

# **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2008-09**



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# C O N T E N T S

	<b>ISEC in 2008-09: An Overview</b>	v
1.	<b>ISEC Society</b>	1
2.	<b>ISEC Faculty/Staff</b>	2
3.	<b>Academic Centres</b>	3
4.	<b>Research Activities</b>	
	Research Projects Completed	16
	Project Reports under Final Revision	52
	Research Projects in Progress	53
5.	<b>Academic Activities</b>	
	Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Training Programmes and Refresher Courses Organised	56
	ISEC Public Lectures	69
	Seminars Presented by Visitors	70
	Seminars Presented by Faculty	72
	Seminars Presented by Students	
	Students' Biannual Seminar Series	74
	Ph D Programme	74
	Ph D Degrees Awarded	74
	Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes	74
	Academic Networks	75
	SRTT Support Activities	75
6.	<b>Publications</b>	
	Books Published/Edited	77
	ISEC Journal of Social and Economic Development	78
	ISEC Monograph Series	78
	ISEC Working Papers	78
	Articles Published in Journals and Edited Books	83
	Working Papers Published	
7.	<b>Participation in Seminars</b>	
	Seminars Presented	92
	Papers presented in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	93
	Participation in Seminars, Conferences and Workshops as Chairperson, Discussant and Rapporteur	103
	Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes Organised/Coordinated	105
	Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings Attended	107
	Keynote and Presidential Addresses Delivered	110
	Lectures, Talks and Media	112
8.	<b>ISEC and Campus News in Brief</b>	
	Fellowships and Awards	117
	Offices Held in Academic, Professional and Administrative Bodies	118
	Miscellaneous	120
9.	<b>Meetings</b>	125
10.	<b>Appointments, Retirements, Resignations etc.</b>	126
11.	<b>Library</b>	127
12.	<b>Data Bank</b>	129
13.	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	130
14.	<b>Financial Statements of Accounts 2008-09</b>	137





## ISEC in 2008-09: An Overview

I am pleased to present our annual report for the year 2008-09. I am proud to provide here a glimpse of the achievements by ISEC faculty and students with the support of the other staff members. The achievements are contributed in different measures by one and all of us and therefore we collectively take pride in these. This year was indeed an eventful and memorable one as we celebrated the concluding event of the birth centenary of our founder Professor VKRV Rao. In this travel of four decades we have passed quite a few vital milestones and negotiated many a crucial turn. The year was both eventful and enjoyable with each one of us, driven by a strong force, endeavouring to turn into reality the perceived dreams of the founders of our Institute.

### Activities

The year (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009) began with the International Seminar on Diversities in the Indian Diaspora jointly organised with the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, in early May 2008. The seminar discussed different facets of the Indian Diaspora, focusing on its diversity, culture and changing outlook. The seminar was attended by many national and international scholars. This was also the birth centenary year of our founder Professor VKRV Rao. Many activities were undertaken over the year that concluded in July 2008. The year-long celebrations included a Public Lecture Series by eminent persons, setting up a website depicting the life and achievements of Professor Rao, naming of the Nagarbhavi Road as VKRV Rao Road and a concluding three-day seminar. Two volumes were brought out as a part of the activities: the first one comprising thirty reminiscences by associates and admirers of Professor Rao and the other containing essays on important themes on development contributed by VKRV Rao Chair Professors and VKRV Rao Award winners in Social Sciences. The two volumes were released in the final event of the celebration -- a Seminar on the Institutional Structure of Social Science Research held during July 6-8, 2008. A book based on this seminar is under publication. The Seminar was inaugurated by Professor Sukhadev Thorat, Chairman, University Grants Commission, and presided over by His Excellency Shri Rameshwarji Thakur, the Governor of Karnataka. Shri Yeddyurappa, the Honorable Chief Minister of Karnataka, was the Guest of Honour and delivered the keynote address. He gave ISEC a Special Grant of Rs 2 crore for starting its Digital Library. The work on the Digital Library is progressing very well and we have successfully put up a lot of material on our website. Under this initiative, ISEC has entered into partnership with the Libraries of Mythic Society, Bangalore; Karnatak University, Dharwad; Bangalore University, Bangalore; Mysore University, Mysore; and Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune. Efforts are on to partner with the Digital Library of India, hosted by IIT, Hyderabad, and IISc, Bangalore. We are in the process of associating with many other institutions.

Professor N Jayaram chose to relinquish the position of the Director to join Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. During his short tenure here, he left an indelible mark as a suave and gentle administrator and an excellent academician. Till I took over as Director, Professor M R Narayana was holding the fort as in-charge Director, and he lent his help in shaping a few important steps.

After receiving the communication from the office of the Governor of Karnataka, I took over as Director of the Institute on August 21, 2008. The faculty and staff members of the Institute reiterated their full support to all the activities I discussed with them during the initial meetings. I am very happy that their full support is evident from the spurt of activities during the year. The retirement age of the non-teaching staff has been increased to 60 years and the annuity pension scheme is enhanced. Quite a few campus improvement activities are undertaken, including repairs, replacement of assets and maintenance. The students' hostel has been provided with solar water-heaters cutting down the electricity



use. The survey of the ISEC land is completed and efforts are on to prepare a Master Plan for using the land. A plan is drawn for the future developmental activities. During this year, the inflow of research studies is stepped up significantly and some of the new initiatives are introduced. We have entered new areas like Climatic Change, Impact of Atomic Mineral Extraction, Electronic Waste, Pollution in Bangalore and many others.

We have been careful in selecting research themes which focus on the current issues as well as problems confronted by the State and Central governments and other funding agencies. During the year, the faculty members of ISEC have completed 20 research studies and 22 studies are in the final stages of completion. There are 42 research studies which are in progress. The completed studies covered various areas of current interest. The first group of studies focused on many developmental interventions and the impact of these on the economy and society. Similarly, infrastructure including water, health, electricity and educational institutions attracted attention of researchers in ISEC. Quite a few studies have focused on these infrastructural issues both in the urban and rural contexts. Health, family welfare, morbidity and mortality, and child health care are some of the themes tackled by the faculty members in their studies. Right from the beginning of the Institute, poverty, employment, political decentralisation and gender have been the themes pursued by the faculty members and these continue to be on our agenda especially touching the current issues on this canvas. We are happy that we have quite a few studies taking note of the changes in the economy, society and polity due to the recent policy reforms under globalisation and these could be seen from the detailed report.

The year was packed with a large number of events and academic activities including seminars, conferences, workshops, training programmes and research projects. Two annual conferences of prestigious academic bodies were held at ISEC this year. The Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) was held during October 17-19, 2008, and delegates from all over the world, including functionaries of UNFPA, attended the event. Indian Association for Research on National Income and Wealth also chose ISEC as the venue for their annual conference. Professor Suresh Tendulkar and many officers from Central Statistical Organisation were here for the occasion. ISEC took initiative in discussing and preparing the draft Karnataka Groundwater Bill, 2006. This was a major policy back-up we provided to the State Government. A workshop on 'Monitoring Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction' was organised to discuss the FAO-sponsored project. As usual, the LS Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture, Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture and Kannada Rajyotsava Programme were successfully held in the Institute. Shri Nandan Nilekani, Co-Chairman of Infosys, delivered the VKRV Rao Memorial Lecture, whereas the annual Rajyostava Lecture was delivered by Dr Kasturirangan, Director, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore. We have started a special series of 'Open Discussion Forum' with the help of Centre for Political Institution, Governance and Development. Marking the celebration of Prof VKRV Rao birth centenary this year, some of the prestigious public lectures were organised and we plan to bring out a volume containing all these.

We had a number of seminars presented by visiting scholars during the year. Some of these are: Dr Daniel Brockington, Senior Lecturer, School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester, UK; Prof Sitharamam Kakarala, Director and Senior Fellow, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore; Prof Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law in Development, University of Warwick; Mr Wesley Robertson, Information Officer, US Consulate-General; Prof Rajan Gurukkal, Vice-Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam; Prof Michael Walton, VKRV Rao Chair Professor; Dr Kateri Akiwenzie-Damm, Principal Consultant, Damm Write Consulting and Communications, Ontario, Canada; Prof Robert W Fuller, former President, Oberlin College, USA; Dr Daniel Brache, Professor of Political Science, York University, Canada; and Prof Sundar Sarukkai, Professor and Dean, School of Humanities, Head, Centre for Philosophy, National Institute of Advanced Studies, IISc, Bangalore. Similarly, faculty members of the Institute presented seminars on important issues.



The PhD Programme of the Institute has taken a new shape and a large number of students are already in the final stage of their theses. This year, five students have been awarded their PhD in various subjects and four students have completed their *viva-voce*

<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. This has been placed on the website of the Planning Commission. Besides, the ADRT Centre has also been nominated as the major Technical Supporting Institute in the exercise of District Planning in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.



<sup>th</sup> Plan, Social Security and Self-Help Groups assumed great importance. The studies undertaken by the Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) have been quite useful in framing the policies as well as helping institutions supporting child labour and social security in the State.

Water has always been our priority in the context of both irrigation and drinking water. Quite a few studies were conducted during this year in order to enhance and sharpen the policy framework in this sector. The Groundwater Regulation Bill of Karnataka was discussed threadbare by the faculty members of the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) and ADRT Centre along with the administrators, development thinkers and practitioners. A draft of the Bill was sent to the Government of Karnataka for further consideration.

The construction of National Transfer Accounts and understanding the Intellectual Property Rights have been studied in the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy (CESP). These results are of importance to the CSO and we received encouraging response on the same. Similarly, the issues pertaining to Child Poverty, Child Labour as well as child HIV/AIDS have been taken up as recent issues for research and the findings of these studies are making significant impact in the field. We have been identified as an institution to conduct important studies for the Commission on Centre-State Relations and other policy bodies.

We have taken up the issue of electricity pricing which has strongly influenced the State policy. The garment sector has been emerging as one of the most important but ill-managed sector as far as women workers are concerned. Studies on garment sector as well as slum and urban welfare have been conducted and are appreciated by many in the field.

During the year, the Institute has undertaken a good number of outreach activities in order to acquaint development thinkers with different issues pertaining to many aspects in the State. All these have significant impact both in terms of enhancing the reputation of the Institute as well as helping the administrators in sharpening their policy focus.

**R S Deshpande**



## 1. ISEC Society

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

	<b>Ex-Officio Members</b>
Shri S L Rao	Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary
	<b>Ministry of Finance</b> DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS Government of India New Delhi <i>Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary</i>
Dr A Vaidyanathan	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Government of India Shastry Bhavan, New Delhi <i>Principal Secretary</i>
Dr P V Sheno	FINANCE DEPARTMENT Government of Karnataka, Bangalore <i>Principal Secretary</i>
Dr M K Panduranga Setty	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Government of Karnataka, Bangalore <i>Principal Secretary</i>
Dr G Thimmaiah	PLANNING AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT Government of Karnataka, Bangalore
Dr C T Kurien	<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> BANGALORE UNIVERSITY Bangalore
Dr V K Natraj	<i>Director</i> INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE Bangalore
Shri S Ramanathan	
Dr Maithreyi Krishnaraj	
Dr Narendar Pani	
Smt Hemalatha Mahishi	
Smt Madhura Chatrapathi	
Dr Ramachandra Guha	
Dr M R Sreenivasan	
Dr T C A Ananth	
Dr Ranji Sinha (since January 27, 2009) <i>Member-Secretary, ICSSR</i>	
Dr M R Narayana	
Dr R Mutharayappa	



## 2. ISEC Faculty / Staff

<i>Professor</i>	<i>Professor</i>	(up to July 15, 2008)	(from August 21, 2008)
<i>Professor Michael Walton</i>			Dr G Satyanarayana Sastry (since retired) Dr S Erappa Dr P Thippaiah Dr V Ramaswamy Dr I Maruthi Dr Veerasekharappa Dr C Nanjundaiah Dr M Sivakami Dr Sunil Nautiyal (since June 12, 2008) Dr M Devendra Babu
Dr M S Swaminathan Shri T R Satish Chandran Dr R Bharadwaj Dr V M Rao Shri P Padmanabha Dr G Thimmaiah Dr P V Shenoi Shri B K Bhattacharya Dr M V Nadkarni Dr Ravi Kanbur Dr V R Panchamukhi Dr Abdul Aziz			Smt B P Vani Dr C S Veeramatha Dr K S Umamani Dr Madhushree Sekher (since resigned) Dr T N Bhat Dr V Anil Kumar Dr U A Shimray Dr Lekha Subaiah Dr Dhananjay W Bansod Dr S Manasi (since April 16, 2008)
Dr G K Karanth Dr M R Narayana 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			Col (Retd) Ashutosh Dhar  Shri L Gopal (since repatriated to parent department) Shri B P Appachoo
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			Shri E Vishnuvardhan Reddy  Dr K Prakash  Smt K Leela  Shri N Ramakrishna Shri K S Narayana Shri T Srinivasa Murthy



### 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, 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)**

Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) is one of the three Agro-Economic Research Units of national importance (the other two are located at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi; and Centre for Management of Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad) set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The ADRT Centre was established in 1972 with an objective to provide continuous policy feedback to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and hence adheres largely to the research agenda of the Union Ministry of Agriculture. The Centre is a part of the scheme implemented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Agriculture. The Centre is required to provide concurrent policy feedback to the Union Ministry of Agriculture on various important policy issues. Specific objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- i. To conduct investigations into specified agro-economic problems of the country both at the macro and micro levels;
- ii. To carry out continuous studies on changes in the rural economy by means of periodic surveys and re-surveyes of selected villages representing typical situation;
- iii. To carry out research work on structural changes and fundamental problems of agricultural economy and rural development of the country; and
- iv. To give technical advice to the Union Government and State Governments with mutual agreement on such issues as may be referred to them.

However, keeping in view the commitments of the Institute and its broader vision, the ADRTC's faculty have been able to focus on several issues in agricultural development at the State and country levels. These include:

- ❖ Impact of WTO on agriculture at State and Country levels,
- ❖ Agricultural policy prices, marketing and programmes,
- ❖ Issues in Indian irrigation, tank irrigation and traditional irrigation systems,
- ❖ Agricultural credit, agricultural subsidies, agricultural trades, Non-Governmental Organisations, social infrastructure, rural employment, rural weaker sections,



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

- ◇ Watershed development, dry land agriculture,
- ◇ Horticultural development, emerging aspects of floriculture and sericulture,
- ◇ Environmental issues in agricultural sector.

### **Achievements**

Since inception, ADRTC has been constantly working on various agriculture and rural development issues, which have policy implications at the national and sub-national levels.

The Centre completed three research projects during 2008-09 out of which the first two were undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India: (i) Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops as a Means of Diversification in Agriculture (Consolidated Report); (ii) Market Imperfection and Farmers' Distress (Consolidated Report) and; (iii) Mid-Term Appraisal of DBT-RBRC Project.

The ADRTC faculty members have published two books and a number of papers in national/international journals and in edited books. The two books published are (i) Contract Farming and Tenancy Reforms - Entangled Without Tether, published by Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, and; (ii) Footprints of Development and Change - Essays in Memory of Professor VKRV Rao Commemorating His Birth Centenary. The Centre's faculty also presented papers in quite a few seminars/conferences and delivered several lectures, including the ISEC public lecture.

The Centre organised Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on 'Fight against Hunger and Poverty in Rural India,' by Professor Praduman Kumar, Professor Agricultural Economics & Managing Editor, AERR, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy, New Delhi. ADRTC also organised a Workshop on Monitoring Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP).

Among the on-going research projects this year are: (i) Sustainable Agriculture Development through Organic Farming in Karnataka; (ii) Study of Tanks in Watershed Development Area in Karnataka; (iii) State Budgetary Resources and Agriculture Development; (iv) The Impact of Macro Management of Agriculture; (v) Determinants of Stagnation in Productivity of Important Crops; (vi) Managing Common Pool Resources, Infrastructure and Poverty Alleviation with special reference to Eastern India and Chhattisgarh (Pro-Poor Policy); (vii) Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan (C-DAP) – 29 District Plans and 1 State Plan (Karnataka State); (viii) Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) – 6 District Plans (Tumkur, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Kodagu, Bidar and Bagalkot districts); (ix) Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) – Jajpur District (Orissa State). Most of these studies are nearing completion.

## **2. Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD)**

### **Thrust area**

The Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) 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.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

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, attitudes) to achieve decentralised local governance, improved responsiveness and participation. Second, 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 the 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 towards getting the right balance in the above.

In all, ten research projects were handled at the Centre during 2008-09: 1) Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth, 2) Magnitude, Dimensions and Causes of Child Labour, 3) Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) of Bangalore Rural, 4) CDDP of Ramanagara district, 5) CDDP of Chikballapur district, 6) Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka, 7) Affordability of Water Supply Services by Grama Panchayats in Karnataka, 8) Economic Reforms and Political Decentralisation: A Comparative Study of Some Selected Indian States during the Post-Reform Period, 9) Assessing Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups and 10) Decentralised Governance and Child Labour. Of these, the last four have been completed in all respects, while the draft report on Delivery of Social Security and Pension Benefits in Karnataka has been prepared.

CDD's research has been contributing to the policy making and renewal. Considerable research work on social security for unorganised workers carried out at the Centre influenced the Department of Labour and GTZ to seek advice on policy framework for the above. The Centre is interacting closely with the Departments of Labour, Planning and Directorate of Social Security and Pensions on issues of child labour and social security for unorganised workers, pension benefits and decentralised planning. The Centre's faculty served on 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 four national and two international seminars. In all, six papers were published by the staff of CDD. Main publications include: (1) *How to Strengthen Social Protection Coverage in India* (ILO, Geneva, 2008), (2) *Micro-Finance Programmes and Vulnerability to Debt Bondage*, (3) *State Finance Commissions: Their Role and Impact on Local Government Finances - The Case of Karnataka*, and (4) *Globalization, Sustainability and Governance of NGO Programmes: Some Reflections on Micro Finance Programmes from Kerala*. In addition, the Centre's staff also disseminated the research findings through the print media.

The Centre has organised a seminar on 'Poverty in Karnataka: Status, Programmes and Issues' in collaboration with IIPA, Bangalore. Papers have been presented by eminent scholars on the magnitude and dimensions of poverty in Karnataka, programmes to alleviate poverty and policy directions.

Currently, the Centre's staff members are involved in five research projects. As a part of a five-year research project on *Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth*, in collaboration with the Oxford University



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

and the London School of Economics, the Centre has been working on a large research study on Health Insurance for the poor. The Centre is also in the process of taking up research studies on urban governance and delivery of services.

CDD's staff members are working on four manuscripts to be brought out as books and monographs. The first is on *Institutional Design for Elimination of Child Labour* being published by Concept, New Delhi. The others are on *Micro-Finance Needs of Vulnerable Groups*, *Decentralised Planning in Karnataka* and *Affordability of Drinking Water Supply Services by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka*.

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

#### Research Agenda

ISEC was the first institute to establish a separate Ecological Economics Unit in the country [now renamed as Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR)] as far back as in 1981 which testifies to the vision of its founding fathers. The mandate of the Centre is to analyse the interface between economics, ecology and institutions, the trade-off between growth and ecological balance, and to evolve an appropriate strategy for the management of natural resources. With ecological issues of development coming to the fore, the Centre has emerged as an important focal point to analyse and identify various policy alternatives relating to sustainable development. Expanding its scope, CEENR seeks to work towards building knowledge systems and capacities to influence policy and actions to improve rural and urban livelihoods and promote development in a sustainable manner. Studies on sustainable development and the sustainable use and management of natural resources have been 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) Integrated water resources management, and water quality issues, (g) Gender and governance (h) Evolving enabling policy, legal and institutional framework, (i) Capacity building and outreach, (j) Sustainable rural development, production system analysis, land use/land cover analysis (k) Climate change and its impact on socio-ecological systems – mitigation and adaptation, (l) Protected area management, (m) GIS and remote-sensing in landscape research and ecological modeling.

CEENR has undertaken collaborative research activities during 2008-09 with the following institutions: a) Agastya Foundation International, b) University of Copenhagen, c) Indian Space Research Organisation, d) BNPP-World Bank-IFPRI, e) International Water Management Institute-TATA (IWMI-TATA), f) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, g) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, h) Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Norway, i) Water Resources Engineering and Management Institute, University of Baroda, Gujarat, j) South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), Pakistan.

The Centre has completed a number of studies covering a wide range of themes such as urban development, economic instruments for pollution abatement, economic and institutional aspects of



management of natural resources such as land, forest, water, and common property resources. CEENR has been participating in public dialogues pertaining to contemporary issues and ecological concerns and also organising workshops, seminars and conferences to disseminate knowledge and ideas. The faculty members have been actively involved in dissemination through policy briefs, seminars, workshops and training, publications in the form of books, monographs, journal articles, working papers and policy briefs.

During the past year, CEENR completed the following research projects sponsored by international and national agencies and the Central and State governments: (a) Tank Systems in the Mid-Godavari Basin – Valuation of Ecological, Economic and Social Services, (b) Making Decentralisation and Local Governance Work for the Rural Poor, (c) Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of Uruguay Round on Supply Chain: A study on tea sector of Nilgiri region of South India, (d) Guidelines for Planning and Implementation of Watershed Development Programme in India: A Review, (e) Desertification Vulnerability Index Model: A Study of Bellary District, Karnataka, (f) Project to create content and learning modules for a mobile ecology laboratory, and (g) Electricity Pricing in Karnataka: An Analysis.

CEENR in association with Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, also organised the following two international four-week courses for post-graduate students from Nordic countries: (1) Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface, December 1-27, 2008; (2) Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, January 2 to February 2, 2009. Besides, CEENR in association with Nordic Centre in India also organised a four-week tuition course for Ms Anna Railo, University of Kuopio, Finland, on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', from July 10 to August 9, 2008.

In association with the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka, CEENR and ADRTC organised a seminar on the Draft Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill, 2006, on September 17, 2008.

CEENR faculty/staff also presented papers and participated in international conferences and meetings in USA, Spain and Pakistan, and also in India. It is indeed gratifying to note that Professor K V Raju was appointed Economic Adviser to the Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka in June 2008, and Professor K N Ninan was invited as Visiting Professor in the Donald Bren School of Environment Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA, (September to December 2008) where he taught graduate students two courses on 'Cost-Benefit Analysis and Non-Market Valuation', and 'Advanced Topics in Environmental Policy – Economics of Biodiversity Conservation'.

Four PhD students supervised by CEENR faculty have submitted their theses, and five are pursuing their PhD in the Centre.

During 2008-09, the faculty and other staff of CEENR brought out several publications which were published by renowned publishers. Among these is 'Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity – Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges' which was published by Earthscan, London. Besides this, four chapters in edited books were published by foreign publishers, like Earthscan, London; Oxford University Press and Routledge; and four journal articles were published in reputed journals such as Environmental Impact Assessment Review, Journal of Human Ecology, Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal, Current Science, etc. Five Policy Briefs containing the findings of the



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

European Union-funded STRIVER project were published by STRIVER and seven working papers were published. CEENR staff's works have elicited favourable reviews or citations in top-rated journals such as Ecological Economics, Natural Resource Economics, Mountain Research and Development, Journal of Forest Policy and Economics, Energy, Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, Land Use Policy, International Journal of Agriculture Sustainability, the Environmentalist, etc.

CEENR has Ongoing Projects including two cross-country studies funded by international funding agencies/institutions. These are: (1) Urban Influence on Rural and Peri-urban Landscapes: Socio-economic and Ecological Perspective (ISEC Project), (2) Health and Livelihoods of Community and Traditional Medicinal Plants: SWOT of Two Agroclimatic Zones of India (SANEI, Pakistan), (3) Strategy and Methodology for improved IWRM – An Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment in Four Twinning River Basins (NIVA, Norway), (4) Gender and Governance in Rural Services (IFPRI, Washington), (5) Forest Resources and Economic Growth: An Enquiry into the Growth Linkages of Forest Cover in Indian States (ISEC Project), Eco-threats of E-Waste: A Case Study of Bangalore City (ISEC Project).

The CEENR is expanding its research horizon to new areas such as climate change, valuation of ecosystem services, etc. A PhD thesis in progress in CEENR assesses Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Prone Regions in Orissa. Besides new research proposed in this area, CEENR in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India is holding a National Seminar on 'Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability' in April 2009. A workshop co-sponsored by CEENR and IFPRI, Washington, is scheduled in ISEC in May 2009 to discuss the findings of the Gender and Governance in Rural Services Project. The International Course for Nordic students in collaboration with Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, is to be an annual feature of CEENR activities and two such courses are scheduled during 2009-2010. One such course is scheduled to be held from July 3 to August 2, 2009.

Besides CEENR faculty have prepared and submitted research proposals on diverse themes such as medicinal plants, environmental burden of diseases, participatory forest management institutions, e-waste, climate change, base-line social and environmental assessment of a uranium mining site, etc., to international and national agencies such as the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, SANDEE, Department of Atomic Energy, GDN Network, etc.

### **4. Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP)**

The Centre's research activities during 2008-09 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 have been 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 a book, seven articles in the highly reputed national and international journals, two articles in edited volumes, three articles in national newspapers, five working papers, participated in 11 national seminars/conferences/workshops, presented papers in 21 national and international seminars/conferences/workshops, presented two seminars within the Institute, delivered 19 invited/special lectures/keynote addresses outside ISEC both in national and international institutes/universities, organised and coordinated two seminars/workshops/conferences/ training, received three distinguished fellowships, and held new memberships in 5 public and professional committees and bodies.

