidence and trust in professionals like doctors, lawyers, engineers and chartered accountants was not very high. It was generally believed that the professionals were more oriented to personal growth and failed to recognise their social responsibilities. The unwillingness of many doctors to serve in rural areas, prescription of unnecessary hospitalisation, tests, surgery and drugs by doctors and prolonged litigation of cases by lawyers were instances in this regard. Similar instances of poor quality of constructions and frauds in company audits were cited to highlight the unethical practices of engineers and auditors respectively. Seventy per cent of corruption in the judiciary in India was attributed to the unethical behaviour of the advocates (Transparency International).

Professional Deficit and Trust

Professional deficit in terms of technical skills and knowledge in providing quality services was also responsible for citizens' loss of trust in professionals. The quality of our professionals was not up to the international standards. One out of four engineers in India fulfills the international standard. Only two out of ten legal professionals were qualified in all respects. The technical knowledge of doctors to treat certain diseases was very poor. The treatment and prescribed medicines were inappropriate and expensive in many cases. As many as 40 per cent of the complaints filed in consumer courts during 1986-96 were against doctors for medical negligence and wrong diagnosis.

Professional Standards in Education and Training

About 25-30 per cent of the medical, engineering and law colleges were permitted without proper buildings. About 30-40 per cent were having neither libraries nor laboratory facilities. Qualified staff was not available in 30-50 per cent of the colleges. Around 40- 60 per cent of the faculty members were on a part-time basis.

Professional education, particularly in medical and legal fields, was not tuned to the needs of the society. Medical education failed to address the peculiar diseases and problems faced by our society. There was an unequal distribution of medical, engineering and legal education across the states. Apart from this, the malpractices and the rapid expansion of medical and engineering education, particularly in private sector, were partly responsible for lower standards. (There were 1,512 engineering and 252 medical colleges in 2006 as against 351 and 128 in 1991; and 53 and 28 in 1951, respectively.) Initiatives were on to improve the quality of education in chartered accountancy (change in the course and examination to meet international standards), engineering (accreditation of colleges by a competent body) and legal education (establishment of national law universities and five-year degree course).

Professional Standards and Trust

There was no effective mechanism to discipline and punish the erring professionals. The existing methods were ineffective to detect professionals who are incompetent, dysfunctional and delivered poor-



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quality service. The existing discipline committees in BCI and MCI failed to act transparently and honestly to punish the guilty. About 20-30 per cent of professionals in legal and medical professions were let off without any punishments. However, some of these problems were addressed very effectively by the ICAI. Lessons can be drawn from similar regulators in UK, USA and Australia in this regard.

The low competence and commitment of professionals can be attributed to four important factors related to governance structure, composition and functioning of SRAs. They are: effectiveness, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability.

Effectiveness in Designing the Governance Structures

The study found that there was no compatibility between the tasks to be performed and governance structures of SRAs. There was no proper division of responsibilities in MCI and BCI to discharge the regulatory function very effectively. The regulations were carried out by 8-12 committees in BCI and MCI as against 20-34 policy-making, implementation, monitoring and other supporting committees in AICTE, ICAI, and ICAW. Secondly, the functions were not decentralised to the state-level Bar and Medical councils for effective enforcement and monitoring of educational infrastructure facilities as well as professional conduct and performance. Thirdly, the combining of detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication functions in SRAs came in the way of punishing the guilty (There are independent bodies for this function in UK and USA). Fourthly, there was no effective coordination among the related bodies or regulators as prevailed in UK. General Medical Council (GMC) coordinates with Dental, Nursing, Pharmaceutical and other councils to regulate safety standards in health care in UK. However, such link has been established in AICTE and ICAI to some extent.

Inclusiveness

Unlike in developed countries, lay men were not co-opted in the governance structures to prevent exploitation of citizens by professionals. Secondly, SRAs like BCI and MCI were dominated by professionals with networks and money power. Such members were responsible for ineffective enforcement of standards in education and professional practice; the dismissal of MCI president on corruption charges was one such instance. Thirdly, professionals from reputed research and teaching organisations were not adequately represented, particularly in MCI and BCI, due to an excess of elected membership. Similarly, there was no representation for related regulators like nursing, dental, pharmacy and so on. Fifthly, there was no diversity in the governance structures in terms of ethnicity region, caste, sex, age and socio-economic groupings.

Transparency

Basic information regarding professionals, colleges, courses, students and so on was not accessible for the public. Information regarding inspections of colleges and discipline reports was not accessible. The annual reports of BCI and MCI failed to give vital information which is essential for good governance.

Accountability

Accountability of SRAs either to Parliament or to the citizens was not very effective. Some of these problems were addressed in ICAI by pro-active measures. Lessons can be drawn from the recent reforms in GMC (UK) in this regard. They include: participation of lay men in governance structures to protect the interests of patients; revalidation of each doctor for every five years to renew registration; separation of adjudication from investigation; and setting up of super regulator for six health regulators.



The Practice of Untouchability: An Analysis of its Contextual Variations

— *Manohar S Yadav*

The practice of untouchability seems to have acquired multi-dimensional character due to the context provided by the post-Independence developments. Perhaps to cope up with new environment or in a way not to yield to it at all, the operative mechanism of untouchability might have altered its forms and spirits. Accordingly, untouchability may operate either overtly or covertly depending upon the circumstances in which it is operating. Where it is compelled to function in the wake of legal constraints, it normally operates through covert means but where legal cover is not there, it operates overtly as well. Thus, untouchability as a practice persists both in its traditional and modern forms.

As far as the traditional form of practice is concerned, it involves both mental and physical aspects of defilement; but it has also to do with deprivation in matters relating to material and cultural benefits of life. And since it persists with traditionally moulded rigid caste prejudices and outlooks on life, its consequences on 'untouchable' masses are far dangerous as they explode through various violent means used by the 'caste' Hindus, such as loot, arson, rape, murder etc. On occasions, in such contexts, a weapon of social boycott is also invoked. This happens often when the untouchables try to assert their legal rights as equal citizens, claiming status and treatment on a par with the rest of the Hindus.

The covert forms of untouchability have newly emerged in the contexts created by modernisation and urbanisation. Hence they are very complex and too subtle to be discerned. Here the victims do not experience the pangs of the traditional forms of untouchability. But they experience effects of exploitative and exclusive structures constructed against them in the gainful domains of the modernity project.

The present study attempted to analyse different contextual variations of untouchability situations adopting popular qualitative techniques used in research ventures of social anthropologists and sociologists such as direct observation, focused group discussion, case study, Venn Diagram, PRA etc.

The outlines of the study were designed to capture manifestations of different types of untouchability, the nature of their contextual variations, the way the modern forms are emerging or the traditional ones are persisting, and, how in the process the human rights of the untouchables are affected thus marring their very development and advancement. And what has been the state doing and how far the Dalit movements and the civil society have been responding.

The study found that the realities relating to the functioning of the institution of untouchability have constantly been undergoing changes so as to suit and adapt to the context in which they tend to operate. In the situation where traditional forms operate, the overt actions of caste Hindus threaten the untouchables with dire consequences in case they assert themselves for new benefits, viz., political, cultural, educational and material. They reinforce untouchable identity and bring back life to whatever ingredient associated with that identity. Here the changes being brought about by untouchables are directly challenged by caste Hindus by generating social friction of a sort where isolation, dependence and helplessness become an inevitable part of the untouchable life.

The covert forms of untouchability are even more dangerous since they promote hidden forms of untouchability. The introduction of democratic set-up in India has brought to a few of the untouchables some coveted benefits like what Owen Lynch called as 'power, prestige, wealth and education'. Such untouchables have been able to alter their hitherto position of being very poor and underprivileged. But



there has not emerged any corresponding degree of recognition from the greater Hindu society. Here the attitude is such that an untouchable is an untouchable regardless of whether he becomes a Sahib (Officer, Minister etc) or remains a Chaprasi (Attender, Peon, Manual Worker etc). One of the ministers in Karnataka, hailing from an untouchable community, remarked, "It is wrong to think that Dalits were discriminated only in villages. Actually, the menace was more in Bangalore. In villages, the discrimination is very crude and visible. It would be mostly beating up the Dalits and using abusive words against them. But in Bangalore, the discrimination is more insidious. I have felt humiliated when people gave me dirty looks in Bangalore." (Source quoted in the Project Report). He straightaway attributes the reasons for this kind of treatment to the persisting practice of untouchability. This has been the experience of many other high placed untouchables as well. Some admit that the higher the position, the subtler and sharper is the form of untouchability. And harm can be of any kind. You feel that you are being harmed but you will not be able to trace the source of it. It is something like 'shadow boxing'. This is how the covert form of untouchability operates.

The study concludes that all has not been so well with the suppressed communities in this country. In spite of the presence of a plenty of remedial measures, their life has not been fully safe, free and protected. They have neither been enabled to do away with constraints of tradition nor are they comfortably settled with the benefits of modernity. Thus, the riddle of their true emancipation continues to haunt them endlessly.

Changing Child Population and Healthcare Infrastructure: A Study in Karnataka

— *C M Lakshmana*

Introduction

Over a period of two decades, there has been a continuous decrease in child population in the total population in Karnataka. This is the result of two demographic trends: First, the movement towards adoption of smaller families ensured that fewer children were born in the later part of the century; second, increase in life expectancy led to a larger adult population, particularly in the recent decades. This study attempts to understand the proportion of change in child population and to trace the major changes in the district-wise growth rate of child population aged under 6 years in Karnataka for the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. The study has two related issues on population: (i) changing child population and (ii) public health care services for children in Karnataka by District. The first section briefly explains the proportion and growth rate trend and levels under age 6 populations by districts. The second section has been given attention to understand the public health care services for children in Karnataka. Further, a special emphasis has been given to understand the health care services by preparing health care infrastructure index to link it up with child population.

Objectives

- To understand and analyse the district-wise proportion of child population in total population under age 6 for the decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001,
- To trace the major changes in the growth rate levels for both male and female child population under age 6 in Karnataka by Districts,
- To study the public health care services for children in Karnataka during the study period under consideration,



- To prepare Children Health Care Infrastructure Index (CHCII) for districts of Karnataka by the appropriate methodology.

Hypotheses

1. The study assumes that due to higher contraception prevalence rate, turns down fertility and higher age at marriage in districts of southern region, seems to be lower proportion of child population in the study period.
2. Availability of sophisticated health services by the public and private health institutions in southern districts of Karnataka have influenced to higher growth of male child population.

Methodology

The data for the first two objectives have been collected by the census reports for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001. District-wise proportion in total population and decadal growth rates have been computed for the decade 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. A comparative analysis has been done for the study.

For the last two objectives, primary investigation has been conducted during the period between February and March 2006. For the study, the structural questionnaires have been used for the collection of primary data. Available district-wise information on children health care services has been collected from children out-patient department (COPD) in all the 27 districts in Karnataka. By the collected information relating to health care services for children in Karnataka, the analyses have been drawn for the study in order to understanding health care infrastructure by districts in Karnataka. Finally the Children Health Care Infrastructure index has been prepared applying simple and appropriate methodology. Summary and policy implications have been drawn for the study.

Major Findings

There has been a drastic change in the growth rate of child population in Karnataka in last two decades under review. Most of the districts in southern region have registered negative rate of growth in child population. Excepting Belgaum, Gulbarga Raichur, Chitradurga and Bangalore Urban, no other districts in Karnataka witnessed significant growth in child population in the decade 1991-2001. The growth rate of female child population was absolutely negative in most of the districts of southern region in the decade 1991-2001. Excepting Bangalore Urban, Gulbarga, Raichur and Chitradurga, no districts reported a positive growth in female child population in the decade 1991-2001.

Sixteen out of 53 sanctioned posts of paediatrics were vacant in Karnataka district hospitals. Upgrading services like increasing children ward and also bed strength etc., need to be done by the public health care department of the government. At present, the proportion of child population varies across districts in Karnataka. In this context, the study finds that there is a need to increase bed strength in children's wards according to the proportion of child population in the state. Also, there is a need to build neo-natal intensive care units in the hospitals of Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajangar, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal and Udupi districts.

The study observes that there was higher numbers of children patients in hospitals of Kolar, Bidar, Davanagere and Raichur, necessitates commensurate increase in health care facilities there.

There is also need to provide modern medical equipment, like the ultra-sound machinery, for the hospitals of Bagalkot and Mandya. The majority of the districts needs to have laser machines for health check-up in hospitals. Out of 25 districts in Karnataka, 10 districts hospitals have Fibre-optic endoscope; it



is therefore necessary to provide the districts which do not have such diagnostic facilities. These are the suggestions for further streamlining of children out-patient departments (COPD) and to improve health care infrastructure in the district hospitals of Karnataka. The findings of the study can be taken note of and implemented by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka.

Gender Differentials in Health and Morbidity among Children of Karnataka

— *T S Syamala*

There has been a resurgence of interest in recent years on the issue of gender differentials in child health and mortality. A number of cross-sectional studies in the 1970s and 80s on child mortality levels and differentials have indicated excess female child mortality in South Asia in general and India in particular. Sex-linked differential treatment of children has often been found to be the major reason for the differentials in mortality of boys and girls. Varying degrees of discrimination of the girl child in both preventive and curative care have also been reported among Indian States. While most researchers agree on the strong preference for sons over daughters, there is little consensus on the major determinants of such disparities. Given this background, this study looks at the various dimensions of gender disparity in health care and nutrition among the children of Karnataka. With the existing regional differentials in various development indicators, this study also looks at the magnitude of gender differentials in childhood feeding, morbidity, treatment of illness and nutrition in different regions of Karnataka.

This study uses data from National Family Health Survey-2 Karnataka where detailed information was collected on breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, immunisation, treatment sought for common childhood illness and various anthropometric measures for children born during the preceding three years of the survey. Using this information, gender differentials in various indicators of child care has been analysed for major regions of Karnataka. Further the study also addresses some of the major determinants of gender differentials in childcare. The study finds the existence of significant gender differentials in Karnataka in many indicators particularly in the developed southern region.

The study shows that throughout Karnataka gender differentials towards female disadvantage is observed in indicators of childhood feeding, immunization coverage, treatment-seeking and nutritional status. The regional analysis indicate that although the child health indicators are much better in southern Karnataka, the intensity of gender discrimination is much higher in south Karnataka than in north Karnataka.

The gender disparities across socioeconomic variables have brought out several findings of interest. The gender disparities in various indicators across education show that, although the general health indicators are better for children of literate mothers, the gender gap is wider among the children of literate mothers. In the same way, household living standards also show that the intensity of gender discrimination is higher among the children of higher living standards than for the children of low living standards. The caste and women's work status do not show any clear pattern. The results of multivariate analysis shows that after controlling for different socio-economic variables a significant gender bias observed only in case of giving immunisation and treatment for diarrhoea but not in case of giving supplementary food or in morbidity pattern.



Lifestyle and Health of the Elderly in Karnataka

— *R Mutharayappa and T N Bhat*

The main focus of the study is to examine the type of lifestyle adopted by the elderly and its effects on their health conditions. For this purpose, data available from the Census, National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS-2) and National Sample Survey 60th round (NSS) were used. The NFHS-2 data for Karnataka is based on information from a sample of 4,173 households. Besides, collecting data on the characteristics of the households, NFHS-2 also collected information about individual members on the prevalence of asthma, tuberculosis, malaria, and jaundice, as well as three risk behaviours — chewing paan masala or tobacco, consumption of alcohol and smoking — for all the household members.

The NSS 60th round had collected data on disease pattern, duration of illness and their treatment for individual members of the households who suffered during the two weeks prior to the survey and also hospitalisation of a member during the 365 days before the survey whether living or dead at the time of the interview. An analysis of this data has brought out, how the risk behaviours of elderly people affected their health conditions.

Findings

The data indicate that the elderly population has been steadily growing in Karnataka. The proportion of ageing was relatively higher in rural than in urban areas. And, the proportion of elderly females was higher than the elderly males both in rural and urban areas. Illiteracy was significantly higher among elderly females than elderly males. Over half of the elderly women were widows in India and it was much higher in Karnataka state. The proportion of elderly males living with their wives was far higher than the elderly women living with their husbands. Interestingly, though the ageing population was increasing, a majority of the elderly were economically active. However, the economically active population among the elderly had been declining since the last decade.

The data show that the habit of chewing tobacco, consumption of alcohol and smoking regularly was much higher among the elderly than the non-elderly people. Of course, such habits have adverse effects on one's ability to control diseases. A higher proportion of elderly among less educated and 'low standard of living' category chewed tobacco. Similarly, higher percentage of elderly with middle level of education, who are working and belonging to low standard of living, consumed alcohol. Interestingly, those belonging to 'high standard of living' category and with middle level of education smoked regularly.

As the elderly population is growing, their morbidity levels are also on the increase. The NFHS-2 data show that elderly people suffered from asthma eight times more than the non-elderly people. The proportion of the elderly suffering from TB and malaria was lower than the non-elderly, which was reverse in the case of jaundice.

The NSS data show that morbidity was higher among literates and economically not active population. For instance, more than one-third of the elderly people were suffering from some ailments during the 15 days prior to the survey among literates and economically not active population. Similar was the situation with respect to hospitalisation. A higher percentage of males, literates and economically not active population among the elderly had been hospitalised during the 365 days prior to survey. Diseases like cardiovascular, asthma, diabetes, joints and bones disorders, eye ailments, etc. are common among the old



people. For instance, 141 persons per 1,000 elderly people were suffering from cardiovascular disease, 120 persons from asthma, 91 persons from eye ailments and 169 persons from other ailments.

Morbidity by gender showed an interesting picture. Morbidity was higher among males than females. Diseases like asthma and respiratory problems, kidney and prostatic disorders, diabetes and skin diseases were higher among males. Gynaecological problems, joints and bones disorder, neurological/psychiatric problems and other physical disabilities were higher among females. However, cardiovascular disease, cancer and eye-ailment were common among both the male and female elderly people.

There appeared to be interrelationship between lifestyles and morbidity. Lifestyles such as alcohol consumption, regular smoking and tobacco chewing had adverse effects on health of elderly. For instance, asthma was higher among elderly who smoked regularly, consumed alcohol and chewed tobacco. TB was higher among those who smoked regularly. The elderly morbidity due to alcohol abuse was 8.6 per cent.

The Performance of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in India: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat

— *Veerashekhara and H S Shylendra*

Objectives

1. To examine comparatively the spread and the performance of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in the states of Karnataka and Gujarat.
2. To identify and analyse the reasons including various policies and strategies adopted by different agencies which are responsible for the varying performance between the two selected states; and,
3. To examine the impact of the linkage programme on the performance of SHGs in enhancing the outreach and improving the access of poor households to savings and credit facilities.

Findings

SBLP aims at bringing about financial inclusion mainly through establishing linkage between the formal institutions and the informal groups which have the potential for overcoming hurdles faced by the poor in accessing financial services from the formal institutions. A key requirement in achieving the goals of SBLP is the successful formation and nurturing of SHGs. This requires emergence of effective Self-Help Promotion Institutions (SHPI). The study finds that lack of uniform and co-ordinated efforts by various agencies like the government, the NABARD, banks and NGOs is one of the major reasons for the variations in the growth of SHPIs and, consequently, the spread of SBLP. Hence, there is a need for coordination among the agencies.

Along with the coordination, there is also a need for focusing on areas where the need for SBLP is more acute. In other words, SBLP has to be promoted more proactively in areas or districts where not only the level of financial inclusion may be low but the chances of emergence of SHPIs may be limited, either due to absence of NGOs or lack of efforts by other agencies. In the absence of such a focussed effort, the uneven spread of SBLP is likely to continue across different states and districts in the country. Further, SHG promotion and nurturing needs considerable financial investment. Much of the growth of SHGs so far has



taken place due to investment made by government agencies under various programmes and by donor agencies through NGOs. Financial institutions should come forward to invest in SHG formation and development. Like in the case of Karnataka, financial institutions can play a major role in the promotion of SBLP.

Another major area that needs attention is the quality and managerial abilities of the SHGs. The SHGs formed under government programmes have been found to be relatively weaker than the other SHGs. In order to improve their quality, concerted efforts should be made to upgrade the skills of SHG members. Much of the investment suggested above also needs to be diverted for the purpose of capacity building of the SHGs. The SBLP has reduced the proportion of members borrowing from moneylenders from 40 per cent during pre-linkage to 10 per cent in the post-linkage period.

Viable Entrepreneurial Trades of Women in Agriculture

— *M Mahadeva*

Women have been continuing to contribute directly and indirectly to the orderly society and more so to the families they belong. Besides, they also participate in most of the economic activities in general and agriculture sector in particular. In fact, women work force in the agriculture sector has been an integral part of the production process, starting from sowing to harvest. The declining productivity trend in the recent time and excessive concentration of work force in the agricultural sector, concerns have been expressed by researchers, policy makers and others to decongest the agriculture sector, not only to improve the overall position of the farm families but also to make them to cross the threshold of subsistence level of living. While suggesting the same, one of the strong concerns has been to encourage the women of the farm families to undertake the entrepreneurial trades to achieve three different goals: (a) to provide employment to themselves and to others; (b) to augment the household income; and (c) to improve their position within their families and in the society as well. To bring about these changes in the walks of life of the women in general and farm women in particular, the state has initiated a number of measures over the years. There are three categories of state initiatives for the social and economic empowerment of the women. These includes: (a) Development of skills and upgradation of the existing skills; (b) Undertaking income generating activities; and (c) Mobilising the women at the grass roots and sensitizing them about the gender issues. To confine to these long term objectives both the Central and the State governments have been implementing a number schemes, especially from the early 90s. But, unfortunately, these public interventions have hardly had any impact, especially in realizing the long term goals, more so on the women entrepreneurs for a number of reasons. First, fixing up of income criteria for the women, as an eligibility norm (from self employment scheme and Special Component Scheme) itself limits the entry of women in general and entrepreneurs, in particular from availing benefits. Also, the ceiling of Rs 40,000 for a self-employed unit is too small an investment. Second, many of the schemes have a major disincentive in attracting the rural women. These schemes are designed in such a way that the cost of the training of the beneficiaries has been inbuilt into them but none of the scheme provides for the wage loss during the training period. It has been argued that most of the rural women are not prepared to lose their wage earnings, as their family would not encourage doing so.