The Centre's research works are guided by the Institute's and the Centre's Research Perspectives. Most importantly, the Centre has always been positive in responding to the needs of policy research and inputs at levels of government in the Indian federation. This is evident in the major accomplishments of completed projects (including draft-report completed projects), and objectives and progress of on-going projects, as summarised below.

sponsored by the UNFPA through Nihon University Population Research Institute (Tokyo), aimed at developing an accounting system for India to measuring intergenerational transfers, or economic flows across age groups, at the aggregate level in a manner consistent with National Income and Product Accounts. Research in this report is new and contributory for the construction of Flow Account of NTA for India in 1999-00. It provides estimates of aggregate controls and age profiles for labour income, and public and private consumption by education, health, and others. Using these profiles, estimates are obtained for aggregate and per capita Life Cycle Deficit (LCD) by public and private sectors. Aggregate Life Cycle Deficit (LCD) is evident for all age groups except for working population in the age group of 30-49 years and 50-64 years. Highest LCD is estimated for the young age dependents (age group 0-19 years) and is about nine times higher than for old age dependents (age group 65+ years). Given the estimated LCD, age allocations are estimated by public and private transfers and assets reallocations. These results signify for the relative importance of different instruments of financing consumption by deficit age groups: e.g. transfers for young, transfers and savings for old, and labour and asset income for 20-29 age groups. From the viewpoint of designing of inter-generational equity policies, the results imply for selective policy inventions by instruments. This is also relevant for the inclusive growth strategy under the on-going 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, as it is related to social justice for older people.

sponsored by South Asia Network of Economic Institutions, tested Stiglitz's hypothesis on the relation between interest rate and riskiness of a loan, using the unit level data on non performing loans collected from commercial banks. In addition, in depth problems of non performing assets of the commercial banking sector of India with emphasis on the determinants and efficiency issues are studied.

was completed for the preparation of the "State of Environment Report for Bangalore City 2008". This consultancy project was jointly sponsored by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka through GTZ and EMPRI, Bangalore. The study focused on the impact of economic growth and urbanization on current status of water supply and sanitation, and highlighted the problem of poor access to water due to rising of un-accounted for water, in Bangalore city. In addition, issues of environmental indicators, issues of water access and affordability, impact of water pollution, trends in present and future water supply and



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

current action plans are analysed. The policy implications of the study include a framework for both supply side and demand side water management in the city.

aimed to estimate the intensity of child poverty across different social and economic groups which enables one to identify the section of the people who suffer the most and this would further helps in designing the anti poverty measures. The study finds that the root causes of child poverty are parental income and their socio-economic backgrounds. It further finds that the probability of a child being in poverty category is more in lone parent and female headed families.

sponsored by Ministry of Labour and V V Giri National Labour Institute, focused on evaluation of strategic frameworks, objectives, activities of the NCLP and the participation of various stakeholders and social partners in five districts: Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Kolar, Baglkot and Raichur. The evaluation involved visiting the NCLP Schools and reaching out to different sections of the populations ranging from the children attending NCLP Schools, their parents and teachers, Formal School Teachers and Principals, Field Officials, Project Directors, Members of the Project Society, NGOs, Community Leaders and a wide range of Officials from various Government Departments to elicit their views on the functioning of the schools and the project and to assess their significant inputs. The detailed policy implications of the project have been well received for expansion of the NCLP Scheme to rest of the districts in Karnataka.

sponsored by SRTT, aimed to answer the question: Why do parties offer education-based and other kinds of material rewards to citizens? Using survey data from 1700 households in Banaglore rural and urban districts, the study explored party motivations for supplying clientelist benefits to the citizens. The findings highlighted the strategic mixing of different kinds of clientelist strategies in which political parties engage to gain political support in Bangalore and provision of programmatic and particularistic benefits to different household targets.

focused on the economic implications of obligatory implementation of TRIPs and the Convention on Biological Diversity on India's biodiversity and Indigenous environmental knowledge. In particular, the study finds answers to policy relevant questions, such as: Why there is a great demand for genetic resources and indigenous environmental knowledge in recent years? Why protection of biodiversity and indigenous environmental knowledge is important? Who should have access to genetic resources? What benefit sharing formula has been reached among the partners? What measures are being taken up in India to protect the indigenous environmental knowledge vis-à-vis bio-piracy? The main results show that India is in an advantageous position in terms of preserving and managing both rich biodiversity and associated IEK Wealth creation or economic development is possible, if acted quickly to strengthen biodiversity conservation policies for promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity and associated knowledge.

1.

, sponsored by the State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, examines the viability of the small holding for farmers to arrive at an estimate of viability threshold and attempts to mapping



- the complete array of financial products and risk management strategies available for farmers, using both secondary level (NSSO) and primary data.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, sponsored by NABARD, aims at a critical evaluation of the NABARD's SHG Bank Linkage programme in Karnataka initiated with a focus on issues relating to quality of the self-help groups engaged in the programme and their sustainability.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_, concentrates on identifying the structure of indebtedness in selected states in India, based on the nationally representative sample survey data from the NSSO.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ sponsored by Princeton University, examines inequalities in employment, occupation, and earnings between SC/ST and non-SC/ST, and suggests a method for decomposition of gross wage differential between these caste groups; and explains the differentials by wage and employment.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with proper economic valuation of biodiversity of national parks and assessment of demand for ecotourism that help to mitigating biodiversity loss and encouraging eco-tourism for sustainable development. Both travel cost and contingent valuation methods are applied for the valuation purposes to estimate the peoples' willingness to pay for biodiversity conservation, and to determine the factors that influence peoples' willingness to pay for recreational benefits.

## **5. Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD)**

The major objectives of the Centre are to promote interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resource development and provide support to the state and national developmental efforts in policy formulation and review, planning and management of human resources. Education and health are two major critical components of human resource development and as such they are the priority areas of concern for the Centre. The current research engagement of the centre focus on interdisciplinary studies in the area of human resources to understand the way in which education and health contribute to the development of the economy and society and in turn how they themselves are being impacted by the contemporary global and local changes. The CHRD is actively engaged in research and outreach activities relating to national flagship programmes of education, in particular quality improvement initiatives in school education, nutritional support to school children, maternal and child healthcare and educated youth and migration with a specific focus on understanding contemporary challenges and issues confronting the education and health sectors.

As a part of the outreach activity for the year 2008-09, the Centre completed the first half-yearly monitoring report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for the state as whole and for the select five districts, viz, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Kodagu and Udupi as per the terms of reference given by the MHRD/GOI. This activity covered field data from over 400 schools, Alternative Innovative Education Centres and other academic and administrative offices at the district and sub-district levels. The



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

State's progress under SSA appears to be satisfactory with more than 81 per cent of the amount being spent on various interventions under SSA activities in the state. A large majority of the interventions although reveal adequate performance in terms of fund utilisation; yet, interventions such as civil works, research in and monitoring of out-of-school strategies, Management and Quality, innovative activity and KGBV reveal inadequate progress. In general, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu reveal far more satisfactory progress in SSA implementation as compared to Belgaum and Gulbarga. The latter districts' critical areas of concern are out-of-school children's strategies, children with special needs, education quality and District Information System for Education.

The additional activities of the Centre under its outreach programme for the year also included technical appraisal of the Annual SSA plan of Karnataka. The Centre in collaboration with the RK Hegde Chair completed a project on Monitoring Gender Friendly School Indicators Validation in Kerala, Karnataka & Rajasthan. The co-authored report has been submitted to COL, Canada. Development of Handbook for Research and Evaluation for Educational Practitioners; Professional support to the State Project Office, SSA and State Education Department, GoK in research and development activities. The Centre has also finalised the publication of a monograph based on its recently completed in-house study: *Trends and Patterns of Migration: Interface with Education – A Case of the North-Eastern Region*.

Currently, the Centre is engaged in the following research studies:

1.

Using a survey-based primary data from Manipur and Nagaland educated youth migrants in Bangalore and Delhi, the study attempts to examine not only the connection between education and migration but also the kind of impact the migration itself is making on the lives and livelihood systems of the NER educated youths.

2.

Using NFHS Survey data, the study examines the kinds of impact the ICDS has made on the maternal and child health care delivery systems across states in India.

3.

Under the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP), Karnataka has launched Management Development Training Programme for enhancing managerial capacities of the education field functionaries with a view to enhance quality of education in government schools. This formative evaluation study attempts to provide feedback to the on-going MDP training about its implementation and the kind of impact it has made on the functional efficiency and mindset orientations of the beneficiaries of the training programme.

4.

The study attempts to explore how Akshaya Patra school meal programme is impacting children's learning in schools as well as their health and nutritional status. It also looks at the impact of the mid-day meal intervention on the household and families of school going children.

Under outreach activity, the centre will continue Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan monitoring in Karnataka as well as provide professional support to the state government and Ministry of Human Resource Development,



Government of India, in appraising state plans of SSA and provide feedback on centrally-sponsored programme, such as mid-day meal, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, National Programme for Education of Girls in Elementary Education in the state. Additionally, the Centre is collaborating with the SSA Mission/ Govt. of Karnataka in capacity enhancement programme for education practitioners.

## **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 two research projects and initiated three new research projects during this year.

Four working papers on issues related to federalism and economic reforms; state, society and inclusive governance; patriarchal link to HIV/AIDS and administrative personality were published.

Eight research papers on issues such as federalism, urban governance, slums and civil society, decentralised governance, administrative decentralisation, industrial disputes, and informality in globalised forms of production were published in journals and edited books.

Eight papers on themes related to Public Private Partnership; Inclusive Governance and Growth; Informality in garment industry; Democracy and Peace Globalisation and Agrarian Crisis were presented in national seminars and workshops.

The research projects sponsored by the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, discusses the implications of globalisation on women employment in garment industry. The second completed research project deals with the role of panchayats in promoting watershed development.

Five research projects on issues such as the following are in progress: Policy Perspectives on Urban Deprivation (Planning Commission, Government of Karnataka); District Planning on Independent Budgeting (Commission on Centre-State Relations, Government of India); Civil Society and Governance in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (SRTT); Functional Review of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Government of Karnataka); Political Leadership and Inclusive Governance; Local Welfare in Global Context; Governance of Human Resources; District Agricultural Plan.

Twenty doctoral students were awarded PhD in the Centre since the inception of the Institute. Currently there are 12 doctoral students working on issues related to power sector reforms; bureaucracy; judiciary in environmental governance, urban governance; social movements; politics of women's cell; cultural identity in Kashmir; political regimes and social security; civil society and inclusive governance in education; political leadership and political parties in decentralised governance.

One of our doctoral students has participated in the international conference held at 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 either in their own individual standing or in link with each other to capture the directions of change and development. Alongside of 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 the year 2008-09, the Centre has taken up four important research projects entitled: Freedom Mortgaged and Future Abandoned: Bounded Child Labour in Karnataka's Silk Industry'; National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka; Utilisation of Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Government Jobs: A Critical Evaluation; Scheduled Castes and Panchayats: Continuing Social Exclusion and Limits to Affirmative Action; Kaniyan, Kanyan of Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study.

At present five students are studying in the Centre on various themes of sociological relevance. During the academic year, Ms Pratyusna Patnaik, one of the students, has been awarded the PhD degree for her thesis 'Decentralisation and Political Power: A Sociological Study of Representation and Participation in the Panchayats of Orissa'.

The Centre's faculty have contributed various articles to journals. Among them are: 'Dalit Movement in Karnataka: A Critical Analysis of its Past and Present Realities' (in an edited book by M Thangaraj entitled 'Dalit Movements in South India: Problems and Challenges' published by University of Madras in December 2007 and released in July 2008), and, 'Social Mobility in the Context of Occupational Health: The Case of Silk Reeling' (in a book edited by Gopal K Kadekodi, Ravi Kanbur and Vijendra Rao entitled 'Development in Karnataka: Challenges of Governence, Equity and Empowerment' published by Accademic Foundation, New Delhi, 2008). The faculty of the Centre has also participated in various seminars, workshops, and conferences both at the state and national levels.

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, with policy inputs 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. Currently, the major areas of research covered by PRC researchers include the demographic processes, demographic and data quality, gender and health, health systems studies, and health programme evaluation.



An important thrust area of research at the PRC is the demographic processes that are currently affecting India, in particular, Karnataka. Issues that are being investigated by PRC faculty are the status of the fertility transition in Karnataka, the convergence of its demographic indicators and infertility and its correlates and consequences in India. A study was conducted analysing the relationships between income, income inequality and mortality across the states of India. It was found that the relationship between income and mortality is mainly restricted to childhood years, while for the other age groups the relationship is not strong. The study also found that, in recent years, the distribution of income matters in the mortality transition of the country. An analysis of the linkages between economic growth and public health within the context of income and income inequality framework reveals the apparent contradictions between economic growth and worsening health status in India in recent years.

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. Most recently, monitoring of data collection for the RCH-DLHS in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been completed. Information was collected on various indicators of ageing and health across Karnataka for the study on Global Ageing and Adult Health under the aegis of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The relevance of bringing a gender perspective to analyses of health has been well-established in population studies. Some recent projects that focus on gender and health in Karnataka include a study of morbidity patterns and the cost of illness, the determinants of maternal and child health care service use and the health status of tribal women. Other studies examine risk perception and behaviour among youth in high HIV prevalent states in southern India as well as issues of class, gender and power with regard to premarital sex in India. Another important area of demographic research in India is the family. A project currently under way focuses on the consequences of demographic change on family relationships in contemporary India. Another examines the deprivation in crude literacy among scheduled tribes as a result of population dynamics.

The evaluation of national health programmes forms an important area of research for the PRC. Researchers at the centre conducted an evaluation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme in Hassan district, Karnataka using both quantitative and qualitative survey methods. It was found that certain components of the NRHM like the Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY) (incentives for institutional deliveries) are functioning well. On the other hand, certain other components of the programme, such as ASHA and the integration of the local community into the health system require strengthening. Studies were also conducted on the performance of care and support centres working for people living with HIV/ AIDS (PLWHA) in Karnataka as well as the functioning of the JSY at the micro-level in the state.

The PRC disseminates data and findings from research projects to researchers, academicians and policy makers primarily through publications, workshops and seminars. The centre also organises conferences and training programs at the institute. The annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Study of Populations was held at ISEC in October 2008. The theme of the conference was "Population, Gender and Health" and more than 200 delegates from India and abroad participated. The Centre organised a two-day workshop with the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, to impart training on the use of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III data.

The Centre offers a post-graduate (PhD) training programme which emphasises research using demographic tools and techniques grounded in population theory and knowledge.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Four papers are offered for Population Studies as part of the PhD curriculum. These include advanced-level courses in demographic techniques using both direct and indirect methods, population and development, and theories of population processes. A new course on gender and health was introduced in the 2008-09 academic year.

The Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED) carries out interdisciplinary research on issues at the interface of environment and development that bridges perspectives from the social and the natural sciences. The Centre generates academic research with relevance to policy and action and involves itself in teaching and training. Research at CISED is organised around the broad areas of Natural Resource Management and Energy & Pollution.

The studies completed during 2008-09 by the Centre include:

- 1) The study "Beyond JFM: Rethinking the Forest Question in India" was conducted by CISED in collaboration with Winrock International India.
- 2) CISED contributed to a research project on "Indian Forestry: Key Trends and Challenges" led by Rights and Resources Initiative through contributions on "Pressure for Conversion of Forest Land to Non-forest Uses" by Smriti Das and "Economic Incentives for Forest Management" by Sharachchandra Lele.
- 3) "Exploring the 'Payment for Ecosystem Services' Concept in Large Catchments in India" (by Shrinivas Badiger, Reshmi Devi, Iswar Patil, Smitha Gopalakrishnan and Chandrasahsa, in collaboration with Norwegian Institute for Water Research) looked at the feasibility of setting up economic incentive-based water management using the Malaprabha river catchment as a case study.
- 4) "Long-term and Large-scale Impacts of Watershed Development" (led by Shrinivas Badiger and Sharachchandra Lele, with G Ananda Vadivelu, Madhavi Latha, Rajeev Kumar, GS Praveen, AM Veerasha, P Praveen and A Vidya, in collaboration with Gujarat Institute of Development Research and SOPPECOM).
- 5) "Water, Local Community and the Political Struggles for 'Environmental Justice' in South India" (by T Kannan) is a study to understand the practical significance of the political articulations of notion of 'Justice' in general and 'Environmental Justice' in particular in the context of growing dissent of Dalits and Adivasis against the over-exploitation of groundwater in Gangaikodan in Tamil Nadu and Plachimada in Kerala.
- 6) "Environmental Governance of Nuclear Power Plants and Uranium Mines in India" (by M V Ramana and Divya Badami Rao) examines the environmental clearance process and implementation of conditions of clearance with respect to nuclear power plants and uranium mines, including the aspect of incorporating public concerns into environmental decision-making. Case studies suggest that nuclear activities are weakly regulated and do not follow even the norms adopted for less hazardous technologies.
- 7) "Economics of Fast-Breeder Reactors" (by M V Ramana and J Y Suchitra) analysed the economics of generating electricity from the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and found that this electricity will be



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

80 to 180 per cent more expensive than the corresponding cost at Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors.

- 8) "Impact of Supreme Court Decisions on Environmental issues at the Implementation Level" (by Geetanjoy Sahu) was a comparative study of 3 cases where Supreme Court-appointed committees were supposed to supervise the implementation of judicial decisions regarding pollution problems. The study found that the quality of implementation depends critically on the interaction between these committees or implementing agencies and civil society groups, and hence in turn on the structural and procedural features that make these committees open to civil society inputs.

: The CISED faculty continue to engage in policy debates and formulation, collaborate with other researchers, and reach out to civil society groups and the wider public in various ways. During 2008-09, CISED organised (or co-organised) a national workshop on rethinking forest policy, a national round-table discussion on the climate change action plan of India, a state-level workshop on facilitating consumer participation in the electricity sector regulatory process in Karnataka, and a stakeholder workshop on exploring options for sustainable water management in the Malaprabha river basin in Karnataka. Our faculty also wrote extensively in newspapers, magazines, e-journals, and other public media, gave talks/seminars at a variety of national and international forums. Visiting Fellow Pankaj Gupta was awarded a prize for his documentary titled "Apna Aloo Bazaar Bechaa" by the International Film Festival of India.



## 4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

	(Dr D Rajasekhar)	
	(Dr K V Raju)	
Sivakami)		(Dr M
	(Dr K S Umamani)	
	(Prof D Rajasekhar)	
	(Dr Devendra Babu)	
A S Seetharamu)		(Prof
	(Dr N Sivanna)	
	(Dr R Mutharayappa)	
R S Deshpande)		(Prof
	(Prof D Rajasekhar)	
(Prof K V Raju)		
(Dr G K Karanth, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Dr D Rajasekhar, Dr S Madheswaran)		
(Prof K S James and Dr T S Syamala)		
		(Prof K S James)
(Dr V Anil Kumar)		
	(Prof K N Ninan)	
Supriya RoyChowdhury)		(Prof
		(Prof
Supriya RoyChowdhury)		
	(Prof K S James and Dr C M Lakshmana)	
Lakshmana)		(Dr C M



## Affordability of Drinking Water Supply Services by Gram Panchayats in Karnataka

— D Rajasekhar and R Manjula

There has been a great demand for greater decentralisation in providing public services, especially in the developing countries. Accordingly, even in India, the government has been asked to decentralise key services, including drinking water. The failure of the state to provide safe drinking water for citizens in rural and urban areas has led to the demand for greater decentralisation for achieving qualitative governance processes (participation, accountability and transparency). Decentralisation is also recommended for achieving effective, equitable and sustainable development outcomes. It is also suggested to relieve the state from the burden of finding resources to meet the growing problem of inability to access potable water by a large proportion of the people.

An important function assigned to Grama Panchayats (GPs) in Karnataka has been the provision of drinking water supply. GPs in Karnataka receive funds to meet the expenditure on drinking water provision by way of grants from higher levels of the government, user charges from households having private connections and water cess as a part of house tax. GPs incur expenditure on electricity, maintenance charges and salaries to watermen. Are receipts towards the provision of water supply services sufficient to gram panchayats in Karnataka to meet the expenditure? This question, which is important from policy angle, is analysed in this study.

The objectives of the study are to:

- q Analyse the ratio of expenditure to receipts to find out the affordability of GPs in providing water supply services to people in their jurisdiction; and,
- q Analyse factors influencing the affordability of water supply services by GPs.

In order to analyse the affordability of GPs to provide drinking water supply services, the data are needed for the following variables at the level of GP.

1. Grants received from the higher levels of the government for maintaining water supply sources.
2. Quantum of water cess collected.
3. The total amount of water user charges.
4. Expenditure incurred to maintain water supply sources.
5. Expenditure incurred on salaries of watermen.
6. Total amount paid towards electricity charges for providing drinking water supply.

The data on the first five variables were collected from 5,212 of the 5,665 grama panchayats in Karnataka for the year 2002-03. The data on electricity charges were collected from KPTCL for all the GPs in the state.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

The data are analysed by GPs as well as districts in Karnataka. In order to analyse the affordability of GPs, a ratio of expenditure (on electricity, salary and maintenance) to the revenue (water cess, water user charges and water supply grants) has been worked out. *This ratio shows the amount spent on providing water supply service for every rupee of revenue received.* The lower the ratio, the higher is the ability of the GPs to afford the provision of water supply services, and *vice versa*.

At the state level, GPs spent Rs 141.03 crore to provide drinking water services and received only Rs 24.42 in the form of water cess, water user charges and grants. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 5.77 in the state as a whole. There were variations in this ratio across the regions and districts.

In districts such as Kolar and Dakshina Kannada, the ratio was abnormally high. In as many as 14 of the 27 districts, the ratio was higher than that in the state. In 13 districts, the ratio was lower than the state average. Interestingly, in backward districts such as Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag and Bidar, the ratio was lower than the state average.

A comparison of average receipts and expenditure by different size classes of ratio revealed that the average receipts decline as the ratio values increase. This suggests that it is largely because of the limited success in generating receipts that the ratio of expenditure to receipts was high in some districts. Another important observation has been that in those cases where the ratio was less than three, average receipts were high, while the average expenditure was low.

The distribution of GPs by ratio of expenditure to receipts reveals that in only 16.45 per cent of GPs in the state was the ratio less than Rs 3. The proportion of GPs obtaining ratio lower than Rs 3 was higher in the districts of Belgaum and Uttar Kannada. The ratio of more than Rs 5 can be considered as very high. Over 58 per cent of GPs in the state were spending more than Rs 5 for every one rupee of receipts. The proportion was particularly high in those districts which are characterised by declining groundwater table such as Kolar, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Bangalore Urban and Rural districts.

The analysis thus shows that a large proportion of GPs in the state spent much more than what they received towards drinking water provisioning. In other words, the affordability of GPs to operate and maintain water supply sources was less.

The factors influencing the affordability of water supply services are the following:

**Contextual:** The pattern in the Malnad districts has been distinctly different with regard to both receipts and expenditure due to ownership pattern of water supply sources in this region. Privately owned open wells account for the provision of drinking water for a large proportion of the households. This further implies that households do not depend on GPs for water supply. Consequently, the ratio of expenditure to receipts was lower in malnad districts as compared to the state and other districts.

Limited success in the mobilisation of own revenue has also influenced water supply affordability. Had GPs been successful in the collection of house tax and water user charges that they themselves had fixed, the ratio at the state level would have come down from Rs 5.77 to Rs 3.61.

The expenditure on maintenance of water supply services tended to be high because of the notional method adopted to arrive at electricity bills. Some GPs were able to effectively address the issue of



expenditure through proper assessment of personnel requirement in relation to water supply related work, efficiency in the maintenance expenditure and by fixing meters to record actual consumption of electricity. This suggests that strengthening the capacity of GPs in this regard will bring down the expenditure. The expenditure on watermen, maintenance and electricity will be higher in those cases where the groundwater table was declining and where the power supply was erratic. The issue of declining groundwater table is much larger. Concerted and integrated efforts by all the development actors are required to conserve the water and improve the groundwater table. This cannot be achieved in the short run. This implies the issue of non-affordability will remain for some more time. Second, issue of erratic power supply is also large and cannot be solved in the short run.

We conclude that the affordability of GPs would have been better if they had collected all the dues towards house tax and water user charges, and fixed metres to record and monitor the expenditure on electricity. The water supply affordability was also low due to declining groundwater table and erratic power supply. These are larger issues need to be addressed by policy makers.

## **Urban Water Supplies: Emerging Alternatives – Case Studies of the Extent of Ground Water Use and its Implications in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum Cities**

*— K V Raju, Manasi S, Latha N, Deepa N and Hema Nagaraj*

Rapid urbanisation and its effects on the environment have impacted many facets of growing cities. As the population increases, there is a greater demand for water, and to meet this demand, people have resorted to groundwater. In the process, there has been a large-scale exploitation leading to its depletion. In this context, it is important to address the issues more intensely and seek out solutions.

The present study has captured the groundwater status and emerging trends in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum cities. The objectives are to:

- Estimate the number of groundwater wells and groundwater extraction levels,
- Estimate the quality of both surface and groundwater,
- Work out capital costs and operation and maintenance costs incurred by various categories of groundwater users,
- Assess the extent of groundwater markets coverage and volume,
- Understand the agencies' roles, responsibilities and functions in regulating groundwater extraction and use,
- Design a long-term strategy for efficient water resource management.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

The methodology followed was:

1. Discussion with CMC officials,
  2. Interview with packaged drinking water distributors, water tankers and borewell drillers,
  3. An intensive survey in demonstration wards,
  4. Representative households and commercial establishment survey in the remaining wards,
  5. Water quality analysis was carried out for 14 drinking water parameters by collecting 650 representative samples.
- 
1. Total number of wells – 8,967 in Hubli, 2,716 in Dharwad and 14,500 in Belgaum.
  2. Ground water extraction levels – 19.12 MLD in Hubli, 6.0 MLD in Dharwad and 19.86 MLD in Belgaum.
  3. Extraction is high at the household level.
  4. Dependency on ground water is 51 per cent in Hubli, 30 in Dharwad and 37 in Belgaum.
  5. Groundwater extraction by the packaged drinking water sector – 3.28 ML in Hubli per annum, 0.21 ML in Dharwad and 2.4 ML in Belgaum.
  6. The ground water market share of the packaged drinking water sector - 2.4 cr in Hubli, 1.0 cr in Dharwad and 3.0 cr in Belgaum.
  7. Volume of groundwater extracted by private water suppliers (water tankers) in off season – 1.75 MLD in Hubli, 0.52 MLD in Dharwad and 2.52 MLD in Belgaum.
  8. Volume of groundwater extracted by private water suppliers (water tankers) in peak season – 7.26 MLD in Hubli, 4.37 MLD in Dharwad and 4.2 MLD in Belgaum.
  9. Water quality status – per cent of non-potable samples – 40 per cent in Hubli, 45 in Dharwad and 22 per cent in Belgaum.
  10. The major contaminants are calcium, magnesium, nitrate, fluoride (only in Belgaum) and coli-forms.
  11. The Capital cost incurred at the household level is Rs. 66.78 cr (Rs 26.44 cr in Hubli, Rs 7.88 cr in Dharwad and Rs 32.46 cr in Belgaum) and the total O and M cost incurred is Rs 0.97 cr (Rs 0.24 cr in Hubli, Rs 0.08 cr in Dharwad and Rs 0.65 cr in Belgaum). Hence the private investment made by the households is Rs 67.756 cr.
  12. The Capital cost incurred by the commercial establishments is Rs 18.12 cr and the total O and M cost incurred is Rs 0.78 cr. Hence the private investment made by the commercial establishment is Rs 19.00 cr.
  13. The total cost invested in Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum cities on ground water amounts to Rs 86.75 crore.
  14. Largely surface water supply is suffering from technical, management and financial problems.



## **Determinants of Maternal Health Care Service Use: A Regional Analysis in Karnataka**

**— M Sivakami**

This paper aims to examine the levels and determinants of maternal health care services across different regions in Karnataka. The data are drawn from the District Level Household Survey (DLHS-RCH), 2002-2004, that collected information on maternal health care services from currently married women whose last pregnancy resulted in stillbirth or live birth during three years preceding the survey. The analysis has been done separately for specific regions in Karnataka. The districts of Karnataka are grouped into four health divisions/regions; Gulbarga Division, Belgaum Division, Mysore Division and Bangalore Division. The key indicators of maternal health care considered in this paper are; antenatal check up, tetanus toxoid vaccine, consumption of iron and folic acid tablets, place of delivery, and assistance delivery.

In order to identify determinants of maternal health care service, logit regression approach has been adopted. The study indicates that determinants of maternal health care services are not same across regions/divisions and for different maternal health care indicators. The level of utilisation of maternal health care services was found to be highest in Mysore division, followed by Bangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions. Education of the women and economic status of the household seems to be an important in enhancing the utilization of maternal health care in case of Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions. These variables seems to be important in the other two divisions namely Mysore and Bangalore divisions but only in the case of place of delivery and professional care at delivery (not in case of other three indicators which care considered for the analysis). Women who belong to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes continue to be at disadvantage position but only in case of certain specific indicators and specific divisions.