Major Findings

1. Food processing, fruit and vegetables and flower vending are the most popular enterprises pursued by women in the study areas. Basket making and leaf-plate making are also the other important trades in Bangalore Rural and Dharwad districts respectively.



2. One of the striking features of the women enterprises is their location and the nature/ownership of the equipment. Most of the women enterprises are located within the dwelling houses and the equipments are not only very small in nature but also low cost and affordable by the women entrepreneurs.
3. Most of the entrepreneurs spent 2 to 3 hours a day in the collection of the materials, followed by marketing and preparing stages. Also, there have been a good number of instances to have spent more time (4 to 8 hours) in days on these activities. Fruits and vegetables vending is the most important trade.
4. One of the disappointing realities in the study area is the training of the women entrepreneurs. Majority of the women entrepreneurs (97 per cent) have not received any formal training either to start or to sustain their enterprises.
5. The women enterprises, being organised, owned and managed by the women, have provided employment to all the women entrepreneurs. Thereby, the women entrepreneurial trades have achieved one of the major objectives of additional employment to the women in farm families.
6. Over the years, the number of women entrepreneurs depending on the market for the inputs requirements of their enterprises is growing enormously. In other words, the role of the farm as a principal supplier of raw materials is dwindling considerably.

Given the challenging socio-economic conditions of farming community in general and the women work force in particular, farm entrepreneurial trades should be encouraged on a large scale as an alternative avenue for the better living condition. These trades, in fact, bring entrepreneurial skills, new ways of linkages between the sector and the trades, new methods of supplementing family income, additional employment both to the farm-based work force and others and overall improvement in rural areas.

The report of the study has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for necessary policy making. Meanwhile, the Project Director and the Research Assistant are working further to bring out a research paper based on this study.

Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region

— M D Usha Devi and U A Shimray

The North-Eastern Region (NER) is increasingly coming under the influence of migration where people are seen to spread across not only in proximate regions, but also in far off destinations. Education is emerging as a key factor impacting migration positively. Given such recent demographic trends, researching the trends and patterns of migration and its interface with education is a worthwhile exercise. The present study is an attempt in this direction. The study has employed a descriptive macro survey design using demographic data available in the population census of 1981, 1991 and 2001. Some of the major outcomes of the study are as follows:

The magnitude of migration is considerably low in NER. There is fluctuation in the rate of migration between the decades in NER as a whole. A consistent pattern of increasing migration trends over time is observed from the states of Nagaland and Manipur, with the former recording highest migration rate at 8 per cent. However, the trends of migration in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura are found to be declining. Assam and Mizoram reveal mixed patterns.



Selectivity among migrants also occurs by sex. The magnitude of female migration is much higher than that of the males in all the states of the region, particularly, among females from Nagaland, between 1981 and 2001.

West Bengal appears to be the most favoured destination for NER migrants; Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in recent times, and interestingly, Karnataka is also emerging as one of the favoured destinations for NER population to pursue education in the last two decades. Other popular states are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

In terms of reasons for migration, marriage, family and employment are found to be predominant. Education as a motive for migration is considerably low. However, it significantly increased in the last three decades, particularly among male population. This phenomenon is seen relatively to a higher extent in Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

With respect to educational growth in the NER, there is a sharp decline in the enrolments with increasing levels of education, particularly in the post-secondary and higher education. Interestingly, the highest literate state Mizoram has the lowest proportion of students enrolled at Higher Secondary, Graduate and above levels. The availability of educational institutions, particularly for higher and technical education, is rather low in all the states except Assam.

Empirical observation also shows that the decades 1990s and 2000s have witnessed an increasing flow of students/youths from the NER to many Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Mumbai. Presence of youths from NER in metro cities is conspicuous, particularly in Delhi and Bangalore. The possible reasons could be the recent increase of literacy rate in the region, and lack of suitable avenues for pursuing either higher and technical education or vocation/skill training.

Migrants from NER could categorically fall within the factor of the decision triggered by "push-pull" factor, particularly for higher education and employment. Apart from the facts revealed by the demographic data with respect to migration from the NER, there are also other factors that are propelling migration in the region, such as the political instability, social unrest and lack of suitable avenues for educated youths.

One chronic issue in the region is the unemployment of educated youths. In fact, this problem is causing serious crisis in human resource development. Such situation is observed as the region's inability to provide adequate work to the youth. Further, this is likely to cause more frustration and discontentment among the youth cohort. It is also worth noting that mere literacy without any educational gain could be considered to be a liability on the society. Yet another deterrent for human resource development in the region is the lack of institutional facilities for skill-based vocational training as well as career guidance support services for educated youths. Further, the emergence of certain cities such as Delhi and Bangalore as the most favourite destinations for NER also needs to be examined with the help of field data in order to understand the deeper undercurrents influencing migration as well as the consequences and outcomes of migration.



Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration

— *K S James*

The study attempts to understand some of the emerging trends in the economy and society of Kerala due to demographic transition. Three major changes have been identified; (1) age structural transition, the consequent boom in working age population and its impact on the economy, (2) changes in the labour market condition and expansion of emigration, and (3) in-migration of manual workers to the state. This study primarily tries to bring out the opportunities and the challenges to serve as a guide for policy makers.

The faster rapid demographic transition in Kerala state has led to significant changes in the age structure of the population, with a bulge in the working age group and a negative growth in the young age population. As a result, the dependency ratio has come down drastically. It has created a significant demographic window of opportunities for the state. The Kerala economy is growing fast since the late 1980s. The econometric analysis showed that the working age group boom has had a significant positive impact on the growth of per capita income.

The working age group boom has also created significant changes in the labour market conditions in the state. While on the one hand, it created significant educated unemployment in the state, on the other it also led to large scale emigration of persons, resulting in considerable inflow of remittances to the state. The demographic factors coupled with social development, undoubtedly, have created a peculiar supply-demand crisis leading to higher levels of unemployment particularly among the educated. While on the one hand, there exist an abundance of educated labour seeking jobs but unable to find them, on the other there also existed a scarcity of labour within the state for manual work in general. The former has led to large-scale emigration from the state in search of jobs particularly to the Gulf countries and the latter resulted in in-migration of manual labourers from different parts of the country.

We have looked at both these streams of migration and the pattern emerging from these movements. The leading factors affecting emigration have been analysed. The study found that emigration and out-migration play an important role in Kerala. Interestingly, emigration from the state was not randomly distributed across the districts. There is a significant concentration of emigrants in certain districts and within the districts also in certain pockets (measured here by panchayats). In other words, other than the individual characteristics that promote migration such as educational level and income level, the place in which one stays also plays a crucial role in determining migration flows. Two explanations could be offered for this phenomenon. Firstly, as the new theories of migration clearly bring out, migration requires certain level of support which usually comes from social networks. Therefore, concentration of emigrants may be considered the result also of networks. Secondly, the study also looked at the impact of population density and unemployment at the district level on decisions to migrate and found no significant impacts. Perhaps, this result indicates that although population pressure and unemployment had motivated people to emigrate at the initial stages, its perpetuation was mainly due to strong networks which exist in the state.

The analysis of in-migrants was done to understand their plight vis-à-vis other workers in the state. As is well-known, due to strong labour unions and greater labour awareness, manual labourers within the state have decent working conditions and high wage rates compared to other parts of the country. But this is not true in the case of in-migrants to Kerala from other states in India. This study made an attempt to document the reasons for in-migration into the state and the problems they encounter in Kerala. It seems



that while the main motivation for in-migration is the prevailing high wage rate as well as steady job opportunities in Kerala, the actual conditions in which they work here are deplorable. Most of the labour rules have been flouted in their case.

On the whole, it is interesting to see that demographic transition has had different impacts in different societies and has taken various turns and twists according to opportunities available within each society. In the case of Kerala, it portrays some interesting scenario in terms of changes in labour market conditions, emigration associated also affecting different segment of the population. Perhaps, an integrated framework is necessary to understand comprehensively the full mechanism at work.

Role of NGOs in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka

— *C S Veeramatha*

Karnataka is designated as one of the 'High Prevalence States' in the country. AIDS prevention and control measures were initiated in the state in 1987 and the state AIDS cell was established in the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services in 1992. Under the National Aids Control Programme-II (NACP-II), a key aspect of the HIV prevention strategy has been adopted through evidence-based design. The target intervention through NGOs is a very crucial component of NACP-II. Thus the Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society is working with the help of NGO partners in preventing HIV/AIDS.

The main objective of the present study is to understand the interventions of the NGO partners in preventing HIV/AIDS. The key organisations that supported the interventions are:

- a) Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society (KSAPS),
- b) Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT), and
- c) India-Canada Collaborative HIV/AIDS Project (ICHAP).

The main activities of the NGOs centre on:

- Behavioural change communication through one-to-one and one-to-group educational sessions,
- Resource centre – where necessary information related to sex and sexuality are shared and STD and HIV/AIDS testing centers are run,
- Provide quality STD care through project clinics and referral for care and support,
- Activities ranging from outreach services, capacity building, STI services, information education and communication, and creating an enabling environment to for monitoring,
- The best prevention strategies developed by community members themselves.

The study reveals that the NGOs have been successful in:

- i. mapping locations and spots where high-risk activities take place;
- ii. building capacity at different levels;
- iii. buiding a strong information base so that programmes are evidence-based;
- iv. creating an enabling environment to facilitate programme implementation; and
- v. identifying potential NGO partners in selected districts for KSAPS and to provide direction for further action.



Project Reports under Final Revision

1. **Revenues of Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
2. **Decentralised Governance and Child Labour** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
3. **Urban Water Supplies: Emerging Alternatives – Case Study of the Extent of Groundwater Use and its Implications in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum Cities** (Dr K V Raju)
4. **Hariyali Guidelines and Watershed Development: The Role of Panchayats in the Implementation Process** (Dr N Sivanna)
5. **Human (Administrative) Resources, Governance and Public Service Delivery in Karnataka** (Dr S N Sangita)
6. **Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry** (Dr G K Karanth)
7. **Determinants of Maternal Healthcare Services: A Regional Analysis in Karnataka** (Dr M Sivakami)
8. **HIV/AIDS Awareness and its Trends in Karnataka** (Dr K S Umamani)
9. **Tank Systems in the Mid-Godavari Basin – Valuation of Ecological, Economic and Social Services** (Dr K V Raju)
10. **Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor** (Dr K V Raju and Dr Madhushree Sekher)
11. **Global Scoping Study on Ecosystem Services** (Dr K V Raju)
12. **Technical, Socio-Economical and Ecological Study of *Sujalam Sufalam Yojana* in Gujarat State** (Dr K V Raju and Dr Puttaswamaiah S)
13. **Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Project: Environmental and Social Assessment Study** (Dr K V Raju and Dr R S Deshpande)
14. **A Study of Karnataka Schemes and Policies for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
15. **Intellectual Property Rights and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives** (Dr C Nanjundaiah)
16. **Long-Term Measures for Achieving Reduction in the Liability of the Government towards Terminal Benefits of the Central Government Employees** (Dr K Gayithri)
17. **Ethical Political Leadership and Good Governance: Role of Political Parties** (Dr S N Sangita)
18. **Documentation of Innovative Successful Small-Scale Sustainable Agricultural Projects in South India** (Dr G K Karanth and Dr V Ramaswamy)
19. **Effects of Population Growth on Environmental Degradation: With Special Reference to India** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
20. **Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
21. **Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Comparative Study of Some Selected States during Post-Reform Period** (Dr V Anil Kukmar)



22. **Globalisation and Employment: Survey of Women Workers in Bangalore's RMG Industry** (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)
23. **Ethical Political Leadership and Good Governance: Role of Political Parties** (Dr S N Sangita)
24. **Local Welfare in a Global Context: Slums and Urban Welfare in Karnataka's Development** (Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury)
25. **National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka** (Dr S Madheswaran, Dr G K Karanth and Dr V Ramaswamy)
26. **A Study on Morbidity Pattern and Cost of Illness in Karnataka** (Dr R Mutharayappa)
27. **Income, Income Inequality and Mortality: An Empirical Investigation of the Relationship in India** (Dr K S James and Dr T S Syamala)
28. **Affordability of Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayatas in Karnataka** (Dr D Rajasekhar)
29. **Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bonded Child Labour in Sericulture** (Dr G K Karanth, Dr D Rajasekhar, Dr K G Gayathri Devi and Dr D Madheswaran)
30. **Effects of Population Growth on Environmental Degradation: With Reference to India** (Dr C M Lakshmana)

Research Projects in Progress

Sustainable Agriculture Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka (Dr S Erappa)

Date of Commencement : October 2007
Expected Date of Completion : August 2008

Study of Tanks in Watershed Development area in Karnataka (Dr P Thippaiah)

Date of Commencement : October 2007
Expected Date of Completion : December 2008

State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development (Dr R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : October 2007
Expected Date of Completion : February 2009

The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture (Dr R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : December 2007
Expected Date of Completion : January 2009

Decline in Productivity in Important Crops (Dr R S Deshpande)

Date of Commencement : December 2007
Expected Date of Completion : January 2009



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Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (Dr D Rajasekhar)

Date of Commencement : June 2007

Expected Date of Completion : May 2012

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

Date of Commencement : January 2007

Expected Date of Completion : June 2008

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 : March 2008

Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins (Dr K V Raju and Dr S Manasi)

Date of Commencement : January 2007

Expected Date of Completion : June 2009

Desertification Vulnerability Index Model (Dr G S Sastry)

Date of Commencement : September 2007

Expected Date of Completion : August 2008

Construction of National Transfers Accounts for India (Dr M R Narayana)

Date of Commencement : December 2005

Expected Date of Completion : December 2008

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 2008

Child Poverty among Social and Economic Groups in India (Ms B P Vani)

Date of Commencement : January 2007

Expected Date of Completion : June 2008

New Dimensions of Rural Indebtedness in India: An Assessment of the Challenges to the Credit Institutions (Dr Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)

Date of Commencement : January 2008

Expected Date of Completion : April 2009



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

Date of Commencement : February 2007

Expected Date of Completion : Feb 2008

Study on Global Ageing and Health (Dr K S James)

Date of Commencement : March 2007

Expected Date of Completion : September 2008

Monitoring of DLHS-3 Survey (Dr K S James)

Date of Commencement : September 2007

Expected Date of Completion : September 2008

The Institutional and Cultural Dimensions of Public Primary Education: Rural Karnataka in Comparative Picture (Dr S Madheswaran and Dr Mary Breeding)

Date of Commencement : July 2006

Expected Date of Completion : June 2008

Migration from North-East Region: A Study of Educated Youths from NER in Bangalore and Delhi (Dr M D Usha Devi and Dr U A Shimray)

Date of Commencement : February 2008

Expected Date of Completion : February 2010

Functional Review of BBMP (Dr N Sivanna)

Date of Commencement : January 2008

Expected Date of Completion : July 2008



5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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

1. Meeting of Directors/Honorary Directors/Officers-in-Charge of Agro-Economic Research Centres/Units

The Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) organised the annual meeting of Directors/Honorary Directors/Officers-in-Charge of Agro-Economic Research Centres/Units on April 13-14, 2007, to discuss the work programmes and future plans of the AER Centres/Units. It was for the first time that the meeting was being held outside New Delhi. The meeting was conducted in two sessions: Inaugural Session and Business Session. Dr P K Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, chaired the Inaugural Session and addressed the participants. Dr S M Jharwal, Principal Adviser, MoA, Government of India, delivered the introductory speech. Later on, Dr Vijay Paul Sharma, Chairman, CMA, IIM-Ahmedabad, made a presentation on the project titled 'Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Fertiliser Industry'. Professor R S Deshpande, Head, ADRTC, made a brief presentation on the project, 'Agricultural Policy and State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development'. Dr A Ramaswamy, Principal Secretary, Government of Karnataka, spoke on the 'Role of AERCs in Policy Formulation: Karnataka's Case'. The session concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr M Mahadeva.

The Business Session was chaired by Dr S M Jharwal, Principal Adviser, MoA, Government of India. Dr Padmaja Mehta, Adviser (AERCs), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Dr Mruthyunjaya Singh, Additional Economic Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Shri Sher Singh, Research Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, were also present. Officers-in-charge from 14 Agro-Economic Research Centres/Units from across the country attended the meeting. The Centre-wise/Study-wise details of 36 pending studies of AER Centres/Units were discussed in the meeting. Forty-two new study proposals for 2007-08 as approved by the Coordinating Committee and six additional areas as suggested by Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, were discussed and allotted to different AER Centres/Units.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr Padmaja Mehta. Dr P N Mehrotra, Honorary Director, AERC, Allahabad, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants while Dr R S Deshpande proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the Institute.

2. CEENR-ISEC-CAPRI Training Course

A training course for South Asian researchers and practitioners on 'Property Rights, Collective Action and Environmental Governance: The Links between State, Community and Resources' was co-organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change-CEENR and the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI), from April 16 to 20, 2007. Dr Madhushree Sekher and Professor K V Raju



coordinated the programme from ISEC and Dr Ruth Meinzen-Dick and Ms Helen Markelova coordinated it from CAPRI. ISEC not only co-organised the programme, but also hosted it on its campus.

The objective of this training workshop was to highlight collective action and property rights issues in environmental governance, in order to better understand the considerations for improved natural resource management (NRM) that sustain rural livelihoods. The key themes covered during the training workshop were:

- The Institutions of Collective Action, Property Rights and Environmental Governance: Concepts and Application
- Gender Aspects in Natural Resource Management
- Multiple users and uses in dryland management
- Research Methods in Natural Resource Management

The course was designed for researchers and practitioners from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries who were involved in natural resource management programmes such as watershed management, forestry, irrigation, fisheries, or other rural development programmes. In all, 21 participants from Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and India attended the course. This was a paid training course with the participants paying a Registration fee of Rs 9,750 per person. The course used an interdisciplinary approach, with a combination of theoretical materials, interactive examples and case studies to illustrate the applications of the theoretical materials, working group discussions, and a field trip. The course comprised: a) 13 sessions with inputs from experts; (b) a one-day field visit to sites in Mandya District to visit irrigation systems and see collective efforts in the Krishna Raja Sagar command, and a visit to a Revenue Department office to understand how land-use re-survey was carried out with geo-reference in the district; and (c) case-study presentations and working group discussions with participants.

3. National Seminar on the '11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka: Perspectives'

The Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and the Karnataka State Planning Board jointly organised a two-day National Seminar on the '**11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka: Perspectives**' on May 4 and 5, 2007. The seminar focused on achieving 'Inclusive Growth in Karnataka State' through earmarking adequate financial resources for the thrust areas in the 11th Five-Year Plan Document to be prepared by the Central Planning Commission. The seminar was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri H D Kumaraswamy, at Vidhana Soudha Banquet Hall. In his address, Shri Kumaraswamy stressed the need for accelerating agricultural growth in the state and evolving an scientific price policy for agricultural products to circumvent distress selling and preventing suicides by poor farmers. The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri B S Yadiyurappa, who presided over the inaugural function, apprehended that there might be under-utilisation of funds earmarked in the State Budget for developmental activities. The chief guest, Shri Ramachandra Gowda, Minister for Planning, Small Savings and Science and Technology, apprehended that Plan funds might be utilised only at the end of the financial year, which largely affected the state's economic growth. Dr A Ravindra, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board, delineated the prerequisites for identifying the thrust areas of economic development for proper channeling of funds available in the approaching 11th Five-Year Plan. ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram welcomed the guests.

Technical sessions on various themes were held at Vikasa Soudha. Scholars from academic institutions, senior and prominent administrators from the government of Karnataka, different stakeholders from the



agricultural, industrial and tertiary sectors and NGOs gave presentations and took part in discussions providing valuable suggestions for policy making. The major focus of the seminar was on the following thrust areas: *Agriculture and Water Management, Industry and Infrastructure, Balanced Regional Development, Social and Human Development, Financing the Plan, and Implementation Strategies*. Dr Kirit S Parikh, Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, was the keynote speaker of the plenary session. He stressed on the urgency of an "inclusive growth" to achieve higher rate of economic development to face challenges of globalisation in the 21st Century. Professor S L Rao suggested carrying the seminar outputs to the general public. The seminar was coordinated by Professor S Madheswaran and Dr C Nanjundaiah from the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC.

4. Regional Consultation on 'Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector'

Recently, the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) completed a report on the Bill on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector. Discussions are being held in different parts of the country on the Bill. On its part, the ADRT Centre organised the Southern Regional Consultation at ISEC on May 22, 2007. Trade Union leaders and activists, academicians and administrators participated in the Consultation. Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, presided over the Inaugural Session. The main features of the report and draft bills were presented by Professor Ravi Srivastava, Member, NCEUS. The salient features and the condition of work proposed in the bills were elaborated and specifically issues pertaining to women, children and disadvantaged workers were highlighted. Finally, he provided the information about dispute settlement mechanism and protection and promotion of livelihood.

The discussion began after the full presentation by Professor Ravi Srivastava. Shri M R Sreenivasa Murthy, Karnataka State Principal Secretary, Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, chaired the discussion. It included issues regarding political will specifically in the context of liberalisation and increasing casualisation of workers. During the discussion, it was felt necessary to strengthen the dispute settlement mechanism as provided in the Bill. Unionisation of unorganised workers and strengthening the already existing organisation was felt necessary. It was pointed out that the present efforts are not sufficient to empower workers from unorganised sector.

The discussion on the Minimum Wages Act highlighted the administrative failure and also surmised that the failures are institutionalised in the mechanism itself. Some of the Trade Union leaders felt that it is necessary to address this issue at the earliest and also to make serious efforts to bring on ground the Minimum Wages Act in spirit and letter. Heterogeneity of workers and interest of the workers are presently at cross-roads in the context of liberalisation. The discussion pointed out that the heterogeneity needs to be considered and, specifically, the issues of cross interest have to be internalised in the process. It was also felt that the operation of the envisaged national fund has to be elaborated further and one needs to decide the participation of workers' representatives in operating the institutional framework suggested.