HIV/AIDS epidemic being the most significant challenge to human life and wellbeing, the relationship of HIV with other social ills affecting developing countries, such as poverty, is quite complex. Its consequences can cause avoidable strain on the already over-burdened public health system. In terms of numbers dying, the AIDS epidemic will cross all other historic epidemics, because of the open-endedness of the present epidemic. Earlier epidemics were for a shorter duration, whereas AIDS epidemic is already a quarter century old, and the level of infection continues to rise. So far its likely duration is not evident. What would be the best strategy to combat the disease in the absence of curative or preventive therapy is the most important question faced by the country today. Awareness and accurate knowledge could be one of the best measures to be taken by the community to control the disease, and this is found to reduce risk of individuals contacting and spreading HIV

This study focuses on a group of women in the 15-44 years age group, who are married and currently living with their husbands. These are the women who are more vulnerable to HIV infection though the sex life of married woman is confined to their husbands alone. Women become victims of HIV because of their husband's extramarital relationships. The study assesses the AIDS awareness and knowledge among these



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

women in addition to sources of knowledge and prevailing myths about the disease. Further assessing the knowledge of these women will help the programmers and planners to evolve new strategies which can directly touch these women and enlighten them about HIV/AIDS.

The analysis is primarily based on secondary data collected in Reproductive and Child Health Project II 2002-2004. The findings of the study reveal that there is a wide gap between awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Many women are not aware of the modes through which HIV/AIDS spreads, and the precautions to be taken to check further spread of the disease. More than one-fourth of the women expressed misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS. The study clearly indicates that knowledge of HIV/AIDS is directly related to the social and economic background of the target group. It is encouraging to note that a higher percentage of women who go to an institution for delivery and who use spacing methods of contraception are aware of HIV/AIDS.

Child Labour continues to be an important development problem in several parts of India, including Karnataka, despite the fact that considerable efforts have been made by the Central and state governments to eliminate child labour. In this context, policy makers and programme implementers would naturally be interested in obtaining answers to the following questions. What is the magnitude of child labour and what are its dimensions? What are the causes for the emergence of child and adolescent labour? What are the working conditions these labourers face? Which organisations help them? What is the social capital available to them and how can the government effectively use this? This study was undertaken to discuss the magnitude and causes of child labour, and analyse the role of decentralised governance in combating child labour.

For this purpose, data were collected from 80 villages and urban wards, randomly selected from Bidar and Chamarajanagar districts during 2006. By deploying qualitative and quantitative research methods, basic information on education and work status was collected from 40,206 children of 32,048 households and detailed information from the selected villages, and from sample children, parents and representatives of village level organisations.

About 31 per cent of 40,206 children in the two study districts were working. The percentage of children working for wages as well as assisting their parents to total children in the sample localities was 25.79 in Bidar and 39.05 in Chamarajanagar. The incidence of child labour was less in the age group of 5-14 years in both the districts, while it was high in the age group of 15-17 years. Forty per cent of respondents in Bidar and 37 per cent in Chamarajanagar district had at least one child working in their households.



The proportion of children working only for wages to total children was 9.87 per cent in Bidar and 8.52 per cent in Chamarajanagar. The incidence of child labour tended to be low in the age group 5-14 years, while it was high in the age group of 15-17 years. The proportion of households having at least one child labour working for wage was 15.4 per cent in Bidar and 8.02 per cent in Chamarajanagar district.

Important dimensions of child labour in the study localities are as follows: First, girls accounted for a larger proportion of child workers (i.e., those assisting parents as well as working for wage), while boys constituted a majority of child labourers (i.e., working only for wages). There was also a tendency to employ larger proportion of boys in wage work or in household activities considered to be 'economically productive'. Second, the educational status of child labourers differed on the basis of age groups. The proportion of child labourers attending school, which would be high in the younger age groups, declined as the age of child labourers increased. In contrast, the dropout rate was positively correlated with the age groups. The implication is that as children dropped out at either primary or middle or high school levels, they were engaged in work either at home or for wages. Third, most of the working children were from those households which belonged to SC/ST and Muslim communities and whose principal occupation was wage labour. Fourth, key sectors employing child labour were agriculture, livestock rearing, small hotel/restaurant, shops/small establishments, construction work and stone quarrying. Fourth, girls were usually employed in agriculture, while boys were found in all the sectors, particularly livestock rearing, garages, hotels, shops, construction and stone quarrying. Thus, there was segregation of sectors across the sex of child labourers.

A majority of the children stated that they were working at the behest of their parents in order to supplement family income or to pay off debts of their parents, etc. Thus, poverty emerged as the key explanatory variable. Further examination of these responses revealed that most of the children stating that they worked due to poverty belonged to those households earning low income and asset base.

The working conditions of child and adolescent labourers were poor in most of the sectors in which they were employed. The wages of child and adolescent labourers were expectedly very low, and, in general, on par with the prevailing wage rates for adult women workers in the area. However, even in the case of child labourers, there was a gender bias in that the girl workers were almost always paid between Rs 5-15 lesser than the boy workers, even for work of similar nature.

Surprisingly, 22 per cent of the employers said that they were not aware of the statutory ban on child labour. Therefore, it is clear that as a first step, better awareness has to be spread about the ills of child labour as also the repercussions on the employers who employ children. But more serious is the fact that 78 per cent of the respondents employed children in spite of knowing about the law. This shows that the enforcement mechanism has been very poor, and also that the action taken against the violators has not, in general, been very stringent. This also shows the need for the use of the existing local organisations in combating the problem of child labour.

Village-level organisations have potential to play an important role in addressing the issues relating to child labour. Gram panchayats (GPs), Anganawadi centres, Continuing Education Centres, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), School Development and Management Committees (SDMCs) and youth associations were key organisations that existed in the study villages. The importance of SHGs, GPs, Anganawadi centres and SDMCs in the study localities had increased phenomenally in the last ten years.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

A large proportion of SHGs and GPs had not been involved in the past interventions to reduce the problem of child labour. On the other hand, several SDMCs and Anganawadi centres were indirectly involved in reducing the problem of child labour by spreading awareness among parents on the importance of education. Although SHGs and GPs were not involved in any direct way in child labour interventions, SHGs, Anganawadi centres, SDMCs and GPs possessed good potential to undertake interventions to reduce the incidence of child labour. The study has suggested key roles to these organisations and an institutional arrangement to bring in synergy and cooperation among them. Such an institutional arrangement has very good potential to achieve good outcomes of the existing government policies and programmes relating to child labour.

There has been disagreement among the economists over the validity of the trickle-down hypothesis. Some economists feel that the theory of direct intervention as a means of promoting measures that help poverty alleviation are appropriate for a developing country to help the 'marginal men and marginal areas'. It is in this perspective that the strategy of employment and income generation for the target groups is advocated and supported by many in India. However, an evaluation of the target-oriented programmes which are in operation in India brings forth the ineffectiveness of such policies. In fact, even after more than half a century of such programmes and anti-poverty policies, the number of the poor has remained alarmingly high.

More than 50 per cent (about three billion people) of the world's population live on a meager monthly income of less than Rs 2,700 or \$ 60. Almost 1.2 billion people are surviving with less than Rs 45 (\$ 1) per day (World Bank 2001). According to the World Bank assessment, South Asia has the highest concentration of the poor and India alone accounts for 33.3 per cent (400 million) of the total poor getting less than Rs 45 a day. As per Human Development Report, during 1990-2002, 34.7 per cent of the population in India earned below \$ 1 a day, 79.9 per cent \$ 2 a day, and 28.6 per cent of the population was below the poverty line (UNDP 2004: 148).

Poverty alleviation policies cannot be taken in isolation. The social and economic structure of the region, content of growth, levels of development, technological advancement and several such components do have direct and indirect effects upon poverty and income inequality. Poverty issue has to be studied along with the issues relating to backwardness of a region. Thus, regional dimensions of poverty are very important for planning in a decentralised framework. When we talk of this type of strategy, there is re-emergence of trickle-down theory. It is true that trickle-down is not effective and is very slow when development planning unit is a macro region or a country. However, it is effective when the planning unit is a micro unit like a small group of villages within a block.

It is true that there has been a considerable decline in the incidence of rural poverty over time in India.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

In terms of absolute number of poor, the decline has been much less. While this can be attributed to the demographic factor, the fact remains that after decades of planned development, about 200 million are still poor in rural India. In 1993-94, the percentage of rural poverty was 37.3 per cent and the same during 1999-2000 was 27.1 per cent.

In India huge part of plan resources was channelled towards the poverty alleviation, employment creation and overall rural development. Starting with the community development programmes (CDPs), rural development schemes were conceived in various forms like SFDA, MFAL, DPAP, IRDP, SGSY, SGRY, and the latest NREGS. Under various plans, several schemes were formulated. Over a period of time, a lot of modifications were introduced into the programmes/schemes. The objective of rural development received the political patronage and attention of state governments. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution further empowered local bodies to work for the cause of local area development, especially rural sector development, poverty alleviation and sustainable employment generation.

Karnataka is a progressive state in many ways. Many foresighted leaders and statesmen tried to take the state's socio-economic status to higher levels. In this connection, apart from the Central programmes, it had and has been implementing its own schemes to develop rural poor and areas. It has boldly implemented decentralisation reforms in late 1980s, which is considered to be more suitable and effective for rural development. It has devolved all the necessary powers, responsibilities and resources on to the panchayat raj institutions (PRIs). Almost all the schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation and rural development were transferred to PRIs in 1987-88. Further, the state is devolving around 30 per cent of its revenues to PRIs to carry out their responsibilities.

In the above background, this study attempts to examine the various schemes formulated to tackle the problems of poverty, rural backwardness and unemployment. The study examines the schemes formulated and implemented in Karnataka. For illustration, one district, Tumkur, is selected; within the district, Madhugiri Taluk is selected; and within Madhugiri, a Hobli called Midigeshi is taken. Midigeshi has five Gram Panchayats. Scheme-wise information is obtained for these five Gram Panchayats and some selected villages where visible investments are made in the rural development and poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes. The study is based on quantitative and qualitative information and the former consist of secondary sources of information and the latter mainly on the information gathered through focus group discussions held in the above selected grama panchayats.

Karnataka, as stated earlier, adopted various rural development schemes including centrally sponsored schemes for the upliftment of rural people from time to time. After establishing rural local governments (Panchayats) in 1994, most of these schemes have been transferred to them for planning and implementation. All the three-tier panchayats have a role in them. Similarly, quite a large chunk of state budget is devolved to panchayats annually. Thus the institutions are created closer to the people and empowered them with functions and resources. The assumption was that these institutions are better suited and closer to the people and would be in a position to take care of solving rural problems. However, the field information reveals that the poverty and unemployment reduction schemes are ineffective and their impact is marginal. A large number of factors are responsible for this situation. The important among these are:



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

1. There is a lack of awareness among the officials, non-official members and the public on the objectives of rural development schemes;
2. lack of information on the schemes;
3. unscientific way of plan preparation;
4. duplication and overlapping of schemes;
5. lack of monitoring;
6. leakage of investment funds,
7. non-participation of citizens in the local governance and planning.

The remedial measures for the above problems are: making local governments fully empowered; large-scale capacity building at the grass-roots level; clear-cut demarcation of responsibilities between different tiers of panchayats; bringing measures for transparency and accountability; discontinuation of uneconomic and overlapping functions; focussing on the development of local specialised product/good, i.e., "one village one product" motto.

Transition from DPEP to SSA at the national level contributes to the significance of the present study. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is, among other basic features, 'a response to quality basic education all over the country' (MHRD 2003).

In sum, while none of the previous attempts at testing attainment levels of children in schools – the BAS 1997, the MAS 2000 and TAS 2003 – examined the role and significance of school/teacher variables in influencing attainment levels, the present study would focus on the school factors in the academic performance of the schools. Thus it would help in pin-pointing the school-level inputs that should be re-enforced so as to improve pupils' academic performance and eventually facilitate in realising the SSA/UEE goal of quality schooling in a given time-frame.

An added significance of this study is that it has included the testing of students' competencies in 'writing'. Writing ability in language was not tested any time during BAS/MAS/TAS. While 'silent reading' to test comprehension was included earlier, 'oral reading' to test pronunciation and intonation was never tested earlier. This study has included tests of writing ability and oral reading. It is the first time ever that an effort of this type is made in DPEP/SSA schools.

1. To find out whether the schools have maintained or improved on their performance in respect of the quality of education as measured by the achievement tests used in TAS for the penultimate grade of primary cycle;



2. To find out to what extent students at the end of the primary cycle have acquired the basic literacy and numeracy skills;
3. To study the contribution of school- and teacher-related factors to achievement of students; and
4. To relate the differentials in achievement of schools with the efficiency of functioning of the School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMCs).

Descriptive Survey is the method used for the study. Here, Survey Testing is used for collection of data. Details of sampling, tools used for the study and plan of analysis follow.

As this is a study in Karnataka State within a nationally comparable framework, certain parameters of the study are as per the study design at the national level. The sample of the study constitutes one such parameter. It was decided that the sample of the study should be from among the DPEP districts where TAS was conducted. The DPEP had been operational in Karnataka in 4 Phase I districts and 5 Phase II districts where TAS was conducted in 2001 and 2003 respectively. Among them 2 Phase II districts were chosen for the study. They are Bellary and Mysore districts. These 2 districts were chosen for the following reasons: (i) they had displayed medium achievement levels in TAS 2003; (ii) they are educationally backward districts as revealed by all indicators of literacy rates; (iii) they are distributed across diametrically opposite regions of the State – the Northern and the Southern Plains; they belong to the erstwhile Mysore State and the region which was integrated with the erstwhile State during reorganisation of states in 1956.

Eleven tools are used in this study to collect data from 50 schools in each districts: 8 tests of attainment and 3 schedules for collection of information from the school, the teacher teaching Class IV and students who took the tests.

Performance of students in Language and Arithmetic in the study sample of Karnataka State is quite low.

There is not much to choose between boys and girls in regard to their performance in both language and arithmetic in both the districts

The general trend where performance of students in arithmetic is better than that in language is true in case of students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and General Categories. Performance of general category students is marginally better than that of SCs, STs and OBCs in both language and arithmetic in both districts.

Performance of all students, considered as one group, in Karnataka State, in the sample schools of the study, is quite low by any standards of attainments, in absolute terms. Comparisons of districts, by sex, by social category, across literacy and numeracy reveals that all of them float within this low-equilibrium trap of attainments. The attainment levels in literacy and numeracy across both the districts and in Bellary and Mysore districts are 34.89, 30.11, 39.65 (literacy) and 34.20, 29.75 and 38.70 (numeracy) respectively. They have not crossed even 40 per cent.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

But the performance of students in Mysore district is better than that in Bellary district. This incidence is true in case of both boys and girls. Performance of OBCs is relatively better than that of SCs and STs and even general category students on both literacy and numeracy, in the total sample. But it is true only in case of OBC students from Mysore district. General category students are better than OBC students in Bellary district. Both OBC and general category students are better than SC and ST students in both the districts. Relative performance on all types of comparisons, sex/social category/in general, across literacy and numeracy, are not significantly differentiated even while they are low. Standard deviations in performance appear to be high everywhere, given the low levels of performance.

The new tests of literacy and numeracy (in contrast to the repeat tests of TAS 03 and RAS 05), are more comprehensive and focused in testing the discrete competencies of children. They test both reading and writing skills apart from numeracy skills. If performance of students is low in both literacy and numeracy, it is possible to identify the hard spots in skill development across the skills in literacy. This is possible with the new tests.

The main focus of the study is to examine what is happening on the ground in terms of practices and processes, principal actors in such processes engaged in the implementation of guidelines. More specifically, the study aimed at assessing the extent of autonomy that the institutions like grama panchayats had in the implementation of watershed development activities. An important aspect of the study was in terms of assessing the governance issues such as transparency in identifying priorities and spending, and more importantly, the issue of accountability as per the design and set guidelines.

In order to analyse the objectives of the study, an intensive field work was conducted in two selected grama panchayats. The unit of inquiry was the grama panchayat, which is a lower tier in the three-tier system of the Panchayati Raj. In total 158 beneficiaries were contacted. Focused group discussions were also held with the panchayat members, stakeholder groups, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and community members.

### **Findings of the Study**

The major findings of the study are:

- The authorities, both at the district level and implementation level, had made a concerted effort to implement the watershed development activities in the backdrop of Hariyali guidelines. This was clear from the way the authorities had prepared the operational guidelines.
- However, the initial zeal and interest, shown in the earlier stages, had simmered down slowly during the actual implementation stage creating considerable degree of confusion and misunderstanding among the participating institutions.
- One of the important findings of the study is the near absence of community participation in the



implementation except for their symbolic participation here and there. During the field visits we could hardly see a two-way intense dialogue taking place between the beneficiaries and the implementing agencies, be it GP, WDT or PIA.

An important lesson that emanated from the analysis is that no institution or an organisation - be it panchayat, be it NGO, be it government department, be it CBO - can work in isolation or independent of other. Hence, it is necessary to create a complementarity's among these formal and semi-formal governing institutions for addressing different natural resource management needs.

The main focus of the paper is to examine the prevalence of morbidity and the type of illness, and the cost of treatment for illness. Keeping this in view, the data available from the National Sample Survey (NSS) 60<sup>th</sup> round conducted from January to June 2004, were used. The NSS data for Karnataka are based on information from a sample of 3,365 households and 16,986 individuals and collected information on the prevalence of different diseases and physical disabilities. The NSS 60<sup>th</sup> round also collected data on duration of illness and hospitalisation during the last 365 days and expenditure incurred.

The data show that morbidity for females is less than males. This also shows that perceived morbidity is expected to be higher among higher socio-economic categories. However, the situation is different in urban areas where females have higher morbidity prevalence compared to males. The prevalence rate of illness by background variables like education, marital status, work status, social groups and landholding size show an interesting picture. For instance, illiterates, those who live in pucca houses, widows or divorcees and people who do not work have higher prevalence rate than other categories. Regarding hospitalisation during the last 365 days males were frequently hospitalised than females and this is true for both rural and urban areas and also with respect to other socio-economic variables. Morbidity among 0-14 age groups is higher than 15-34 age groups. But when it comes to hospitalisation the trend is different. The age-wise morbidity pattern in both rural and urban areas is more or less similar with respect to 60+ year age group having the highest prevalence rate followed by 35-59 age group.

Among illnesses suffered by the individuals febrile illness was the most common disease, followed by cardiovascular disease, diabetes, joints & bones disorder, respiratory infections, other disabilities, gastrointestinal infections and gynaecological problems. Both rural and urban areas exhibited somewhat similar pattern among adults and children of either sex. A larger number of persons were hospitalized only for chronic ailments. Among the hospitalized cases, gastro-intestinal problems, diabetes, prostate disorder, blood pressure, asthma, rheumatism, fever and pulmonary heart disease accounted for 90 per cent of the total hospitalized cases. More number of males was hospitalized than females both in rural and urban areas. It may be seen that greater number of literates and economically active (working) persons were hospitalized than illiterates and economically inactive.

The data indicate distinct gender bias in respect of hospitalisation treatment. The average amount of money spent for treating a female inpatient in a hospital was much less compared to male inpatient. Similarly, lesser amounts were spent on hospitalisation among scheduled castes, schedule tribes and those



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

living in kutcha houses. The cost of illness for those who were hospitalized during the last 365 days by background variables and nature of illness shows that higher amount was spent on chronic illnesses like cardiovascular diseases, joints & bones disorder, diabetes, cancer, prostate disorder than on other ailments.

Various factors have been listed for highlighting the reasons for morbidity depending on the nature of illness. For instance, the main reasons for diabetes and coronary heart diseases are smoking, physical inactivity, family history, stress, psychological factors. Whereas, for tuberculosis, malnutrition, poverty, low socio-economic status, over-crowding, natural disasters and consumption of alcohol were the main reasons. Similarly, for Asthma, air pollution, poor housing conditions such as poor ventilation, less living space, type of fuel, used for cooking, smoking, dust etc. For Cancer, consumption of tobacco, excessive fat in the diet, alcohol consumption, reproductive and sexual behaviour, occupational hazards and other lifestyles were the main reasons.

Addressing the National Development Council (NDC), the Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh accepted the blunt fact that India's agriculture was going through the technological fatigue. He emphasised new policy thrust for rejuvenating the agricultural sector and delineated the step-wise programme for this purpose. One of the major steps recommended after the NDC meeting was to create awareness across the country and ensure the availability of technology. As the optimal use of technology is yet to be achieved and the potential of the available technologies is not reached many of the regions, the strategy outlined was double-edged. First, the technology must reach every nook and corner of the country along with the awareness about its applications and implications; and second, the gains of technological changes are sustained with local efforts through capacity building. Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) has taken proactive steps in reaching the technology to the remote villages of the country as well as making it market-friendly. One of their attempts in reaching the technology to the villages is the Project on 'Rural Bio-Resource Complex' spearheaded by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.

The project is located at Tubgere Hobli in Doddaballapura taluk of Bangalore Rural district. The coverage includes 8,340 families spread over 75 villages of five panchayats. Tubgere Hobli is situated 10 km away from the taluk headquarters (Doddaballapura) and 50 km from district headquarters (Bangalore Rural district). The total geographical area is 13,990 ha with a cultivated area of 9,469 ha and irrigated area is 636 ha. (The map of Tubgere Hobli is provided in Figure 1.)

The area is located in Region IV (Southern Dry Region) and Zone V (Eastern Dry Zone) according to agro-climatic classification. The annual average rainfall is 768 mm from April to November and the two peak months are May and September. The common soil type in the entire Hobli is red loamy to red sandy loamy, with sandy and gravely type in some pockets.



The work on Mid-Term Appraisal of DBT-RBRC Project began during May 2008. The team had continuous and long discussions with the members of Agricultural University to gather the primary data from the individual families. In this context, interview schedule was developed to suit different resource base of the beneficiaries in the project. As per the suggestions of experts, it was decided to make use of all other relevant techniques, such as participatory learning action, *in situ* observations, focus group discussions and secondary data to supplement the report. The sample size selected was 300 beneficiaries spread over 5 panchayats. Due attention was given to the two panchayats, which have completed three years of implementation of the project for better appraisal. It was decided to collect data from individual families for a meaningful comparison. A team of field investigators were identified and trained for collecting quality data from the beneficiaries. The collected data were interpreted using frequency and percentages. Tables and graphs were used to interpret the results.

- i. Many farmers were encouraged to take additional economic activities like apiary, ragi malt, sheep rearing, fishery and poultry along with the main occupation of agriculture.
- ii. About 89% of the farmers have participated in extension activities. This is a unique achievement as this participation level was very low before 3 years.
- iii. A majority of the farmers (55.33%) have felt that the use of bio-fertiliser has increased during the last three years.
- iv. About 66.67% of the women of the area are brought under the Self-Help Groups.
- v. More than one-fifth of the farmers are selling their products to the market agencies like APMC, RMC, Birla, Reliance, HOPCOMS and Safal.
- vi. About 38.87% of the farmers availed loans (mainly crop loans) from the commercial banks.
- vii. Most of the landless labourers are engaged in occupations like sheep rearing along with labour work.
- viii. A majority of the farmers (97.33%) have noticed increase in the cost of the labour due to scarcity of labour during the last three years.
- ix. Ragi, Maize, Sweet corn, Pop corn, Baby Corn, Red gram, Sunflower, Beans, Potato, Tomato are the important field and horticultural crops grown by the farmers. The other crops grown are mango, banana, sapota, water melon, bottle gourd, brinjal, cauliflower, ridge gourd etc, and a few flower crops. The average yield has been increased when it is compared to base line report of 2006-07.
- x. The important forest species grown by the farmers are eucalyptus and pongamia.
- xi. Mulberry is an important perennial commercial crop of the area. Most of the farmers are following recommended practices and getting high yield and income.
- xii. Many of the farmers (89%) have been participated in the extension activities like fishery, sheep rearing, apiary etc.
- xiii. Still a great majority of the farmers (60%) faced the marketing problems more than other problems, like technological and infrastructural problems.
- xiv. A majority of the farmers are using the seeds given by GKVK.
- xv. Efforts were made to start various associations with the active participation of the stake-holders.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

The fieldwork and the analysis of the intervention indicate an excellent impact on the adoption and dissemination of technology introduced by Agricultural University under this project. In order to sharpen and intensify the impact of the technology, we have located a few important issues. If these are taken care of, we believe that the technology will have a sustaining impact in the long run. The farmers' participation has been quite good. However, in order to intensify the impact on employment and dissemination of the technology, it will be quite beneficial to constitute formal/informal groups of farmers to adopt and utilise the technology to get the best results. We are giving below a few important issues which could be taken care of in the process of implementation of the project:

- 1 Farmers are quite convinced about the shift towards organic farming. However, the income and employment effects as well as the problems confronted by the farmers are not immediately visible. Organic farming need to be adopted at the earliest so that there will not be any detrimental effect on the adoption.
- 2 Training becomes an important component in the entire project. There are a few attempts taken to train the farmers in dissemination of the important vocations. However, the farmers felt that the intensification of training in rose cultivation, fisheries, apiary and piggery may be quite beneficial and the spread of training centres in village level has to be increased
- 3 The farmers showed their awareness and enhancing capability in identifying quality of seeds, seed treatment, fertilisers and pesticides. These extension activities are available but they desire that they require quality skills which they could apply even in the absence of extension workers.
- 4 The farmers and farm families were trained to prepare ragi malt which fetches very good price in distant markets. However, the marketing channels are not very well developed. It is necessary to develop marketing channels for the processed products.
- 5 Transport facilities are quite poor across the villages and villagers have to walk far distances in order to market their products. Most of the farmers are compelled to sell their products to the village-level traders and that reduces their income substantially as the market margins are quite high.
- 6 The farmers also felt the importance of watershed management and recharge structure for groundwater recharging. They are ready to participate but they expect the leadership to come from elsewhere and help constitute group of beneficiaries to achieve this end.
- 7 Growing bio-fuel crops has caught up in the area and the growers of these crops need to be organised in small groups and marketing and processing could be done collectively.

It can be argued that an important reason for the inability of micro-finance programmes to meet all the credit needs of the member households is the assumption that the poor and vulnerable are homogenous, and that the factors contributing to the poverty and vulnerability are similar, if not the same.



Such an assumption is untenable if the target groups are of different types. Consider for instance diverse kinds of socially excluded groups such as Dalits, Adivasis, Muslim and sexual minorities and sex workers. The factors contributing to poverty and vulnerability are likely to be different in each of these groups. Therefore, intervention strategies should also be different in the case of each of these groups. The same applies to micro-finance programmes. It is possible that while one group needs the credit, the other group may need micro-insurance programmes, and yet another group may be in need of innovative savings products. Or, all the groups might need the same products but of varying kinds and intensities. It is in this context that this study has been taken up with the objectives of:

- o Conducting situational analyses of the five vulnerable groups, namely Dalits, Adivasis, Aravanis, Muslim women and sex workers;
- o Assessing the extent to which the existing micro-finance programmes address the differential vulnerabilities faced by these groups;
- o Identifying the unmet micro-finance needs of these groups;
- o Suggesting measures to meet these needs.

The five vulnerable groups (Dalits, Adivasis, Muslims, Aravanis and sex workers) are inherently vulnerable in different respects. Dalits have been oppressed for centuries on account of their being 'outcastes' while Adivasis have been geographically and culturally secluded from mainstream society. Among Muslim women belonging to poorer sections, they face the general disadvantages that all women in general face, in addition to the restrictions enforced on them by the religious and cultural norms. Sex workers face social exclusion on account of their 'unacceptable' occupation and aravanis on account of their 'unacceptable' gender. From these diverse kinds of vulnerability arising for different reasons, it should follow that their needs would be somewhat different, which emerges from the chapters.

The micro-finance activities have been promoted among these groups by different organisations. Among Dalits, Adivasis and Muslim women, the penetration of micro-finance is much higher than among the sex workers and aravanis. For these two categories, only in the last two to three years, the organisations have been providing micro-finance services. However, even among the first three groups, it is not that all the members have benefited in the same way from their membership. Although all the groups have got savings and credit towards their consumption needs and some income generation activities, Dalits in Tamil Nadu have been able to access a much higher volume and value of loans as compared to the other groups. However, the impact of a longer duration of membership in micro-finance groups does not emerge to be apparent in all the cases.