The Concluding Session was chaired by Professor B K Chandrashekar, Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council and former Professor of Law. He underscored the necessity of the Bill and its proper implementation.

Professor R S Deshpande coordinated the organisation of the Regional Consultation.



5. ICSSR Review Committee

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, had appointed a Committee to review the work of the ICSSR-supported institutes in South India. This Committee comprised Professor Atul Sarma as its Chairman; Professor G Hargopal, Professor Tulsi Patel, Professor Hetukar Jha, and Professor Ashima Goyal as Members; and Shri Sanjay Veersingh, Registrar, Bangalore University, as the nominee of the Government of Karnataka.

The Committee visited the ISEC from May 29 to June 1, 2007.

On the morning of May 30, the Director presented a brief outline of the work that is being done in the Institute. The Committee members then met the faculty, staff and students of the Institute separately.

The Committee also met some of the local Members of the Board of Governors and the Honorary Visiting Professors of the Institute.

On the morning of May 31, the Committee met the Heads of Centres and discussed the activities of the Centres and the suggestions for future development. Later the Committee visited the Library, Campus and residential areas to get firsthand information about the status of the residential buildings, and other infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, hosted a reception for the Committee. The Committee members left on June 1, 2007.

6. National Seminar on Construction of National Transfer Accounts (NTA) for India

One-day National Seminar on the Institute's research project on **Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India (India NTA)** was held on August 10, 2007, in Bangalore. This project is a part of the international collaborative and comparative research on *Asia's Dependency Transition: Intergenerational Equity, Poverty Alleviation and Public Policy*, funded and coordinated by Nihon University Population Research Institute (NUPRI) in Tokyo. The project is directed by Professor M R Narayana (Country Leader) of ISEC and collaborated with Professor L Ladu Singh of the International Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai).

Professor Andrew Mason (Senior Fellow, East-West Center, & Professor, Department of Economics, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, USA), Professor Naohiro Ogawa (Director, NUPRI), Mr Rikiya Matsukura (Researcher, NUPRI), Dr Maliki (Research Adviser, Indonesia), and about 75 other eminent economists, demographers, and policy makers of India participated in the seminar. From ISEC, the faculty, students, Members of Board of Governors, and Life Members also took part in the seminar.

The seminar was inaugurated by Professor T C A Anant (Member-Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi) and the welcome address was delivered by ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram. International Presentations — by Professor Andrew Mason on *Demographic Dividends and National Transfer Account*, and by Professor Naohiro Ogawa on *Population Aging and Changing Intergenerational Transfers: Lessons from the Japanese Experience* — were chaired by Professor S Parasuraman, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. Presentations on India NTA by Professors M R Narayana and L Ladu Singh were chaired by Professor Andrew Mason.

The participants were impressed by the presentations and the usefulness of an NTA framework. They



wanted to learn more about NTA in future. This was the most encouraging outcome of the dissemination seminar. As a follow-up, it was decided to set up a network (through email or postal communication) of all participants for future dissemination and interactions on India NTA. Subsequently, linking India NTA network with global NTA website and global networking may provide Indian scholars with access to global information and frontier knowledge.

The seminar was designed, organised and coordinated by Professor M R Narayana under the guidance of Professor N Jayaram, and with excellent co-operation and help from the faculty and staff of the Institute's CESP, and the staff of the administration, accounts and estate wings of the Institute.

7. ISEC-NCI Course on Approaching the Environment in India – New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of our Institute in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organised a four-week inter-disciplinary course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' for post-graduate students from Nordic countries. Totally 18 post-graduate students from universities in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland participated in the course. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).

The first week of the course introduced the participants to general issues related to Indian environment, such as environmentalism, environmental and forest governance in India, trade, culture, gender and environment, land and water resources, fiscal policy and the environment, urbanisation, sustainable agriculture and development, etc. The second week of the course familiarized the students with the theory and applications of environmental economics with Indian case studies such as urban solid waste management, biodiversity conservation, common property resources, industrial pollution control, nuclear energy, health and environment, etc. The third week focused on political dimensions of environmental issues such as political ecology, environmental politics in India, property rights issues, participatory irrigation and forest management, institutional aspects of wetlands conservation, etc. The last week of the course was devoted to seminar presentations by the participants. As part of the course, two field trips were organised — one to the Sujala Watershed Development Project in Kolar district and the other to an urban waste water treatment plant in Bangalore and the Lalbagh Botanical Gardens.

The resource persons of the course were drawn both from within the Institute and outside and included eminent persons such as Professors M V Nadkarni, G Thimmaiah, V M Rao, Abdul Aziz, M K Ramesh, N H Ravindranath, A Damodaran and others.

Dr A Ravindra, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board and former Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, delivered the inaugural address. Professor Neelambar Hatti, Chairman, Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, spoke to the course participants at the inaugural function. Dr Mirja Juntunen, Director, Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, spoke to the course participants during the first week. ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram distributed the certificates to the course participants and delivered the valedictory address at the conclusion of the course. The course participants were assessed based on their participation in discussion and their seminar presentations. The feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from the participants through a structured feedback form designed for the course.

The course was coordinated by Professor K N Ninan and Dr G S Sastry of CEENR, ISEC.



8. Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 7

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture-7 was held on August 25, 2007. Professor Mruthyunjaya, National Director, National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, delivered this Lecture on **Agricultural Research and Education: New Ideology and Innovation**. Professor Mruthyunjaya covered the entire scenario of agricultural technology development dissemination in the context of various programmes and schemes. He focused on National Agricultural Technology Project as well as elaborated on various components and underscored the need for taking this initiative ahead up to district level. Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, chaired the programme.

Dr P V Sheno, former Director, ISEC and Member, ISEC Board of Governors, and a large number of academicians from Bangalore and outside Bangalore attended this lecture as it was organised on the second day of the National Workshop on **Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture**. Dr M Mahadeva proposed the vote of thanks. The programme was coordinated by Professor R S Deshpande.

9. Workshop on Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture

A Workshop on **Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture** was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore during August 24-25, 2007. The Workshop was jointly organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, and the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, and YES Bank.

Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Professor G Thimmaiah, former Member, Planning Commission, spoke about the Centre-State relations and highlighted the problems facing agricultural sector including agricultural administration, research and extension. The chief guest of the session, Shri Chiranjiv Singh, former Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, highlighted the issues in policy formulation and agricultural administration. He stressed the need for larger cooperation across institutions in improving the relationship between institutions at the Centre and in the State. Dr P V Sheno, Chairman, FAC, and Member, Board of Governors of ISEC, in his Presidential address brought out many finer issues in agricultural development, administration, research and extension in the context of Centre-state relations. Professor R S Deshpande proposed a vote of thanks.

The First Session on fiscal and financial aspects of the Centre-State relations was chaired by Dr S S Meenakshisundaram, Professor, NIAS. Dr K Gayithri and Professor R S Deshpande presented the history and development of agricultural administration, research and extension in the country along with the Plan and non-Plan budgetary allocations to agriculture from the Central and State pools. Professor R V Dadibhavi analysed the grants from the Finance Commission to the State and highlighted the fact that the agricultural development should be one of the determinants in allocation. The Second Technical Session was chaired by Dr M Mahadevappa, former Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Regulation Board (ASRB) and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. In this session, Dr P Adhiguru, NCAP, Dr G R Desai, Director, MANAGE, Hyderabad, Mr P Ravi Kumar, Principal Secretary, Department of Cooperation, Government of Karnataka, Dr T M Manjunath, former Director of Monsanto Research Centre, and Mr Tushar Pandey, Country Head, Strategic Initiatives-Government, YES Bank, presented various aspects of agricultural extension. The participants emphasised the need for technology transfer between the Centre and the States



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and brought forth the innovative on-going agricultural extension models in the country. The discussion was quite lively and most of the discussants supported the views of the paper presenters.

The Third Technical Session, 'Agricultural Research and Education in the Context of Centre-State Relations' was Chaired by Professor S Bisaliah, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore. Dr Suresh Pal, NCAP, Professor M K Ramesh, National Law School of India University, presented two different aspects of the theme. While Dr Pal dealt with the 'Agricultural Education and Research System' in the context of the Centre-State relations, Professor Ramesh clarified a few crucial legal issues involved in the Centre-State relations.

The Fourth and Final Technical Session, focusing on 'Public-Private Partnership in Agriculture', was chaired by Dr Mruthyunjaya, National Director, NAIP. It began with a presentation by Mr Punit Malik, Head, Agriculture Infrastructure Group, YES Bank, highlighting the issues in public-private partnership in agricultural marketing. This was further elaborated by Mr Mantha Ravishankar, Associate Director, Commodities Desk-Financial Markets, YES Bank, in his presentation on the role of commodity markets in agriculture. Finally, Professor Bisaliah highlighted the issue of 'Land-grant University Approach' to higher education in agricultural sector. The discussion largely focused on the public-private partnership as well as the education in agricultural sector.

A Panel Discussion was organised to design a road-map for Centre-State relations in agricultural research, extension and education. The panelists were chosen from across various fields of specialization to bring out multiple dimensions of the theme. Dr K S Khokhar, ICAR, Dr P K Joshi, NCAP, Dr N T Yaduraju, NAIP, Dr Ramesh Chand, NCAP, Dr Gopal Naik, IIM-B, Dr R S Deshpande, ISEC, participated in the Panel Discussion. Initially, they flagged various issues pertaining to the need for clarifying Centre-State relations and utilising opportunity for better ties in the process of reforms. It is here the context of NAIP becomes important and was highlighted. Dr P K Joshi delivered the concluding remarks and Mr Tushar Pandey and Dr Suresh Pal proposed vote of thanks. The Workshop was taken as an important step in the on-going collaboration between ISEC, NCAP and UAS-Bangalore. The participants felt it necessary to work on the technology transfer in the context of globalisation and in the context of livelihood security.

10. Southern Regional Workshop for Capacity Building of State- and District-Level Functionaries for Formulation of Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan

The Special District Livelihood Plan (SDLP)-Pilot Project is being launched by the Planning Commission with an objective of re-orienting agricultural planning at the district level and below to address productivity and livelihood issues and participatory planning through convergence strategies in these rainfed districts spread across varying agro-climatic regions. Preliminary interface on the subject was held by the Planning Commission with the Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of 25 districts on November 11, 2006.

The Planning Commission desires to accelerate the process of preparation of district agricultural plans keeping in view the priorities as emerged in the district through participatory and bottom up planning. Planning Commission would now like to involve selected lead Institutes for (i) capacity building of state/district functionaries, (ii) providing handholding support to the districts, (iii) production of training material and district plan guidelines etc. With this background, four regional workshops, each of two-day duration, have been organised.



The Southern Regional Workshop was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change on September 7 and 8, 2007. ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram welcomed the participants. Resource persons from the Institute and outside were invited to guide the proceedings. The invitees included Professor Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, Shri Rynza, Senior Consultant, Planning Commission, Dr A C Dixit and Dr H S Sur, Consultants, Planning Commission, and other officers of Planning Commission. The invitees included the officers from the state governments, District Collectors, Agricultural Commissioners and District Planning Officers along with the officers of the District Agriculture. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) supported the workshop financially and also participated in the workshop as a support institution. About 120 persons from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala attended the workshop.

On the first day, the 'District Development Plans and Planning Process' was discussed in the context of agriculture, especially focusing on methodology and fine-tuning process. The second day of the workshop focused on the interaction with the participants, district planning themes, and finally culminated in an exercise for four states separately. The Concluding Session was chaired by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, and Professor Abhijit Sen guided future course of action. The workshop was coordinated by Professor R S Deshpande, Dr N Sivanna and Dr M Devendra Babu.

11. Technical Support Group for Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP)

The Planning Commission, Government of India, has constituted a Technical Support Group for developing the Manual of Guidelines on Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) in the country as required by the 53rd Resolution of National Development Council, Government of India. Professor R S Deshpande, Head, ADRT Centre, ISEC, has been nominated by the Central Planning Commission as the Convener of the Technical Support Group.

The second meeting of the Technical Support Group was held at ISEC on November 16-17, 2007. The Technical Support Group meeting was attended by Dr Krishna Lavekar, Commissioner Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Dr Arabinda Kumar Padhee, Director, Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Orissa, Dr A K Dixit and Dr H S Sur, Consultants, Planning Commission, Government of India, Mr K R Rao, Chief General Manager, NABARD, Mumbai, and Shri D C Mishra, Senior Technical Director, National Informatics Centre (NIC). The Group discussed the modalities of preparing the Manual and Guidelines for Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan. A draft report was prepared and circulated to the members. Professor Deshpande coordinated the meeting.

12. International Workshop on Global Production Networks and Decent Work: Recent Experience in India and Global Trends

Since the mid-1990s, with the opening up of the Indian economy, many production units and processes in India have been integrated into global production networks (GPNs). Sectors linked with IT and IT-enabled services are well-known examples of this global integration. Other sectors, such as automobile components, motorcycles, pharmaceuticals, textiles, garments, leather goods, handicrafts and even various agricultural products are also now part of GPNs. The global sourcing of production has important implications for the economy as well as for the scale and quality of employment, what we may call decent work, for those workers



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engaged in the production of goods and services in global markets. With this background, the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi; ILO's International Institute of Labour Studies (IILS), Geneva; and the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi, in association with Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, organised an **International Workshop on Global Production Networks and Decent Work: Recent Experience in India and Global Trends**. The workshop was held on November 18-20, 2007, at ISEC, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore.

The objective of this workshop was to take stock of the existing situation and set agenda for future research and policy in this emerging area so that it leads to informed policy debate, useful for government, employers and trade unions. About 75 leading experts in this area, both from India and abroad, contributed papers and participated in this three-day conference. Experts from various sectors, industrialists, representatives from trade unions and NGOs and government bodies from different parts of the country also participated.

Professor T C A Anant, Member-Secretary, Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), presided over the function. ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram welcomed the participants. Dr Gerry Rodgers, Senior Advisor, Office of the Director-General, ILO, Geneva, inaugurated the workshop and delivered the inaugural address. The chief guest of the conference was Ms Leyla Tegmo-Reddy, Director, International Labour Organisation, New Delhi. IHD Director Professor Alakh Sharma explained the purpose of the conference. Coordinator of the workshop, Dr Dev Nathan of IHD, proposed a vote of thanks. Professor S Madheswaran of ISEC was the local co-ordinator of the workshop.

13. Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Justice Rajindar Sachar, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on November 23, 2007, on the topic 'Constitution, the Executive, Legislature and the Courts' at the Institute. Elaborating on the delicate system of 'checks and balances' provided in the Indian Constitution, Justice Sachar cautioned the three wings of the state not to overstep into each other's domains. All the three wings – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary – should strive to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution, Justice Sachar stated. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function.

As part of the day's celebrations, Professor D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Ms Priya Gupta (in Sociology) and Mr Manojit Bhattacharjee (in Economics) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2006-07.

During the celebrations, the Karnataka Development Report, which had been compiled by ISEC, was formally released.

Besides the Institute's faculty, staff and students, the ISEC Founder Members, Members of Board of Governors, faculty from sister-institutions and other invitees participated in the function.



14. Workshop on the Design and Direction of Proposed Kannada Journal, Arivu

A half-a-day Consultation Workshop was held at ISEC on December 15, 2007, to discuss the design and direction of an information journal, *Arivu* (in Kannada). The purpose of the information bulletin, as the title of the Workshop suggests, is 'Tracking Development Locally'. The Consultative Workshop was organised by the Centre for the Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD) of ISEC in collaboration with RORES (Srinivaspura, Kolar district) and Jana Jagruti Vedike of Chintamani, Chikkaballapur District. Shri K K Mishra, IAS, Chief Information Commissioner, Government of Karnataka, presided. Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Dr V Ramaswamy coordinated the Workshop. Shri Ramesh Kumar, former Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, and Dr M C Sudhakar, former MLA, Chintamani, participated in the discussions. Professor Abdul Aziz summed up the discussions by highlighting the main key concerns and challenges. Shri P S Reddy of RORES proposed a vote of thanks.

15. NFHS-3 Data Users' Workshop

Two day NFHS-3 data users' workshop was jointly organised by PRC, ISEC and IIPS, Mumbai, on January 3-4, 2008. The major objective of the workshop was to acquaint the researchers with NFHS-3 data and to facilitate further analysis of the data. Through this workshop, participants were introduced to the NFHS-3 data files, their management and generation of selected indicators on population, health and nutrition. A total of 31 members representing various academic, governmental and non-governmental organisations of the four southern states participated in this two-day workshop.

16. Founder's Day Celebration

The Founder's Day of the Institute was celebrated on January 20, 2008. His Excellency, Shri Rameshwar Thakur, the Governor of Karnataka and Ex-officio President of ISEC Society, was the Guest of Honour. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, presided over the function.

Dr N Jayaram, Director, welcomed the gathering. The participants included, among others, distinguished Members of Board of Governors, Founder/Life Members of ISEC Society, academicians from various universities and institutions, administrators, ISEC residents, general public, staff and students of the Institute.

The following activities were held on the occasion:

a. Professor V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture

The fifth Professor V K R V Rao Memorial Lecture on the topic 'The Present Significance of Caste' was delivered by Professor Andre Beteille, Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

b. Dr V K R V Rao Prizes in Social Science

The Following Persons were awarded Dr V K R V Rao prizes in Social Sciences for the year 2006.

1. Dr Varun Sahni, Professor in International Relations Theory, Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (Political Science);
2. Dr Gobinda Prasad Samanta, Assistant Adviser, Department of Statistical Division, RBI, Mumbai (Economics).

A book titled 'Development in Karnataka – Challenges of Governance, Equity and Empowerment', edited by Dr G K Kadekodi, Dr Ravi Kanbur and Dr Vijayendra Rao, was released on the occasion.



17. Budget 2008-09: An Analysis

ISEC, in association with the Bangalore Chamber of Industry and Commerce (BCIC) and Ramaiah Institute of Management Studies (RIMS), organised a seminar on 'Budget 2008-09 - An Analysis' on March 1, 2008, at the Vijayanagar Hall, Hotel Taj Residency, M G Road, Bangalore. Professor Meenakshi Rajeev of ISEC was involved in organising the seminar. Shri S L Rao chaired the seminar. Faculty members from ISEC and selected members of BCIC made presentations on various aspects of the Budget.

18. Outreach Activity by CHRD: A note

The CHRD in collaboration with State Project Office, SSA Mission, GoK, organised a two-day, state-level 'Workshop for Developing Handbook on Research and Evaluation within SSA Framework' on March 6-7, 2008, at ISEC. The aim of the workshop was to familiarise the officials at the state, district and sub-district levels to identify key research issues, research design and techniques to undertake suitable studies relating to access, quality, monitoring and supervision and community involvement under the SSA framework. Dr M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, CHRD, provided academic and logistic support apart from being a resource person herself in the workshop. The inaugural address for the workshop was delivered by Smt Vandita Sharma, IAS, State Project Director, SSA Mission, GoK, and the valedictory address was delivered by Sri T M Vijayabhaskar, Secretary, Primary and Secondary Education, GoK. There were altogether 32 participants in the workshop which included key resource persons in the field of Education, the State Project Officers, SSA Mission, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, DIET Principals and faculty, officers from the DSERT, and Block Resource and Cluster Resource Persons.

19. Micro Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups

ISEC has undertaken a study on 'Assessing the Micro Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups' in collaboration with New Entity for Social Action (NESA). The study was carried out by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development of ISEC in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu covering a large sample from the five vulnerable groups (Dalit, Adivasis, the transgendered (aravanis), Muslim women and sex workers) in the project areas of NGOs supported by NESA. The draft report of study has been completed.

It is in this context that a two-day national seminar on 'Micro Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups' was organised at ISEC during March 11-12, 2008. The purpose of the seminar was to disseminate the study findings, discuss the micro-finance needs of vulnerable groups emerging from the study, and to identify the strategies, approach and activities to meet these needs. In all, 47 persons representing the government, academic institutions, banks, NGOs and donors attended the seminar. The seminar was coordinated by Dr D Rajasekhar with the assistance of Ms R Manjula and Ms Suchitra J Y.

20. Water Resources in Karnataka: Emerging Challenges and Options

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of our Institute in association with the Karnataka State Planning Board organised a one-day Seminar on "Water Resources in Karnataka: Emerging Challenges and Options" as part of the World Water Resources Day. The objective of the Seminar was to discuss the key issues and challenges facing the water sector and to evolve policy alternatives for adoption by the stakeholders. The Seminar was held at Conference Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.



His Excellency Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka Shri Rameshwar Thakur inaugurated this Seminar and Shri Sudhakar Rao, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, delivered the keynote address. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, explained the focus of the Seminar. The participants in the seminar included Principal Secretaries / Secretaries / Heads of concerned departments, academicians, NGOs, user groups and other stakeholders in the water sector.

Three Sessions focused on (1) Drinking Water, (2) Agriculture and Irrigation, and (3) Industry, Energy and Environment. These Sessions were chaired by Professor R S Deshpande, Head, ADRTC, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC); Professor Gopal Naik, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, and Dr Samuel Paul, Chairman, Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore, respectively. Papers were presented by Shri K Jairaj, Principal Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department; Shri Jawaid Akthar, Managing Director, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation; Shri S Vishwanath, Rainwater Club; Shri A K M Nayak, Principal Secretary to the Governor of Karnataka; Shri M D Sathyamurthy, Managing Director, Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited; Professor R S Deshpande, Head, ADRTC, ISEC; Shri V P Baligar, Principal Secretary, Industry and Commerce Department; Shri L V Nagarajan, Former Managing Director, Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd; Shri A N Yellappa Reddy, Environmentalist and former Secretary, Forests and Ecology Department.

The panel discussion was chaired by Dr A Ravindra, Chief Secretary (Retd), Government of Karnataka. Professor K V Raju, Head of CEENR, ISEC, presented the summary. Members of the panel were: Dr S S Meenakshi Sundaram, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board; Shri Krishna Kumar, Advisor to the Governor of Karnataka; and Shri Gopal K Kadekodi, former Director, ISEC.

Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, delivered the vote of thanks in the inaugural session and Smt Lakshmi Venkatachalam, Principal Secretary, Planning Department, delivered the vote of thanks at the end of the seminar.

21. National Seminar on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities

The Institute organised a two-day National Seminar on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities on March 26-27, 2008. The seminar aimed to contribute to the ongoing debate on globalisation. While there is some minimum consensus that globalisation has exacerbated inequalities within and among nations, the exact nature of this relationship and its wider implications remain little explored, inadequately systematised and theorised. The seminar sought to address some of these gaps.

The seminar theme was introduced by Professor N Jayaram, Director, ISEC, and the valedictory address was delivered by Professor Michael Walton, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC. In all, eight papers were presented in the seminar. Professors M V Nadkarni, V M Rao and Abdul Aziz participated in the panel discussion chaired by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC. The seminar was coordinated by Professors N Jayaram and D Rajasekhar.

22. International Round-Table on Gender-Friendly Schooling

An International Round-Table on 'Indicators of School Quality: Towards Gender-Friendly Schooling Environment' was organised during March 26-29, 2008, jointly by the ISEC, the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, the Commonwealth Foundation, London, and the Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver.



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The objective of the Round-Table was to develop indicators of school quality which could be used by school management committees/boards and communities. Shri P Prabhu, Advisor to the Governor of Karnataka, inaugurated the Round-Table on March 26. On March 28, Professor U R Ananthamurthy released the Commonwealth Foundation Report on 'Girls' Education: A Foundation for Development,' at a special session chaired by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC. Mr Vijaya Krishnarayan, Deputy Director, Commonwealth Foundation, participated in the session.

More than 30 delegates, many of whom were from South Asian countries, participated in the Round-Table. Delegates from other than the South Asian countries and from Bangalore and nearby places also participated in it. The organising bodies were represented by Dr Tanyss Munro, Dr Mohan Menon, Ms Jyostna Jha, Ms Anisha Rajapakshe. Professor P K M Tharakan, R K Hegde Chair Professor, ISEC, coordinated the local organisational matters while Dr Munro was the coordinator for the external organisational matters. Professor M D Usha Devi and Professor S N Sangita were the joint convenors.



ISEC Public Lectures

As part of the Professor VKRV Rao birth centenary celebrations (8-7-2007 to 8-7-2008), 10 public lectures have been planned by the ISEC. These lectures are being arranged at the Bangalore University's Jnanajyoti Auditorium, Central College, Palace Road, Bangalore, with a view to reaching a wider audience. Eight lectures were delivered till March-end of this year.

ISEC Public Lecture – I was delivered by Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, Bangalore, and Professor, School of Advance Studies, London, on '*India and China: Comparative Perspective*' on July 27, 2007. Professor Ramachandra Guha, eminent historian and social scientist, inaugurated the Public Lecture Series.

ISEC Public Lecture - II was delivered by Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair in Decentralisation and Governance, ISEC, on '*Present Discourse on Decentralisation in India: Conceptual Origins*', on August 31, 2007. Justice Cyriac Joseph, Honourable Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture - III was delivered by Professor G K Karanth, Professor and Head, Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD), ISEC, on '*Sixty Years of Development: A Sociological Assessment*' on September 28, 2007. Professor V K Nataraj, former Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture - IV was delivered by Professor R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), ISEC, on '*Farm Sector Distress and Agricultural Policy in India*' on October 26, 2007. Professor M V Nadkarni, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, and former Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture – V was delivered by Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and Professor, School of Advance Studies, London; and Mr E Raghavan, Editor, Economic Times, Bangalore, on '*The Transformation of Politics in Karnataka, 1972-1989*' on November 30, 2007. Professor Abdul Aziz, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture – VI was delivered by Professor S N Sangita, Professor and Head, CPIGD, ISEC, on '*Indian Democracy at Crossroads: Role of Political Parties for Inclusive Governance*' on December 28, 2007. Justice M N Venkatachaliah, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture – VII was delivered by Professor M V Nadkarni, Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, and former Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University, on '*Gandhian Approach to Religion*' on January 25, 2008. Dr D L Jain, former Member of Planning Commission, presided.

ISEC Public Lecture – VIII was delivered by Professor Nikhile Guha, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, and Professor of History, Kalyani University, West Bengal, on '*Tipu Sultan and the Beginning of Nationalist Consciousness in Bengal*' on February 29, 2008. Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor, ISEC, presided.



Seminars Presented by Visitors

Heart Profilers — Act in Time, Learn to Live — Dr Edwin Ravi Kumar, Consultant Cardiac Surgeon, Sagar Apollo Hospital, Bangalore (May 3, 2007).

Application of Geographic Information Science in Natural and Social Sciences — Dr Raja Sengupta, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, McGill School of Environment, McGill University (June 4, 2007).

Greeting of Marxist Theory — Mr Suhas Paranjape, Visiting Faculty, CISED, Bangalore (June 5, 2007).

Systems, Institutions, Innovations: Experiences from the District Quality Education Programme — Professor A R Vasavi, Professor, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore and the Research Team consisting of Ms K Latha, Mr Rahul Mukhopadhyay, Mr G Ramkumar (June 7, 2007).

Strengthening of Democracy at the Grassroots — Dr Sandeep Pandey, Ramon Magsaysay Awardee, 2002, Visitor, CISED, Bangalore (June 25, 2007).

Whose Land is it? The Nabor Forests and *Doyang Tengani* Peasant Struggles in Assam — Dr Arupjyoti Saikia, Assistant Professor in History, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati and Visiting Faculty, CISED, Bangalore (June 26, 2007).

Decentralised Planning with Spatial Dimension: Issues and Perspectives — Professor L S Bhat, National Fellow, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and former Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), New Delhi (June 28, 2007).

A Promising Myth: How India's 2004 Election was Actually Won — Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and Professor, The School of Advanced Studies, London (July 24, 2007).

Cereal Consumption Deprivation in India before and after Economic Reforms: An Analysis Using the National Sample Survey Data — Professor T Krishna Kumar, Guest Faculty, IIM, Bangalore (July 25, 2007).

Reducing Poverty is Politically Feasible and Politically Advantageous — Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and Professor, The School of Advanced Studies, London (July 26, 2007).

The Distributed Water Paradigm — Ms Veena Srinivasa, PhD Fellow, Interdisciplinary Program in Environment and Resources, Stanford University, USA (August 14, 2007).

Foucault and Social Science Research - Lecture I and Lecture II — Professor Rajan Gurukkal, Director, School of Social Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam (August 27 and 28, 2007).

(Mis)Reading Educational Reform Research: A Post-Modern, Post-Structural Orientation — Professor Erik L Malewski, Department of Curriculum Development, University of Purdue, USA (October 15, 2007).

Lessons in Human Development: Comparing the Human Development Experience in Kerala and Cuba — Professor Joseph Tharamangalam, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada (October 17, 2007).

British Liberalism and British Capital in Nineteenth-Century India — Dr Patrick McGinn, Visiting Fellow, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (October 29, 2007).



Forest Rights in India: The Forest Act of 2006 – Movement Beyond Rhetoric and Political Correctness? — Professor M K Ramesh, National Law School of India University, Bangalore (November 13, 2007).

Software Entrepreneurs in India's Silicon City: Tigers, Copycats and Mixed Breeds — Professor Wayne Nafziger, University Distinguished Professor of Economics, Kansas State University, USA, and Visiting Researcher on South Indian Technology Entrepreneurs, ISEC, Bangalore (November 26, 2007).

A Shift in the Paradigm in Indian Historiography: A Lecture Commemorating D D Kosambi in His Centenary Year — Professor Kesavan Veluthat, Professor of History, Mangalore University, Mangalore (December 1, 2007).

The Dilemmas of the Congress Party Today — Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and Professor, The School of Advanced Studies, London (December 4, 2007).

Implications of an Indian Secretary-General at the Commonwealth — Professor James Manor, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC, and Professor, School of Advanced Studies, London (December 5, 2007).

Commonwealth of Learning and Millennium Goals — Talk by Professor Mohan Menon, Education Specialist, Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver, Canada (December 4, 2007).

Hindu-Muslim Relations: A Historical Perspective — Lecture by Professor Tapan Raychaudhuri, Emeritus Fellow, St. Anthony's College, Oxford and Formerly Professor of Indian History and Civilization, Oxford University, United Kingdom (December 17, 2007).

Rise of Hindu Nationalism and Its Implications for Indian Polity and Society — Professor Nikhiles Guha, Kalyani University, West Bengal, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (January 29, 2008).

Insurrection in Mysore (1830-31) — Professor Nikhiles Guha, Kalyani University, West Bengal, and SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (February 18, 2008).

Employees in Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES): Socio-Cultural Implications — Dr R Rajesh, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (February 23, 2008).

Natural Resource Depletion and Rural-Urban Migration — Dr Hansa Jain, SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (March 3, 2008).

Urban Transport in India: Beyond the Nano and the Metro... and Back to the Basics — Professor Madhav Badami, Professor, McGill University, Canada (March 10, 2008).

Differing Approaches to Development: The Case of the Four South Indian States — Professor V N Balasubramanyam, Professor of Development Economics, Department of Economics, Lancaster University, UK (March 14, 2008).

Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Why do SCs/STs Experience Greater Incidence of Poverty? — Dr R R Biradar, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (March 25, 2008).



Seminars Presented by Faculty

Rethinking the Irrigation Dream: Water, Technology and Ecology in Colonial Bihar — Dr Praveen Singh, Visiting Faculty, CISED, Bangalore (June 19, 2007).

Moving towards an Information Society: Case Study of the Impact of IT-enabled Services on the Quality of Life in Bangalore — Dr Moushumi Basu, ISEC, Bangalore (May 29, 2007).

Urban Water Supplies: Emerging Alternatives – Case Study of the Extent of Groundwater Use and Its Implications in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum Cities — Professor K V Raju, CEENR and his research team, ISEC, Bangalore (June 21, 2007).

Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning Basins— Professor K V Raju, CEENR, and his research team, ISEC, Bangalore (June 22, 2007).

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Protection of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge (IEK): An Explorative Study with Special Reference to Karnataka — Dr C Nanjundaiah, Associate Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (August 1, 2007).

Social Capital (Trust), Self-Regulatory Authorities and Service Delivery in India: Effectiveness, Inclusiveness, Transparency and Accountability — Professor Satyanarayana Sangita, Professor and Head CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 2, 2007).

Glorifying Malthus: The Current Debate on ‘Demographic Dividend’ in India — Professor K S James, Professor and Head, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (August 8, 2007).

Changing Child Population and Healthcare Infrastructure in Karnataka: A Study — Dr C M Lakshmana, Associate Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (August 9, 2007).

Pre-Service Teacher Education for Secondary Stage Education in the Emerging Diverse Education Context in Karnataka/India — Dr M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, Bangalore (September 6, 2007).

Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region — Dr U A Shimray, Assistant Professor, and Professor M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, CHRD, ISEC, Bangalore (September 9, 2007).

Gender Differentials in Health among Children of Karnataka — Dr T S Syamala, Associate Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 11, 2007).

Lifestyle and the Health of Elderly in Karnataka — Dr R Mutharayappa, Associate Professor, Dr T N Bhat, Assistant Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 11, 2007).

Role of NGOs in the Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka — Dr C S Veeramatha, Assistant Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 13, 2007).

Awareness of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka: Analysis of RCH – II Data — Dr K S Umamani, Assistant Professor, PRC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 13, 2007).



Estimation of Seed, Feed and Wastage Ratios for Major Foodgrains — Dr R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (September 14, 2007).

Local Welfare in a Global Context: Slums and Urban Welfare in Karnataka's Development — Dr Supriya Roychowdhury, Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (September 20, 2007).

Determinants of Maternal Health Care Service Use: A Regional Analysis in Karnataka — Dr M Sivakami, Associate Professor, CHRD, ISEC, Bangalore (September 24, 2007).

The US-India Nuclear 'Deal': Underlying Issues and Debates — Dr M V Ramana, Senior Fellow, CISED, Bangalore (November 15, 2007).

Evaluation of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A Study on Tea Sector of Nilgiri Region of South India — Professor K V Raju, Professor and Head, CEENR and Dr K Lenin Babu, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (November 16, 2007).

A Study of Karnataka Schemes and Policies for Rural Development, Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation — Dr M Devendra Babu, Assistant Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bangalore (December 7, 2007).

Desertification Vulnerability Index Model — Dr G S Sastry, Associate Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (December 19, 2007).

India's Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: Review of Some Issues — Professor R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore, Dr Dhanamanjari Sathe and Ms Mithila Binewale (January 23, 2008).

Theorising the Political Practice: An Attempt to Understand the Impact of Environmental Struggles on Political Theorising on Justice, Rights, and Citizenship — Dr T Kannan, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, CISED, ISEC (January 30, 2008).

Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Project: Environmental and Social Assessment Study — Professor K V Raju, Professor and Head, CEENR, Professor R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, ADRTC, and Dr Lenin Babu, CEENR, ISEC (February 19, 2008).

Tank System in the Mid-Godavari Basin: Valuation of Ecological, Economic and Social Services — Professor K V Raju, Professor and Head, Dr S Manasi and Dr K Lenin Babu, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (February 19, 2008).

Technical, Social, Economic and Environmental Study of Sujlam Suphalam Project — Professor K V Raju, Professor and Head, Dr S Puttaswamy and K Lenin Babu, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (February 20, 2008).

Global Scoping and Eco-system Services — Professor K V Raju, Professor and Head, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (February 20, 2008).

Scheduled Castes and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and the Limits to Affirmative Action — Dr Anand Inbanathan, Associate Professor, CSSCD and Dr N Sivanna, Associate Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (February 22, 2008).



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Decentralisation under Paramountcy: Case Histories of Mysore and Thiruvithamkoor — Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralisation and Governance, ISEC, Bangalore (February 27, 2008).

Environmental Beliefs and Practices: A Comparative Study of Scarcity and Contamination in Two Districts of Rural West Bengal in India — Dr Pradip Swarnakar, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), ISEC, Bangalore (March 13, 2008).

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The PhD fellows' Biannual Seminars were held during June 11-15, 2007. There were 29 presentations of which one was a pre-submission presentation, 9 proposal seminars while 19 were progress seminars.

The PhD Scholars' Biannual Seminars were held during December 10-15, 2007. In all, 27 presentations were made; while two scholars presented pre-submission seminars, others reported progress in their research.

PhD Programme

The 2007-08 PhD Programme with 12 students was inaugurated on August 13, 2007. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Decentralisation and Development – one; Economics – four; Environmental Economics – one; Political Science – three; Population Studies – two; Sociology – one.

PhD Awarded

Mr Kshamanidhi Adabar (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2007 for his thesis on 'The Regional Dimension of Economic Growth in Indian Federalism'. Dr M R Narayana was his Supervisor.

Mr Dukhabandhu Sahu (Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2007 for his thesis on 'An Analysis of the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Indian Economy'. Dr Mathai K was his Supervisor.

Mr T Kannan (Sociology) by the University of Hyderabad in 2008 for his thesis on 'Formation of Dalit Identity among the 'Untouchables' of Tamil Nadu: A Sociological Study from a Human Rights Perspective'. Dr Anand Inbanathan was his Supervisor.

Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes

PhD students Ms Priya Gupta (Sociology) and Mr Manojit Bhattacharjee (Economics) were awarded the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes for securing the highest percentage of marks in the 2006-07 batch.



Academic Networks

ISEC has entered into an MoU with Nordic Centre in India (a consortium of 23 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, and with state and Central governments.

SRTT Support Activities

Visiting Fellowship

The following were offered SRTT Visiting Fellowship during 2007-08:

1. Dr Hansa Jain, for a period of three months from November 20, 2007 to February 19, 2008, for carrying out study on 'Natural Resource Depletion and Rura-Urban Migration.
2. Mr B H Nagoor, for a period of three months from December 1, 2007 to February 29, 2008, for carrying out study on 'WTO and Competitiveness of India's Agricultural Exports: Performance and Prospects'.
3. Professor Nikhles Guha, for a period of three months from January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008 for carrying out study on Economic Transformation of Karnataka (1831-1940)'

SRTT Capacity Building and Dissemination Programme

The following faculty members and Doctoral Fellows were provided financial assistance under the above programme during 2007-08:

1. **Mr P Srikant**, PhD scholar, to participate in Fifth State Level Conference of National Alliance of People's Movements, during October 6-7, 2007 at Gulbarga.
2. **Dr R Mutharayappa**, to participate in 29th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population on 'Poverty, Health and Development', during October 26-28, 2007.
3. **Dr Sivakami**, to participate in 29th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population on 'Poverty, Health and Development', during October 26-28, 2007.
4. **Dr T S Syamala**, to participate in 29th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population on 'Poverty, Health and Development', during October 26-28, 2007.
5. **Dr Nanjundaiah C**, to participate in International Conference on 'WIPO Inter-Regional Forum on Leveraging Intellectual Property for Knowledge-Based Development and National Wealth Creation', at New Delhi during November 14-16, 2007.
6. **Dr U A Shimray**, to participate in National Seminar on 'Land, Identity and Development: Manipur Experience', organised by ICSSR North-Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong, in collaboration with the R K Sanatonbi Devi Research Institute of Social Sciences, Imphal, during November 16-17, 2007.
7. **Mr Naveen K Shetty**, PhD Scholar, to participate in International Conference on Micro Finance: A Tool to Eradicate Poverty, at Department of Commerce, School of Management, Pondicherry, during January 23-25, 2008.



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8. **Mr Rajdeep Singha**, PhD Scholar, to participate in Development Convention 2008, at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, during February 20-22, 2008.
9. **Dr K N Ninan**, to participate in International Workshop on 'Economics of the Global Loss of Biological Diversity', organised by the European Commission, Brussels, at Brussels, Belgium, during March 5-7, 2008.

SRTT Project Reports

The following SRTT-funded research reports were submitted during 2007-08:

1. Dr Nilakantha Panigrahi: "Role of Indigenous Institutions in Tribal Livelihood: An Empirical Study in a Tribal District of Orissa".
2. Dr Kala Seetharam Sridhar: "Impact of Land use Regulations on Suburbanisation: Evidence from India's Cities".
3. Dr Veerashekarappa: "Credit Linkage between Formal and Informal Institutions: A Comparative Study of Karnataka and Gujarat".
4. Dr Hansa Jain: "Natural Resource Depletion and Rural-Urban Migration".
5. Mr B H Nagoor: "WTO and Competitiveness of India's Agricultural Exports: Performance and Prospects".

Award for SRTT Assisted Paper

Dr Kala Sitaram Sridhar's report "Impact of Land use Regulations on Suburbanisation: Evidence from India's cities" has been awarded the first prize medal for research on development in the category "Fragile States: Addressing Vulnerability" at the GDN conference in Brisbane.



6. PUBLICATIONS

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(with V P Sharma, R P S Malik, Brajesh Jha and S A Ansari) Glimpses of Indian Agriculture: Macro and Micro Aspects. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. December 2007.

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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.

During the year under review, 2007-08, two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 9, No. 2 (July-December 2007) and Volume 10, No. 1 (January-June 2008). The two issues carried a total of 11 articles, 10 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 9 short reviews of books).

The *Journal* copies are sent to all Life and Founder Members of the Institute, besides subscribers.

ISEC Monographs Series

The Social and Economic Change Monographs provide an opportunity for ISEC faculty, visiting fellows and PhD scholars to disseminate their ideas and research work. These Monographs present empirical analyses and generally deal with wider issues of public policy at the sectoral, regional or national level. The Institute has so far brought out 12 Monographs and Monograph 13 is in press.

ISEC Working Papers

Title : **Efficiency and Bureaucracy**

Author : **Anita V**

No. : **181**

Studies on bureaucracy have always focused on enhancing the efficiency of administrative structure in order to achieve effective delivery of services. As a result, there is a paradigm shift in the boundaries of public administration in graduating from one theory to another. Advances from the era of Woodrow Wilson to new public management differed in the way they looked at the engrossing problems of administration and the solutions they prescribed. The focus of analyses in all these theories from Wilson to New Public



Management is either on inter-institutional or on intra-institutional relationships. This paper tries to understand bureaucracy from an historical perspective and also discuss the framework or approach to study bureaucracy, the focus being on the institutional factors and human resources of the administrative structure. The framework of analysis to be discussed is a combination of institutional and socio-psychological approach to uncover the influence of institutional environment and individual behaviour on the functioning of bureaucracy.

Title : Reproductive and Child Health Programmes in the Urban Slums of Bangalore City: A Study on Unmet Needs for Family Welfare Services

Author : Veeramatha C S

No. : 182

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme introduced in 1997 differs from the earlier family welfare programmes and it incorporates all the family welfare aspects in a broader and comprehensive manner. The study on unmet needs for family welfare services indicates the potential demand for family welfare services. The main objective of this paper is to understand the reproductive health programmes operating in Bangalore city slums, wherein there is highest prevalence of unmet needs for family welfare services. Data were collected through interviews. The unmet need for complete dosage of full MCH and Reproductive health ranged from 50 to 60 percent and there was an unmet need of 26.8 per cent for family planning. This was found mostly among women till the age of 25 years who preferred largely spacing methods, which suggests that there is greater demand for unmet need for spacing methods in the slums.

Title : Demographic Change and Gender Inequality: A Comparative Study of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka

Author : C M Lakshmana

No. : 183

Gender equality and empowerment of women is today recognised globally as a key element in the achievement of progress in myriad areas, the charter of the United Nations signed in 1945 was the first international covenant that proclaimed gender equality as a fundamental right. Millennium Development Goals and Main Targets for 2015 (UN, MGDs, 2005) recognize promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is pivotal to its realisation. In this paper an attempt is made to understand the demographic changes and gender inequality in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The analysis is primarily based on secondary data culled out from Census of India reports and other published documents. The gender gap in index of deprivation (IOD) of CLDI was lower in Karnataka than MP. Karnataka's sex ratio is also distinctly better than that of MP. Similarly, men and women in Karnataka have better longevity over that of MP.