We find that there is not much association between the duration of membership in groups and the households' ability to access basic entitlements, incidence of emergencies, etc. The expectation would be that if households have had membership in micro-finance groups for longer periods of time, the impact would be seen in their improved literacy, education, housing, health and income security. We do not find any strong and systematic evidence of this. Among others, one of the reasons for this general trend is that whatever the gains from micro-finance are, they leak out of the households in the form of coping with emergency needs – primarily health needs. In this case, the need for improved access to health services is common across the vulnerable groups but the contexts in which these become important for each of the groups is different because of different socio-cultural factors.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

For instance, the main health needs of Muslim women are good reproductive and child health care – this is because of the early marriages and high child bearing that the society imposes on these women. In addition, the health hazards associated with years of beedi and agarbathi rolling also result in a higher incidence of health crises. On the other hand, the health needs of sex workers are on account of their occupation which exposes them to dreaded sexually transmitted diseases. For Adivasis, even the basic access to primary health care is a constraint because of their isolation and also because, culturally, they are not a society used to modern medicine. The Aravanis' health need is more to do with their castration, sex change, etc. Therefore, we find that the need is the same but it takes different forms and intensities for each of the groups. Any programmes introduced for these groups would have to factor these in, and this is true of micro-finance programmes as well.

In view of the above, it is important for the organisations initiating micro-finance services among these groups to undertake detailed situational analyses in their project areas and arrive at appropriate products to introduce among their target households. The two products most useful and relevant to the needs of the groups are innovative savings and insurance products, which will help the households reduce their debt burden in the informal credit market during periods of distress and emergencies.

Currently, as a component of micro-finance programmes, savings are considered to be a necessity for membership in groups and are also collected more as collateral towards the credit that members can access. While on the one hand, the inflexible savings schedules impose burden on some of the members, on the other, it does not tap the actual savings potential of the member households, which is much larger. This is reflected in all the vulnerable groups, where the average figures point out that there exists a gap between what they are currently contributing as savings and what they would be willing to contribute if they had the option. It is also reflected in the relatively high proportion of members who stated that they were comfortable if not highly comfortable with the current amounts that they were contributing.

As far as the members are concerned, they look for three main features in their savings options – safety, returns and convenience. If these are guaranteed, they are willing to contribute towards dedicated savings products (as against just credit-linked). Two of the important products which were seen to have a high demand were for house construction and marriages of children, especially girl children. Some differences may be seen in this – marriage products were much more expressly felt by Dalits, Muslims and sex workers as compared to Aravanis and Adivasis. The reasons are not far to seek.

While many aravanis do continue to share a relationship with their natal homes, most of them leave their homes and join some Aravani commune or the other. Since they cannot have children of their own, the only option is to adopt children, which some of them do. Therefore, since most of them do not have children, the question of saving towards marriages does not arise. At the most, it may be towards the marriage of a younger sibling, etc. In the case of the Adivasis, the opinion is much more fractured. Some of them feel that extravagant spending on marriages is something alien to their culture since their own marriages are very simple affairs. Therefore, they say that by introducing special savings products towards marriages, micro-finance programmes might end up cultivating this culture among these people. On the other hand, there are those who feel that this is an aspect of mainstream culture that many Adivasis have already imbibed, and therefore, there is no harm in having special savings towards it.



When it comes to products for house construction/repairs, the need is felt almost uniformly by all the groups. This is on account of the poor housing security faced by all of them. In addition to such products, there are periods in time when the households have surplus disposable money. With respect to Dalits, who are mostly agricultural labourers, this may be during the peak agricultural season, with respect to sex workers, it may be during days when they get high paying customers, and so on. The households also feel the need for the micro-finance groups to tap these surplus amounts. This can be done through inculcating a system of voluntary saving in groups, which is not a trend followed currently.

The analysis in all the groups, more so in the case of Dalits, Adivasis and Muslims, showed that the benefits of micro-finance programmes get leaked out due to high expenditure during crisis periods. This is not so obvious with respect to the sex workers and Aravanis yet because not many of them have even joined micro-finance groups, but there is no doubt that this will be the case if the same micro-finance model is applied to them as well. What this calls for is the introduction of insurance and social protection products among these groups that help them cope with emergencies without mounting debts.

The two major social protection products felt to be important are health insurance and old-age pensions. One of the ways that the organisations could help households access these is to achieve some coordination with existing government programmes. For instance, there are life insurance schemes such as the Janashree Bhima Yojana for the BPL households. Some attempt needs to be made to help the BPL households in the target areas access this scheme. For those who are not eligible for these schemes (which would include a large number of Aravanis and sex workers, since their incomes in general are higher), there has to be some facilitation to link them up with insurance companies directly. There is some evidence that this is happening already in the study organisations, with reference to life insurance. In fact, among all the five categories, the incidence of life insurance uptake among sex workers and Aravanis is more than that in the other three, and this was largely due to the role played by the organisations. Such efforts need to be intensified, and extended to cover health insurance as well.

Tanks are a part of the village 'public domain' through which social relations are articulated, reproduced and challenged apart from supporting livelihoods of the marginalised groups, protection and preservation of the environment and several other uses. Historically, India, particularly some parts of the southern states who face water shortage, have been following traditional methods of soil and water management through a network of more than 8 lakh tanks. These tanks were variously managed largely following the principles of equity and justice in sharing these resources. Andhra Pradesh has 82,500 tanks irrigating more than 121 lakh acres directly. Tanks, which were once the largest form of irrigation in South



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

India have declined in importance and are in state of disrepair on account of various factors like, notion of micro watershed management is financial burden on State, too much interference of State in the water management sector. Thus, once very well managed practices became redundant and farming community, majority of which falls in marginal farmers categories are unable to cope with monsoon failure and overall despair leading to even suicides.

- ◇ To estimate the increase of water availability due to desiltation,
- ◇ To assess resultant advantages both tangible and non-tangible,
- ◇ To develop an information gathering process at different levels, which would include data from water users' associations, state departments and scientific establishments to establish local institutions for optimum water use,
- ◇ To document immediate gains versus long term gains following the restoration process

WWF International intended to restore tanks in the Mid-Godavari Basin. The immediate aim was to protect farmers, reduce the threat of depleting surface and fossil ground water, and create multiple livelihood opportunities. Three core issues considered were, strengthening village community, economic development of the villagers and preserving the ecology around the tanks. A total of twelve tanks from four mandals were selected for this project, viz., Regonda, Parkal, Shyampet and Nallaballi.

A local NGO, Modern Architects of Rural India (MARI), Warangal, was chosen to execute desiltation involving the village community. International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, took up physico-chemical and biological analysis of silt quality and its impacts on yields. ISEC was involved to work on social, economic and ecological impacts of the intervention made in the villages. The cumulative objective of this combined effort aimed to put forth a case of potential positive benefits of tank restoration and initiate a major policy dialogue with the State for improvisation of minor/ micro irrigation structures with a practical approach.

Identification of Tanks and Community Mobilisation was based on field visits and willingness of village community to participate in this initiative; MARI identified 12 tanks for desiltation out of the total 120 tanks. Simultaneously as the villages were identified, ISEC's team made an intensive baseline survey to understand the situation at all the tanks and to capture the key issues followed by subsequent field visits and documentation both in Kharif and Rabi. Desiltation was taken up by MARI and a total of 76,393 cu.m of silt was removed and used in the dry lands by farmers as soil amendment. ICRISAT, Hyderabad, worked on soil analysis and subsequent impact of silt amendment in agricultural fields.

### Physical structures

- ◇ Obstructed catchment area is leading to poor inflows obstructed by Kakatiya (SRSP Distributory) Canal.
- ◇ With regard to siltation, most of all the bunds of the tanks visited are earthen embankments, which is now in poor condition making it susceptible for breaching.



- ◇ The farmers chose location for desiltation, which was not ideal in most of the tanks as aspects where maximum recharge was not necessarily chosen as the elite took decisions.
- ◇ Leaking sluices and damaged weirs were prominent.
  
- ◇ Significance of tank rejuvenation was known but lacked resources and motivation for collective action.
- ◇ Water shortages put enormous strain on rural households, especially women.
- ◇ Preponderance of small farmers signifies the need for reviving tanks.
- ◇ Distress sale of Livestock was prevalent during summer to sustain livelihoods.
- ◇ Increasing out-migration was evident but marginal instances of permanent migration.
- ◇ The secondary stakeholders affected were the fishermen, potters etc as their livelihoods were threatened.
  
- ◇ Fall in the water table in the study area was prominent.
- ◇ Tank area depletion due to forest encroachment – Acacia seedlings.
- ◇ Sharp drop in the water table was observed across the villages.
- ◇ The effects of siltation include hydrologically – less water storage, possibly less groundwater recharge and less water availability. In a larger context, the water is less and therefore used up earlier, allowing less irrigation, less productivity of fisheries, less period of time for the local wildlife to breed.
- ◇ Water scarcity for livestock requirements during summer was critical.
- ◇ With changes in the agricultural practices, particularly, the usages of agrochemicals have decreased both the diversity and density of avian community. The generic census of avian population was conducted in representative tanks in the study area and all expected members of the community were spotted. As this is the first such study and there exists no systematic baseline information.

- The results indicate that the silt from tank beds is reasonably enriched with various minerals and good for the plant growth, particularly in terms of micronutrients. As per the analytical results indicated that both in Khariff and rabi crops, the yield is good in the silt amended soils in comparison with non-amended fields. Using the economic equivalent of both micro and macro nutrients, it was estimated that the silt, which was amended at an approximate rate of about 100 tractor loads per acre has an Cost Benefit Ratio of 1.5.

- Thus to sum up the benefits of the silt amendments in the agro-ecosystem, survey of ten farmers from each of the study village indicated that it is beneficial, not only in terms of economics and but also environmentally - increased soil microbial bio-diversity, improved soil quality and increased moisture content of soil. Indirect benefits include enhanced and protection of soil quality, improved production capacity of soil and reversing the process of land degradation. Water holding capacity of the



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

field has gone higher in comparison with non-amended soils and reducing the number of irrigations. Pest incidence was reported less and reduced the need for repeated application of pesticides.

- Reduced migration was prominent, Agricultural benefits in the form of electricity saved to lift water from wells for irrigation, increased yield, Time and energy saved in procurement of water for women, Money saved for herders and better health conditions of livestock, washer community gained opportunity by spending less time to travel.

Despite providing greatest economic potential of employment generation, sericulture industry, as shown by studies, encourages child employment in its two prominent stages, viz., silkworm rearing and silk reeling. Female children are preferred for bonded work since they are forced to forgo education for poverty and cultural reasons and used for raising credit to meet a domestic exigency. The present study examined the situation involving bonded child labour in silk industry in Karnataka with, basically, a human rights perspective. The specific objectives were to analyse the household conditions contributing to child labour and bonded child labour in the silk industry in Karnataka; to examine the processes that lead to the emergence of bonded child labour in silk industry and to look into their working conditions; to analyse policies and programmes of the government and non-governmental agencies in this context and suggesting ways forward in the elimination of child labour and promoting child rights.

As many as 204 households from each of the localities where the sectors were profoundly found were identified in 6 taluks constituting the universe of study in intensive sericulture districts of the state. Pilot tests were carried out to identify these households from where the children and their employers were interviewed using questionnaires and informal interviews, focused group discussions and other participatory research techniques. Additional information about the situation was obtained by meeting the representatives of the government, non-governmental organisations, associations of silk reelers and twisters and the parents of child workers.

The study has brought out the following significant findings:

- ◆ 60 per cent of sample households contained bonded labourers working in silk reeling. Incidence of bonded labour was higher in places known more for reeling activities than twisting. Compelling socio-economic profile of the poor and vulnerable households and the nature and type of sericultural work in these places (like, type of technology, level or production, type of produce and so on) had promoted such employment. Muslims (67 per cent) and Scheduled Castes (58.7 per cent) formed a greater share of child labourers/bonded labourers.



- ◆ Mainly technical factors had facilitated such child labour, like the height of the machinery (basins), type of wheels, working hours and so on. Often, both parents and children worked together – mother with her adolescent and young daughters, widowed women with children and so on. Economic compulsions were strongly operating in not inhibiting these households from sending their children to work. 56 per cent of such households (with previous child labour history) had a tendency to send the children as bonded workers even now than as casual labourers (44 per cent). Even those households with out any previous history of bondedness or child labour were ready to send their children for bonded work, including those with a single child.
- ◆ However, it is significant that the study has found a slight decline in the proportion of households that sent their children to bonded wage labour in sericulture in the past one decade. While about 20 years ago, 70 per cent of children in the households with child labour history tended to work as child labourers, this proportion had declined to 65 per cent in a decade's time. The difference in the proportion was significant (z value of 1.229 at 10 per cent significance), mirroring the success of the government and civil society efforts, which need to be hailed and recognized outside the rhetoric of highlighting only the failure of these efforts.
- ◆ The households with no child labour history present an alarming situation, as they also send those children in 15-25 years group to work, to the extent of 51.28 per cent and have debt bondage up to 60.69 per cent. Push factors like disinterest in studies, failure in examinations, taboo on girl child's education after puberty, distance to school are most important in this context.
- ◆ Government policies have focused mainly upon the release of child labourers through the enforcement of the Act. The study found that attention was lacking in rehabilitation and mainstreaming of such children. Government's own spending on vocational education has not taken cognizance of the children released and waiting to be rehabilitated by the NGO/s and in providing opportunities towards self-employment or economic activities to the parents of child labourers.
- ◆ Severe and strict adherence to anti-child labour enforcement Act has led to new tendencies of employing child labourers keeping escape from law as the goal. The parents are in support of these alterations by the employers forced by their dependence on the latter and lack of alternative employment opportunities. The growing informalisation of the industry is another attempt to hide children from the purview of the Act.

Emphasis laid upon target approach by the government has lead to fluctuations in the number of child labourers in the study area across years. Both child labour and bonded child labour continued to exist in the study area with the government and several NGOs being largely unaware of its multi-dimensional presence.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

This study aims to understand the nuances behind the often celebrated relationship between income and mortality in the context of India. The empirical estimation of this relationship is also largely motivated by the long series of data on mortality and income available for all major states in India since 1971. The age-specific mortality rate for rural and urban areas separately by gender available from the Sample Registration System (SRS) is used for the analysis. The per-capita income data for the state for the same period is derived from the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). We have used a multilevel fixed effect and random effect model to understand the relationship.

The graphical presentation of the data showed that the income-life expectancy relationship is non-linear in nature with mortality responding sharply in the earlier years and rather slowly in the latter years. However, it was difficult to establish a one to one correspondence between income and mortality through a graphical depiction as this relationship is also confounded by time (technological improvement) and many other factors. Hence a multivariate framework became essential to predict the association between income and mortality.

The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analysis between per-capita income, Gini-Coefficient of Income distribution and mortality for different decades revealed that the income-mortality relationship has been weaker in the 1970s but became stronger in the 1980s and also to some extent in the 1990s. In the 1990s, the relationship has been observed mainly for the 0-4 and 70+ age group. In addition, during the 1990s, other than income, income inequality measure (Gini Coefficient) has also become an important predictor of mortality.

The multilevel analysis also proved nearly the same pattern. The income-mortality relationship in India is limited basically to the childhood years. For the other age group mortality, income does not seem to matter much. The income inequality also matters more in the case of childhood mortality. This is expected as the epidemiological transition from infectious diseases to degenerative diseases underway in the country would have reduced the income-mortality relationship for adult age groups.

The study looks into the impact of accessibility in the health care and bad health habits are possible explanations for the income-mortality relationship. But it is found that at least in the case of physical accessibility for the governmental health facility, the income level does not seem to matter much in rural areas. The bad health habits like smoking, chewing tobacco and alcohol consumption are found to be greater among poor sections of the population but comparatively less prevalent among women. As such its impact on childhood mortality will be negligible. Although access to care and bad health habits are important in mediating the relationship between income and mortality, they themselves may not be able to explain the income-mortality relationship in the context of India.

On the whole, the analysis reveals that income-mortality relationship is mainly restricted to childhood years. Not only the income, but the income distribution also seems to matter in mortality transition at least in recent years in the country.



The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, assigned the task of monitoring the District Level Household Survey-3 carried out in three states of India, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, during August 2007 to May 2008 to PRC, ISEC, Bangalore. The main purpose of the monitoring was to ensure quality of field training and survey carried out by field agencies in the respective states. As a monitoring agency, PRC, ISEC, was requested to send the status report to the Ministry from time to time to enable the Ministry to take corrective measures to improve the quality.

The PRC team visited the three states several times to ensure that the survey undergoes smoothly in all the three states and the quality of the data is sound. The reports were sent to the Ministry as well as IIPS, Mumbai, coordinator of the survey, from time to time. Various suggestions were made to improve the quality of data from the field.

Economic reforms started in India in late 1980s and have taken a decisive shape in 1991. The political decentralisation also started around the same time. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments have taken place in the national parliament in 1992 and were adopted by almost all the states in 1993 (some states adopted in 1994). Therefore while the economic reforms began in 1991 the decentralisation reforms began in 1992—a year after the economic reforms. This may appear as mere chronological coincidence. But this study argues that there was a historical and theoretical commonality between these two processes.

Firstly the economic reforms began in 1991 and the world historical circumstances that led to these reforms are the collapse of the soviet block including the Soviet Union, and the delegitimation of the centralised command oriented economic regimes all over the world. The state as an economic agent appeared inefficient and the focus shifted to more decentralised governance where the state does not occupy the commanding heights but is only a facilitator and regulator of the markets. The argument often also got strengthened by the global trend of withdrawal of the state and retreat of the state from economy by the name of Thatcherism in UK and Reaganism in the USA. Though Thatcherism and Reaganomics began much before the collapse of the soviet block and Berlin wall, these surely helped in the understanding of pre-eminence of market forces in the nation—states by the early 1990s. The notion of centralised state lost much of its sheen. And so did the notion of the state occupying the commanding heights of the economy. In this context this study aims at examining decentralisation process and economic reform process in the four South Indian states.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

The analytical thread or causal linkage between economic reform and political decentralisation is that economic reforms strengthen the state level regimes. The strengthened state level regimes may pursue decentralisation further down the political hierarchy or may not. This depends on the nature of the strengthened political regimes at the state level. The undisputable fact is that when state level regimes are strengthened further decentralization depends on the political nature of these regimes. Our hypothesis is that the regional party based regimes in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu showed less interest in decentralisation further down; whereas in Karnataka and Kerala this has not happened.

The scope of the study is limited to four south Indian states of Karnataka, Kerala Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. We limit ourselves to these four states because they sufficiently reflect the picture of diversity presented above. The limitation of the study to these four states is also owing to the fact of the magnitude of the issues at stake.

- ◇ To explore the inter-linkage between the economic reforms and political decentralisation
- ◇ To present a categorization and classification of the four major south Indian states
- ◇ To explore what forms of economic reforms and governance reforms are more conducive to progressive decentralisation or to explore in what reform-circumstances/State regimes the process of decentralisation is likely to take place and in what reform-circumstances/ State regimes decentralisation is unlikely to take place.

The study of individual states and their performance separately on economic reforms or political decentralisation is commonplace. Studies of state politics or their socio-political dynamics are many (e.g. Frankel and Rao: 1989). Typically such studies examine individual components i.e., economic reforms or political decentralisation exclusively (e.g. Rao and Mahendradev: 2003). The studies that consider both these aspects are virtually non-existent. Secondly studies that compare across states are even more neglected. This study aims to do both. 1) The study takes both the components of economic reforms and political decentralisation 2) The study aims to do this in a comparative mode

- Given the historical experience of the four southern states in decentralisation and economic reforms we make two sets of comparisons. One set is that of Karnataka and Kerala. The second set is that of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. It is the experience of decentralisation in the post-reform period that enables us to make these comparisons.
- Karnataka and Kerala have invested considerable importance in decentralisation in post- reform period. Both the states have done activity mapping for the different tiers of local bodies and devolved considerable amount of finances to local bodies. In the case of Karnataka the devolution of functions and finances is considerable, but functionaries are a problem. The functionaries still happen to be reluctant to come under the local governments. In the case of Kerala 40percent of funds are devolved



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

to local bodies from out of the state finances. All the functions and finances are also devolved. These achievements make both the states comparable.

- One more important fact that makes Karnataka and Kerala comparable is that there is a high degree of public debate and concern about local governments in both the states. The debate in the public sphere, in the political parties and political circles, media, academia and civil society is high in both the states. The concern for decentralisation is conspicuous in the public sphere and is remarkably high. This is in contrast to both Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- When we compare Karnataka and Kerala with regard to economic reforms, we should note that in the post reform period, though focus decentralisation is high in both the states, economic reform is not uniform in both. Karnataka has paid attention to both economic reform as well as decentralisation whereas attention to reform is relatively less in Kerala. Kerala with its stellar performance in human development, social sector and demographic indicators has however started to catch up with other southern states of late. Now there are indications that the Kerala economy is growing.
- Kerala and Karnataka have also had political regimes that did not have major regional parties at the state level and the political parties and the respective political regimes that they have led, have not been hostile to decentralisation. It might as well be a chance occurrence that the political parties and regimes led by those parties are part of national parties and are linked to national level political parties.
- Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on the other hand have witnessed high focus on economic reform but paid low attention to decentralisation. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have also for most the part during the post –reform period, have been led by regional parties that have jealously guarded their state level powers and identities vis-à-vis the centre. This focus on economic reform has happened in different ways in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh has ‘trumpeted’ its reform policies. Tamil Nadu was more pragmatic and discrete. The political regimes in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh followed different *approaches* to reform though the *content* of the reform was not much different.
- It is argued that the nature of political regimes matter a great deal in striking a policy connection between economic reforms and political decentralisation. It also follows from the study that political history, political culture, nature of the party system and political leadership play major role in determining the nature of the economic reform process, political decentralisation process, and the relationship between the two.

As population and incomes rise and an economy expands, so too will energy needs. The per capita electricity consumption is considered as a barometer of the level of development of a country. Countries and regions which rank high in the development profile also report per capita electricity consumption to be high. India has embarked on economic reforms which have enabled the Indian economy to attain growth rates of 8-9 per cent per annum in the recent few years. To sustain this growth momentum, our power needs also need to grow at the same rate. Unfortunately the power scenario in India and Karnataka presents a



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

grim picture. Apart from a huge demand-supply gap, most state electricity boards (SEBs) and public utilities are running at loss, putting immense strain on the finances of the government which has to divert precious financial resources to enable the SEBs/electricity undertakings to survive as also meet a huge subsidy burden. Low electricity tariffs especially for the agricultural and domestic sector and poor cost recoveries are the bane of state power sector undertakings. It was against this background that power sector reforms were initiated in India, and a number of states, including Karnataka, from the mid-1990s.

This study, therefore, tries to review the policy pronouncements and power sector reforms initiated in India, and in Karnataka in particular. The study then makes an in-depth analysis of electricity pricing and price trends in India and Karnataka. It also analyses the trends in electricity tariffs in Karnataka during the pre and post electricity reform periods between 1988-89 and 2006-07. Other related issues such as electricity consumption and revenues, financial health of Karnataka power sector are also examined. The analysis for the study covered the last three or four decades. A summary of the findings are presented below.

1. While Karnataka has been successful in initiating the process of electricity reforms by setting up a regulatory authority (i.e., KERC), unbundling of the erstwhile KSEB into KPTCL and VVNL, as well as setting up of a number of distribution companies (ESCOs), progress in respect of the other objectives of the reforms has been tardy, if not a failure. Although the KERC has been able to effect upward revisions in electricity tariffs, periodically through its tariff orders these have not been able to cover the cost of supply especially in the domestic and agricultural sectors. Erratic power supply and low quality of service, rising deficits and financial losses, rising T&D losses continue to characterize the electricity sector in Karnataka. Although privatization and private investments in the power sector in the state have risen, these are well below expectations.
2. There has been a seven to eight folds increase in total installed capacity of the electricity sector in the country as a whole and Karnataka between 1970-71 and 2004-05.
3. The energy mix in the country, Karnataka and other southern states has undergone a drastic change over the last 3 to 4 decades. While the share of hydro electric power in total electricity generation for all India, Karnataka and other southern states has steadily declined, the share of steam followed by gas, diesel and wind energy has steadily risen between 1970-71 and 2004-05.
4. The per capita consumption of electricity has increased both for all-India and Karnataka between 1980-81 and 2004-05. The per capita electricity consumption shows wide variations across states in India. In general, it appears that the per capita electricity consumption is strongly correlated with the development status of the states. States which rank high in the level of development in India such as Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka also report high per capita electricity consumption, whereas states which lag in development such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Assam also report relatively the lowest per capita electricity consumption.
5. The installed capacity and electricity generation in Karnataka rose fourfolds between 1970-71 and 2005-06. While the electricity import in the state was negligible in 1970-71, it has risen sharply to over 11,200 MUs by 2005-06. A disturbing feature to note, however, is that the T&D losses have also increased significantly between 1970-71 and 2005-06.
6. There has been a significant increase in power investments in Karnataka over the three-and-a-half decade period under review from Rs 17 crore during 1970-71 to over Rs 3,335 crore by the year 2005-06.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

7. In Karnataka while in 1992-93 hydel projects accounted for the major share of installed capacity of the electricity industry in the public sector, by 2005-06 it has greatly diversified and there has been significant investment in the thermal sector as well. Further, while the private sector accounted for nil or negligible share in the total installed capacity of power in the state during 1992-93, by 2005-06 they accounted for over 1,289 MWs which includes wind, co-generation and bio-mass. There has been a significant increase in the share of thermal, diesel and private generation in total electricity generation in the state.
8. An analysis of the electricity tariffs for different consumer categories across states in the country revealed that overall for India during 1991-92, the average electricity tariffs varied from over 16 paise per Kwh for agriculture to over 171.4 paise per Kwh for the industrial sector. In general tariffs were relatively the highest for the industrial sector followed by the commercial, and domestic sectors, and the least for the agricultural sector. The average tariffs show wide variations across states for different consumer categories. For instance in the case of the domestic sector these average tariffs in 1991-92 varied from between 27-38 paise per Kwh in Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa to as high as over 106.62 paise per Kwh in Bihar. In Karnataka these average tariffs were about 86 paise per Kwh during 1991-92. Among the states, Karnataka reported the highest electricity tariff for the commercial sector. Ironically, in the case of the agricultural sector, except for Tamil Nadu which reported zero electricity tariffs, Karnataka had the dubious distinction of reporting the lowest electricity tariff (4.2 paise per Kwh) while Bihar reported the highest average electricity tariffs (179 paise per Kwh). Generally, agriculturally developed states like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra reported comparatively lower electricity tariffs for the agricultural sector as compared to other states. In the case of the industrial sector, except for Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa, all states reported the average electricity tariffs to range above 100 paise per Kwh. While Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh reported the average electricity tariff to be above 200 paise per Kwh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka reported these tariffs to vary between 157-186 paise per Kwh.

The average electricity tariffs during 2001-02 more or less follow a similar pattern. Between 1991-92 and 2001-02, the average electricity tariffs doubled for all consumer categories. An interesting feature to note is while during 1991-92, the industrial sector reported the highest average electricity tariff followed by the commercial sector, by 2001-02, the commercial sector reported the highest average electricity tariffs for all-India (over 404 paise per Kwh), followed by the industrial sector (over 366 paise per Kwh). One comes across wide variations in the average electricity tariffs across states for different consumer categories. Karnataka reported the highest average electricity tariff for the commercial sector (over 572 paise per Kwh) as compared to all other Indian states; in respect of the industrial sector also average electricity tariffs in Karnataka ranked among the highest across states. In respect of the domestic sector, these tariffs ranged from around 80 paise per Kwh in Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir, to over 240 paise per Kwh in Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra; for Karnataka these figures were about 198 paise per Kwh. For the agricultural sector, the average electricity tariffs varied from zero or negligible tariffs in Punjab and Tamil Nadu to 220-272 paise per Kwh for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. Unlike in 1991-92, Karnataka reported a modest rise in average electricity tariffs to around 30.5 paise per Kwh by 2001-02. It does seem that agriculturally advanced states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc., reported the average electricity tariffs for agriculture to be lower than in other states; in the case of the industrial sector, the average electricity tariffs for industries are generally higher in the industrially advanced states such as Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, there are also exceptions to this general rule. The average electricity tariffs across



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

states show wide variations for different tariff slabs and consumer categories. It is interesting to note that except for Assam and one or two other states, all states report average electricity tariffs to be the same for all IP sets irrespective of their horsepower. However, in the case of the domestic and commercial sectors, the average electricity tariffs varied across different tariff slabs for most states.

9. An analysis of the variations in the cost of electricity supply across states in India during 2002-03 reveals that for the country as a whole, the average cost of power supply was over 270 paise per Kwh. These average costs show wide variations across states. Whether these are financial costs or economic costs is not clear. It is most likely that these are financial costs.
10. A study of the electricity tariffs in Karnataka indicates that after its constitution, the KERC has issued electricity tariffs order applicable for different slabs and consumer categories from the year 2000. This indicates that there is an upward revision in the electricity tariffs for most consumer categories, though this trend is not smooth. What is more interesting to note is that the proportion of the cost of power supply covered following the revisions in electricity tariffs notified by the KERC shows that except in the case of Bhagya Jyothi, IP sets and irrigation, where the cost coverage was low, in the case of all other consumer tariff categories, the tariffs either covered or exceeded the cost of power supply. This is because of the policy of cross-subsidisation.
11. The average electricity tariffs in Karnataka over the two decade period from 1988-89 to 2006-07, covering the pre and post-reform period after electricity reforms were initiated in Karnataka was examined. This showed that electricity tariffs in nominal terms have risen for all consumer categories over the period 1988-89 to 2006-07. Overall for Karnataka, the average electricity tariff rose from 69 paise per Kwh during 1988-89 to over 295 paise per Kwh by 2006-07. For IP sets, these tariffs respectively rose from about 10 paise per Kwh in 1988-89 to over 58 paise per Kwh in 2006-07; for industries, from 96 paise to over 462 paise per Kwh; for domestic lighting, from over 70 paise to about 320 paise per Kwh; for LT industries, from 119 paise to over 469 paise per Kwh; for commercial lighting from over 183 paise to about 610 paise per Kwh; and for public lighting from over 64 paise per Kwh to over 332 paise per Kwh between 1988-89 and 2006-07.
12. To find out whether the variability in average electricity tariffs across different consumer categories over the two decade period from 1988-89 to 2006-07 has reduced or widened. we computed the coefficient of variation in the average electricity tariffs across different consumer categories over the period 1988-89 to 2006-07. It was found that the coefficient of variation of the average electricity tariffs in Karnataka across the different consumer categories has been declining steadily from around or above 0.70 in the late eighties or early nineties to below 0.50 after 2003-04. This clearly shows that the spread in electricity tariffs across different consumer categories is reducing.
13. A study of the trends in average electricity tariffs (nominal prices) for different consumer tariff categories in Karnataka during the pre and post-electricity price reform periods reveals that overall for Karnataka as a whole, though the average electricity tariffs in nominal terms registered a significant increase during the pre-electricity price reform period from 1988-89 to 1999-2000, thereafter in the post-electricity price reform period, the trends in nominal electricity tariffs did not register a significant increase, although this trend was positive. The disaggregated trends for different electricity consumer tariff categories are more revealing. While during the pre-electricity price reform period all consumer tariff categories except the 'others' category reported a significant increase in nominal electricity tariffs, during the post-electricity price reform period, although all consumer tariff categories recorded positive trends, these trends were statistically significant only in the case of industries, LT industries, and public



lighting, whereas all other consumer tariff categories i.e., IP sets, Domestic lighting and AEH, Commercial lighting, and others, reported no significant increase. Comparatively the trends in nominal electricity tariffs were higher for industries, LT industries, and commercial lighting, as compared to other consumer tariff categories.

14. While real electricity tariffs in Karnataka recorded a significant increase in the pre-electricity price reforms period, in the post-electricity price reform period although these trends were positive, they were not statistically significant. While during the pre-electricity price reform periods, real electricity tariffs in Karnataka for all consumer tariff categories recorded positive trends, these were statistically significant only in the case of industries, LT industries, and commercial lighting. The post-electricity price reform period recorded a dramatic change. While industries and public lighting reported a significant increase in real electricity tariffs, LT industries, and commercial lighting on the contrary registered a significant decline in average electricity tariffs in real terms.
15. A look at the relative shares of different consumer tariff categories in electricity consumption and revenues in Karnataka for two points of time, 1990-91 and 2004-05, indicates that over the one-and-a-half decade period between 1990-91 and 2004-05, electricity consumption in the state doubled from 12,435 MU to 23,137 MU, whereas electricity revenues recorded an eight-fold increase from Rs 9,457 million to over Rs 64,652 million. While in 1990-91 industries accounted for over 45.6 per cent and 64.8 per cent of the electricity consumption and revenues respectively in the state, by 2004-06, their share in electricity consumption and electricity revenues recorded a significant decline, to over 15.4 and 25.6 per cents respectively. What is most interesting is that the consumer tariff categories of IP sets, and domestic lighting and AEH, which accounted for over 44 per cent of the total electricity consumption in the state during 1990-91, contributed only about 17.53 per cent to electricity revenues. During 2004-05 those two consumer tariff categories accounted for over 61 per cent of the total electricity consumed in the state, but contributed only 28 per cent of the total electricity revenues in the state. In other words, these two consumer tariff categories which consume electricity the most, also contribute the least proportionately to total electricity revenues.
16. An analysis of some indicators of the financial health status of the Karnataka power sector reveals a number of disturbing features. Apart from the huge power subsidies (about Rs 2,000 crore annually), the sector reports losses with the difference between revenue (billed) and expenditure being negative. Rising costs of power purchase, high proportion of unmetered sales (above 60 per cent) and Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of above 30 per cent bode ill for the viability of the power sector in Karnataka.

Ensuring energy security poses a major challenge to our planners. The energy requirement of India during 2006-07 is estimated at 719,097 MU whereas the deficit is estimated at 98,010 MU, i.e., 13.4 per cent of the energy requirement. For Karnataka as against the energy requirement of 44,748 MU, in 2006-07 the deficit was estimated at 9,722 MU, i.e., 21.7 per cent. Currently as against a daily demand of 140 MUs, in Karnataka, the total availability of energy from all sources stood at 118 MUs. Unless the investment climate improves and there is a broad consensus to avoid the adverse effects of competitive politics in the country and states to offer free or cheap power to powerful interest groups, the prospects for the power sector are not bright. In order to internalize the negative externalities of state policies which provide for free or cheap power, political parties which make such promises should compensate the government for such losses



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

arising from these policies. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Karnataka government has stated that free power will only be provided to those with metered IP sets. The programme to meter IP sets over the next two years is laudable, which will also help monitor power thefts. Karnataka has not been able to attract any significant private investment in the power sector either from domestic or foreign players. Coal-based thermal projects proposed in the state have not made any progress due to opposition of local communities, NGOs and environmentalists.

This report is part of ongoing research on the labour conditions in the readymade garments industry in Bangalore. Earlier research on this theme was reported in RoyChowdhury (2005; 2007). This project was funded by the Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo, as part of their broader study on gender and employment in export zones in developing countries. A survey of 200 women workers in 100% export-oriented readymade garments factories was conducted in the Mysore Road area of Bangalore. The survey generates a valuable profile of women workers in export zones. In this case, we found that a majority of those surveyed were migrants from other rural parts of Karnataka. While a large number (28%) were receiving wages below the statutory minimum, even for those who were receiving above the minimum, wages did not exceed Rs 4,000 per month, which is just above the statutory minimum. The report confirmed the earlier finding regarding harsh working conditions, non-payment of over-time wages and so on. While the earlier research had reported that activism in this sector is mainly led by NGOs, we found during this research study that there is a movement towards developing trade union type of activism, supported by an emerging scenario where international buyers are becoming increasingly conscious and active about implementation of labour standards by local producers. The present study explored the limits of such activism as far as micro struggles on the shop floor are concerned. This research is now being continued as part of a broader research project on 'Migration, Informality and Welfare in Karnataka', where the focus is particularly on the migrant profile of women workers in this sector, and the multiple dimensions of their vulnerability, particularly occupational and social.

This project is part of a broader study on 'Globalisation and the Indian State'. The research theme pursued here focused on the central question: has globalisation affected the state's capacity to deliver welfare? Within this broad framework, this report presents information on Karnataka's political economy, which shows rising levels of economic growth, but declining rate of growth of employment and shrinking public expenditure on social security and human development. With this as backdrop, the on availability



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

of land, employment and income related issues, which affect the urban underclass. The report is based both on secondary data as well as on field research conducted in 16 slums in Bangalore city. As a large number of civil society associations are engaged with issues relating to the urban poor, the report concludes with a section on the activities and ideologies of middle class led NGOs, as well as slum based associations, and points to the possible limits of such activism in the present context.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has conducted a multi-country survey titled "Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE)" to compile comprehensive information on the health and well-being of adult and old-age populations. SAGE has adapted the methods and instruments developed by the World Health Organisation for the World Health Survey (WHS) conducted in 2002-03 in 70 countries. The 2006 round survey was the follow-up study from the WHO. The survey added new respondents to increase the cohort size for future data collection. This survey collects household data primarily on persons aged 50 years and older. The purpose of the survey was to collect data on a broad range of self-reported assessments of health and well-being.

WHO selected 6 states in India for the survey: Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The SAGE households covered in India numbered 10,600. In Karnataka, a total of 1,400 households were selected for the study. The study covered 17 districts across Karnataka and consisted of 50 selected PSUs (34 from rural and 16 from urban). The questionnaires were administered to two groups of adult population – aged 50+ from 780 households and the 18-49 age group from 620 households. The field work of the survey in Karnataka was carried out by the Population Research Centre.

The extent of forest areas has recorded considerable decline in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh even as they experienced a significantly higher growth of population. Hence, it is safe to infer that deforestation and degradation of forest areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the cause of environmental degradation in these states. The north and north-eastern states of Sikkim, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir have higher growth rate of population and also endowed with a higher percentage of forest area to the total geographical area. Hence, the man-environment relationship is quite manageable in these states and to some extent the environment is not so much deteriorated. In the states of Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh the forest area is more. Hence, more attention needs to be given to forest management and appropriate and useful steps to avoid further deforestation and conservation of bio-diversity in these states.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

The rapid rate of industrialisation since the 1970s has been causing massive environmental degradation. In the wake of globalisation and economic liberalisation, the growth rate of industries in India was quite high in the decade 1991-2001, as compared to previous decades. The decadal growth of industries of India increased from 7.08 per cent in 1971-1981 to 19.04 per cent by the decade 1991-2001. The states of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur and Karnataka have a growth rate of industries higher than the national average of 19 percent. Further, growth rate of industrialisation is higher than the rate of human population growth. Hence, environmental degradation is higher in these States compared to other States in India. Therefore, there is need to implement stringent industrial policies to control industrial pollution in order to ensure sustainable environment.

Increasing vehicular pollution in India is the main source of air pollution in most of the cities. Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka have higher industrial growth. These states suffer from higher air pollution by the increased number of transport and non-transport vehicles. In this regard, what is most urgently needed is to implement strict vehicular emission norms by the respective state governments. The situation further warrants to follow the CPCB's recommendations to prohibit 20-year-old vehicles from plying from December 1998, followed by phasing out of 17-year-old vehicles from November 1998 and 15-year-old vehicles with effect from December 1998. Above all, a long-range, environment-friendly mass transit must be developed.

Lenin Babu)

(Dr D Rajasekhar)

(Dr KV Raju and Dr K

(Dr K V Raju, Dr K Lenin Babu)

(Prof M R Narayana and Dr L Ladusingh (IIPS)

Bansod)

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**ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**



(Dr G S Sastry)

(Dr C Nanjundaiah)

(Ms B P Vani)

(Dr Meenakshi Rajeev)

(Dr

Madheswaran S & Mary Breeding)

(Dr S N Sangita)

(Dr S

N Sangita)

(Dr G K Karanth, Dr Joan P Mencher and Dr V Ramaswamy)

**19. National Child Labour Project: An Evaluation in Karnataka** (Dr S Madheswaran, Dr G K Karanth & Dr V Ramaswamy)

**20. Population Dynamics and the Deprivation in Crude Literacy among Scheduled Tribes in India** (Dr C M Lakshmana)

**21. Knowledge and Risk Behaviour among Youths in High HIV-Prevalent States in Southern India** (Dr Dhnanjay W Bansod)

**22. Pre-Marital Sex in India – Issues of Class, Gender and Equity** (Dr Lekha Subaiya)



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## 5. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

In partnership with the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, the Institute organised an International Seminar on 'Diversities in the Indian Diaspora: Nature, Implications and Responses' during May 7-9, 2008. The seminar was coordinated by ISEC Director Professor N Jayaram. About 30 national and international delegates participated in the seminar.

The seminar was inaugurated by historian and biographer Dr Ramachandra Guha. Professor Peter Ronald deSouza, Director, IIAS, explained the objectives and orientation of the larger 'Diversities' project under which the seminar was conceived. Professor Jayaram welcomed the delegates and presented a thematic introduction. Dr K Puttaswamaiah, Chief Secretary (Government of Karnataka) and a Founder-Member of the ISEC Society, presided over the inaugural function.

In all, 18 full-length papers were presented in six thematic sessions. Among the paper presenters were scholars specialising in the study of Indian diaspora – Vijay Agnew, Chandrashekhar Bhat, Kamala Ganesh, Vinesh Hookoomsingh, Prakash C Jain, Ravindra K Jain, Parmjit S Judge, M A Kalam, T Marimuthu, Aparna Rayaprol, and Constantino Xavier – and Ambassadors who have shown keen interest in the Indian diaspora – I S Chauhan, Paramjit S Sahai, J C Sharma. As part of the seminar, a film, *Jahaji Music: India in the Caribbean*, produced and directed by Tejaswini Niranjana, was screened and discussed.

Professor Yogesh Atal delivered the valedictory address. He not only summarised the entire proceedings of the seminar, but also delineated the lines on which future research could proceed. Professor Peter deSouza presided over the valedictory function and Professor Jayaram proposed the vote of thanks.

The seminar discussed the various aspects of 'the Indian diaspora' by focusing on the diversity of the phenomenon covered under the rubric. To start with, the period of the initial immigration of the Indians abroad (that is, colonial or post-independence) and the nature of their immigration (that is, under the indentured labour system or voluntary) makes for diversity in the courses and consequences of the Indian diaspora. The magnitude of the populations involved and the nature of their economic status and political predicament in different diasporic situations are diverse. The economic, political, social and cultural experiences of the immigrant Indians in the country of their settlement have been varied. Furthermore, the fact that the socio-cultural diversity in India has been carried abroad by the diasporic Indians further complicates the situation. Not surprisingly, therefore, the orientation of the Indians in the diaspora towards



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

India and Indian nationals, and that of India and the Indian nationals towards the Indian diaspora is also varied.

The themes covered included the manifestation of institutional and socio-cultural diversities in the Indian diaspora; management/leveling of diversities and the assertion of *Indian-ness* (other than in citizenship terms) in the diaspora; host country's response to the diversity of the Indian diaspora: multiculturalism and assimilation models or what citizenship implies; civilisational moorings of the diaspora and the host country's socio-cultural and political reality; the religious, caste, regional, and linguistic associations of the diaspora; the role of the electronic media in reinforcing diversities; and problematising 'India', 'Indians' and 'the Indian diaspora' as analytical constructs.

The seminar highlighted that 'the Indian diaspora' is *not* a homogenous phenomenon. This has an important policy implication in that a realistic policy must take into account the differential interests and expectations of the heterogeneous diaspora and differentially address the issues of the different diasporic Indian communities, instead of mistaking the PIO (people of Indian origin) for the Indian diaspora. The uncritical use of the phrase 'the Indian diaspora' has, it was observed, unwittingly hindered both our understanding of the phenomenon and the possibility of a realistic policy towards Indian communities abroad.

The Board of Governors of the Institute decided to commemorate the Birth Centenary year of its founder Professor V K R V Rao during July 7, 2007-July 8, 2008. The Indian Council of Social Science Research had also independently decided to support the concluding segment of the Centenary Celebrations of its common founder. Pursuant to this, at ISEC VKRV Rao Centenary Celebrations Organizing Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors to coordinate the celebrations. The members of the committee included Professors M V Nadkarni, C T Kurien, B K Bhattacharya, Chiranjeev Singh, S N Sangita, Meenakshi Rajiv, Col. Asuthosh Dhar (Registrar, ISEC), and Prof R S Deshpande as its convener. ICSSR allocated a grant of Rs 9.5 lakh for conducting a seminar on Institutional Structure of Social Science Research. This allocation was supplemented from our own funds.

The year-long celebrations had several components, like VKRV Rao Centenary Public Lectures by distinguished academics including the senior faculty of ISEC, publication of a volume containing reminiscences, publication of volume of essays by VKRV Rao Chair Professors, winners of VKRV Rao awards instituted jointly by the ICSSR and ISEC, hosting a web-page on the late VKRV Rao, digitization of selected works of the late VKRV Rao, installing name boards on the stretch of road leading to ISEC campus, and finally a 3-day seminar on Institutional Structure of Social Science Research on July 6-8, 2008.

1. VKRV Rao Centenary Extension lectures: During the centenary year (July 8, 2007 to July 8, 2008) several extension lectures were delivered by distinguished academics both from ISEC and outside. These lectures were arranged in the Bangalore University Auditorium at Central College, Bangalore, with a view to reaching a wider audience. A total of 12 Lectures bearing on several social science disciplines were delivered under this series.
2. Web-page on the late VKRV Rao was hosted on ISEC website. This includes a brief biographical sketch, curriculum vitae, details of academic work such as books published, his personal and professional



achievements, institutions founded by him as well as institutions/bodies conceptualised, a photo album (Photographs obtained from Prof Sudha Rao and Mrs Meera Rao). The web-page is intended to provide a detailed account of the life and times of the late VKRV Rao.

3. A volume consists of thirty reminiscences by associates, admirers, students and kin of Prof VKRV Rao with an introduction by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors, ISEC, was compiled. The volume was published as *Reminiscences of Prof VKRV Rao*. It was released during the inaugural function of the seminar on 'Institutional Structure of Social Science Research' on July 6, 2008, jointly by His Excellency, Shri Rameshwarji Thakur, the Governor of Karnataka, and Shri B S Yeddyurappa, the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
4. Another volume of contributions from past and present VKRV Rao Chair Professors – like Professors T N Srinivasan, Kaushik Basu, James Manor, Michael Walton – and winners of the prestigious VKRV Rao prizes – including Professors Y K Alagh, J Krishnamurthy, Anjan Mukherjee, T S Papola, R Radhakrishna – was brought out. The volume containing 21 research papers was titled *Contributions of VKRV Rao Chair Professors*. This volume covers almost all social science disciplines and the papers are significant additions to the fund of knowledge in the respective discipline. The volume is jointly edited by Professors N Jayaram and R S Deshpande with an introductory essay. It has a foreword by Prof C Rangarajan, Chairman, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Committee. The volume was brought out by Academic Foundation, Delhi, and was released during the inaugural function of the seminar by His Excellency Shri Rameshwarji Thakur, the Governor of Karnataka, and Shri B S Yeddyurappa, the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
5. The final event of Centenary Commemoration was a seminar on 'Institutional Structure of Social Science Research' on July 6-8, 2008. This was an attempt to map the current status of social science research in India and address the challenges facing social science research, researchers. The seminar was based on a concept note prepared from inputs from seasoned researchers and research administrators and made available to participants while inviting. The seminar was attended among other dignitaries by the past and present VKRV Rao Chair Professors, winners of VKRV Awards. About 65 senior researchers representing almost all social science disciplines participated in the 3-day seminar, which was spread over 7 technical sessions, with each session having a chairman and two or more theme presenters. The inaugural function of the seminar was presided over by the Governor of Karnataka Shri Rameshwarji Thakur. Chief Minister Shri B S Yeddyurappa, who was the Guest of Honour, delivered the keynote address. The seminar was inaugurated by Prof Sukhdeo Thorat, Chairman, UGC. The inaugural session of the seminar was also used to release the two volumes brought out to commemorate the birth centenary of the late VKRV Rao. The valedictory address to the seminar was delivered by Prof Javeed Alam, Chairman, ICSSR, and the valedictory session was presided over by Prof T C A Anant, Member-Secretary, ICSSR. It is proposed to bring out in the form of a volume the seminar proceedings which include discussion notes invited earlier from selected participants, transcript of discussions in the technical sessions, Chairmen's remarks and theme presentations and rapporteurs, reports of each of the seven sessions and other relevant information, for wider dissemination.
6. Digitization of selected works of the late VKRV Rao has been undertaken. A comprehensive list of the academic output of the late VKRV Rao, commencing 1931 has been prepared. A committee of experts (Professors V M Rao, M V Nadkarni, C T Kurien) has identified about 150 pieces (about 5000 pages) for digitization. This work is yet to take required speed for want of funds. However, the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the inaugural session of the seminar on 6<sup>th</sup> July offered a special grant of Rs. 2 crores



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

for digitization of ISEC Library. That will help speed up this work. Digitization of VKRV Rao's writings could now be included in the ISEC library digitization.

7. The stretch of road from Vijayanagar to ISEC campus had been named Dr VKRV Rao Road sometime in 1984, but the name boards had remained obscure and the old name continued to be used by both civic bodies and the locals. With a view to popularizing the new name, the issue was taken up with the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palika. The BBMP Commissioner was kind enough to order immediate installation of additional name boards at 3 different points on this stretch of road. The new name of the road, i.e., Padmabhushana Dr VKRV Rao Road, is gradually coming to be used by all the stake-holders.

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of our Institute in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, provided a four-week inter-disciplinary individual tuition/guidance course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface' for Ms Anna Railo, University of Kuopio from July 10 to August 9, 2008. This was done at the request of the NCI. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).

On the first day, Prof K N Ninan, Head, CEENR gave introduction to the course. Broad themes covered were – Valuing Environment, Collective Action and Property rights, Culture, Gender and Environment, Forest/Biodiversity, Water Management issues: Rural and Urban, Urban Ecology spread over 22 sessions. The resource persons were Prof K N Ninan, Shri A N Yellappa Reddy, Dr K G Gayathridevi, Dr Sunil Nautiyal, Dr G S Sastry, Dr S Puttaswamaiah, Dr Nanjundaiah, Dr K Lenin Babu, Dr S Manasi and Mr Bibhu Prasad Nayak. As part of the individual tuition/guidance, two field trips were organised – one to Ward No.39, Bangalore City, and the other to BR Hills.

The participant was assessed based on her participation in discussions, book reviews and her seminar presentation on "On-site Sanitation Refuse Disposal Methods on Ward No.39 of Bangalore City". The feedback on both academic and administrative aspects of the course was obtained from her through a structured feedback form designed for the said individual tuition/guidance course.

The individual tuition/guidance course was coordinated by Dr S Manasi, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC.

Groundwater management is one of the most important tasks in order to preserve the natural resources and ensure sustainable water supply. As the legal aspect of groundwater is concerned, it is important to work towards a groundwater policy, as there is no single law that runs across the country dealing with groundwater ownership and management. All groundwater acts are established in the form



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

of state acts as they are assigned to the state list. In Karnataka, though the problem of groundwater over-exploitation is acute and its consequences are alarming, the state is yet to come up with suitable legislation. Though the bill has been drafted and discussed several times, no final shape is given as yet. Keeping in view the importance of such legislation, a brainstorming session on Draft Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill, 2006, was held on September 17, 2008, at the Institute with the focus on identifying important issues and missing links in the proposed bill and to suggest possible options for improving the bill keeping in view the propositions as well as the mandates. This was a joint effort of Institute for Social and Economic Change and the Economic Advisor's Office of the Government of Karnataka. There were three technical sessions besides the inaugural and concluding sessions, covering various themes. Senior officials of various Government bodies of Government of Karnataka as well as Central government, and activists from NGOs made presentations and participated in the deliberations. ADRTC and CEENR of ISEC coordinated the Seminar. Key points and gaps discussed across sessions were summarized and accordingly required changes were incorporated in the draft bill and submitted to the Government of Karnataka for its consideration.

The incidence of poverty in Karnataka has declined; but, this was uneven across the regions and social groups. In this context, the following questions arise. What factors contributed to somewhat high incidence of poverty in urban areas and among the depressed castes and groups? How did the policies and programmes influence the poverty incidence in the state and across the different regions and groups? What lessons can be learnt for policy and programme formulation? In order to discuss these questions and arrive at appropriate policy decisions, ISEC has organised one-day seminar on September 20, 2008, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), Bangalore.

The inaugural session was chaired by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors. Prof R S Deshpande, Director, ISEC, welcomed the participants. The inaugural address was given by Mr D H Shankar Murthy, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, GoK, while Prof V M Rao delivered the keynote address. Well-known experts in the subject have presented seven technical papers in the seminar. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr S S Meenaskhisundaram in the final session, chaired by Mr S Ramanathan, Chairman, IIPA-KRB. Nearly 50 persons participated in the seminar.

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

The 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) was organised by the PRC, ISEC, Bangalore, during October 17-19, 2008. The conference brought together around 250 demographic experts both from India and abroad. The theme of the conference was "Population, Gender and Health". The conference was inaugurated by Dr K C Chakraborty, CMD, Punjab National Bank, and the keynote address was delivered by Dr Purnima Mane, Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA, New York.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

The conference had four plenary sessions on the themes of contemporary relevance in population. The plenary speakers included eminent demographers and administrators in India such as Prof Ashish Bose, Prof M K Premi, Prof P M Kulkarni, Prof K Srinivasan, Shri D K Sikri, Registrar-General of India, etc. Other than plenary sessions, there were 10 technical sessions and 4 poster sessions in the conference with around 200 scientific papers presented during the three-day period.

The conference also for the first time instituted the first Mari Bhat Memorial Oration in memory of late Prof Mari Bhat who started his career at ISEC. The Oration was delivered by Prof Tim Dyson from the London School of Economics. On the first day evening Prof John Simmons Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof Amy Tsui from the Johns Hopkins University, USA.

The conference received support from various organizations like UNFPA, UNICEF, IIPS, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Karnataka, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and ICRW.