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Title : Increasing Ground Water Dependency and Declining Water Quality in Urban Water Supply: A Comparative Analysis of Four South Indian Cities

Author : K V Raju, N Latha and S Manasi

No. : 184

This paper examines the extent of groundwater dependency and quality status in Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum and Kolar cities in the context of National Water Policy Household survey indicated dependency of 30, 51, 37 and 100 percent while the quality analysis indicated 45, 42 and 97 per cent as non-potable in the above cities respectively. Water markets captured a turnover of Rs 50 crore in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum whereas in Bagepalli taluk, Kolar district alone, was Rs 120 million/annum.

Title : Impact of Land Use Regulations on Suburbanisation: Evidence from India's Cities

Author : Kala Seetharam Sridhar

No. : 185

India is characterised by strong land use controls, but their impacts have drawn little attention. This paper studies the impact of the restrictive land use controls such as floor area ratio, and urban land ceiling on population and employment suburbanisation in India's urban areas. Using standard econometric techniques, the study finds that population suburbanises in response to relaxation of FAR norms in the suburbs. However, land use regulations do not have any impact on employment suburbanisation.

Title : Socio-Economic Determinants of Women Leadership at the Grass-Roots

Author : K C Smitha

No. : 186

The purpose of this paper is to critically analyse and evaluate the emergence of women leadership in Pachayati Raj Institutions particularly after 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in Andhra Pradesh. The paper covers the socio-economic determinants of the elected women and their consequent influence on the emerging women leadership in Andhra Pradesh, examine how far the socio-economic aspects have impaired or given opportunities to raise the issues and other social and economic problems in a formal forum, and thereby adequately ensure the improvement in all spheres of life. This analysis establishes the fact that many myths associated with the entry of women into leadership positions that would be hindered by socio-economic profile in terms of their age, occupation, family income, land-holdings and education have been disproved.



Title : Groundwater for Agricultural Use in India: An Institutional Perspective

Author : Sarbani Mukherjee

No. : 187

Depletion of groundwater resources has emerged as a major concern in many parts of India today. This has a tendency to disproportionately affect the poor farmers by limiting their access to the resource. Appropriate institutional structures are, therefore, required to manage groundwater, ensure equitable distribution of irrigation water and increase agricultural productivity. The paper examines the alternative regulatory mechanisms that exist in India to prevent overexploitation of groundwater resources. This brief interpretive appraisal of some of the existing institutional arrangements also seeks to provide an overall perspective within which the different regulatory mechanisms can be assessed.

Title : Comparative Study of Traditional Vs. Scientific Shrimp Farming in West Bengal: A Technical Efficiency Analysis

Author : Poulomi Bhattacharya

No. : 188

Applying a Stochastic Production Frontier to farm-level data from shrimp farmers in West Bengal, India, this paper examines technical efficiency and its determinants in both scientific and traditional shrimp farming systems. The empirical results suggest high degrees of technical inefficiency among the shrimp farmers at household level. The scientific shrimp farmers have a higher technical efficiency than their traditional counterparts. This necessitates government policy initiatives and extension programmes which will help the shrimp farmers especially the traditional ones of the state to utilize the best of their resources and enhance their production substantially. The government should also give adequate attention to small shrimp producers by providing them credit and other extension facilities.

Title : Urban Governance and Service Delivery in Bangalore: Public-Private Partnership

Author : K C Smitha and Sangita S N

No. : 189

The paper explores public-private partnership in the light of persistent state failure, institutional constraints, and systemic weakness, which impede the service delivery. The paper focus is on key issues: whether public-private partnership facilitate innovation, and thereby enhance quality services, and essentially pro-poor reflecting equity concerns. The study examines various types of partnership at work for service delivery in metropolitan Bangalore. The paper is presented in five sections. The first section presents conceptual understanding of PPP in urban context while second section explores empirical evidence of PPP models in Bangalore. The third section deals with outcomes in terms of Efficiency and Equity issues. Final section presents policy prescription.



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Title : Social Capital in Forest Governance Regimes

Author : S N Sangita

No. : 190

This paper examines the relations between social capital (cooperation for collective action) and natural capital (sustainable use of community forestry resources) in three regimes with a view to understanding the role of state and civil society. The paper argues that the government in Joint Forest Management (JFM) regime has adopted legal instruments (rules/constitutional status), individual or group incentives and training for accumulating social capital among villagers for developing and protecting the forests. While the social capital in Community Forest Management (CFM) has come mainly from the initiatives of the local communities, youth clubs, NGOs and network. In the Village Forest Panchayat (VFP), deepening of representative democracy with constitutional status and enlightened leadership is responsible for collective action.

Title : Agriculture in Karnataka: A Historical View after the Fall of Serirangapatana

Author : R S Deshpande and Malini Tantri

No. : 191

Not many authors have analysed the economic history of Karnataka and rarely do we find any systematic account of agriculture in the available historical material. Dr Francis Buchanan's travelogue provides excellent material for this. Dr Buchanan traveled through the Mysore State after the fall of Tippu Sultan with a mandate from the British Governor to understand the people, culture and agriculture of the region under Sultan's regime. Dr Buchanan being a botanist and a medical practitioner had a penchant for details and the three volumes he drafted during his travel bring out these details quite succinctly. These are about agriculture, people and culture of the erstwhile Mysore State. The focus of this paper is to understand agricultural organisation that prevailed during that period through a lens of present day's agriculture. The paper opens with an objective to unravel the historical details as provided by Dr Buchanan and reaches to compare the situation with today's structure. It brings out quite a few interesting issues like land tenure, organic farming, crop diversity and learning from the history of agriculture.

Title : Personality Traits and Administrators

Author : Anitha V

No. : 192

Administration is the art of getting tasks done by utilising the resources and coordinating the people. Administrators give trigger to the administration by coordinating, and directing all parts of an organisation by managing the tangible and intangible resources of the organisation. The qualities of leadership are therefore a critical determinant of organisational success. The theories of leadership (Trait to Transformational leadership theory) have strived to look into the aspects that make successful leadership. Though the outcomes of each leadership theory are overlapping to certain extent; it has contributed to enhance the wisdom about leadership. This paper looks into the significance of behavioural influence on the bureaucratic functioning and throws light on the two groups of administrators possessing two different dominant, natural preferences (extraversion and introversion) and their contribution to the administrative efficiency through empirical analysis.



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(with Brent Swallow, Mikkel Kallesoe, Usman Iftikhar, Meine van Noordwijk, Carina Bracer, Sara Scherr, Susan Poats, Anantha Duraipappah, Benson Ochieng, Hein Mallee and Rachel Rumley) 'Compensation and Rewards for Environmental Services in the Developing World: Framing Pan-Tropical Analysis and Comparison'. *Working Paper No 32*. Nairobi, Kenya: International Centre for Research in Agro-Forestry, 2007.

(with S Puttaswamaiah, Madhushree Sekher and Rachel Rumley) 'Asia Regional Workshop on Compensation for Ecosystem Services A Component of the Global Scoping Study on Compensation of Ecosystem Service'. *Working Paper No 34*. Nairobi, Kenya: International Centre for Research in Agro-Forestry, 2007.

(with Ramaswamy R Iyer and Jinxia Wang) 'Policy and Institutional Reforms in the Water Sector: Experiences and Lessons from China and India'. In Ashok Gulati and Shenggen Fan (eds), *The Dragon and the Elephant: Agricultural and Rural Reforms in China and India*. Oxford University Press, 2008.

'Micro-Level Water Conflicts: A Review'. In K J Joy, Biksham Gujja, Suhas Paranjape, Vinod Goud and Shruti Vispute (eds), *Water Conflicts in India: A Million Revolts in the Making*. Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2008.

Ramana, M V

(with J Y Suchitra) 'Costing Plutonium: Economics of Reprocessing in India'. *International Journal of Global Energy Issues*, 27 (4), 2007.

'Heavy Subsidies in Heavy Water: Economics of Nuclear Power in India'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLII (34), 2007.

(with U A Shimray) 'Uranium Mining in Meghalaya: Simmering Problem'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLII (52), December 2007.

Rao, V M

'Farm Size and Marketing Efficiency-Pre and Post-Liberalisation'. *Indian Economic Journal*, LIV (3), October-December, 2006. (Published after April, 2007)

'Looking at Agriculture without the Grassroots'. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, LXII (2), April-June, 2007.

'Making Safety Nets Effective for Hardcore Poor'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLII (33), August 18-24, 2007.

'Sustainability of Indian Agriculture: Towards an Assessment'. *eSS Working Paper*, eSocialSciences, August, 2007.

'Sustaining Indian Agriculture-Chasing a Mirage'. *SENSEX*, 1 (4), October-November, 2007.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

'Informality in Globalised Forms of Production'. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, L (4), 2007.

'Slums and Civil Society: Limits of Activism'. *Inside the Transforming Urban Asia: Processes, Policies and Public Action*. New Delhi: Concept Publication, 2008.

Sahu, Geetanjoy

'Mining in the Niyamgiri Hills and Tribal Rights'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (15): 19-21.



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Saikia, Arupjyothi

'Forest Land and Peasant Struggles in Assam, 2002-2007'. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, XXXV (1): 39-59.

Sangameswaran, Priya

'Entries on Drinking Water, Irrigation and Water Law'. In Paul Robbins (ed), *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2007.

Sangita, S N

'Decentralisation for Good Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice'. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, LXVIII (3): 447-64, July-September 2007.

'Information Communication Technology, Governance and Service Delivery in India: A Critical Review'. *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*, LIV (1), January-March 2008.

'Maintaining the Eco-Balance'. *For Better Governance - Efforts Do Matter*. Jaipur: Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS), 2008.

Sarkar, Rinki

(with Baland, Jean-Marie, Pranab Bardhan, Sanghamitra Das and Dilip Mookherjee) 'Managing the Environmental Consequences of Growth: Forest Degradation in the Indian Mid-Himalayas'. In Suman Bery, Barry Bossworth, and Arvind Panagariya (eds), *India Policy Forum*, Vol 3, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2007.

'Progressive Policy Package: Cross-examining the Diverse Role of Mountain Forests in the Western Himalayas'. *Wastelands News*, XXII (4), 2007.

Sastry, G S

'Issues of Urban Water Management: A Study of Unaccounted for Water in Bangalore'. *ICFAI Journal of Urban Policy*, 2 (1): 2-28, April 2007.

'Growth and Development Issues of Emerging Greater Bangalore: A Development Policy Perspective'. *The ICFAI Journal of Urban Policy*, Vol 2 (2), October 2007.

Shimray, U A

(with MV Ramana) 'Uranium Mining in Meghalaya: Simmering Problem'. *Economic and political Weekly*, XLII (52), December 2007.

(with P Adinarayana Reddy) 'Patterns of Literacy and Educational Levels in the North- Eastern Region of India'. In P Adinarayana Reddy (ed), *Literacy for Globalization*. The Associated Publishers, 2007.

Singh, Praveen

'Bridging the GAP in Kanpur Ganga: The Failure of Monitoring Agencies'. In K J Joy, Biksham Gujja, Suhas Paranjape, Vinod Goud and Shruti Vispute (eds), *Water Conflicts in India: A Million Revolts in the Making*. London: Routledge.



Suchithra, J Y

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) 'Women Workers in Urban Informal Employment: The Status of Agarbathi and Garment Workers in Karnataka'. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, L (4), October - December 2007.

(with C K Nandakumar) 'Pensioners' Paradise to IT: The Fallacy that is Bangalore'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (3), January 19-25, 2008.

(with D Rajasekhar, S Madheswaran, G K Karanth) 'At Times when Limbs may Fail: Social Security for Unorganised Workers in Karnataka'. In Gopal K Kadekodi, Ravi Kanbur and Vijayendra Rao (eds), *Development in Karnataka: Challenges of Governance, Equity and Empowerment*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2008.

Tharakan, P K Michael

'Land Reforms In Kerala: In Retrospect' (in Malayalam). *Sasthragathy*, XLIII (7): 38-43, January 2008.

Thippaiah, P

(with R S Deshpande) 'Impact of Removal of Quantitative Restrictions on Import of Agricultural Produce'. In S M Jharwal, R S Deshpande *et al* (eds), *Glimpses of Indian Agriculture, Volume 1: Macro Aspects*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2008.

(with M J Bhende, R S Deshpande) 'Evaluation Study of Feed and Fodder Development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Karnataka'. In S M Jharwal, R S Deshpande *et al* (eds), *Glimpses of Indian Agriculture, Volume 2: Micro Aspects*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2008.

'Floriculture in Karnataka: Performance, Problems and Prospects'. In S M Jharwal, R S Deshpande *et al* (eds), *Glimpses of Indian Agriculture, Volume 2: Micro Aspects*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2008.

(with R S Deshpande, M J Bhende and Manasi) 'An Evaluation Study of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana in Karnataka'. In S M Jharwal, R S Deshpande *et al* (eds), *Glimpses of Indian Agriculture, Volume 2: Micro Aspects*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2008.

Usha Devi, M D

'Alternate Education for the Vulnerable and Marginalised Children: Concern and Challenges'. *Journal of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences & Humanities*, III (1), January 2008.

Vadivelu, Ananda G

'Choosing 'Not' to Participate Evidence from Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in Chitradurga, Karnataka'. In Gopal K Kadekodi, Ravi Kanbur and Vijayendra Rao (eds), *Development in Karnataka: Challenges of Governance, Equity and Empowerment*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2007.

Vellakkal, Sukumar

'Eliciting Health Insurance Benefit Choices of Low-Income Groups'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLII (32), August 11-17, 2007.

Yadav, Manohar S

'Scheduled Castes in Karnataka: Analysis of Status'. In *Karnataka Development Report*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation. 2007.



7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Seminars Presented

Gayithri, K

The Union Budget 2008-09; at Bangalore University, Bangalore, March 20, 2008.

Narayana, M R

Globalisation and Urban Growth in India: Evidence for Bangalore; at Urban Economics Workshop, organised by the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, January 18, 2008.

Substitutability between Mobile and Fixed Phones: Evidence and Implications for India; at Brown-bag Microeconomics Workshop, organised by the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, April 3, 2008.

Globalisation and Urban Growth in India: Evidence for Bangalore; at Brown-bag Economics Workshop, organised by National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan, April 23, 2008.

Globalisation and Urban Economic Growth in India: Evidence for Bangalore; at Economics Workshop, organised by Okayama University, Okayama, Japan, April 24, 2008.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Macroeconomic View of Indian Labour Market with Special Reference to Contract Labour; at Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway, October 11, 2007.

Indian Banking Sector: With Special Reference to the Non-Performing Assets; at Norges Bank, Central of Norway, Norway, October 12, 2007.

Indian Services Sector with Special Reference to the IT-Enabled Services; at Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Norway, October 16, 2007.

Ramana, M V

Nuclear Safety, Institute for Social and Economic Change; at CISED Biennial Seminar, January 11, 2008.

Nuclear Power as a Solution to Global Warming?; at Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam, Germany, February 29, 2008.

Economic Costs of Nuclear Power in India; at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, March 21, 2008.

Ramaswamy, V

Tracking Development Locally; jointly organised seminar by ISEC, RORES Srinivasapur and JJV Chintamani, December 15, 2007.

Usha Devi, M D

Best Practices in Rural Degree Colleges for Quality Improvement and Sustenance; at Karnatak University, New Arts College. B L D E Associations, Bijapur, January 3-4, 2008.



Papers Presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

Babu, M Devendra

Decentralised Planning: Are the Panchayats Really Empowered?; at the Conference on Role of PRIs After 60 Years of Independent India: A Vision of the Future, organised by AGRASRI, August 19-20, 2007 at Tirupati, A P.

PRIs Fiances in Karnataka: A Note; at the Discussion Meet on Kerala and Karnataka Panchayat Raj System, organised by Centre for Rural Management, September 3-4, 2007 at Palakkad, Kerala.

What Ails the District Planning Committees? The Case of Karnataka; at the Conference on Kerala People's Plan Revisited, organised by Institute of Social Sciences and Kerala Institute of Local Administration, December 14-15, 2007 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

Badiger, Shrinivas

(with Tor Haakon Bakkon) Hydrosystems Modeling in Malaprabha River Basin - Literature Review, Data Issues and Preliminary Modelling Results; at the Workshop on Development of Tools and Methodologies to implement the Payments for Environmental Services concept in Watersheds in India, organised by Norwegian Institute for Water Research, Oslo, in collaboration with CISED, Bangalore, August 10, 2007 at Center for Interdisciplinary Environmental and Social Research, NIVA, Oslo.

Bedamatta, Satyasiba

Land and Water Use Interactions in the Upper Catchments of Malaprabha River Basin – Preliminary Observations; at the Workshop on Development of Tools and Methodologies to Implement the Payments for Environmental Services Concept in Watersheds in India, organised by Norwegian Institute for Water Research, Oslo, in collaboration with CISED, Bangalore, August 10, 2007 at Center for Interdisciplinary Environmental and Social Research, NIVA, Oslo.

Deshpande, R S

(with M Indra) Rainfed Agriculture in Karnataka: Towards a Sustainable Policy; at the National Seminar on Rainfed Agriculture (Silver Jubilee Seminar), organised by Institute for Development Studies, April 23, 2007.

Impact of WTO on Agriculture; at the Seminar on 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka Perspectives, organised by Government of Karnataka, May 4, 2007 at Bangalore.

(with K Gayithri) Fiscal Responsibilities and Expenditure Patterns; at the ISEC-Yes Bank Workshop on Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture, organised by ISEC-Yes Bank, August 24-25, 2007 at Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

(with Usha Devi M D) Health, Nutrition and Child Development Services in India: Issues and Concerns Relating to Public Spending; at the National Seminar on Infrastructure Development: Current Scenario and Future Challenges, organised by Kuvempu University, February 15-16, 2008 at Shimoga.

(with R S Deshpande) Fiscal Responsibilities and Expenditure Patterns; at the ISEC-Yes Bank Workshop on Role of Centre and State Systems in Agriculture, organised by ISEC-Yes Bank, August 24-25, 2007 at Bangalore.



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Fiscal Issues with special reference to spending and deficits; at the Seminar on Union Budget, organised by ISEC with Bangalore Chapter of Industry and Commerce, March 1, 2008 at Bangalore.

James, K S

Demographic Change and Health Status in Kerala; at the Seminar, organised by Kerala Development Society, New Delhi, August 31, 2007 at New Delhi.

Understanding Demographic Dividend in India; at the Annual conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, October 26-28, 2007 at Varanasi.

Understanding Demographic Perspectives on HIV/AIDS; at the Workshop on Interdisciplinary Research on Development, organised by Global Development Network, January 27-28, 2008 at Brisbane, Australia.

Economic Change and Health Status in India; at the Seminar on Socio-Economic Security in South Asia, organised by Institute of Social Studies, Hague and Institute for Human Development, February 17-20, 2008 at New Delhi.

Jayaram, N

Higher Education in India: Excellence and Inclusion; at the National Seminar on Knowledge Commission Report, organised by Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore University and Centre for Studies in Higher Education, September 20, 2007 at Bangalore.

The Decline of the University as a Public Institution in India; at the Seminar on Public Institutions and Social Transformation in India and Sri Lanka, jointly organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research, India-Sri Lanka Foundation and National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka, October 18-20, 2007 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Contributions to Indian Sociology and Sociology in India; at the Symposium on Celebrating 50 Years of Contributions to Indian Sociology: A Symposium on Indian Sociology, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, December 6, 2007 at Delhi.

The Role of the Indian Diaspora in Political and Cultural Fields in Canada; at the Roundtable on Building Bridges: The Role of the Indian Diaspora in Canada, organised by the Centre for the Study of Democracy, Queens University, Kingston, Canada and the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, February 21, 2008 at the Indian International Centre, New Delhi.

The School and the Community: Some Theoretical and Methodological Considerations; at the National Seminar on Community and School Linkages: Principles and Practices, organised by National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, March 17-19, 2008 at New Delhi.

Karanth, G K

On Discerning a Society: Buchanan and His Journey...; at the Centenary Seminar on Buchanan's Journey, organised by Mythic Society, Bangalore, May 27, 2007 at Bangalore.

In Pursuit of Development Studies: Local vs. National in a Globalising Context; at the Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of International Development Studies, organised by Learned Societies of Canada, Saskatoon, May 31-June 2, 2007.



Kumar, V Anil

Administrative Decentralisation and Development; at the National Seminar on Democracy, Decentralisation and Participatory Development: Decentralised Governance in Kerala: A Decade and Beyond, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, April 24-25, 2007 at Thiruvananthapuram.

Decentralisation as a Policy Process in India; at the National Seminar on Development Through Planning, Market, or Decentralisation, organised by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Bombay, January 21-23, 2008 at Mumbai.

Revisiting Indian Federalism in the Context of Economic Reforms; at the National Seminar on Political Regimes in Indian States: Parties, Social Bases and Public Policies, organised by the Department of Political Science, Osmania University, March 27-29, 2008 at Hyderabad.

Lakshmana, C M

Changing Child Population and Healthcare Infrastructure: A Study in Karnataka; at the Annual Conference of Indian Association for Study of Population (IASP), organised by Department of Statistics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, October 26, 2007 at Varanasi.

Madheswaran, S

Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market: Evidence from the National Sample Survey of India; at the Conference on Global Study on Discrimination, organised by Princeton University, NJ, USA, May 18-21, 2007.

(with Paul Attewell) Caste Discrimination in the Indian Urban Labour Market; at the National Conference on Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies, organised by Princeton University and Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, October 26-27, 2007 at New Delhi.

(with Jean Jacques Paul) Measuring Discrimination in the Labour Market: Methodological Developments; at the Conference on Measuring Discrimination, organised by University of Evry, December 13-14, 2007 at Paris, France.

(with Basudeb Guha Khasnobis) Gender Discrimination: Evidence from the National Sample Survey Data; at the Conference on Measuring Discrimination, organised by University of Evry, December 13-14, 2007 at Paris, France.

(with Naveen K Shetty and Veerashekarapa) Are Microfinance Groups are Sustainable: Evidence from India; at the 44th Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society, organised by University of Hyderabad, January 3-5, 2008 at Hyderabad.

Mahadeva, M

Financial Inclusion in India: Shouldn't State Go a Longway; at the International Conference on Micro Finance: A Tool to Eradicate Poverty, organised by University of Pondicherry, January 23-25, 2008 at Pondicherry.

Housing and Amenities Deprivation in India: Dimensions and Some Alternative Options; at the National Seminar on Infrastructure Development: Current Scenario and Future Challenges, organised by Kuvempu University, Shimoga, February 15-16, 2008 at Shimoga.



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Challenges of Sustainable Housing Finance System in India; at the International Conference on Issues in Public Policy and Sustainable Development, organised by Indira Gandhi National Open University, March 26-28, 2008, at New Delhi.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar) Affordability of Water Supply Services by Decentralised Government in India; at the International Workshop on Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Water Management in South Asia, organised by SaciWATERS, Hyderabad and Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture, Peradeniya, September 24-26, 2007 at Kandy, Srilanka.

(with D Rajasekhar) Own Revenue Collection by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Panchayat Finances and Fiscal Decentralisation to Panchayats, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad, November 29-30, 2007 at Hyderabad.

(with D Rajasekhar) Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Panchayat Finances and Fiscal Decentralisation to Panchayats, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad, November 29-30, 2007 at Hyderabad.

(with D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y) Women Workers in Urban Informal Employment: the Status of Agarbathi and Garment Workers in Karnataka; at the Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics, December 13-15, 2007 at Hyderabad.

(with D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y) Health Insurance for Poor and Vulnerable Groups: Overview of State Schemes; at the National Seminar on Improving Performances and Outreach: Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Micro-Insurance Schemes in India, organised by ILO, New Delhi, December 12-14, 2007 at New Delhi.

Maruthi, I

The Economics of Religion, Social Exclusion and Inclusion: A Sociological Analysis in Indian Context; at the National Workshop on Concepts, Context and Theories of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, organised by Mangalore University, February 6-7, 2008 at Mangalore.

Social Exclusion and Civil Society: A Sociological Analysis of Karnataka State; at the National Seminar on Social Exclusion in Indian Society: the Response of State and Civil Society, organised by Dr Ambedkar Centre for Social Justice, University of Mumbai, March 14-15, 2008.

Mutharayappa, R

Lifestyle and Health of the Elderly in Karnataka; at the 29th Annual Conference on Poverty, Health and Development, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population, October 26-28, 2007 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Reproductive Morbidity among Tribals in Karnataka; at the Annual Seminar on Policies and Issues in the Bio-cultural Development of Scheduled Tribes, organised by Anthropological Association, Mysore, November 26-28, 2007 at Mysore.



Nanjundaiah, C

The Economic Value of Indigenous Environmental Knowledge in Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood Needs and Protection of Local Ecological Services: A Case Study of Nagarhole National Park, India; at the International Conference on Sustainable Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation: Roles of Traditional Forest-related Knowledge, organised by Sustainable Forestry Research Centre, Chinese Academy of Forestry, December 17-20, 2007 at Kunming, China.

Nadkarni, M V

Why are We Slow in Reducing Poverty; at the Action Aid Training Programme, SEARCH, organised by Centre for Human Resource Development, April 16, 2007 at Koppa.

Gandhian Perspective on Pre-empting Terrorism; at the Seminar sponsored by Inter-faith Condition for Peace and BIRD on Consultaion on Pre-empting Terrorism, December 2, 2007 at Bangalore.

Gandhian Perspective and Globalisation; at the Workshop on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities, organised by ISEC, March 26, 2008 at Bangalore.

Narayana, M R

(with Ladusingh L) Estimates of Flow Accounts and Age Reallocations for India; at the 38th Summer Seminar on Population, Development and Change: The Economic Payoffs of Population Change, organised by East West Center, Honolulu, June 28-29, 2007 at Honolulu, USA.

(with L Ladusingh) Economic Lifecycle: The Case of India; at the Conference on Ageing: The Everyday Experience, organised by New Zealand Association of Gerontology, University of Waikato, New Zealand, November 14-16, 2007 at Hamilton, New Zealand.

(with L Ladusingh) What does Public Sector Contribute to National Transfer Accounts? Evidence for Flow Accounts for India 1999-00; at the International Conference on Asia's Dependency Transition: Intergenerational Transfers, Economic Growth, and Public Policy, organised by Nihon University Population Research Centre, Tokyo, November 1-3, 2007 at Tokyo, Japan.

Ageing and National Transfer Accounts for India, Invited Lecture for the Plenary Session I - Health and Development; at the 29th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, October 26-28, 2007 at Varanasi.

National Knowledge Commission on Higher Education; at the National Seminar on National Knowledge Commission's Recommendations on Higher Education, organised by Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, and Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 19-20, 2007 at Bangalore.

(with Ladusingh L) Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India 1999-00; at the National Seminar on the National Transfer Accounts, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, August 10, 2007 at Bangalore.

Ninan, K N

The Economics of the Global Loss of Biodiversity - Indian Perspectives; at the International Workshop on the Economics of the Global Loss of Biological Diversity, organised by European Commission and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, March 5-6, 2008, at Brussels, Belgium.



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Pattanaik, Sarmistha

Shrimp Aquaculture Development and the Environment: Local Livelihoods vs. Corporate Profits in East-Coast India; at the National Workshop on Sustain-Aqua 07: Sustainability of Indian Aquaculture Industry, organised by the Agricultural and Food Engineering Department, IIT Kharagpur, September 28-29, 2007 at Kharagpur.

Indian Environmentalism and Gandhian Values: The Relevance of Satyagraha in Contemporary Environmental Movements in India; at the Satyagraha Centenary International Conference on Globalisation of the Gandhian way: Sociology, Politics and Science of Satyagraha between 1906 & 2006, organised by the Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, November 13-16, 2007.

Rajasekhar, D

(with R Manjula and Suchitra J Y) Institutions for Managing Irrigation Tanks; at the workshop on Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Africa and South Asia, organised by Oxford University, Oxford, UK, June 20-22, 2007 at Oxford, UK.

Social Security in India: Status, Issues and Ways Forward; at the International Conference on Social Security Systems in Developing and Newly Industrialising Countries: Utopia or Strategy for Keeping Peace and Fighting Poverty, organised by United Nations Association of Germany and GTZ, September 18-19, 2007 at Germany.

Decentralisation: Concept, Status and Issues; at the Workshop on Social and Political Participation, organised by NOVIB, November 2007 at Bangalore.

(with R Manjula) Own Revenue Collection by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Panchayat Finances and Fiscal Decentralisation to Panchayats, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad, November 29-30, 2007 at Hyderabad.

(with R Manjula) Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Panchayat Finances and Fiscal Decentralisation to Panchayats, organised by NIRD, Hyderabad, November 29-30, 2007 at Hyderabad.

(with Suchitra J Y and R Manjula) Women Workers in Urban Informal Employment: the Status of Agarbathi and Garment Workers in Karnataka; at the Indian Society of Labour Economics Conference, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics, December 13-15, 2007, Hyderabad.

(with R Manjula) Affordability of Water Supply Services by Decentralised Government in India; at the International Workshop on Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Water Management in South Asia, organised by SaciWATERs, Hyderabad, and Post-Graduate Institute of Agriculture, Peradeniya, September 24-26, 2007, at Kandy, Sri Lanka.

(with Suchitra J Y and R Manjula) Health Insurance for Poor and Vulnerable Groups: Overview of State Schemes; at the National Seminar on Improving Performances and Outreach: Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Micro-Insurance Schemes in India, organised by ILO, New Delhi, December 12-14, 2007 at New Delhi.



Rajeev, Meenakshi

Asset as Liability?: Non-Performing Assets in Indian Commercial Banks; at the International Workshop of the South India Network of Economic Institutions, organised by SANEI, August 31, 2007 at Kathmandu, Nepal.

The Problem of Availability of Patented Drugs Due to Product Patent: A Theoretical Approach; at the Second Annual Max Planck International Conference on Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Economic Growth, organised by IISc, Bangalore, October 25-27, 2007 at Bangalore.

(with Mainak Majumder) Input and Output Efficiency of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies; at the 7th Consortium of Students in Management Studies (COSMAR), organised by IISc, Bangalore, December 12-13, 2007 at Bangalore.

(with Mainak Majumder) Product Patent and the Emerging In-House R & D Activity of the Indian Pharmaceutical Companies: A Panel Data Analysis of the Firm-Level Data; at the IBS Conference, organised by ICFAI Business School, Bangalore, December 14-15, 2007 at Bangalore.

Micro Finance, Financial Inclusion and Poverty Alleviation: Special Reference to Karnataka; at the ADB-NCAER Workshop on Strategies for Poverty Reduction: Focus on Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion and Social Sector Interventions, organised by Asian Development bank and NCAER, December 2007 at Delhi.

Financial Sector Related Implications of Budget 2008-09; at the Seminar on Budget 2008-09: An Analysis, organised by ISEC, Bangalore Chambers of Commerce (BCIC) and Ramaiah Institute of Management Studies (RIMS), March 1, 2008 at Bangalore.

(with Mainak Majumdar) TRIPS Agreement and Emerging In-house R & D Activity of the Indian Pharmaceutical Companies: A Panel Data Analysis; at the International Conference on Innovation for Competitive Advantage, organised by PESIT and Indiana University, USA, January 2-3, 2008.

(with Mainak Majumdar) Output and Input Efficiency of Manufacturing in India: A Case of the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector; at the UGC-SAD Conference, organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, January 31-February 2, 2008 at New Delhi.

Raju, K V

Emerging Trends in Managing Drinking Water - Case Studies of Coastal Villages in Karnataka; at the Seminar on Crisis in Water Supply for Drinking and Domestic Use, organised by CFDA, August 9-10, 2007 at Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad.

(with N Latha) Compensation and Reward for Ecosystem Services: A Comparative Study of Four Cases in South India; at the Workshop on Compensation and Rewards for Ecosystem Services, organised by The Indian Society for Ecological Economics, New Delhi, February 4-5, 2008 at Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Ramana, M V

Nuclear Reactors: Unsafe at Any Price; at the International Conference on Indo-US Nuclear Deal, organised by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, CNDP and PEACE, New Delhi, August 31-September 1, 2007.

Infeasible and Undesirable: A Nuclear Comeback and Climate Security; at the 2nd TERI-KAF Conference on Energy, Climate, and Security: The Inter-Linkages, organised by The Energy and Resources Institute and Konrad Adaneur Foundation, Goa, October 13-14, 2007.



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Climate Change and Nuclear Power in Developing Countries; at the Nuclear energy: Myth and Reality a Panel Discussion, organised by Heinrich Böll Foundation, December 13, 2007 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bali, Indonesia.

Rao, V M

Planning at the Micro-level for Agricultural Development; at the Regional Workshop on Comprehensive District Agricultural Planning, organised by ISEC, September 7, 2007 at Bangalore.

Rural Development; at the National Consultation on Towards Engaged Social Sciences, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, October 29-30, 2007 at Bangalore.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Labour in Readymade Garments Industry: Informality in the Formal Sector; at the Conference on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities, organised by ISEC, Bangalore on March 26-27, 2008 at Bangalore.

Sangita, S N

Globalisation, Democratic Decentralisation and Inclusive Governance; at the National Seminar on Democracy, Decentralisation and Participatory Development, Decentralised Governance in Kerala: A Decade and Beyond, organised by University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, April 24-25, 2007.

E-Governance and Service Delivery: Legal Enablement; at the E-Governance Standards Working Group on Legal Enablement on ICT Systems: G2G Services, organised by Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Government of India, October 27, 2007 at Bangalore.

Administrative Reforms and Inclusive Growth; at the Seminar on Administrative Reforms for Accelerated Growth, organised by Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry, December 10, 2007 at Bangalore.

Administrative Reforms for Good Governance; at the Workshop on Governance, organised by Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, January 18-19, 2008 at Hyderabad.

Public Governance Paradigm: Economic and Social Capital Perspective; at the Seminar, organised by Anna Centre for Public Affairs University of Madras, January 24-25, 2008 at Chennai.

Public Policy and Governance: Market and Social Capital Perspective; at the Seminar on Discourses in Public Policy and Governance in India, organised by Department of Political Science, Ch. Charan Singh University, January 27-28, 2008 at Meerut.

Electronic Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice; at the International Conference on Digitalising Administration: Challenges and Others in Governance, organised by Madras Presidency College, March 17-18, 2008 at Chennai.

Sarkar, Rinki

Re-evaluating Outcomes of Decentralised Forest Governance in an Ecologically Fragile Belt of the Middle Himalayas: Evidence from Extensive Field Surveys; at the International Meet on People and Forests on Tropical Ecology Congress, December 3-5, 2007 at Dehradun.

In Quest for Local Conservation Practices as Regards Forest Resources in the Middle Himalayas: Traversing



through History; at the International Meet on People and Forests on Tropical Ecology Congress, December 3-5, 2007 at Dehradun.

Accessibility a Boon or a Dilemma: Weighing Outcomes in an Ecologically Fragile Belt of the Middle Himalayas; at the International Conference on Transportation Systems, organised by Mumbai University 10-12 January, 2008 at Kalina Campus, Mumbai.

Sastry, G S

Emerging Issues of Urban Water Supply; at the Seminar on Perspectives on Challenges for Urban Infrastructure, organised by St. Joseph's College of Business Administration, October 6, 2007 at Bangalore.

Growth and Development Issues of Small and Medium Towns; at the National Seminar on Technology, Development and Environment with a Focus on Small Towns as Centres of Growth and Sustainable Development, organised by Eco-Watch, Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, Bangalore, in association with Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, October 29-30, 2007 at Visvesvaraya Technological University Campus, Belgaum.

Issues of Urban Water Supply in An Emerging Megalopolis of a Developing Country: Bangalore, India; at the International Seminar on Water: Spatial Dynamics, Competitive Claims and Governance, organised by French Institute of Podichery, Podichery University and Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, November 30-December 1, 2007 at Podichery University, Podichery.

Sen, Subir

(with S Madheswaran) Are Life Insurance Demand Determinants valid for Selected Asian Economies and India?; at the 11th Annual Meeting of Asia Pacific Risk and Insurance Association (APRIA), organised by National Chengchi University, July 22-25 2007 at Taipei, Taiwan.

Shimray, U A

Land Ownership Pattern of the Tangkhul Naga Community: Uniqueness in Tradition; at the National Seminar on Land, Identity and Development: Manipur Experience, organised by ICSSR-North Eastern Region, Shillong and RK Sanatombi Devi Research Institute of Social Sciences, Imphal, November 16-17, 2007 at Imphal, Manipur.

Youth and Social Change; at the Seminar on Social Change, organised by Tangkhul Students Union, Bangalore, February 2, 2008 at United Theological College, Bangalore.

Sivakami, M

Functioning of Ultrasound Sonography Centres in Karnataka; at the workshop on the issue of sex selection and role of media, organised by Vimochana, Bangalore, April 24-25, 2007 at Bangalore.

Determinants of Maternal Health Care Service Use in Karnataka: A Regional Analysis; at the Annual Conference on Poverty, Health and Development, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population, October 26-28, 2007 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Suchitra, J Y

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



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(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Health Insurance for Poor and Vulnerable Groups: Overview of State Initiatives; at the National Workshop on Health Micro-Insurance Schemes in India, organised by ILO, December 12-14, 2007 at New Delhi.

Syamala, T S

Gender Differentials in Health among Children of Karnataka; at the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP, October 26-28, 2007 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Changing Style of Governance through Decentralization: Case of Kerala, India; at the Seminar on Democracy, Decentralization and Participatory Development: Decentralised Governance in Kerala, A Decade and Beyond, organised by V K Sukumaran Nayar Chair for Parliamentary Affairs, Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, April 24-25, 2007 at Kerala.

Princely State Administrations, Colonial Bureaucracy and Attempts at Decentralisation: The Case of Mysore and Thiruvithamkoor; at the Seminar on State-Attempted Reform, People's Movements and Socio-Economic Change, organised by ICSSR Madikeri, Coorg, May 8-11, 2007.

Umamani, K S

Reflections on HIV/AIDS among the Women with Disabilities; at the National Symposium on Sexual Empowerment of Disabled Women in India, organised by Society for Disability and Rehabilitation Studies, New Delhi, in collaboration with National Association for the Blind, Bangalore and Social Action and Research Foundation, New Delhi, October 2-4, 2007 at National Association for the Blind, Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

Elementary Education for the Vulnerable and Marginalised Children: The Current Strategies and the Ground Realities; at the National Seminar on Policy Reforms in Education and Health and the Share of the Poor in India, organised by ICSSR, Department of Applied Economics, Kannur University, September 12-13, 2007 at Thalassery Campus, Palayad, Kerala.

(with K Gayithri) Health, Nutrition and Child Development Services - Issues Relating to Public Spending; at the National Seminar on Health, Nutrition & Child Development, organised by NAAC and Kuvempu University, February 5-6, 2008 at Shimoga.

Vadivelu, Ananda G

Watershed Development Projects: Are they a Panacea for Development of Dry-Land Agrarian Communities? Evidence from Karnataka; at A Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programs in India, organised by ICRISAT, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Pattancheru (A P), July 25, 2007.

Yadav, Manohar S

Globalisation: Welfare, Justice and Vulnerable Sections; at the National Seminar on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, March 26-27, 2008.



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

Babu, M Devendra

Participated as a Discussant, in the Conference on Two Decades of New panchayati Raj in Karnataka: Issues, Options and Lessons, organised by Institute of Social Sciences, April 1-2, 2007, at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Central College, Bangalore.

Participates as a Chairperson, in the Conference on Role of PRIs After 60 Years of Independent India: A Vision of the Future, organised by AGRASRI, August 19-20, 2007 at Tirupati, A P.

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Discussion Meet on Kerala and Karnataka Panchayat Raj System, organised by Centre for Rural Management, September 3-4, 2007 at Palakkad, Kerala.

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Workshop on Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, September 7, 2007 at Bangalore.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Zonal Workshop on Capacity Building for Formulation of Strategic District Agricultural Plan (CDAP) for the Southern Region, organised by Planning Commission, New Delhi and the ISEC, Bangalore, September 7, 2007 at Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

Participated as a Chairperson, in the National Seminar on Infrastructure Development: Current Scenario and Future Challenges, organised by Kuvempu University, Shimoga, February 15-16, 2008 at Shimoga.

Jayaram, N

Chaired a thematic session in the National Seminar on Contemporary Indian Family: Change and Continuity, organised by Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, March 18-19, 2007 at Delhi.

Chaired Symposium III: Society in Karnataka: Retrospect and Prospect in the XXXIII All India Sociological Conference, organised by Indian Sociological Society, November 29-30, 2007 at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Chaired the session: Community Mobilisation and Community Participation in the National Seminar on Community and School Linkages: Principles and Practices, organised by National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, March 17-19, 2008 at New Delhi.

Lele, Sharachchandra

Participated as a Discussant, in the ATREE Research Seminar on Conservation Policy and Governance, organised by Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology & the Environment, Bangalore, May 30-31, 2007.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Advancing Conservation in a Social Context, organised by Arizona State University and Woods Hole Research Center, November 7-9, 2007 at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, USA.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Peer Review Workshop on Good Practices Resource Book on Governance Initiatives, organised by PRAYAS, December 10, 2007 at Delhi.



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Participated as a Moderator/Discussant, in the Panel on Science & Technology Challenges for Domestic Water Security in Rural India, organised by Indian Science Congress Association and Andhra University, January 6, 2008 at Vishakhapatnam

Mahadeva, M

Participated as a Chairman, in the National Seminar on Infrastructure Development: Current Scenario and Future Challenges, organised by Kuvempu University, Shimoga, February 15-16, 2008 at Shimoga.

Rao, V M

Chaired a session and presented an overview for four southern states, in the Meeting of the Subgroup for the Southern Zone of the Expert Group on Farmer Indebtedness (Government of India), organised by NABARD, Hyderabad, April 23-24, 2007 at Hyderabad.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Regional Consultation on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector, organised by ISEC, May 22, 2007 at Bangalore.

Chaired a session and made a presentation on rural development, in the National Consultation on Towards Engaged Social Sciences, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, October 29-30, 2007 at Bangalore.

Chaired a session, in the National Seminar on Micro-finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups, organised by ISEC, March 11-12, 2008 at Bangalore.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Participated as a Discussant, in the Conference on Indicators of Governance, organised by Centre for Law and Governance, Jawaharlala Nehru University, December 2007 at New Delhi.

Sastry, G S

Participated as a Discussant and Panel Member, in the Issue Sustainable Development of Small Towns, in the National Seminar on Technology, Development and Environment with a Focus on Small Towns as Centres of Growth and Sustainable Development, organised by ECO- WATCH, Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, Bangalore in association with Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, October 29-30, 2007 at Visvesvaraya Technological University Campus, Belgaum.

Sivakami, M

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Second National Bioethics Conference on Women and Health, organised by Indian Journal of Medical Ethics, December 7, 2007 at NIMHANS, Bangalore.

Swarnakar, Pradip

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Political Ecology, organised by Department of Sociology, University of Delhi, March 6-7, 2008 at Delhi.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Participated as a Chairperson of a session, in the Seminar on Role of PRIs in Universalisation of Quality School Education, organised by The Aga Khan Foundation, Delhi, April 6-7, 2007 at Jaipur.



Umamani, K S

Participated as a Chairperson, in the National Symposium on Sexual Empowerment of Disabled Women in India, organised by Society for Disability and Rehabilitation Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with National Association for the Blind, Bangalore and Social Action and Research Foundation, New Delhi, October 2-4, 2007 at National Association for the Blind, Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

Participated as a Chairperson, in the Review Committee Meeting on State-Level Review of Research Proposal for Commissioning Research Studies, organised by SSA/GoK, State Project Office, SSA, Bangalore, June 14, 2007.

Yadav, Manohar S

Participated as a Chairperson, in the seminar on Impact of Poona Pact, 1932, on SCs, STs and OBCs, organised by Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar Studies and Research Centre, Bangalore University, Bangalore, September 24, 2007 at Bangalore.

Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated

Deshpande, R S

Organised the Annual Officers' Incharge Meeting of 'Agro-Economic Research Centres/Units', sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, April 13-14, 2007.

Organised Regional Consultation on 'Condition of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector', sponsored by National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) the Institute of Human Development (IHD), Delhi, May 22, 2007.

Organised a Workshop on Centre-State Relationship in Agriculture, sponsored by National Centre for Agricultural economics and Policy Planning, New Delhi, August 24-25, 2007.

Organised the Workshop on Comprehensive District Planning, sponsored by Planning Commission Government of India, New Delhi, September 7-8, 2007.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Coordinated Paper - I in PhD Programme 2007-08 batch along with Professor D Rajasekhar and Dr V Anil Kumar, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, August 2007 - December 2007.

Coordinated of Paper on Decentralisation-Practical Aspects for ISEC PhD Programme, sponsored by ISEC, Bangalore, August 2007 - December 2007.

Coordinated Pre-PhD Course B, Paper on Practical Aspects of Decentralisation-co-ordination, sponsored by ISEC, January-March 2008.

Jayaram, N

(with D Rajasekhar) Coordinated the National Seminar on 'Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities', Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 26-27, 2008.



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Lele, Sharachchandra

3rd Short-Term Course on Environment & Rural Development, sponsored by India-Canada Environment Facility, September 11-21, 2007.

Madheswaran, S

Global Production Networks and Decent Work: Recent Experience in India and Global Trends, sponsored by International Institute of Labour Studies, ILO and ICSSR, November 18-20, 2007.

Narayana, M R

Coordinated the National Seminar on Construction of National Transfers Account for India, 1999-00, sponsored by Nihon University Population Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan, August 10, 2007.

Ninan, K N

Coordinated the ISEC-NCI Course on Approaching the Environment in India- New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, for post graduate students from Nordic Countries, sponsored by ISEC and Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, July 23-August 23, 2007.

Rajasekhar, D

Coordinated the National Seminar on Micro Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups, organised by ISEC in collaboration with NESAI, March 11-12, 2008 at ISEC, Bangalore.

(with N Jayaram) Coordinated the National Seminar on 'Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities', Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March 26-27, 2008.

Sastry, G S

Coordinated the ISEC- NCI Course on Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature - Society Interface, organised by ISEC and Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, July 23-August 23, 2007.

Coordinated ISEC Ph D Programme 2007-08, Part -A Paper I, Ecological Economics, Paper II, Environmental and Natural Resources Economics, Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), August-December, 2007 at ISEC.

Usha Devi, M D

Coordinated State-Level Workshop for Developing Handbook for Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision within the framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, organised by State Project Office, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Mission, Government of Karnataka, March 6-7, 2008 at ISEC.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Shimoga District, August 1-2, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Chitradurga District, August 3-4, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Mangalore District, August 7-8, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Udipi District, August 9-10, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Kodagu District, November 15-17, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Haveri District, November 30-December 1, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Belgaum & Chikkodi District, December 02-05, 2007.

Coordinated Interaction Meeting under SSA Monitoring at Chickmagalore District, March 17-19, 2008



Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended

Babu, M Devendra

Seminar on 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka: Perspectives, organised by State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, May 4-5, 2007 at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.

Meeting of Presidents of ZPs, TPs and GPs, organised by Institute of Social Sciences, May 27, 2007 at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bangalore.

Discussion Meet on Strengthening Grama Panchayats in Karnataka, organised by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, June 15, 2007 at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.

Seminar on Construction of National Transfer Accounts for India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, August 10, 2007 at Bangalore.

Badami, Divya

Symposium on Climate Change, Sustainability and Equity: A Civil Society Approach, organised by Cerena Foundation, March 7-8, 2008 at Hyderabad.

Bhat, T N

Workshop on RCH-DLHS-3 Main Training of Trainers' (TOT), organised by IIPS, Mumbai, September 24-October 5, 2007 at Jodhpur.

Deshpande, R S

Silver Jubilee Seminar on Rainfed Agriculture of Karnataka, organised by Institute of Development Studies, April 23, 2007 at Jaipur.

Seminar on Impact of WTO on Agriculture, 11th Five-Year Plan of Karnataka Perspectives, May 4, 2007.

Seminar on State Policy, Poverty and Rural Development, organised by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, April 6, 2007 at Mussoorie, Uttaranchal.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Seminar on Two Decades of PRIs in Karnataka organised by Institute of Social Sciences, Southern Regional Branch, April 1-2, 2007 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Global Action for Education, Education for all by 2015, organised by Gram Vikas, Mulbagal, April 29, 2007 at Mulbagal.

Workshop on Survey of Community Awareness, Access to Services under BRGF, organised by ANSSIRD, Mysore, September 27, 2007 at Mysore.

James, KS

Conference on Security for Development: Confronting Threats to Survival and Safety, organised by Global Development Network, January 29-31, 2008 at Brisbane, Australia.



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Jayaram, N

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, March 28-April 4, 2007, at the University of Melbourne.

National Seminar on State-attempted Reforms, Peoples' Movements and Socio-economic Changes, organised by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, May 8-11, 2007, at Hotel Coorg International, Madikeri, Kodagu, Karnataka.

Consultation on Towards Engaged Social Sciences, organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies, October 29-30, 2007, at Bangalore.

Panel Discussion on 'Looking Back, Looking Forward: *Contributions* and Indian Sociology in the Celebrating 50 Years of *Contributions to Indian Sociology: A Symposium on Indian Sociology*, organised by Institute of Economic Growth, January 6, 2008, at Delhi.

Krishnan, Lina

Seminar on Demystifying professionalism; the Gandhian approach, Gandhi Memorial Lecture by S Bunker Roy, Director, Barefoot College, Tilonia, organised by Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, January 30, 2008 at Bangalore.

Nanjundaiah, C

International Conference on WIPO Inter-regional Forum on Leveraging Intellectual Property for Knowledge based Development and National Wealth Creation, organised by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), November 14-16, 2007.

Workshop on Wildlife-Human Interactions: From Conflict to Coexistence in Sustainable Landscapes: Social Science Perspectives, organised by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), October 10-11, 2007.

Pattanaik, Sarmistha

Workshop on Wildlife-Human Interactions: From Conflict to Co-existence in Sustainable Landscapes: Social Science Perspectives, organised by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), October 10-11, 2007.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Workshop on Developng Service Sector Price Indices, organised by Ministry of commerce, Governmnet of India, Bangalore, June 2007 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Promotion of Fisheries Trade in Karnataka, organised by the University of Agricultural Science (UAS), January 2008 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Emerging Trends in Banking Products, organised by FKCCI, February 2008.

State Credit Seminar, organised by NABARD, February 13, 2008.



Raju, K V

Seminar on Town Planning at Cross Roads – Crisis in Urban Development and Governance, organised by Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Bangalore, September 22, 2007, at Bangalore.

Steering Committee Meeting of Andhra Pradesh Farmer-Managed Groundwater Systems Project, Hyderabad, September 24, 2007, at Hyderabad.

Stakeholder Meeting, organised by International Water Management Institute, February 12, 2008, at Bangalore.

Ramana, M V

Workshop on The Practice and Politics of Indian Electricity Regulation, organised by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi, April 28, 2007.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Workshop on Gauging Gender Equity in the Water Sector in South Asia, organised by SOPPECOM, Pune, and the Women and Water Network, June 14, 2007, at Pune.

Sastry, G S

Argham's 2nd Annual Conference on Urban Water, organised by Argham Trust, Bangalore, April 4-5, 2007, at Bangalore.

Shimray, U A

Workshop on Internal Displacement in India: Causes, Linkages, Responses, and Durable Solutions, organised by Mahaniban Calcutta Research Group, Calcutta, July 13-15, 2007 at Bangalore.

Sivakami, M

Second National Bio-Ethics Conference, organised by National Bio-Ethics Forum, December 6-8, 2007, at NIMHANS, Bangalore.

Workshop on Teaching Public Health Ethics in India: A Curriculum Review, organised by Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi, December 5, 2007 at NIMHANS, Bangalore.

Smitha, G

Workshop on Stakeholder Participation in Krishna River Basin Management, organised by IWMI, Bangalore, February 2008, at Bangalore.

Subaiya, Lekha

Workshop on Improving Child Sex Ratio – A Step to Counter Missing Women, organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), February 11-13, 2008, at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Suchitra, J Y

State-Level Workshop for the Officers of Agricultural Department, Government of Karnataka, on the Elimination of Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture, organised by International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation and Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, September 13, 2007, at Bangalore.



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Seminar on Globalisation and the Management of Vulnerabilities, organised by ISEC, March 26-27, 2008, at Bangalore.

Syamala, T S

Second National Bio-ethics Conference, organised by National Bio-ethics Forum, December 6-8, 2007 at NIMHANS, Bangalore.

NFHS-3 Data Users Workshop, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, January 3-4, 2008 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Umamani, K S

National Seminar on Construction of National Transfer Account (NTA) for India, organised by ISEC in collaboration with IIPS Bombay, August 10, 2007 at ISEC, Bangalore.

NFHS-3 Data Users' Workshop, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, January 3-4, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Usha Devi, M D

Workshop on Refinement of Literature relating to Action Research, Lab Area and Multi-Centric Studies, organised by SSA Mission, GoK, August 16-18, 2007 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Gender Sensitisation for Sr AOs, AOs, AAOs, SOs as a part of the HRD Training Programme for Senior Officers, organised by Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Regional Training Centre, October 5, 2007 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Finalising Material for Lab Area and Multi-centric Studies, organised by SSA, GoK, RIE, November 29, 2007 at Mysore.

National Workshop for State Plan Appraisal on SSA Plan Appraisal, organised by MHRD/Gol, February 18-28, 2008 at TSG, New Delhi.

International Roundtable on Indicators of School Quality: Towards Gender-Friendly School Environment, organised by Commonwealth of Learning/ Commonwealth Secretariat/ Commonwealth Foundation, March 27-29, 2008 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered

Deshpande, R S

'State Policy, Poverty and Rural Development', in the Seminar on Poverty, Unemployment and Rural Development organised by Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, April 6, 2007, at Mussoorie, Uttaranchal.

'Globalisation, Agrarian Crisis, and Farmers' Suicides', in the Seminar organised by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, November 23-24, 2007, at Mussoorie, Uttaranchal.

'Agricultural Development and Rural Poverty', in the FAO Regional Programme on Pro-Poor Policy Formulation organised by Food and Agricultural Organisation and Government of India, December 14, 2007 at New Delhi.



Jayaram, N

'The Craft of Social Research: Scope and Significance of Capacity Building', in the Three-Day Workshop on Building Research Capabilities, organised by Christ College (Autonomous), Bangalore, May 28-30, 2007.

'Women and Professional Education', in the Inauguration of Postgraduate Programmes organised by Jyothi Nivas College, August 31, 2007, at Bangalore.

'Sociology of Youth and Childhood', in the VIII International Conference on Asian Youth and Childhoods - 2007 organised by International Sociological Association, November 22, 2007, at JNPG College, Lucknow.

'The Role of Communication in Agricultural Development', in the National Seminar on Agricultural Communication and Sustainable Development, organised by Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, February 26-27, 2008.

Lele, Sharachchandra

'From Environmental Economics to Ecological Economics to an Interdisciplinary Environmental Enquiry', in the Professor G T Hutchappa Memorial Lecture organised by Department of Economics and Cooperation, University of Mysore, March 27, 2008, at Manasagangotri, Mysore.

Nadkarni, M V

'Infrastructure Development – Current Scenario and Future Challenges', at Kuvempu University, Shimoga, February 15, 2008 at Shimoga.

Rajasekhar, D

'Elimination of Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture', in the Workshop on the Elimination of Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture organised by ILO, September 13, 2007, at Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Macroeconomic Scenario of India', in the workshop on the occasion of Inaugural of a new course organised by Bangalore Management Institute, June 23, 2007, Bangalore.

Rao, V M

'Human Development Issues', in the National Seminar organised by IGIDR, Mumbai, September 26, 2007.

Presented the valedictory address, in the Short-Term Executive Programme, organised by Indian Institute of Plantation Management, Bangalore, September 28, 2007.

Usha Devi, M D

'Education of the Girl Child – The Challengers to Teachers', in the Workshop on Tackling Traditional and Cultural Biases and Education of the Girl Child organised jointly by Shrushti Performing Arts & SSA/GoK, May 9, 2007, at DSERT, Bangalore.

Presented a Report to the Valedictory Session on the 'Deliberations of the National Knowledge Commission Recommendations' organised by the Department of Higher Education, GoK, CESS, Bangalore, VTU and Bangalore University, September 20, 2007, at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Central College, Bangalore.

'The Best Practices in Rural Degree Colleges for Quality Improvement and Sustenance', in the National Seminar on Higher Education organised by Karnatak University, New Arts College, BLDE Associations, January 5-6, 2008.



Lectures, Talks and Media

Babu, M Devendra

Delivered two lectures on 'Fiscal Decentralisation and Human Rights' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Decentralised Planning and Finances' at Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), on April 23-24, 2007.

Deshpande, R S

Interviewed on Water Issue by ETV (Kannada) on April 2007.

Delivered a special lecture on 'Farmers' Suicides in India' organised by Pune University, Pune, on September 20, 2007.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Delivered three lectures on 'Decentralised Governance and Gender Concerns: Women's Welfare & Health' at National Law School of Indian University, on April 23, 25 & 30, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Introduction to Hinduism' at Ecumenical Christian Centre, Whitefield, Bangalore, on October 15, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Hindu Way of Life' at Ecumenical Christian Centre, Whitefield, on January 1, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Gender and Decentralisation-Legal Issues' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on April 8, 2008.

Jayaram, N

Delivered six lectures on 'Social Theory and Research Methods' at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, on August 2-4, 2007.

Lele, Sharachchandra

Delivered two lectures on 'Poverty and Sustainable Development' at the 8th Fredskorpset Preparatory Course in Asia, held at Centre for Social Action, Christ College, Bangalore, on October 1, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Crossing Disciplinary Boundaries in Conservation Science: Perspectives and Approaches' at ATREE, on November 19 and 22, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Economics of Forest Watershed Services' at the Faculty Training Programme on Water & Economics held at Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, organised by Indian Society for Ecological Economics, on March 12, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainable Forest Management' at Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore, on March 26, 2008.



Madheswaran, S

Delivered eight lectures on 'Application of Limited Dependent Variable Model in Environmental Economics' at South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu, during June 29-July 5, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Measuring the Value of Life and Limb: Hedonic Wage Model' at the course for Nordic students held at ISEC, on August 8, 2007.

Delivered five lectures on 'Application of Econometrics to Economics of Education' at University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, organised by Research Institute in the Sociology and Economics of Education (IREDU), during December 3-8, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Economics of Education: Disappointments' and 'Potentials and Measuring Discrimination in the Labour Market: Methodological Developments' at the University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, organised by Research Institute in the Sociology and Economics of Education (IREDU), on December 5, 2007.

Manjula, R

Delivered a lecture on 'User Charges for Rural Drinking Water' at National Law School of India University, on May 8, 2007.

Nadkarni, M V

Delivered a lecture on 'Gandhiji's Approach to Religion' at Gandhi Centre for Science and Human Values, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bangalore, on October 17, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Gandhian Approach to Religion' at Nightingale Club, Malleswaram, Bangalore, on February 29, 2008.

Nanjundaiah, C

Delivered two special lectures on 'Financial Sector Reforms in India and The Status of India in the World Economy' at the Edu-Sat live telecast programme, organised by PUC Board, Government of Karnataka, and DSERT for economics lecturers of Pre-University Colleges in Karnataka, on September 22, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'WTO and its Implications for Indian Economy' at the Faculty Upgradation Programme for PU College lecturers, organised by Karnataka Secondary Education Board, Pre-University College Board, Government of Karnataka, on October 22, 2007.

Narayana, M R

Delivered a lecture on 'Measurement of Economic Growth' at Department of Economics, Bangalore University, on April 20, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Mathematics and Economics' at the Workshop on Mathematics Applied to Various Fields, at MES College and Science Centre, Bangalore, on May 5, 2007.

Delivered 'Professor P R Bramhananda Memorial Endowment Lecture' at Indian Institute of World Culture, Bangalore, on September 28, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Innovation: Key to Success and Growth' at Jayanagara Public Centre, RV College of Management, Bangalore, on September 29, 2007.



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Ninan, K N

Delivered a lecture on 'Ecological Economics and Wildlife Conservation' to the MSc Course on Wildlife Biology and Conservation at National Centre for Biological Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bangalore, on September 5, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation' to the MSc Course on Wildlife Biology and Conservation at National Centre for Biological Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bangalore, on September 12 and 18, 2007.

Rajasekhar, D

Delivered three lectures on 'Poverty Concepts, Wage Employment Programmes and Decentralisation' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on May 2, 5 and 7, 2007.

Interviewed on Human Development by E TV (Kannada)

Interviewed on 'Ban on Arrack' by E TV (Kannada), on June 29, 2007

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Security in India' at BMZ, Germany, on September 20, 2007

Delivered a lecture on 'Issues in Garment and Agarbathi Industries' at the RINA's SA 8000 Basic Auditor Course, on October 30, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Poverty Measurement' at NIRD, Hyderabad, on February 11, 2008.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

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

Raju, K V

Delivered two lectures on 'Water Resources and Water Quality: Issues in India' and 'Participatory Irrigation Management and Water Users Organisation' in the four-week post-graduate training course on Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, organised by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC in association with Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, on July 26 and August 17, 2007.

Delivered twelve lectures to ISEC PhD Students (2007-08 Batch) during the period August 16-September 4, 2007.

Delivered 14 lectures on 'Urban Governance and Finance' at R V College of Engineering, School of Architecture, Bangalore, on every Tuesday from September 11 to December 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Institutional Economics and Property Rights on Water' at Indian Society for Ecological Economics, on March 11, 2008.

Delivered four lectures on 'Natural Resource Management' at KIIT School of Rural Management KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, on March 31-April 2, 2008.

Ramana, M V

Delivered a lecture on 'Can Nuclear Power Help with Climate Change? Lessons from the Experience in India and Elsewhere' at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, on January 14, 2008.



Rao, V M

Delivered a lecture on 'Indian Agriculture – Sustainability Issues' at the ISEC - NCI Course on Approaching the Environment in India-New Theories and Methods in the Study of Nature-Society Interface, on July 26, 2007.

Delivered three lectures on 'The Rural Economy and the Nation: Critical Development Issues' at the ISEC Pre-PhD Course, Paper: Perspectives, on August 16-18, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'The Rural Economy: The Crisis in Making' at Satya Sai University, Prashantinilayam, on August 23, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'The Rural Economy: Critical Development Issues' at Department of Economics, Satya Sai University, Prashantinilayam, on August 22 and 24, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Poverty and Rural Transition in India' at the Young Scholars Programme, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, on November 20, 2007.

RoyChowdhury, Supriya

Delivered a lecture on 'Labour and Economic Reforms' at National Institute of Advanced Studies, on September 2007.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Delivered a lecture on 'Right to Water: Concepts and Debates' at the SAWA Fellow Training Programme of Crossing Boundaries Project, SaciWATERS, held at Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai, on September 5, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Water: Right or Economic Good' at the SAWA Fellow Training Programme of Crossing Boundaries Project, SaciWATERS, held at Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management, Pune, on October 5, 2007.

Sangita, S N

Delivered a lecture on 'Law and Electronic Governance' at KLE Society's Law Academy, Belgaum, on April 25, 2007.

Delivered four lectures on 'Social Capital, Law and Governance' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on June 12-15, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Political Institutions and Development' at UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Madras, on November 26, 2007.

Sastry, G S

Interviewed by the E-TV and Doordarshan on the 'Issues of Functioning of Local Bodies in Karnataka' on September 20, 2007.



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Suchitra, J Y

Delivered a lecture on 'Child Rights, Child Labour and Role of Decentralisation' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on April 30, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Potential of Decentralisation in Providing Social Security for Unorganised Workers' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on June 14, 2007.

Delivered a lecture on 'Child Rights: The Problem of Child Labour' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on March 29, 2008.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Delivered a lecture on 'The Port, City and Bazar of Kochi in the Making of Modern Keralam' at the Third Professor N Parameswaran Nair Memorial Lecture, held at Sree Narayana Guru Institute of Science and Technology, North Parur, Kerala, January 2, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Decentralisation: Conceptual Evolution' at Fireflies Centre, Dinnepalya, Bangalore, on February 6, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'History of Development' at Fireflies Centre, Dinnepalya, Bangalore, on February 9, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Kerala Model of Development' at Centre for Political Institutions Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, February 14-15, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Rethinking Democratic – Popular Representation in Decision Making and Governance: A Discussion in the Context of Decentralisation' at Bangalore International Centre, Bangalore, on February 25, 2008.

Interviewed by Suresh Kodoor and Published Subsequently in Samakalika Malayalam on 'Social Control over Developmental Projects a Must', II (45): 26-32, on March 28, 2008.

Usha Devi, M D

Delivered a lecture on 'Education of the Girl Child – The Challenges to Teachers' at the Workshop on Tackling Traditional and Cultural Biases and Education of the Girl Child, jointly organised by Shrushti & SSA, GoK, at DSERT, Bangalore, on May 9, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Universal Primary Education and Decentralisation Reforms' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on June 9, 2007.

Delivered two lectures on 'Post-Secondary Education – Issues & Concerns' at Post-Graduate Department of Education, Karnatak University, Dharwad, on March 24, 2008.



8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Fellowships and Awards

James, K S

Visiting Fellow, Institute National D'Etudes Demographiques (INED), Paris, France, November 6, 2007 to December 7, 2007.

Madheswaran, S

Jean Claud-Eicher Chair Visiting Professor, Research Institute in the Sociology and Economics of Education (IREDU), University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, November 27- December 31, 2007.

Narayana, M R

MacArthur Foundation Fellowship for participation in the 38th Summer Seminar on Population and Development, East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, May-June 2007.