In continuation of the International Roundtable on "Indicators of School Quality: Towards Gender-friendly Schooling Environment" held in March 2008 at the ISEC, jointly organised by Commonwealth of Learning (COL), Commonwealth Foundation (CF), and Commonwealth Secretariat and the ISEC, the indicators developed therein were tested in three schools/communities in different parts of India. Advocate S Suhruth Kumar, Grameena Padana Kendram (GPK), Trivandrum, Sri Bharat of Vishakha, Jaipur, and Dr Niranjana Radhaya of the Centre for Child and Law (CCL), Bangalore, undertook to do the testing. The work done at the school/community level was reviewed and validated at a two-day Validation Workshop (VW) conducted in the ISEC on November 3-4, 2008. The Validation Workshop was attended by delegates from Bangladesh who were also interested in testing the same indicators, besides the participants from the three organisations testing in India. Dr Tanyss Munro from the COL, Professor P K Michael Tharakan, the Project Director, and Professor M D Usha Devi, Head, CHRD, and other experts from the ISEC faculty attended the VW. The indicators were streamlined and made more people-friendly. It was decided that testing would be extended up to January 2009 and the final report would be presented in February 2009. The indicators and the changes made in them would be presented in the Wiki Educator and eventually are expected to be brought out as a Toolkit which can be used not only in the Commonwealth countries but elsewhere in the world.

The Kannada Sangha of ISEC organised the Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations at the Institute on November 10, 2008. Eminent Kannada writer Dr Mangala Priyadarshini, Principal of Vidya Vardhaka Sangha First Grade College, Bangalore, and her mother Srimathi Vishalakshi Dakshinamurthy, a renowned Kannada novelist, who were the chief guests, spoke on the occasion. ISEC Director Professor R S Deshpande presided over the function and Kannada Sangha President Dr Nanjundaiah introduced the chief guests. The chief guests also distributed prizes to the winners of various sports and games held for the Institute staff, faculty and their families as part of the Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations.



The CHRD has initiated a research study on Formative Evaluation of the Management Development Programme (MDP) for the field level functionaries in the education department of the state government. This study is being sponsored by the Ajzeem Premji Foundation (APF) and Policy Planning Unit (PPU) of the Commissioner for Public Instruction, Govt. of Karnataka. In this connection, a two-day workshop was held on November 13-14, 2008 in ISEC. The purpose of the workshop was to provide background information about the MDP, the objectives, nature of the study and its proposed methodology. The participants to the workshop included Principal/Director and senior faculty in Education from the degree and post-graduate colleges of Education and Education Consortium, who would be coordinating the data collection for the study from four districts in the state. Prof C S Nagaraju was the lead resource person for the workshop. The workshop was coordinated by Dr M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, CHRD.

Dr K Kasturirangan, Director, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on November 27, 2008, on the topic 'Social Dimensions of Indian Space Programme' at the Institute. Shri S L Rao, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC, presided over the function.

As part of the day's celebrations, Prof D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes were awarded to Mr Shyam Singh (in Political Science) and Mr Kaushik Basu (in Economics) for scoring the highest marks in the PhD course work during 2007-08.

Social and Economic Change Monograph No. 14, 'Against Gravity? RIDF and the Challenges to Balanced Development of Infrastructure' by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, was released during the celebration. 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.

ISEC in association with the Indian Association for Research on National Income and Wealth (IARNIW) organised the Association's Annual Conference on November 27-29, 2008. The presidential address was delivered by Professor B B Bhattacharya, President, IARNIW, and Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University; and the keynote address by Professor S D Tendulkar, Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. The inaugural function was chaired by Shri S L Rao, Chairman, ISEC Board of Governors, and the welcome address was delivered by ISEC Director, Professor R S Deshpande. Dr S L Shetty, Director of EPW Research Foundation, Mumbai, delivered a lecture on 'Growing Inequality: A Serious Challenge to the Indian Society and Polity' in memory of Professor VKRV Rao.

Technical sessions began with a presentation on 'National Transfer Accounts: Introducing Age into National Accounts' by Professor M R Narayana. Other sessions focused on savings and capital formation,



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

new series of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2004-05, employment, prices and poverty measurements. Eminent economists, policy makers, and data researchers who participated in the discussions included Professor V R Panchamukhi, Professor G Thimmaiah, Dr Anup Poojari, Sri KG K Subba Rao, Sri Ramesh Kolli, Sri P C Mohanan, Sri R P Katyal and Dr R B Burman.

The Conference suggested creation of a centre for research on national income and transfer accounts at ISEC. The suggestion made by Prof Bhattacharya was endorsed by the Conference, as ISEC has been doing national income-based research on transfer accounts. The proposed research centre was considered a tribute to Professor VKRV Rao in his birth centenary year and to his seminal contribution to India's national income. This centre is expected to provide research support for estimation of national and state incomes for policy makers, carrying out advanced conceptual and theoretical research, and data research including measurement issues on national income accounting in India.

The Conference was coordinated by Professor M R Narayana, Sri Ramesh Kolli (Additional Director-General, CSO) and Sri P C Mohanan (Deputy Director-General, National Statistical Commission). The ISEC staff and students supported them ably in organising the Conference.

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture-8 was delivered at ISEC on December 26, 2008. Professor Praduman Kumar, former professor of Agricultural Economics, IARI, New Delhi, and Managing Editor, AERA, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy (NCAP), New Delhi, delivered the lecture on

He spoke on the contribution of small and marginal farmers in the total food production in the country and on food security issues. He dwelt on the nutritional intake and dynamics of undernourishment, the proportion of the poor and undernourished persons from different strata of farm holdings. He also elaborated on factors, like irrigation, livestock development, diversification, education and subsidiary activities, that influence poverty and nutritional security. Professor Praduman Kumar concluded his lecture by emphasizing the need for empowering the small and marginal farmers to improve knowledge and skills of the rural poor. ISEC Director Prof R S Deshpande welcomed the gathering. Dr M J Bhende gave a brief introduction about the Prof L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture. Prof G Thimmaiah, Member, ISEC Board of Governors, chaired the programme.

A large number of academicians as well as family members of the late Prof L S Venkataramanan attended the lecture. Dr M Mahadeva proposed the vote of thanks. The programme was coordinated by Dr Bhende.

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 five post-graduate students from universities in Sweden, Finland and Iceland participated in the course from December 1 to 27, 2008. This is a regular post-graduate course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

The first week of the course introduced the participants to general issues related to Indian culture and environment, environment-economy interface, human well-being, sustainable development. The second week of the course familiarised the students with the biodiversity conservation and forest management, environmental movements with Indian case studies such as Deforestation in the Western Ghats, Livelihoods in Nagarahole National Park, and Conservation in Himalayn Forests, followed by a short trip to Biodiversity Conservation Park at Bangalore University and a three-day trip to BR Hills, Chamarajnagar District. The students visited two tribal villages and interacted with the tribal communities and the local NGO initiating developmental interventions. The third week's lectures covered themes on agriculture and environment, case studies on urban water supplies, air pollution, environmental law and politics, and urban environment, followed by a field visit to Green Buildings, Urban Slum and Lalbagh Botanical Garden. The last week of the course focused on water resource management and valuation of environmental goods and services, followed by seminar presentations by the participants.

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, M K Ramesh and Pamela Price and Sri Yellappa Reddy.

ISEC Director, Prof R S Deshpande, delivered the inaugural address. Ms Christabel Royan, Coordinator, Nordic Centre in India, Hyderabad, also spoke to the course participants. Prof Deshpande distributed certificates to the course participants and delivered the valedictory address. The course participants were assessed based on the assignments, book reviews, participation and seminar presentations. The feedbacks on both academic and administrative aspects of the course were obtained from the participants through a structured feedback form designed for the course. Dr Manasi, CEENR, ISEC, coordinated the course.

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources of our Institute in association with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden, organized a four week course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research' for graduate and post-graduate students from Nordic countries from January 5 to 31, 2009. Totally 6 students from universities in Sweden and Finland participated in this course. This was an initial course equivalent to 10 ECTS (European Union Credits).

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

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



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

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

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

The students were encouraged to engage in interactive discussion during the lecture hours. The highlight of the course was that it did not just rely on class room teaching but was interspersed with fieldwork for a few days beginning with an exposure to rural and urban areas, social, economic and environmental. This was to make the students understand the social phenomena better. The students were first taken to a couple of villages in Bangalore (rural) and Kolar districts and left there for 2 days to learn the situations and later to pick up issues for their term paper. These exposed the participants to the diversity of socio-economic issues resulting in their identification of few themes for practicing research methodology as part of their course. In their urban exposure visit facilitated by Dr G S Sastry, an expert in urban environmental issues and retired faculty from CEENR, they have visited the water recycling plant, technology park and electronic city, the city market, slums and the business hub of avenue road etc.

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

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

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

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

The course participants took active part in the Institute's Founder's Day on January 20 both listening to the talks by special guests as well in the cultural activities that followed them. They also drew attention through their Indian costumes.



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

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

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

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

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

A workshop on 'Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India with Special Reference to Small-Scale Culture Fisheries and Non-Timber Forest Products' was organised at ISEC on January 18, 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the findings and elicit comments and suggestions on the Food and Agricultural Organisation-sponsored study. The workshop was attended



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

by experts and invitees. This study is carried out at the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre of ISEC. It covers Orissa and Chhatthisgarh states. The study brought out the institutional dimensions for effective use of common pool resources like Multi-use Common Water Bodies and Forests. In all, 30 participants from various academic institutions, Planning Commission of India and ISEC attended the workshop. The workshop was coordinated by Prof R S Deshpande in his capacity as Project Director and was presided over by Dr S M Jharwal, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Union Ministry of Agriculture.

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

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

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

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



The importance of Econometric Methods in any good economic policy making process is undisputable. The growing complexities in the overall economic behavior and the data constraints call for increasing understanding and upgradation of the skills in Econometric methods, both in academia and the government. Although there is good progress and innovations in the sphere of theoretical econometrics to meet these challenges of understanding continuously changing economic behaviour, this needs further augmentation. It has been observed that the assimilation of these new solutions among the policy makers is constrained by the day to day affairs at the government.

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

Keeping this in view, Institute for Social and Economic Change and The Indian Econometric Society jointly organized a training (upgradation) programme for the senior level Indian Economic Service officers at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during March 2-27, 2009. There were 15 senior-level IES officers from the various Ministries Department, Government of India have participated in the training programme. Eighteen resource persons were invited both from ISEC and outside to deliver lectures in the training programme. During the programme, the course participants were also trained using three econometric software packages, namely STATA, EVIEWS and SPSS. The feedback was received from the participants and they have rated the training programme as excellent in terms of content, teaching and hospitality given by ISEC. All our PhD students also benefited from the programme.

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

initiated

a series of informal discussions on topical subjects, under the title

Two discussions on contemporary political and developmental issues have been organised by the Centre so far:

1. 'Confidence Vote in Indian Parliament and its Political Ramifications', on September 24, 2008; and
2. 'Global Financial Crisis', on November 12, 2008. The discussion was initiated by Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, and was followed by presentations by Mr Kaushik Basu and Mr Manojit Bhattacharya, PhD scholars, ISEC.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

As part of the Professor VKRV Rao birth centenary celebrations (8-7-2007 to 8-7-2008), 10 public lectures were planned by the ISEC. These lectures were arranged at the Bangalore University's Jnanajyoti Auditorium, Central College, Palace Road, Bangalore, with a view to reaching a wider audience. Eight lectures had been organised till March-end of 2008. Lectures IX and X were delivered in April and May 2008, respectively.

was delivered by Professor D Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, Bangalore, on '*Social Security for Unorganised Workers*' on April 25, 2008. Professor Narendra Pani, Professor, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore, and Member, Board of Governors, ISEC, Bangalore, presided.

was delivered by Professor M D Usha Devi, Professor and Head, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, Bangalore, on '*Secondary Education for Emerging Economy: Issues and Concerns*' on May 30, 2008. Shri B K Bhattacharya, Chief Secretary (Retd.), Government of Karnataka, presided.

— Ms Nageena Khaliel, Communication Officer, Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Bangalore (April 4, 2008).

— Prof N R Vasudeva Murthy, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics and Business, Creighton University, USA, and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (April 9, 2008).

— Dr Daniel Brockington, Senior Lecturer, School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester, UK, and Visiting Fellow, ATREE, Bangalore (April 10, 2008).

— Dr Geoffrey Pleyers, Research Fellow of the Belgian Foundation of Scientific Research, and Associated Professor at the University of Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) (April 28, 2008).

— Mr Sagar Dhara, CERENA Foundation, Hyderabad (May 26, 2008).

— Dr Upendra M Bhojani, SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (July 18, 2008).

under the auspices of Colloquium on Social and Political Thought, ISEC Professor Sitharamam Kakarala, Director and Senior Fellow, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore (August 7, 2008).

— Dr Lata Mani, Historian and Cultural Critic, Bangalore (September 4, 2008).



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

under the auspices of Colloquium on Social and Political Thought — Professor Upendra Baxi, Professor of Law in Development, the University of Warwick, UK (September 10, 2008).

— Professor S V Srinivas, Senior Fellow, CSCS, Bangalore (September 16, 2008).

— Mr Wesley Robertson, Information Officer, US Consulate- General (September 22, 2008).

— Ms Jodi Enda, Program Planner, Knight Center for Specialized Journalism, Washington, DC, USA (October 20, 2008).

— Dr Arunkumar R Kulkarni, Assistant Professor, Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad, and SRTT Scholar, ISEC (November 19, 2008).

— Prof Rajan Gurukkal, Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, and former Sunderrajan Visiting Professor, Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (November 21, 2008).

— Professor Michael Walton, VKRV Rao Chair Professor, ISEC (December 5, 2008).

— Dr Vidu Badigannavar, Senior Lecturer HRM, School of Management, Royal Holloway, University of London and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC (December 23, 2008).

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

— Dr Upendra Bhojani, SRTT Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (February 3, 2009).

— Dr Ajit Pyati, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Information and Media Studies, London, ON, Canada (February 6, 2009).

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

— Professor Robert W Fuller, Former President, Oberlin College, USA (February 11, 2009).

Dr Kiran Asher, Clark University, Worcester, MA 01007, Fulbright Indo-American Environmental Leadership Program Fellow (February 13, 2009).

Dr Daniel Drache, Professor of Political Science, York University, Canada (February 18, 2009).



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Professor Joan P Mencher,  
Emerita Professor, City University of New York and Lehman College of CUNY, USA (February 20, 2009).

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

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

Professor Thomas Angotti, Hunter College/CUNY, Professor of Urban Affairs & Planning, Director, Center  
for Community Planning & Development, New York, USA (March 19, 2009).

Dr Deepika M G, Faculty, IBS, Bangalore and SRTT Visiting Fellow, ISEC,  
Bangalore (March 25, 2009).

Mr M S Kishore Kumar, Department of  
Mechanical Engineering, Government of Engineering College, Ramanagar, Karnataka (March 31, 2009).

Dr B H Nagoor, SRTT Fellow,  
ISEC, Bangalore and Prof R S Deshpande, Professor and Head, ADRTC, ISEC, Bangalore (April 1, 2008).

Prof D  
Rajasekhar, Professor and Head, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC and Ms Manjula R, Centre  
for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC (May 7, 2008).

Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Centre for Decentralisation and  
Development, ISEC, Bangalore (May 12, 2008).

Prof G K Karanth, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Prof D Rajasekhar and Prof S Madheswaran, ISEC, Bangalore (June  
30, 2008).

– Dr Anand Inbanathan, Associate Professor, Centre for Study of Social Change and Development,  
ISEC, Bangalore (July 31, 2008).

– Dr N Sivanna, Associate Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development,  
ISEC, Bangalore (July 31, 2008).



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Dr Regina Birner, IFPRI, Washington, Dr K G Gayathri Devi, Associate Faculty, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore and Dr Madhushree Sekhar, Associate Professor, TISS, Bombay (August 4, 2008).

– Professor D Rajasekhar, Head, Ms Manjula and Ms Suchitra JY, CDD, ISEC, Bangalore (August 12, 2008).

Prof K N Ninan, Professor and Head, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (August 14, 2008).

– Dr C Nanjundaiah, Associate Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (August 19, 2008).

Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair in Decentralisation and Governance and Dr Yoginder Sikand, Independent Researcher, Bangalore (September 5, 2008).

Professor M D Usha Devi, Professor and Dr U A Shimray, Assistant Professor, CHRD, ISEC, Bangalore (September 19, 2008).

Dr V Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bangalore (November 6, 2008).

Dr Mary E Breeding and Dr S Madheswaran, Professor, Centre for Economics Studies and Policy, ISEC, Bangalore (January 7, 2009).

Professor P K Michael Tharakan, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor in Decentralisation and Governance, ISEC, Bangalore (February 26, 2009).

Dr Lenin Babu, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC, Bangalore (March 17, 2009).

Mr Pradeep Mehta, Doctoral Fellow, ISEC, Bangalore (July 22, 2008).

Mr Mainak Majumder, Doctoral Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore. (February 27, 2009).



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

The first lot of the Biannual Seminars of PhD fellows were held during June 16-21, 2008. Professor Michael Walton, Dr V K R V Rao Chair Professor, participated in the seminars as additional expert. In all, there were 34 presentations, of which two were pre-submission seminars, 21 were progress report seminars and 11 were theme presentations. Each session had two subject experts to offer academic inputs.

The second Biannual Seminars of PhD scholars were held during December 15-20, 2008. In all, there were 35 presentations, of which three were pre-submission seminars and 32 were progress report seminars. Each session had two subject experts to offer academic inputs.

The 2008-09 PhD Programme with six students was inaugurated on August 13, 2008. The discipline-wise break-up of the students is: Sociology – one; Population Studies – two; Economics – three (two of them part-time). The Programme was inaugurated by Professor V R Panchamukhi, former Chairman, ICSSR, New Delhi, and current Managing Editor, *Indian Economic Journal*.

(Sociology) by the University of Mysore in 2008 for her thesis on 'Decentralisation and Political Power – A Sociological Study of Representation and Participation in the Panchayats of Orissa'. Dr Anand Inbanathan was her supervisor.

(Economics) by the University of Mysore in 2008 for his thesis on 'Wage Structure and Productivity in Manufacturing Sector in India'. Prof S Madheswaran was his supervisor.

(Economics) was awarded the PhD by the University of Mysore in 2008 for his thesis on 'Multinational Enterprises in India: A Case Study of Automobile Industry'. Dr K Gayithri was his supervisor.

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

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

PhD Students Mr Shyam Singh (in Political Science) and Mr Kaushik Basu (in Economics) were awarded the Dr D M Nanjundappa Endowment Prizes for securing the highest percentage of marks in the 2007-08 batch.



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.

The following faculty members and Doctoral Fellows were provided financial assistance under the above programme during 2008-09:

, PhD Scholar, presented a paper "Assessing impact of liberalization on the efficiency of Indian public insurers" in the International Federation of Operational Research Societies Conference 2008 at the Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa held during July 13-18, 2008.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the XVII International Conference on HIV/AIDS held at Centro Banamex in Mexico City during August 3-8, 2008.

, Associate Professor, PRC, presented a paper "Population and Environmental Degradation: A Geographical Approach for State-wise Analysis" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> DGS International Geography Conference of the Deccan Geographical Society, India held in Nagpur, Maharashtra during September 26-28, 2008.

, Assistant Professor, PRC, presented a paper "Health Care Utilisation in Karnataka: A Regional Perspective" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> DGS International Geography Conference of the Deccan Geographical Society, India held in Nagpur, Maharashtra during September 26-28, 2008.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the Workshop on Financial Economics held at the Center for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSSC), Kolkata, during November 17 to December 5, 2008.

, Professor, CESP, participated in Golden Jubilee conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics and presented a paper on "Transition from Education to Work" held at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, during December 13-15, 2008.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the Workshop on "Performance Measurement" held at Delhi School of Economics during January 5-7, 2009.

, PhD Scholar, participated in 45th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Society held at Gauhati University, Gauhati, Assam during January 8-10, 2009.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the Workshop on "Measuring Economic Efficiency: Methods and Application" held at Madras School of Economics during January 11-13, 2009.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the Workshop on "Measuring Economic Efficiency: Methods and Application" held at Madras School of Economics during January 11-13, 2009.

, PhD Scholar, participated in the Workshop on "Measuring Economic Efficiency: Methods and Application" held at Madras School of Economics during January 11-13, 2009.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

, Assistant Professor, CEENR, participated in CPR-UCL Workshop on “Regulation, Enforcement, and Governance in Environmental Law: Contemporary Development in India and UK” held at New Delhi, during March 27-28, 2009.

1. Dr Hansa Jain: “Natural Resource Depletion and Rural-Urban Migration”
2. Dr R R Biradar; “Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Why do SCs/STs Experience Greater Incidence of Poverty?”
3. Dr R Rajesh; “Employees in Information Technology Enabled Services: Socio-cultural Implications.
4. Prof. Madheswaran S and Dr Mary E Breeding; “The Institutional and Political Dimensions of Education: Rural Karnataka in Comparative Perspective”
5. Dr Upendra Bhojani; “Study of Tobacco Use and Perceptions about Tobacco Use and Related Factors among the Pre-University Students in Bangalore City”

1. Mr B H Nagoor: “WTO and Competitiveness of India’s Agricultural Exports: Performance and Prospects”
2. Prof Nikhles Guha; “Economic Transformation of Karnataka (1831-1940)”
3. Prof R S Deshpande & Dr Dhanmanjari Sathe; “India’s Agricultural Trade in Post-Liberalisation Period: A Review of Some Issues”

The following were offered SRTT Visiting Fellowship during 2008-09:

1. Dr Arun Kumar R Kulkarni for a period of three months from November 19, 2008 to January 18, 2009, for carrying out a study on “Utilisation of seasonal common property resources: A case study of Dharwad District”
2. Dr Upendra Bhojani for a period of three months from June 23, 2008 to August 22, 2008, for carrying out a study on “Study of tobacco use and perceptions about tobacco use among the pre-university students in Bangalore city”
3. Dr Vidu Badigannavar for a period of three months from December 19, 2008 to February 18, 2009, for carrying out a study on “Social Partnership and Mutual Gains: Prospects and Challenges”
4. Dr Anjan Chakrabarti for a period of three months from December 11, 2008 to February 10 2009, for carrying out a study on “Political Economy of the Structural Adjustment of Pension funds in India”
5. Dr Deepika M G for a period of three months from March 3, 2009 to May 2, 2009 for carrying out a study on “Employee Buy-Out and Participatory Management: The Case of Tata Tea and Kannan Devan Hills Plantations Company Pvt. Ltd”



Prof N R Vasudeva Murthy, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics and Business, Eppley Building BA 417, Creighton University, 2500 California Plaza, Omaha NE – 68178, USA was invited by the Institute as SRTT Visiting Fellow. He visited the Institute during 8-11 April, 2008. He has also presented a seminar on “Are There Any Statistically Discernible Structural Breaks in the Indian Economy Due to Economic Liberalisation?: An Empirical Exploration” on April 9, 2008.

During the period, SRTT-sponsored Visiting Fellows delivered 5 project-initiation seminars, 8 project-completion seminars at the institute.

The following Doctoral Fellows are being paid their fellowship from SRTT funds:

1. Mr Sabuj Kumar Mandal (Economics, Prof Madheswaran S, 2005)
2. Mr Rajdeep Singha, (Economics, Dr K Gayithri, 2006)
3. Mr Khalid Wasim Hassan (Political Science, Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury, 2006)
4. Mr Avinandan Taron (Economics, Prof K V Raju, 2006)
5. Ms Amrita Ghatak (Economics, Prof Madheswaran S, 2006)
6. Ms Reetika Syal, (Political Science, Dr N Sivanna, 2007)

Two Technical Assistants are appointed on temporary basis under the above programme to carry out Retro conversion, Article Indexing, Library Digitization and other Technical Works.

Supported by the SRTT, the Institute published two Monographs during the period: 1. Government Spending on Selected Public Health Services in India: Central, State and the Local Governments, by Dr S Puttaswamaiah and Dr Shashanka Bhide (Monograph No. 13); 2. Against Gravity? RIDF and the Challenges to Balanced Development of Infrastructure, by Dr Meenakshi Rajeev (Monograph 14)

The Bandwidth of Lease Line for Internet Access has been upgraded from the existing 512 kbps to 2 mbps along with necessary accessories. The SRTT fund has been utilised for this purpose.



## 6. PUBLICATIONS

### ***Deshpande, R S***

*Contract Farming and Tenancy Reforms - Entangled Without Tether.* New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. 2008.

(with N Jayaram) *Footprints of Development and Change - Essays in Memory of Professor VKRV Rao Commemorating His Birth Centenary.* New Delhi: Academic Foundation. 2008.

*Land, Labour and Caste: Agrarian Change and Grassroots Politics in Andhra Pradesh.* Germany: VDM Verlag Dr Muller Aktiengesellschaft & Co. July 2008.

*Drinking Water in Rural Karnataka: Issues and Problems.* Germany: VDM Verlag Dr Muller Aktiengesellschaft & Co. August 2008.

*Forests, Environment and Local Community: A Special Reference to Western Ghats of India.* New Delhi: Manak Publication Pvt Limited. 2008.

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

The *Journal of Social and Economic Development* is published 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 (April 2008-March 2009), two issues of the *Journal* were brought out: Volume 10, No. 2 (July-December 2008) and Volume 11, No. 1 (January-June 2009). The two issues carried a total of 10 articles, 1 review article, 9 book reviews and 'Books at a Glance' (comprising 6 short reviews of books).

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



1. S Puttaswamaiah and Shashanka Bhide (2008). *Government Spending on Selected Public Health Services in India: Central, State and the Local Governments*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 13. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.
2. Meenakshi Rajeev (2008). *Against Gravity?: RIDF and the Challenges to Balanced Development of Infrastructure*. Social and Economic Change Monograph Series No. 14. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change.

**Title : Sustainability of Indian Agriculture: Towards an Assessment**

**Author : V M Rao**

**No. : 193**

V M Rao in his paper, ' presents a systemic framework to look at the prospects for sustainability of Indian agriculture. The framework is based on trends, indicators and assessment by experts spanning three domains which are the principal influences shaping the growth, efficiency and stability of agriculture. The domains are: natural resources covering land, water, climate and environment; human development comprising the characteristics of farmers as producers and entrepreneurs; and, technology and institutions which provide the development thrust and means for harmonising growth, social justice and adjustment to globalisation. The paper concludes with three scenarios ranging from scary to desirable. Nor surprisingly, the prospects for agriculture are seen to depend in the final analysis not so much on nature or factors beyond control but on friendliness of the policy regime towards farmer, agriculture and rural communities.

**Title : Emerging Development Issues of Greater Bangalore**

**Author : G S Sastry**

**No. : 194**

The Sastry, ' argues that rapid urbanisation has been posing a serious threat to urban development caused by lack of preparedness in terms of planning infrastructure availability in the cities of developing countries. Bangalore, one such city of India with global importance as IT and BT capital, has been experiencing acute urban problems due to rapid urbanisation, area expansion, and lack of planning and associated infrastructure. In addition, the recent initiative by the Government of Karnataka in the formation of Greater Bangalore by increasing the municipal area of the city by almost more than two times the existing area with the objective to improve the administrative system and infrastructure, has given rise to innumerable problems of development. This paper analyses the historical development of Bangalore and its capabilities, and hence, underlines the need for a through understanding of the city's location-specificity in the context of its 500-year-old history in promoting development.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

**Title : Rural Infrastructure Development Fund: Need for a Track Change**

**Author : Meenakshi Rajeev**

**No. : 195**

The paper by

is an attempt to critically examine some issues that arise in the context of utilisation of the fund by different states of India. The paper observes that many projects remain incomplete even after receiving funds under RIDF and certain measures are necessary to ensure proper utilisation of funds as well as to reduce intra-rural disparity in India.