Visiting Professor, December 2007 to April 2008, Centre for International Research on the Japanese Economy (CIRJE), Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan.

Ninan, K N

UKIERI Project Proposal Development Award, May 2007.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Visiting Fellow, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway, October 2007.

Visiting Fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Norway, October 2007.

Visited on invitation Norges Bank, Central Bank of Norway, Oslo, Norway, October 12, 2007.

Dr V K R V Rao Awards

The VKRV Rao Awards in Social Science Research were instituted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, with the objective of recognising the contribution of young social scientists to the development of knowledge.

The VKRV Rao Awards for the year 2006 were presented to the following academicians on January 20, 2008, during the Founder's Day celebrations:

1. Dr Varun Sahni, Professor in International Relations Theory, Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (Political Science)
2. Dr Gobinda Prasad Samanta, Assistant Adviser, Department of Statistical Division, RBI, Mumbai. (Economics)



Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies

Deshpande, R S

Member, Research Advisory Committee, Central Silk Board, Government of India, Mysore.

Convener, Technical Support Group on District Planning, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Chairing the Expert Group on Comprehensive District agricultural plan, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies in Economics (PG), Kuvempu University and Mysore University.

Member, Executive Committee, Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Member, Editorial Board, Indian Development Review, New Delhi.

Member, Management Council, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy, ICAR, New Delhi.

Member, National Defence College, New Delhi.

Vice-Chairman, WTO Cell, Government of Karnataka.

Devi, K G Gayathri

Member, Advisory Committee, Karnataka State Open University, Manasagangotri, Mysore.

Jayaram, N

Member, Joint Working Group of ESRC (UK) and ICSSR (New Delhi) on Collaborative Research.

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

Editor, Journal of Social and Economic Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change.

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

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

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Journal of Educational Planning and Administration.

Member, National Cadre of Assessors, National Assessment and Accreditation Council.

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.

Member, Department Advisory Board, Department of Education in Social Sciences and Humanities, National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Member, The X Educational Research and Innovations Committee (ERIC), National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Member, Board of Governors, Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute.

Member, Departmental Advisory Board, Department of Education in Social Sciences and Humanities, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

Member, Consultative Committee to Prepare the Tertiary Education Policy for the Royal, Government of Bhutan.



Maruthi, I

Member, The Board of Studies in Rural Development (UG and PG) for a period of three years, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Mutharayappa, R

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Studies in Anthropology, University of Mysore, during 2007-2009.

Narayana, M R

Member, Suvarna Karnataka Gazetteers Special Advisory Committee, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Academic and Administrative Audit Committee, University of Mysore.

Member, Core Group of Experts on Design of New Industrial Policy 2006-11, Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, Foundation for the Prevention of Disability.

Member, Economic Affairs Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Member, Board of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Economics, Bangalore University.

Ninan, K N

Vice-Chairman, Research Programme Committee, ISEC, Bagalore.

Rajasekhar, D

Member, Minimum Wages Board, Government of Karnataka.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Member, Banking and Finance Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the year 2007-08.

Member, State Level Coordination Committee for Conduct of IV Census on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka.

Member, Board of Studies, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore for the year 2008.

Member, Board of Studies, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore for the year 2008.

Ramana, M V

Member, Greenpeace India Society.

Rao, V M

Honorary Visiting Fellow, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Honorary Fellow, Indian School of Political Economy, Pune.

Member, Board of Directors, Public Affairs Foundation, Bangalore.

Sangameswaran, Priya

Member, International Association for the Study of the Commons.



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Sangita, S N

Member, Board of Studies, Gandhigram Rural University, Gandhigram.

Member, Board of Studies, Institute of Developmental Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Executive Member, Indian Institute Public Administration-K, Bangalore.

Executive Member, Indian Academy of Social Sciences.

Executive Member, International Institute of Information Law, Bangalore.

Executive Member, Indian Society for Environmental Studies, Bangalore.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Member, Executive Committee, Kerala Council of Historical Research, (KCHR), Trivandrum.

Member, Kerala State Educational Advisory Board, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Member, Advisory Committee, Centre for Studies in Gender Concerns, Kerala Agricultural University, Thrisur, Kerala.

Usha Devi, M D

Nominated as a Member, Advisory Committee for Sri Kempe Gowda Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Bangalore University.

Chairperson, Sub-Committee on Research & Development, State Research & Advisory Committee, SSA/GoK.

Member, State Research & Advisory Committee, SSA, GoK.

Member, State Expert Committee for Evaluation of Research Proposals on Mid-Day Meals.

Miscellaneous

Devi, K G Gayathri

Participated as a Resource Person, in the special lecture on Gender and Environment to participants in a post-graduate course organised by ISEC-NCI on 'Approaching the Environment in India - New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', July 27, 2007 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Gayithri, K

Participated as a Panelist, in the Seminar on Administrative Reforms for Accelerated Growth, organised by FKCCI-Bangalore, December 10, 2007 at Bangalore.

Associated with (along with the USAID REFORM project) the preparation of Programme Performance Budget for the departments of Health and Family Welfare, Education, Water Resources, Public Works, Home and Transport of the Government of Karnataka. Preparation of Programme Performance Budget for the district sector, the first of its kind in the country, is being initiated in the districts of Gulbarga and Bijapur.

Provided extensive training to the government officers in the preparation of programme performance budget and guided them through its preparation as a part of the USAID fiscal reform project operations in the state of Karnataka.



Jayaram, N

Visited Thimpu, Bhutan, from September 30 to October 15, 2007, as a Member of the Consultative Committee to Prepare 'A Tertiary Education Policy' for the Royal Government of Bhutan.

Krishnan, Lina

Conducted Brother Eagle, Sister Sky, a poster exhibition on the occasion of World Environment Day 2007, based on the famous speech by Native American Chief Seattle on the human-nature relationship, June 5-6, 2007, at ISEC.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended training course on Health Statistics and Demography at Department of Statistics and Demography, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Munirka, New Delhi, October 15-19, 2007.

Lele, Sharachchandra

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Meeting on Forum on Institution Building for Rural Development, organised by Sehgal Family Foundation, New Delhi, April 24, 2007.

Madheswaran, S

Concept Note on 'Economics of Higher Education: Graduate Labour Market in the Knowledge Economy' submitted to ICSSR and Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France, to Conduct Indo-French seminar at ISEC.

Participated as a Resource Person in the Workshop on Research and Training, organised by South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), June 29 - July 12, 2007.

Mahadeva, M

Participated as a Panelist, in the International Conference on Micro Finance: A Tool to Eradicate Poverty, organised by the University of Pondicherry, January 23-25, 2008, at Pondicherry.

Nadkarni, M V

Spoke on Sex Education in Schools, at a Meeting convened by Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, April 18, 2007.

Review article 'Love as Path to God: Transcending Boundaries of Religion' (Religion, Movements and Institutions in Medieval India, edited by J S Grewel, New Delhi: OUP). *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 29, 2007.

Elected as Chairman, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, August 4, 2007.

Served as Panelist for three PhD students at ISEC.

Was presented with an award for excellence in literature by Kanara Saraswat Association, Mumbai, November 26, 2007.

Booklet 'Gandhiji's Approach to Religion', Gandhiji Centre for Science & Human Values, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, December 2007.



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Narayana, M R

Published article 'Complete Dereservation may not be Feasible' in *The Financial Express*, May 14, 2007.

Published article 'Is India Ready to Reap Demographic Dividends?' in *The Hindu Business Line*, June 20, 2007.

Ninan, K N

Visited University of Cambridge, UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, London School of Economics, University College London, International Institute for Environment and Development, London and the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, during May, 2007 under the UK-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI) Programme to develop a research collaboration proposal on Agro-biodiversity.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the meeting convened by the Deputy Chairman, Karnataka State Planning Board on Preserving Bangalore's Heritage Sites, organised by State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, August 23, 2007 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Indo-Norwegian Workshop on Wildlife-Human Interactions: From Conflict to Coexistence in Sustainable Landscapes – Social Science Perspectives, organised by Indian Institute of Science and Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, October 10-11, 2007, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Workshop on Environmental Issues, organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, November 15-16, 2007 at Mumbai.

Published an invited article on 'Social Science Research in India - The Decline' in *Deccan Herald*, December 18, 2007.

Appointed as Examiner for MSc Course on Wildlife Biology and Conservation, National Centre for Biological Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bangalore.

Guided Ms Poulomi Bhattacharya in submitting her PhD thesis on 'Economics of Aquaculture – A Comparative Analysis of Traditional vs. Scientific Systems in West Bengal' to Mysore University on December 12, 2007.

Reviewer for Ecological Economics, European Journal of Development Research and Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Rajasekhar, D

Guided Ms K R Nisha in getting her PhD degree.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Participated as a Resource Person, Bank Officers' Project Work at the Union Bank School of Management, June 2007.

Participated as a Resource Person, National Law School of India University in their PhD Programme, 2007.

Acted as a Resource Person, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, in their research agenda on International Trade Relating to the Fisheries Sector.

Acted as a Resource Person, Macro Economics and Banking Sector for Yashada Administrative Training Institute for Government Officials, Pune.

Participated as a Panelist in the ADB-NCAER Workshop on Strategies for Poverty Reduction: Focus on Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion and Social Sector Interventions, December 2007.



Rao, V M

Participated as a Panelist, in the National Seminar on Globalisation and Management of Vulnerabilities, organised by ISEC, March 26-27, 2008 at Bangalore.

Raju, K V

Participated as Team Leader for study entitled Review and Strategy on Guidelines and Institutional Mechanisms for Watershed Programmes in India, in the meeting held by ICRISAT in Hyderabad, July 23 – 25, 2007.

Published an article 'Neeru Koduva Keregaligu Bhugallara Kanna' in *Kannada Prabha*, August 9, 2007.

Attended the Steering Committee Meeting of Andhra Pradesh Farmer-Managed Groundwater Systems Project, Hyderabad, September 24, 2007 at Hyderabad.

Participated in the Training Programme in handling Geographical Information System of Tungabhadra Basin conducted by ISRO, Padmanabhanagar, Bangalore, December 3-7, 2007.

Participated as a Project Director, in the Mid-term Workshop on STRIVER Project: Strategy and Methodology for Improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins, organised by NIVA, Norway, January 22-25, 2008, at Institute of Geography, Vietnam, Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Participated in the Special Talk on Climate Change - Impacts and Implications to Society by Dr Peter Rayner, Laboratory for the Science of Climate and Environment, CNRS, France, organised by Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre in association with Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute, February 21, 2008 at Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

Co-ordinator, Compensation and Rewards for Ecosystem Services, February 4-5, 2008.

Participated as a Secretary in Executive Committee and Special General Body Meetings, organised by Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Delhi, March 12, 2008, at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

Sangita, S N

Participated as an Expert, Workshop on Mapping Indicators of Governance in India, organised by Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, December 21-23, 2007 at New Delhi.

Sastry, G S

Coordinator, ISEC- Janagraha Collaborative Research Initiatives on Urban Studies.

Syamala, T S

Attended one-day meeting of Monitoring Agencies under DLHS-3 at NIHFV, Delhi, November 19, 2007.

Tharakan, P K Michael

Participated as a Chief Guest, International Seminar on Identity, Emotion and Culture: Languages and Literature of the Sub-Continent, AD 900 to 1971, organised by Southern Regional Centre-Indian Council of Historical Research, January 7, 2008 at Bangalore.



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Thippaiah, P

Participated as a Steering Committee Member, Development Convention 2008 on Rethinking India's Growth Strategy: Services Vs. Manufacturing, organised by Institute of Public Enterprise, February 20-22, 2008 at Hyderabad.

Usha Devi, M D

Published an article 'Implications of Marks Inflation' in *Deccan Herald*, June 6, 2007.

Participated as an Expert, Review Research Proposals in Teacher Absenteesim at the SPO, SSA Mission, GoK, July 24, 2007.

Participated as an External Expert, Review the Research Progress of the UGC, JRFs in the Faculty of Education at Bangalore University, September 25, 2007 at PG Department of Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Participated in an Interaction Meeting with the Subject Expert Committee at the ICSSR, New Delhi, September 8, 2007.

Participated as a Resource Person, Gender Sensitisation Workshop for Sr AOs, AOs, AAOs, SOs as a part of the HRD Training programme for senior officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, October 5, 2007 at Regional Training Centre, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, Workshop on Refinement of Literature relating to Action Research, Lab Area and Multi-Centric Studies, organised by the SSA Mission, GoK, November 29, 2007 at the RIE, Mysore.

Participated in the Review Meeting of the SSA MI, organised by the MHRD/GOI at Scope Complex, Lodi Estate, New Delhi, December 27, 2007.

Participated in PAB Meeting of the MHRD/GoI for Approval of Annual SSA Plan at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, February 27, 2008.

Participated as a Resource Person, Appraisal of SSA Plan of Karnataka for 2008-09, organised by the MHRD/GoI, February 18-28, 2008 at TSG, Ed.CiL, New Delhi.

Participated as a Resource Person, International Roundtable on Indicators of School Quality: Towards Gender-Friendly Schooling Environment, organised by the Commonwealth Foundation, Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth of Learning, March 26-29, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as a Resource Person, State-level workshop for developing Handbook for Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision within the framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan organised by State Project Office, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Mission, Government of Karnataka, March 6-7, 2008, at ISEC.



9. MEETINGS

Academic and Research Programme Committee

The Academic and Research Programme Committee of ISEC met on April 13, July 20, September 28 and December 31, 2007.

Research Programme Committee

Research Programme Committee of ISEC met on February 29, 2008.

Annual General Body

The Thirty-fourth Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 20, 2007.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on April 7, July 7, September 29 and December 20, 2007.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on September 10, 2007.

Gratuity Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on November 12, 2007.

Provident Fund Trust

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on November 12, 2007.



10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

Appointments

Dr M D Usha Devi	Professor	07.04.2007
Dr Meenakshi Rajeev	Professor	07.04.2007
Dr Madheswaran	Professor	07.04.2007
Dr Supriya RoyChowdhury	Professor	07.04.2007
Dr Sivakami	Assistant Professor	09.04.2007
Ms Mohana Devi	Assistant	01.09.2007
Dr Lekha Subbaiah	Assistant Professor	01.10.2007
Dr Dhananjay Bansod	Assistant Professor	12.10.2007
Mr Srinivas	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Muthuraj	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Renuka	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Venugopala	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Kumar L	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Rudresha H	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Shekhara K C	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Nataraja	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	18.10.2007
Mr Yekanath Ningappa	Assistant Librarian	01.02.2008

Retirements

Shri K Venugopal	Electrician	31.07.2007
Shri D Venkataiah	Messenger/Helper/Gardner	31.01.2008
Shri H K Govinda Rao	Assistant Registrar (Admn.)	31.03.2008
Shri Shama Rao	Carpenter	31.03.2008

Resignations

Dr S Puttaswamaiah	Assistant Professor	17.05.2007
Dr T V Sekher	Assistant Professor	27.05.2007
Dr D V Gopalappa	Assistant Professor	01.08.2007
Ms Ullhasini Andurkur	Computational Assistant	14.08.2007
Dr L Venkatachalam	Assistant Professor	01.12.2007

Obituaries

- Dr G V K Rao, Founder-Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on June 30, 2007.
- Dr P N Mari Bhat, Founder-Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on July 30, 2007.
- Sri A M Singhvi, Founder-Member, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, passed away on October 13, 2007.



11. LIBRARY

The Library has been functioning since the inception of the Institute, and has a collection of over 1,50,000 documents. It has a comprehensive collection of literature predominantly related to economics, sociology and allied subjects in social science discipline to meet the present and future information needs of its users. Apart from the ISEC fraternity, research scholars from various organisations in India and abroad visit the Library. About 300 professional journals, both foreign and Indian, are subscribed to by the Library. The World Bank, International Institute for Educational Planning and other international organisations have recognised it as a Depository Library. It also receives newsletters, annual reports and other publications from national and international organisations.

Most of the library activities are computerised using "LibSys"; an integrated library software package. Library database is accessible online through the Institute website. In addition, the Library provides the following services:

Reference Service

The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

New Additions List:

This bulletin contains a list of various documents received by the Library during the month.

Current Journals

This bulletin contains a list of latest journal titles received by the Library during the month.

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.

Article Index 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.

Press Clippings Index

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, classified index has been provided.



Inter-Library Loan Services

The Institute's Library offers inter-library loan services to the faculty, with the well-established libraries of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore University, National Law School of India University and other institutions.

Reprographic Service

Xerox facility has been provided at the Library to cater to the needs of the users on request against payment.

Databases

Library subscribes to number of databases and e-books related to social sciences and allied subjects. User's assistance, Search facilities and document delivery etc., are also provided.

Following are the databases available in the Library;

1. EconLit – An abstracting and indexing database of Economics Literature.
2. JSTOR – An online database of scholarly literature in social sciences.
3. 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.

Library Statistics

Number of documents added during the year 2007 – 08	:	2336
Number of journals and periodicals subscribed during the year 2007 – 08:		
Foreign publications	:	129
Indian publications	:	98
Complimentary	:	42
Exchange	:	30
Total	:	299
Number of newspapers being subscribed to by the Library	:	9
Total Library collection as on March 31, 2008	:	1,19,294

Training

The Library is actively involved in organising and conducting various training programmes from time to time for the benefit of users.



12. DATA BANK

A Data Bank has been set up at the ISEC with the objective of pooling, organising and maintaining the existing secondary data at a centralised location so as to avoid repetitive collection and an easy access to the users and also to facilitate access to the primary information collected by various units in connection with their different projects and further its utilisation.

The Data Bank has already compiled information on Central and State finances and has helped in improving 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 the data on 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 a click of the mouse. Efforts are being made to acquire the required software for the purpose.



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Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.



Annual Report 2007-08: At a Glance

Annual Report 2007-08: Departmental and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing projects	SC/WT/IR/IC organised/ coordinated	Books Published/ Edited	Monographs/ Working Papers	Articles Published in JIEBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in SC/W	Participation in SC/W as CDR	SC/W attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/ Talks delivered/ media	Membership in P & P bodies
ADRTC	5	5	5	1	1	13	0	8	1	0	3	2	10
R S Deekonda	4**	3* (KVR)	5*	1	1	6		3		3	3	2	9
M J Bhande													
M Mahadeva	1	1				1		3	1				
S Erappa	1* (RSD)	1											
P Thygesiah		1				4							
I Manafi	1* (RSD)							2					1
CCD	0	5	2	2	0	8	0	9	6	0	1	6	1
D Rajakumar		5* (GKK +2)	2* (N Japan)	2*	0	8		9			1	6	1
		0											
CE R	0	10	3	3	1	9	0	6	1	4	6	7	1
K V Raju		6**	2*	2	1	4		2		3		4	
K M Niran		1	1*	1		3		1				2	1
G S Sastri		1	1* (Niran)			2		3	1	1		1	
Madhusree Saha		1* (KVR)	1* (KVR)										
S A Pacha													
CEB*	3	10	4	0	0	39	8	25	5	10	1	13	10
M R Narayana		1	1			13	4	5				4	5
Meenakshi Rajov	1*	2*	1			15	3	8		4	1	1	4
S Nageswaran		4** (GKK +2)	2*			2		5				4	
K Ganjathi		1				5	1	3	1				
Veerasakappa	1												
C Narjundiah		1	1* (Madhes)					1		2		2	
B P Vani	1* (MR)	2* (MR)											
M Devendra Babu	1	1	1* (RSD)			4		3	4	4		2	
CHRD	2	2	2	0	0	3	1	6	2	8	1	3	1
M D Uma Devi	2*	1*	3*			1	1	2	1	5	4	3	4
M Sivakami		1						2	1	2			
U A Shriway	1* (MDU)	1* (MDU)				2		2		1			
CPNGD	2	8	0	2	2	8	0	10	1	0	6	1	6
S Sangeetha	1	3	1* (MDU)		2	3		7				3	6
Sugrha Raghavathury		2				2			1			1	
N Sivama		2	1* (RSD)										
V Arul Kumar	1	1		2		3							



Annual Report 2007-08

Annual Report 2007-08: Departmental and Faculty Performance	Completed projects	Ongoing projects	SC/NTTP & RC organised/coordinated	Books Published/Edited	Monographs/Working Papers	Articles Published in JIEBs	Seminars presented	Papers presented in SC/NTTP	Participation in SC/NTTP as CDR	SC/NTTP attended	K & P addresses delivered	Lectures/talks delivered/media	Members in P & P bodies
CSSCD	2	3	1	0	0	4	1	3	2	3	0	4	1
G K Karanth		4*** (Maths)				1		2					
Mansoor S Yadhav	1					1		1	1				
Anand Basantiah													
K O Jayanthi Devi	1	1* (GHEK +2)		1* (D.R)		2			1	3		4	1
V Ramaswamy		2** (GHEK)	1				1						
		0											
FRC	7	7	1	1	2	6	0	9	1	7	0	0	1
K S James	3	1*	1			3		4		1			
T S Syamala	1	1* (Jams)						1		2			
C M Lakshmana	1	2			1	3		1					
R Muthayappa	1	1						2					1
C S Veeramaha	1				1								
K S Umamoni		1						1	1	2			
T N Bhat										1			
Lekha Subash										1			
Chandray W Banood													
TOTAL ISEC	21	50	25	10	12	124	13	101	25	45	17	60	56

Note: 1) SC/NTTP and RC stands for Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher's Course respectively

2) P & P Bodies stands for Public and Professional bodies

3) CDR stands for Chairperson, Discussant and Rapportheurs respectively

4) K and P Address stands for Keynote and Presidential Address

5) Number of stars (*, **, ***) refers to number of projects jointly taken up with other faculty members

6) Name in the Abbreviation of faculty in the bracket indicates project taken up under the project director and sign + with number indicates number of other faculties engaged in the project with project director

7) Total Number of projects undertaken by Department considers only projects taken by faculties as a project director in given department.

8) Total ISEC projects includes Total number of projects undertaken by listed faculties, whereas the list of heads thereafter includes publications of professors, students, visiting professors and faculty members of CBED