**Title : Emerging Ground Water Crisis in Urban Areas – A Case Study of Ward No. 39, Bangalore City**

**Author : K V Raju, S Manasi and N Latha**

**No. : 196**

In the paper entitled 'Emerging Ground Water Crisis in Urban Areas – A Case Study of Ward No. 39, Bangalore City', the authors discuss fast depletion of ground water levels in urban areas due to its overdraft. The paper provides count on tube-wells estimating dependence, draft, cost-dynamics and depletion in Ward No. 39 of Bangalore City Corporation. Survey to document every tube-well was conducted supported with focus group discussions. Striking realities indicate in 873 tube-wells within a small area of 2.9 sq km, incurring an investment of Rs 3.55 crore, the water levels depleted from 90 feet in the 1970s to 500 feet at present.

**Title : In Pursuit of India's Export Earning Advantage: An Assessment of IT-Enabled Services Industry**

**Author : Meenakshi Rajeev and B P Vani**

**No. : 197**

The authors in their paper '

analyse the IT-enabled services (ITES) industry, particularly focusing on three major service lines, viz., customer care, and financial and health care. The authors argue that the services trade, particularly that of the IT, has assumed considerable importance for the Indian economy. The growth of this sector has not only helped improve India's current account balance, but also generated income and employment. The paper observes that while the major strength of the Indian BPO industry lies in the availability of cost-effective manpower, ironically the major challenges faced by the industry in India today are mainly human resource related. The paper comes up with the possible measures necessary for keeping India's competitive edge intact in this segment.



**Title : A Patriarchal Link to HIV/AIDS in India**

**Author : Skylab Sahu**

**No. : 198**

Skylab Sahu in her paper ' argues that a woman is perceived merely as a body; although in the modern society a woman's stereotypical role has expanded, the approach of men towards women has hardly changed. This often results in her powerlessness from several angles. Further, the paper analyses the extent to which a woman's powerlessness contributes to increasing her vulnerability towards HIV/AIDS. The study is based on the data drawn from a primary survey in Karnataka and West Bengal.

**Title : Collective Action and Property Rights: Some Critical Issues in the Context of Karnataka**

**Author : K G Gayathridevi**

**No. : 199**

'Collective Action and Property Rights: Some Critical Issues in the Context of Karnataka' by K G Gayathridevi argues that in the past two decades, degradation of natural resources (NR) has added to the already existing challenges in regulating the use of NR (in their various forms). The existing inequalities are deepened due to forces like globalisation, trade liberalisation and privatisation. Developing countries like India, which were already 'crippled' in their social and economic advancement due to internal problems of social exclusion of communities on the grounds of caste and ethnicity, illiteracy, ill-health and economic poverty, are now confronted with new challenges of equitable distribution of NR among their diverse populations in rural, tribal and urban areas. There is a need to devise policies and programmes to set right the situation where socio-cultural hierarchies and economic stratification have traditionally denied ownership and access to NR for a number of communities and individuals on the grounds of their caste, class, gender and other considerations.

**Title : State, Society and Inclusive Governance: Community Forests in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa**

**Author : S N Sangita**

**No. : 200**

S N Sangita in his paper ' argues that the roles of the state and the society are complementary and they should promote inclusive governance and sustainable development. The development state perspective argues that the autonomous, development-oriented state with competent bureaucracy and weak civil society is responsible for the inclusive growth in South-East Asian countries and China. The social capital or civil society perspective argues that a network of associations or an autonomous and democratic civil society is instrumental for inclusive governance and development in north Italy. It is argued that the inclusive policies (reflecting the preferences, needs and rights of citizens, particularly the disadvantaged groups) can be effectively formulated and implemented in both the collaborative and contesting state-society synergy. The paper examines these issues in the contexts of state-society synergy in the management of community forests in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

**Title : Urban Poverty and Links with the Environment: An Exploration**

**Author : K G Gayithridevi**

**No. : 201**

K G Gayithridevi in her paper ‘

ssues relating to urban poverty that are attaining primacy in social science research today due to the increasing expansion of cities and towns. This has been caused by migration from rural areas but, of late, much more by the aspiring urban communities/individuals that move from one urban area to another, leading to rapid expansion of existing urban areas. The challenge before planners, administrators and the urban community is, therefore, to make the urban areas environmentally pleasant to live in by ridding them of natural resource degradation and related threats. Urban ecology takes a holistic approach to understand these threats and the methods to conserve human aspects or human-related ecosystem in urban areas. It views the cities as part of living ecosystems, providing valuable resources and services that promote wealth, health and quality of life. The goal is to integrate social and ecological sciences for a better understanding of human actions and their impact on life-supporting ecosystems within and outside the city boundaries.

**Title : Groundwater Over-Exploitation, Costs and Adoption Measures in the Central Dry Zone of Karnataka**

**Author : Anantha K H and K V Raju**

**No. : 202**

In the paper ‘

analyse the consequences of groundwater overexploitation. The paper is based on field-level data collected from two distinct well-irrigated areas of Karnataka. The study results show that the consequences arising out of groundwater overexploitation are severe in high well interference areas compared with low well interference areas. As a result, overexploitation of groundwater has differential impact on different categories of farmers in terms of cost of drilling, area irrigated per well and adoption of mitigation measures. The burden of well failure is more or less equally shared by all categories of farmers but small farmers are the worst victims of resource scarcity. The study suggests maintaining inter-well distance to prevent ‘resource mining’ and educating farmers to use light water crops. The paper suggests institutional reform to restore surface water bodies to facilitate aquifer recharge.

**Title : Changing Child Population: Growth, Trends and Levels in Karnataka**

**Author : C M Lakshmana**

**No. : 203**

‘Changing Child Population: Growth, Trends and Levels in Karnataka’ by C M Lakshmana is an attempt to understand the growth rate trends and levels in Karnataka of child population aged below 6 years. The study tries to present the comparative analysis of child population between the two decades of 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. The available census data for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 have been used for the study. It is observed that there has been a drastic change in the growth rate of child population in Karnataka in the two decades under review. Most of the districts in the southern region registered a negative rate of growth in child population. With the exception of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Raichur, Chitradurga and



Bangalore Urban districts, no other district in Karnataka witnessed significant growth in child population in the decade 1991-2001. Also, it is observed that excepting Bangalore Urban, Gulbarga, Raichur and Chitradurga, no other district reported a positive growth in female child population in the decade 1991-2001.

**Title : Awareness about HIV/AIDS among Karnataka Women: An Analysis of RCH 2002-04 Data**

**Author : K S Umamani**

**No. : 204**

K S Umamani in her paper

focuses on women in the 15-44 years age group who are more likely to be vulnerable to HIV infection. The analysis is primarily based on secondary data collected in Reproductive Child Health project II, 2002-2004. The findings of the study reveal that there is a wide gap between awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Many women are not aware of the modes through which HIV/AIDS spreads, and the precautions to be taken to check further spread of the disease. More than one-fourth of the women expressed misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS. The study clearly indicates that knowledge of HIV/AIDS is directly related to the social and economic background of the target group. It is encouraging to note that a higher percentage of women who go to an institution for delivery and who use spacing methods of contraception are aware of HIV/AIDS.

**Title : The Microfinance Promise in Financial Inclusion and Welfare of the Poor: Evidence from Karnataka, India**

**Author : Naveen K Shetty**

**No. : 205**

Naveen K Shetty in his paper ‘

examines the promise of microfinance in the inclusion of poor, who have been left outside the gamut of formal financial markets for long. The paper also examines the impact of microfinance-plus services on the household economy of the members. It is based on primary data collected from household participants of microfinance programme in Karnataka. The paper observes that a majority of the sample households in the pre-microfinance programme were vulnerable to both the financial and non-financial services. In the post-microfinance intervention, a large number of the member-households were able to access the microfinance-plus service which has helped enhance their income, employment, assets, household expenditure, housing condition and empowerment. The author recommends microfinance-plus services be extended to the marginalised and vulnerable poor at a minimum cost to ensure a positive impact on the socio-economic well-being of the poor.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

**Title : Structure of Central Himalayan Forests under Different Management Regimes: An Empirical Study**

**Author : Sunil Nautiyal**

**No. : 206**

The paper

by Sunil Nautiyal is in the broad context of the current need to conserve, manage and sustain resource utilisation of forests which is crucial in view of the growth in population. Among the conservation approaches, three are commonly known in the Indian Central Himalaya: (1) Traditional Conserved Forests (TCF), (2) Government Conserved Forests (GCF), and (3) Community Conserved Forests (CCF). The author has identified important indicators for the assessment of these forests. Based on a comparative study, CCF was found diverse and rich in comparison to other forest types of the region.

**Title : Poverty and Natural Resources: Measuring the Links (Some Issues in the Context of Karnataka)**

**Author : K G Gayathridevi**

**No. : 207**

K G Gayathridevi in her paper ‘

argues that natural resources (NR) such as land, water, trees, plants and air provide the basis upon which human and other living beings survive and carry on their varied activities like agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. However, most of the societies being characterised by socio-cultural constraints through a system of stratification, the poor and marginalised are denied equal access to the NR. This has led to an extremely impoverished situation where large sections of population are excluded from accessing these resources. Degradation of environment in the recent years has made matters worse for them. While degradation is caused by a number of factors, the blame for the same is squarely placed on the poor who are accused of overusing the NR for their survival and are hence denied access to the NR (like collection of forest wood for fuel or minor forest produce for economic security). Women are the worst sufferers in this situation as the responsibility of household food and water security continues to rest with them, especially in the case of poor and very poor households.

The author maintains that the issue in this context, therefore, is the understanding of the links between poverty and NR and measuring them. It is argued that besides efforts at their rejuvenation, NR need to be efficiently managed to enhance their utility with equity. This process has to be monitored to achieve sustainability and should enable poverty reduction and protection of those who have somehow come out of poverty.



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

'State Finance Commissions: Their Role and Impact on Local Government Finances - The Case of Karnataka'. In M R Biju (ed), *Financial Management of Panchayat Raj System*. New Delhi: Kanishka, 2008.

(with R Mutharayappa) 'Is Lifestyle Influencing Morbidity among Elderly'. *Journal of Health Management*, 2 (2), May-August 2008.

'Price Policy and Minimum Support Prices in a Changing Agricultural Economy'. In Shankar Kumar Bhaumik (ed), *Reforming Indian Agriculture towards Employment and Poverty Reduction: Essays in Honour of G K Chadha*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2008.

(with N T Neelkantha and Mithila Biniwale) 'Agricultural Performance in Karnataka during the Reform Period'. In R Sthanumurthy and P Sivarajadhanavelu (eds), *Karnataka Economy: Performance, Challenges and Opportunities*. ICFAI, 2008.

'Indian Agriculture since Independence'. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 56 (1), April-June 2008.

'State Policy, Poverty and Rural Development'. In A Vinayak Reddy and M Yadagira Charyulu (eds), *Indian Agriculture: Challenges of Globalisation*. New Delhi: New Century Publications, July 2008.

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

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

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'Health, Nutrition and Child Development Services in India: Issues and concerns relating to public spending'. In B Jayaram Bhat (ed), *Infrastructure Development in India.* Kuvempu University, 2008.

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'Glorifying Malthus: The Current Debate on 'Demographic Dividend' in India'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (25), June 21-27, 2008.

(with S Irudaya Rajan) 'Third National Family Health Survey in India: Issues, Problems and Prospects'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (4), November 29, 2008.

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(with S Irudaya Rajan) 'Understanding Community Impact of Migration from Kerala: A Multilevel Analysis'. In K K Singh, R C Yadav and Arvind Pandey (eds), *Population, Poverty and Health: Analytical Approaches.* New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 2009.

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(with Subhashini M) 'Transition from Education to Work: Firm-level Evidence from Bangalore City'. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 51 (4), December 2008.

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'How to Strengthen Social Protection Coverage in India'. In *Social Protection*. Geneva: ILO, 2008.

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

(with B P Vani) 'Direct and Indirect benefits of Business Process Outsourcing on Indian Economy'. *Journal of Information Technology Impact (USA)*, 7 (2). (Published in 2008)

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

'Investing in Labour and Technology: Two 'Faces' in India, Comparison of SMEs in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu'. In David Audretsch and Max Keilbach (eds), *Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Economic Growth*. Springer International Studies in Entrepreneurship Series, November 2008.

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(with Ashwin Kumar) 'Compromising Safety: Design Choices and Severe Accident Possibilities in India's Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor'. *Science & Global Security*, 16 (3), December 2008.

(with Andrew Lichterman) 'Globalization of the Nuclear Industry'. *Strategic Affairs*, 3 (4), December 15, 2008.

(with Divya Badami Rao) 'Violating Letter and Spirit: Environmental Clearances for Koodankulam Reactors'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIII (51), December 2008.

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(with Smitha K C) 'Urban Governance and Service Delivery in Bangalore: Public-Private Partnership'. *Urban India*, XXVI (2), July-December 2006.

'Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery: Perspectives and Practices'. In T M Joseph (ed), *Decentralised Governance and Development*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 2008.

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'Karnataka Panchayat Raj System: A Step towards Good Governance'. *The Grassroots Governance Journal*, V (2), December 2007. (Published in 2008)

'Decentralised Governance and Planning in Karnataka: A Historical Perspective'. In Rajiv Balakrishnan (ed), *Participatory Pathways: Profiling People's Participation in Development*. New Delhi: Pearsons Publications, 2008.

'Socio-Ecology of Domestic Water Consumption in India: A Comparative Study of Scarcity and Contamination Regions'. *International Journal of Environment and Development*, 5 (20), July-December 2008.

(with A K Sharma) 'Understanding Environmental Crisis: Locating Common Grounds in Principles and Practices between Deep and Social Ecologists'. In Samir DasGupta (ed), *Understanding the Global Environment*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, 2009.

'Gender Differentails in Health among Children of Karnataka'. In K K Singh, R C Yadav and Arvind Pandey (eds), *Population, Poverty and Health: Analytical Approaches*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 2008.

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



'Dalit Movement in Karnataka: A Critical Analysis of its Past and Present Realities'. In M Thangaraj (ed), *Dalit Movements in South India: Problems and Challenges*. Chennai: Madras University, 2007. (150th Year Special Book, Released in July 2008)

(with Iswar Patil, Shrinivas Badiger, Ajit Menon and Rajeev Kumar) 'The Economic Impact of Forest Hydrological Services on Local Communities: A Case Study from the Western Ghats of India'. *Working Paper No. 36*. South Asian Network for Development & Environment Economics, December 2008.

'How to Strengthen Social Protection Coverage in India'. *Discussion Paper*, ILO, Geneva, 2008

(with B P Vani) 'Services Trade and IT-enabled Services: A Case Study of India'. *Working Paper No.733*. Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, May 2008.

'Globalization and Labour Market Flexibility: A Study of Contract Employment in India'. *Working Paper*. Norwegian Institute for Regional and Urban Research, June 2008.

(with B P Vani) 'Problems and Prospects of Business Process Outsourcing Industry in India'. *University Library of Munich Germany Working Paper Series No. 9834*. August 2008. <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/9834/>

'Ensuring Rural Infrastructure in India: Role of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund'. *University Library of Munich Germany Working Paper Series No. 9836*. August 2008.

'Fisheries Trade in India: Understanding Potentials and Barriers'. *Working Paper No. 741*. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, October 2008.

'When the Kerala Model of Development is Historicised: A Chronological Perspective'. *Working Paper No. 19*. Kochi: Centre for Socio-Economic & Environmental Studies, (CSES), July 2008.



## 7. PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS

Reducing Vulnerability; at Christ College, Bangalore, December 1-2, 2008.

Health Care Utilization in Karnataka: A Regional Perspective; in the 3rd DGSI International Geography Conference at Vasantrya Naik Government Institute of Arts and Social Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra, September 26-28, 2008.

From Subsistence Ecology to the Market; at School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, September 26, 2008.

Forest Cover Change, Hydrological Services and Economic Impact: Findings from the Western Ghats, India; at Department of Global Ecology, Stanford University, Stanford, October 6, 2008.

Ecosystem services: Silver bullet or old wine?; at Energy and Resources Group, University of California, Berkeley, October 7, 2008.

Forest Resources and Inclusive Growth: Including Excluded; at Christ University, Bangalore, December 1-2, 2008.

Qualitative Response Models; at the Training Programme on Econometric Methods and Applications for IES Officers in Government of India, organised by ISEC, March 9, 2009 at Bangalore.

National Transfer Accounts for India; at the Training Programme on Econometric Methods and Applications for IES Officers in Government of India, organised by ISEC, March 23, 2009 at Bangalore.

Nuclear Power as a Solution to Climate Change?; at John F Welch Technology Centre, General Electric, Bangalore, September 15, 2008.

Between Three Hard Places: India's Energy and Climate Change Policies; at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, October 14, 2008.



Banking Sector Reforms and Bad Loans; at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, May 17, 2008.

Implications of Judicial Intervention for Environmental Jurisprudence; at Indian Society for Ecological Economics, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, January 22-25, 2009.

Impact of Judicial Decision on Environmental Litigation at the Implementation Level; at Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, March 27-28, 2009.

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

(with K S James and Geetanjoy Sahu) Reducing Vulnerability: A Conceptual Clarification to Develop Managerial Strategies for Rehabilitation; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

Old Age and Environmental Pollution; at the International Symposium of Gerontology and Geriatrics, organised by Sri Venkateswara University, December 16-18, 2008.

(with K V Raju) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Tea Sector: A Case Study of Ooty Region; at the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of SANEI, organised by South Asian Network of Economic Institutions, August 19-23, 2008, at Islamabad.

(with N Sivanna) Panchayat Finances: An Analysis of Structure and Trends in Karnataka; at the Conference on Issues before the Finance Commission: Empowering the Panchayat Raj Institutions, organised by Institute of Rural Management, December 22-23, 2008, at Anand, Gujarat.

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



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Teaching Family Life Education in Schools: People's Perceptions in India; at the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), organised by IASP and ISEC, October 17-19, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Social Change and Family Planning among Peripheral Tribes of Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Tribal Societies in Transition, organised by Anthropological Association of Mysore and Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, November 14-15, 2008, at Hampi.

Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plans; at the Workshop on Preparation of Comprehensive District Development Plans, organised by Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, November 10, 2008 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

Normative Concerns, Challenges and Opportunities in the New Era of Watershed Development Projects in India; at the Workshop on New Guidelines for Implementation of Watershed Projects, organised by WASSAN and the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, September 18-19, 2008.

Preparing CDDP for BRGF Districts; at the Workshop on Preparing CDDP for BRGF Districts, organised by UNICEF- India, November 10, 2008, at New Delhi.

Undoing Historical Injustice? Drawing Implications of Forest Rights Act on Resource Governance; at the 12<sup>th</sup> IASC Conference, organised by IASC, July 14-18, 2008, at University of Gloucestershire, UK.

The Pressure of Development on Forest: The Expanding Threat from Development Projects in India; at the Workshop on Beyond JFM: Rethinking the Forest Question in India, organised by Winrock, September 29-30, 2008, at Delhi.

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

Estimation of Crop Area and Production; at the Regional Conference on Ministers of Planning & Statistics of Southern States, organised by Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka, October 26, 2008, at Bangalore.

Self-Help Groups and Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka; at the UGC National Seminar on Decentralisation and Development in Karnataka, Tunga College, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Karnataka, October 25, 2008.

Integrated Child Development Services: A Strategy for Inclusive Social Sector; at the UGC National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ University, December 1, 2008, at Bangalore.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Health Expenditure Tracking; at the Workshop on State Health Budget and Expenditure Tracking, organised by National Health Systems Resource Centre, July 26, 2008 at New Delhi.

Programme Performance Budgeting in Karnataka; at the Workshop, organised by Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reforms Programme (KHSDRP), Government of Karnataka, August 28, 2008, at Bangalore.

Better programme delivery through budget reforms; A Programme Performance Budget Approach; at the International conference on Public Financial Management for Improving Programme Delivery, organised by Controller-General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, October 20-22, 2008, at New Delhi.

Fiscal Transfers to Karnataka: Some Issues; at the Seminar on Issues before the Finance Commission with Focus on the Southern States of India, organised by Madras School of Economics, December 8-9, 2008, at Chennai.

Economic Change and Public Health in India; at the Conference on Indian Association for Social Science and Health, organised by Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, April 7-9, 2008.

(with S Irudaya Rajan) Third National Family Health Survey in India: Issues, Problems and Prospects; at the Workshop on Implications of the NFHS-3 Result, organised by Centre for Development Studies, July 26, 2008, at Trivandrum.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Demographic Change and Public Health in India; at the Round-Table on Health Implications of the Demographic Change in India for Public Health System, organised by Indian Institute of Management, July 30, 2008, at Bangalore.

(with P Prabhuswamy) Always at the Margin: Progress of Health Indicators among SC/ST during the Period of Rapid Economic Change in India; at the Seminar on Social Exclusion, Poverty and Livelihood of Marginalised Groups in India: Need for Effective Inclusive Strategies, organised by Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Mangalore University, September 24-25, 2008, at Mangalore.

(with S S Arvind and Geetanjoy Sahu) Reducing Vulnerability: A Conceptual Clarification to Develop Managerial Strategies for Rehabilitation; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth, organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

(with Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis) Urbanisation and the South Asian Enigma: A Case Study of India; at the Workshop on Beyond the Tipping Point: Asian Development in an Urban World, organised by United Nations University - WIDER, Helsinki, December 15-17, 2008, at Kolkata.

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

State, Civil Society and the Dilemmas of 'Mainstreaming' Child Labourers: The Discourse on Eradication of Child Labour With Reference to Karnataka; at the International Seminar on Childhoods and Children's Rights in India, organised by Lokniti, CSDS under the United Kingdom and India Education Research Initiative, November 10-11, 2008, at New Delhi.

Population and Environment: The Experience of India; at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Deccan Geographers Society of India International Geography Congress, organised by The Deccan Geographical Society, India, September 25-28, 2008, at Vasant Rao Naik Government Institute of Arts and Social Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Bharathada Budakattu Samaja Matthu Samajika Badalavane: Ondu Vishleshane (Kannada); at the National Seminar on Tribal Society in Transition, organised by Department of Anthropology, Kannada University and Anthropological Association, Mysore, November 14-15, 2008, at Hampi, Karnataka.

Gender Literacy and Aspects of Deprivation among STs in India; at the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual IASP Conference, organised by ISEC and IASP, October 17-19, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

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

JFM in India: Failure of Practice or Failure of Concept?; at the International Workshop on The Stakeholders in the Community Management of Natural Resources: Cooperation, Contradictions, Conflicts,



organised by School of Agronomy (Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques), University of Antananarivo, Madagascar and University of Roskilde, Denmark, July 2-4, 2008, at Antananarivo, Madagascar.

(with Sham Kashyap, Seema Purushottaman) Status Paper on the Common Lands in Karnataka; at the Government of India Committee on Unfinished Task of Land Reform, organised by Government of Karnataka, August 21, 2008, at Bangalore.

(with Mamta Borgoyary) Governing local forests: JFM and Beyond; at the National Workshop on Beyond JFM: Rethinking the Forest Question in India, organised by CISED and Winrock International India, September 29-30, 2008.

(with Chetan Agarwal) Forest Ecosystem Services: Ecology, Economics, and Governance; at the National Workshop on Beyond JFM: Rethinking the Forest Question in India, organised by CISED and Winrock International India, September 29-30, 2008.

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

Social Protection for the Informal Economy: Issues and Perspectives; at the India, Brazil and South Africa Workshop on Social Development Strategies, organised by ICSSR, October 3-4, 2008, at New Delhi.

NREGS- An Assessment of Systems, Processes and Outcomes in Karnataka; at the Strengthening NREA-Roundtable with Social Science Research Institutes, organised by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, November 11, 2008, at New Delhi.

Wage Inequality in India; at the Workshop on Economic Restructuring, Higher Education & Labour Market and Social Inequality, organised by ICSSR, December 4-5, 2008, at New Delhi.

(with Subhashini M) Transition from Education to Work; at the Golden Jubilee Indian Labour Economics Conference, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics, December 13-15, 2008, at Lucknow.

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

(with D Rajasekhar and Suchitra J Y) Child Labour in Bidar and Chamarajanagar Districts: Situation Needs and Ways Forward; at the Workshop on Child Labour in Karnataka, organised by ILO, Bangalore, August 13, 2008, at Bangalore.

Social Exclusion Poverty and Livelihood of Marginalised groups in India: Need for Effective Inclusive Strategies; at the National Seminar, organised by Mangalore University, September 24-25, 2008.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Factors Affecting Morbidity and Cost of Illness in Karnataka; at the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the IASP on Population, Gender and Health, organised by IASP and ISEC, October 17-19, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Morbidity among Tribals in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Tribals Societies in Transition, organised by the Department of Anthropology, Kannada University, Hampi, November 14-15, 2008, at Hampi.

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

Is Technology All for Sustainable Development?; at the ICSSR – NRCT Joint Seminar on Sustainable Development, organised by ICSSR and National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), May 21-23, 2008, at Bangkok, Thailand.

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

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

Economic Aspects of Biodiversity Conservation; at the Workshop on Communicating Biodiversity, organised by Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat and Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, August 29, 2008, at Bangalore.

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

Public Sector Resource Allocation and Inter-generational Equity: Evidence for India based on National Transfer Accounts; at the 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Western Economic Association International, June 29-July 3, 2008, at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

National Transfer Accounts: Introducing Age into National Accounts; at the Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, organised by ISEC, November 27-29, 2008, at Bangalore.

Globalisation, ICT Sector and Urban Economic Growth: Evidence for Bangalore (India); at the UN-WIDER Conference on Beyond the Tipping Point: Asian Development in an Urban World, organised by UN-WIDER, December 15-17, 2008, at Kolkata, India.

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



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

'Natural Resource Management: Research Approach to Understand the Anthropogenic Interactions on Ecosystem; at the National Symposium on Knowledge System for Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Development, organised by National Institute of Ecology and Fisheries Division of the ICAR, August 26-27, 2008, at Pusa Campus, New Delhi.

Ecosystem function of cold desert villages of the Indian Central Himalaya, India; at the International conference on International Conference Environmental Conservation for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Cold Desert Region of Asia, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University and United Nations University, October 15-17, 2008, at Solan.

Carbon budgeting to mitigate threats related to climate change: a case study of four districts in Karnataka, India; at the Seminar on Clean Development Mechanism & its Benefits, organised by Energy department, Govt. of Karnataka in association with Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited, November 28, 2008, at Bangalore.

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

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

(Suchitra J Y) Domestic Workers in Karnataka; at the Workshop on Informal Economy with Reference to Domestic Work in Bangalore, organised by ILO, April 24, 2008, at Bangalore.

(with Manjula R and Suchitra J Y) Child Labour in Bidar and Chamarajanagar Districts: Situation Needs and Ways Forward; at the Workshop on Child Labour in Karnataka, organised by ILO, Bangalore, August 13, 2008, at Bangalore.

Improving Social Protection Coverage in India: Challenges and Ways forward; at the Seminar on Social Protection, organised by ILO, Geneva, September 29-30, 2008, at Brussels, Belgium.

Micro-Finance: Gender Issues and Prospects; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth, organised by Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Profit Efficiency and Non-Performing Assets: A Study of Indian Commercial Banks; at the International Workshop on Chinese Productivity, organised by Chinese Economic Association (UK/ Europe), September 20-21, 2008, at China.

(with Mainak Majumder) Parallel Trade and its Implication on the availability of Patented drug: A theoretical Approach; at the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual conference on Economic Growth and Development, organised by Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, December 17-18, 2008, at New Delhi.

(with Manojit Bhattacharya, B P Vani) Understanding Household Indebtedness: A Case Study of West Bengal; at the XVIII<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Contemporary Issues in Development Economics, organised by Jadavpur University, December 19-20, 2008, at Kolkata.

(with Mainak Majumder) Assessing the Impact of Industrial Structure and Firm Specific Strategies on the Profitability of the Firms: A Study of the Indian Pharmaceutical Sector; at the 8<sup>th</sup> International Consortium of Students in Management Studies, organised by Department of Management Studies, IISc Bangalore, December 20-21, 2008, at Bangalore.

(with K H Anantha) When Does Overexploitation Really Matter? A Case of Groundwater Extraction in Karnataka, India; at the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Partners' Meet 'Managing Water in the Face of Growing Scarcity, Inequity and Declining Returns: Exploring Fresh Approaches', organised by International Water Management Institute, April 2-4, 2008, at ICRISAT Campus, Hyderabad.

(with Avinandan Taron) River Basin Organisations in India: An Overview; at the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Partners' Meet 'Managing Water in the Face of Growing Scarcity, Inequity and Declining Returns: Exploring Fresh Approaches', organised by International Water Management Institute, April 2-4, 2008, at ICRISAT Campus, Hyderabad.

(with K Lenin Babu) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Tea Sector: A Case Study of Ooty Region; at the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of SANEI, organised by South Asian Network of Economic Institutions, August 19-23, 2008, at Islamabad.

More than Desirable: Some Necessary, but not Sufficient, Conditions for Nuclear Expansion; at the Conference on The Future of Nuclear Energy, organised by Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, University of Chicago, September 25-26, 2008, Chicago.

Nuclear Power in India: Perspectives and Challenges; at the Conference on The Nuclear Energy Revival: Regional Perspectives and Governance Challenges, organised by Centre for International Governance Innovation & Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance, November 6, 2008, at Waterloo, Canada.

Some Challenges for Nuclear Power in Developing Countries; at the Conference on New Generation Nuclear: From policy to Implementation, organised by Chatham House, November 17-18, 2008, at London.

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



Has IT Made a Difference; at the Seminar on Women, Work and Education, organised by Institute of Development Studies, August 2008, at Kolkata.

Implementation of Supreme Court Orders on Vellore Industrial Pollution; at the Workshop on Palar Future Group, organised by MIDS, December 12, 2008, at Chennai.

State, Society and Inclusive Governance in Indian States; at the National Seminar on State and Society in South India, organised by University of Kerala, November 5-7, 2008, at Thiruvananthapuram.

Good Governance and Inclusive Growth: Initiatives and Outcomes in India; at the Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ College, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

State (Government), Civil Society (NGOs) Partnership for Sustainable Development; at the National Seminar on Trilogy of Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Engagement and Development Ethos, organised by University of Mysore, December 12-13, 2008, at Mysore.

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

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

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

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

Evaluating Efficiency and Productivity of Indian Insurers; at the Twelfth Annual Asia Pacific Risk and Insurance Association (APRIA) Conference, organised by Australian School of Business, University of New South Wales, July 6-9, 2008, at Sydney, Australia.

Assessing Impact of Liberalization on the Efficiency of Indian Public Insurers; at the Eighteenth Triennial International Federation of Operational Research Societies (IFORS) Conference, organised by Operations Research Society of South Africa (ORSSA), July 13-18, 2008, at Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa.

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



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

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

Rural Governance for Inclusive Growth; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ University, December 1-2, 2008 at Bangalore.

(with M Devendra Babu) Panchayat Finances: An Analysis of Structure and Trends in Karnataka; at the Conference on Issues before the Finance Commission: Empowering the Panchayat Raj Institutions, organised by IRMA, December 22-23, 2008, at Anand.

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

Are we drinking poison? Understanding the notion of risk perception with reference to groundwater arsenic contamination in West Bengal state of India; at the Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) Annual Meeting, organised by Society for Risk Analysis (SRA), USA, December 7-10, 2008, at Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

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

Village Level Institutions in Eradication of Poverty and Empowering Women: Lessons from Kudumbasree; at the National Seminar on Planning for Poverty Reduction: Lessons from Kudumbasree in Kerala, organised by Post Graduate Department of Economics, B K College for Women, July 9-10, 2008, at Amalagiri, Kottayam.

Decentralisation Under Colonial Paramountcy: Case Histories of Mysore and Thiruvithamkoor; at the National Seminar on State and Society in South India, organised by Institute for Parliamentary Affairs, November 5-7, 2008, at Thiruvananthapuram.

HIV/AIDS Awareness among Karnataka Women: Analysis of RCH-II Data; at the Seminar on Population, Gender and Health, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), October 17-19, 2008, at Bangalore.



Human Resource Development and Inclusive Growth: Skill Development among Unorganised Sector Workers; at the National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

Evolution of Property Rights Regimes in the Groundwater Economy of India – Theoretical and Empirical Constraints on Moving from Open Access to Common Property Regime; at the International Conference on Water Resources Policy in South Asia, organised by South Asian Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resource Studies (SACIWATERS), December 19, 2008, at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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

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

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

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

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the National Seminar on Climate Change: Data Requirement and Availability, organised by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), ISEC, April 16-17, 2009 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as a Rapporteur, in the Workshop on Issues before the Finance Commission: Empowering the Panchayati Raj Institutions, organised by IRMA, December 22-23, 2008 at Anand, Gujarat.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Participated as Chairperson, in the Annual Conference of Agri-Business Management, organised by University of Agricultural Sciences, September 25-27, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Conference on Strategies and Preparedness for Trade and Globalisation in India - How are the Poor Affected by Trade, organised by UNDP, October 14-16, 2008, at New Delhi.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Preparation of Action Plan for Multi-Sectoral Development of Minority Concentration District - Baseline Survey Report of Gulbarga and Bidar Districts, organised by Government of India, October 18, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar on Challenges of Governing Megacities, organised by International Academy for Creative Teaching, October 21, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson, in the International Seminar on Environment Financing of Global Public Goods - State of Art and Future Challenges, organised by IIM, October 23, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as Chairman, in the Development Convention 2009 of the South India based ICSSR institutions, organised by Council for Social Development, March 5, 2009 at Hyderabad.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Round-Table Discussion on Environment, Sustainability, and Climate Change: Karnataka Agenda, March 23, 2009 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant for the Research Committee VII family and Kinship, in the 7<sup>th</sup> Karnataka Sociology Conference, organised by KSOU, Mysore University, March 29 - April 1, 2009 at Mysore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Conference on Dissemination Seminar 2005-06, National Family Health Survey-3, Karnataka, organised by International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and Department of Health, Karnataka, November 4, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Regional Level Conference of the Ministers-in-charge of Statistics from 5 different States of South India, organised by Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore, November 26, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Seminar on Childhoods and Children's Rights in India, organised by Lokniti, CSDS, November 11, 2008 at New Delhi.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National workshop on Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Management of Elementary Education, organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), February 2-3, 2009 at Hyderabad.



Participated as a Session Chairperson, in the 3rd DGS International Geography Congress, organised by The Deccan Geographers and Vasant Rao Naik Government Institute of Arts and Social Sciences, Nagpur, September 25-28 2008 at Nagpur.

Participated as a Discussant, in the India, Brazil and South Africa Workshop on Social Development Strategies, organised by ICSSR, October 3-4, 2008 at New Delhi.

Participated as a Discussant, in the ESRC-ICSSR workshop on Economic Restructuring, Higher Education & Labour Market and Social Inequality, organised by ICSSR, December 4-5, 2008 at New Delhi.

Participated as Chairperson and Discussant, in the Golden Jubilee Indian Labour Economics Conference, organised by Indian Society of Labour Economics, December 13-15, 2008 at Lucknow.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Roundtable on Issues Confronting Social Sciences Today – Drawing an Agenda, organised by ICSSR, January 29-30, 2009 at Hyderabad.

Participated as Chairman, in the National Seminar, organised by Mangalore University, September 24-25, 2008.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National level Workshop/Round Table on The State of Plantation Sector in India: Issues for Research and Policy Action, organised by Centre for Development Studies, March 6-7, 2009 at Trivandrum.

Participated as a Discussant, in the International Workshop on Chinese Productivity, organised by Chinese Economic Association (UK/ Europe), September 20-21, 2008 at China.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on National Income and Wealth, organised by CSO and ISEC, November 27-29, 2008 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar on Challenges of Megacity Governance in India, organised by International Academy of Creative Teaching, October 20-21, 2008.

Participated as a Discussant, in the Seminar on Grassroot Informatics Development Program, organised by National Informatics Centre, May 9, 2008 at New Delhi.

Participated as Chairperson of the Technical Session 'Governance Reforms of Service Delivery: The Case of Health in Burdwan', in the Workshop on The Globalising State, Public Services and the New Governance of Urban Local Communities in India, organised by IIM, Ahmedabad, August 11-12, 2008 at Ahmedabad.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Participated as a Discussant, in the Workshop on Challenges of Megacity Governance in India, organised by International Academy for Creative Teaching, October 20-21, 2008 at Bangalore.

Participated as a Discussant, in the National Seminar on State and Society in South India, organised by University of Kerala, November 5-7, 2008 at Thiruvananthapuram.

Chaired a session on Gender and Human Development, in the Seminar on Human Development in Karnataka, organised by Gandhi Bhavan, February 24-25, 2009 at Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson in the State Advisory Committee on Research & Development, SSA/GoK, organised by SSA/GoK, May 17, 2008 at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson in the State Advisory Committee on Research & Development, SSA/GoK, organised by SSA/GoK, June 18, 2008 at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Participated as Chairperson in the State Advisory Committee on Research & Development, SSA/GoK, organised by SSA/GoK, June 26, 2008 at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Participated as Chairman, in the National Seminar on Strategies to Reduce Problem of Premature Withdrawal of Girls from Schools in Secondary Education, organised by ASHIRWAD, Rural Development Trust, Chikkaballapur, October 25, 2008 at Chikkaballapur.

Participated as Chairman, in the Workshop on South African Diaspora in Asia, organised by TADIA and Vimukti Trust, Bangalore, October 24, 2008 at Shikshakara Bhavana, Bangalore.

Coordinated Vaidyanathan Committee Meeting on improving agricultural statistical system, sponsored by Ministry of agriculture and Cooperation, Govt of India, April 3-4, 2009.

Coordinated Managing Common Pool Resources for Poverty Reduction in Tribal Areas of Eastern India with Special Reference to Small Scale Culture Fisheries and Non-Timber Forest Products, January 16, 2009 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinated Monitoring Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan, January 17, 2009 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Organised NCI training on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by Nordic Centre in India, Sweden, January 4-February 4, 2009.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Coordinated ISEC Seminar Series Numbering 16, January to March 2009.

Coordinated National Workshop on Beyond JFM: Rethinking the Forest Question in India, sponsored by Ford Foundation, September 29-30, 2008.

Organised Training Programme on Econometric Methods and Applications, sponsored by Ministry of Finance, Government of India and The Indian Econometric Society, New Delhi, March 2-27, 2009 at ISEC, Bangalore.

Coordinated ISEC-NCI International Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, sponsored by Nordic Center in India, January 4, 2009 – February 1, 2009.

Organised two courses on 'Cost-Benefit Analysis and Non-Market Valuation', and 'Advanced Topics in Environmental Policy-Economics of Biodiversity Conservation' for Graduate Students pursuing Masters or PhD in Environmental Science and Management, The Donald Bren School, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA, during Fall 2008 (September 22 to December 31, 2008).

National Workshop on Facilitating Consumer Participation in Electricity Regulatory Process, sponsored by CISED in collaboration with the Office of Consumer Advocacy of the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) and the Department of Management Studies of Indian Institute of Science, Funding from Institute of International Education (IIE), New York, September 11-12, 2008.

Coordinated the Seminar on State of Social Democracy in Scandinavia: Are there lessons for Southern Countries, by Professor Olle Tornquist, Professor of Political Science, University of Oslo, Norway, October 30, 2008, at ISEC.

Coordinated the Thirtieth Annual Conference, Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), Seminar on Population, Gender and Health, sponsored by Indian Association for the Study of Population and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, October 17-19, 2008.

Coordinated the MHRD/GOI SSA Programme Monitoring in Uttara Kannada & Dharwad Districts, sponsored by SSA, July 1-3, 2008.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Coordinated the Workshop Meeting for SSA functionaries, DPO, Shimoga, sponsored by SSA, August 30, 2008.

Coordinated the Workshop to finalise data collection instruments for SSA monitoring for 2008-10, sponsored by SSA, RIE, Mysore, September 13, 2008.

Coordinated a orientation workshop for the district research coordinators on Formative Evaluation Study of Management Development Programme for the Block Resource Persons (BRPs) & Cluster Resource Persons (CRPs), sponsored by APF/PPU, Govt. of Karnataka and ISEC, Bangalore, November 13-14, 2008.

Conducted an orientation programme for faculty & students, Human Development Department of Mount Carmel College on Research Study on Mid-Day Meal Programme by Akshaya Patra Foundations & Akshara Dasoha in primary pchools of Bangalore Urban district, sponsored by MCC, Bangalore, December 10, 2008.

Coordinated Review Workshop of SSA Implementation in Kodagu, sponsored by MHRD/ Gol, February 11, 2009.

Coordinated Review Workshop of SSA Implementation in Gulbarga, sponsored by MHRD/Gol, March 5 - 6, 2009.

Validation Workshop to discuss and validate the results of the documentation of CAPDECK Programme, organised by CAPDECK, Januauary 9-10, 2009 at Kochi.

NFHS-3 Data Dissemination Seminar, organised by Govt. of Karnataka and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, November 4, 2008 at The Capitol Hotel, Bangalore.

Workshop on Family Planning and Reproductive Health, jointly organised by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, and Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA, January 12-23, 2009, at IIPS, Mumbai.

Workshop on Application of Geographic Information Technology, organised by Department of Geography & Geoinformatics, Bangalore University, March 23-24, 2009, at Bangalore.

NFHS-3 Data Dissemination Seminar on Karnataka National Family Health Survey-3 Findings,,organised by Government of Karnataka and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, November 4, 2008 at Bangalore.

Regional TOT Workshop on Managing the Risks of HIV/AIDS Reproductive Health and Livelihood Security to Women, organised by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, January 19-24, 2009 at Hyderabad.



Seminar on Institutions for Sustainable Agriculture, organised by UAS, Bangalore, and ISEC, December 24, 2008.

Seminar on Debating the Nehru Legacy: Flood Control and the Making of Modern India, organised by India International Centre and School of Social Sciences, JNU, September 22, 2008 at India International Centre, New Delhi.

Workshop on Farmers' Livelihoods & Trade: Prospects & Constraints, organised by Green Foundation, Bangalore, October 7-8, 2008 at National Institute of Advanced Sciences, Bangalore.

Workshop on Women in Politics, organised by Christ College, Bangalore, September 25-26, 2008.

Workshop on India-Australia workshop on Perspectives from the Social Sciences, organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, May 14-16, 2008.

Dissemination Seminar on Preliminary Results of DLHS-3, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, December 8, 2008 at New Delhi.

Seminar on Interpretations of Early Indian History, organised by Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, June 6, 2008 at Bangalore.

Workshop on NFHS-3, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI and IIPS, Mumbai, November 14, 2008.

Workshop on Application of Geographic Information Technology, organised by Department of Geography & Geoinformatics, Bangalore University, March 23-24, 2009 at Bangalore.

Convention on Child Labour Protection, organised by Unicef, ILO and National Commission on Child Labour Protection, December 11-12, 2008 at New Delhi.

Roundtable Meeting on Strengthening NREGA, organised by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, November 11, 2008 at New Delhi.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

National Seminar on Strategies to Reduce the Problem of Premature withdrawal of Girls from Schools in Secondary Education, organised by Ashirwad Rural Development Trust, Chickballapur, October 24-26, 2008 at Chickballapur.

International Seminar on Regulation, Enforcement, and Governance in Environmental Law: Contemporary Developments in India and the UK, organised by Center for Policy Research, New Delhi and University College London, March 27-28, 2009 at New Delhi.

International Seminar on Energy and Resource Productivity, organised by The Donald Bren School, UCSB, International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, the Institute for Energy Efficiency and the UC Discovery Grant, November 17-18, 2008 at Santa Barbara, USA.

Workshop on District Human Development Report, organised by Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, April 3, 2008 at Bangalore.

Seminar on Issues on Tax Deducted at Source, organised by Federation of Chambers of Commerce, May 2008.

Workshop on EXIM Bank, USA, organised by CII, August 18, 2008 at Bangalore.

Workshop on State Credit, organised by NABARD, February 2009.

Workshop on The Access Initiative, organised by LIFE, New Delhi, April 5-6, 2009 at New Delhi.

Workshop on Civil Society and World Bank, organised by Meta-Culture, Bangalore, April 14, 2009 at Bangalore.

Regional Workshop on preparing C-DAP, organised by NIRD, April 2008.

Workshop on the Orientation Course on Domestic Violence Act, 2005, organised by NIPPCID, February 10-12, 2009 at Bangalore.

Brainstorming Seminar on Draft Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill, organised by ISEC and Office of the Economic Advisor, Government of Karnataka, September 17, 2009 at Bangalore.

Development Convention 2009 on the Road Map for Optimal Inclusive Growth, organised by Council for Social Development, March 5-6, 2009 at Hyderabad.



Dissemination Seminar on NFHS-III, Karnataka Findings, organised by IIPS, Mumbai, and Directorate of Health and Family Planning Services, November 4, 2008 at Bangalore.

Workshop on Planning and Management of Rural Health Care Services, organised by the National Institute of Rural Development, November 17-22, 2008 at Hyderabad.

State-level Workshop on District Human Development Reports for Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore & Udupi, organised by Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department of the Govt. of Karnataka, April 3, 2008, at Bangalore.

International Symposium on Education & Technology in Schools, organised by Quest Alliance, USAID and International Youth Foundation, August 20-22, 2008, at Atria Hotel, Bangalore.

Workshop on Meeting for Developing a Handbook for Research, Monitoring and Evaluation, organised by State Project Office, SSA/GoK, August 11, 2008, at ISEC, Bangalore.

Workshop on Training Educational Functionaries for preparation of perspective plan for DSERT, organised by RIE, October 6-7, 2008, at Mysore.

Regional Workshop on SSA Annual Plan Appraisal, organised by TSG / MHRD/ GoI, January 08, 2009, at Chennai.

National Workshop on State/District SSA Plan Appraisal Orientation, organised by MHRD/Gol, January 27, 2009, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

State-level Workshop on SSA District Plan Appraisal 2009-10, organised by SSA, Govt. of Karnataka, January 30-February 03, 2009, at State Project Office, SSA, Bangalore.

Seminar on Poverty in Karnataka – Status Programmes and Issues, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 20, 2008.

NFHS-3 Data Dissemination Seminar on Karnataka National Family Health Survey-3 Findings, organised by Government of Karnataka and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, November 4, 2008, at Bangalore.

Workshop on Planning and Management of Rural Health Care Services, organised by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, November 17-22, 2008.

Workshop on Social Engineering and Community Development, organised by Rural Development Department, Bangalore University, February 16, 2009, at Bangalore.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

'Crisis in Agricultural Sector', in the Seminar on Globalisation and Agricultural Crisis, organised by Department of Economics and Vasant Rao Naik Institute, July 30, 2008, at Aurangabad.

'Watershed and Environmental Issues', in the Training Programme on Environment and Water, organised by National Institute of Rural Development, September 16, 2008, at Hyderabad.

'Tank Irrigation in Karnataka', in the State Level Seminar on History of Tank Irrigation and Maintenance in Karnataka, organised by The Rural College, October 3, 2008, at Kanakapura.

'Volatile Markets and its Impact on Small Farmers', in the Workshop on Farmers, Livelihood and Trade – Prospects and Constraints for Sustainability of Rural Livelihood, organised by Green Foundation, National Institute of Advance Studies (NIAS), October 8, 2008, at Bangalore.

'Globalisation in India: Trends and Issues', in the Training Workshop on Towards Globalisation: Perspectives on India Economy, organised by Global College of Long Island University, October 31, 2008, at Bangalore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

'Terminal Benefits to Central Government Employees and their Reduction Measures', in the General Body meeting of the All-India Federation of Pensioners' Associations, organised by All-India Federation of Pensioners' Associations, August 22, 2008, at Chennai.

'Right of Migrant Workers in India', in the Seminar on Right of Migrant Workers in India, organised by Ecumenical Christian Centre, August 2, 2008.

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

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

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

'Social Protection for the Informal Economy in India', in the Conference on Inclusive Growth, organised by Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

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

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

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

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

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



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

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

'Selection of Crops and Methods of Cultivation in Kerala: A Dynamic Perspective', in the Third Dr K N Shyamsundaran Nair Memorial Endowment Lecture, organised by Kerala Agricultural University, July 24, 2008, at Vellanikkara, Thrissur.

Presidential Lecture at the Inaugural Session on 'Differentiation of the Middle Peasantry', in the International Seminar on Depeasantisation, organised by Vichara School of People's Economics, Kerala, and Formosa Christianity and Culture Research Centre, (FCCRC), Tainan, Taiwan, in association with the Ecumenical Christian Centre, (ECC), Bangalore, December 1, 2008.

'Tank Irrigation Systems in Karnataka: An Overview', in the UGC-sponsored State-level seminar on History of Tank Irrigation & Maintenance in Karnataka, organised by Rural College, Kanakapura, October 3-4, 2008, at Kanakapura.

Delivered a lecture on 'Contract Farming in Globalising World' at Institute of Development Studies, Mysore University, Mysore, March 24, 2009.

Delivered two lectures on 'Structural Equation Model' at Sinhagad Institute for Management, Pune, November 16, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Agrarian Distress and Farmers' Suicides' and 'Frontiers of Development Economics' at Karnatak University, Dharwad, March 3, 2009.

Delivered four lectures on 'Research Methods in Social Sciences' at Department of Development Studies, Kannada University, Vidyaranya, Hampi, Bellary District, February 27-28, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Budgetary Reforms: A Programme Performance Budget Approach' at Reserve Bank of India: College of Agriculture Business, Pune, August 27, 2008.



Delivered a lecture on 'Interdisciplinarity for Water Researchers' at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and SaciWaters Workshop on Research Methodology, April 17, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Forests, Environment & Society' at the Bangalore Association for Science Education, May 24, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Environmental Governance' at the Advanced Graduate Workshop on Poverty, Development and Globalization, organised by the Brooks World Poverty Institute, Manchester University, June 26, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Crossing Disciplinary Boundaries in Conservation Science: Perspectives and Approaches' at ATREE, Bangalore, July 28 and 31, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Labour Market Discrimination: A Methodological Development' at IREDU, University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, July 22-23, 2008.

Delivered seven lectures on 'Application of Econometrics in Management Research' at IIM Kozhikode, Calicut, November 7-10, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Social Security in India' at National Labour Institute, Noida, December 10, 2008.

Delivered eight lectures on 'Econometric Methods and its Applications' at Central University of Pondicherry, March 29-30, 2009.

Invited Lecture on 'Caste and Hinduism' at Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, November 6, 2008

Invited Lecture on 'Humanism in Hinduism' at Canara Union, Malleswaram, Bangalore, November 15, 2008.

Delivered a Lecture on 'Limits of Technology in Sustainable Development' at the Training Programme for Nordic Students, ISEC, December 4, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'India-China: A Comparative Overview' at Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Science, Arts and Commerce, Bangalore, September 18, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Global Economic Meltdown' at Government Arts College, Bangalore, March 20, 2009.

Delivered 10 lectures on 'Economic Techniques of Project Planning' at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, February 23-March 4, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Qualitative Response Models: Training Programme on Econometric Models and Applications for IES Officers in Government of India' at ISEC, March 9, 2009. (Special Lecture)



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Delivered a lecture on 'National Transfer Accounts for Indpa: Training Programme on Econometric Models and Applications for IES Officers in Government of India' at ISEC, March 23, 2009. (Special Lecture)

Interviewed on Union Budget by E TV (Kannada)

Delivered a lecture on 'Poverty Alleviation in India' at National Law School of India University, Bangalore, May 7, 2008.

Delivered three lectures on 'Banking Sector in India' at Union Bank Management Institute, December 19, 2008.

Delivered 10 lectures on 'Banking Sector in India' at Union Bank Management Institute, December-January 2009.

Delivered 15 lectures on 'Banking Sector, Managerial Economics' at Union Bank Management Institute, January-February, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Determinants of Credit Deposit and Non-Performing Assets in the Indian Commercial Banks' at ISEC IES Training Programme, March 25, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Nuclear Energy in India: History and Future' at Rotary Club, Indira Nagar, March 14, 2009.

Discussion on 'Missing Children: Repercussions and Rehabilitation' under the programme of Bhavathi Bhikshandhehi on TV9 Bangalore, on August 27, 2008.

Delivered five lectures – (1) Does Governance Matter?, (2) State, Governance and Development, (3) Market, Governance and Development, (4) Civil Society, Governance and Development, and (5) Democracy and Inclusive Governance – at Gandhigram Rural University, Gandhigram, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, December 9-10, 2008.

Delivered three lectures on 'Political Decentralisation' at NLSUI, April 2008.

Delivered 10 lectures on 'Decentralisation and Natural Resource Management' at KITS, Bhuvaneshwar, May 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Constitutional 73rd Amendment and PESA Act 1996' at Indian Social Institute, August 2008.



Delivered a lecture on 'Social Theories of Risk: A Critical Appraisal' at Jamsetji Tata Centre for Disaster Management, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, September 18, 2008.

Interviewed by Suresh Kodoor, 'Vikasana Padhathikalkku Samoohyaniyathranam Venam', [Social Control Over Developmental Project a Must] [Malayalam] in Samakalika Malayalam, Vol. II, No. 45, March 28, 2008, 26-32.

Interviewed by Kaylene Selleck, Editorial Assistant, and Published as 'Devolved Power: Key for Health Care in India', in *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 86 (11), November 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Deprivation' at Asian College of Journalism, Chennai, December 8, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Primary Sources of Data and Use of Questionnaires', at the ISEC-NCI Course on 'Methods and Applications in Social Science Research', on January 28, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Marginalised Children in Primary Education: Current Challenges for Schools and Teachers' at Bangalore International Centre, on May 21, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Universal Primary Education in the Decentralized Context - Human Rights Perspective' at the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on June 7, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Ethics and Social Science Research' under Research Methodology Course for LLM students at National Law School of Indian University, Bangalore, August 23, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods' under Research Methodology Course for LLM students at National Law School of Indian University, Bangalore, August 27, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Questionnaire & Schedule' under Research Methodology Course for LLM Students at National Law School of Indian University, Bangalore, September 17, 2008.

Delivered two lectures on 'Questionnaire & Schedule' under Research Methodology Course for LLM Students at National Law School of Indian University, Bangalore, September 20, 2008.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ethical Issues in Social Science Research' for the ISEC-NCI International Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research on January 07, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on Report Writing to NCI programme at ISEC-NCI Course, January 29, 2009.

Delivered a lecture on 'Ethnography and Field Work' to the Sweden student who participated in ISEC-NCI International Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research on February 10, 2009.



## 8. ISEC AND CAMPUS NEWS IN BRIEF

Anamitra Saha Prize from the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics for a paper co-authored with Prof Kalirajan on 'Technical Efficiency of Major Food and Cash Crops in Karnataka' published in IJAE in the April-June 2007 issue. The paper was adjudged the best among the papers published in the 2007 issue of Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics..

Golden Deer trophy for Best Short Film (Apna Aloo Bazaar Becha), ECOFILMS festival, Rodos, Greece, June 24-29, 2008.

Visiting Professor, IREDU, University of Bourgogne, Dijon, France, for one month (July 6 - August 6, 2008).

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

MacArthur Foundation Fellowship for participation in the 39<sup>th</sup> Summer Seminar on Population and Development, East-West Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, June-July 2008.

Visiting Professor, The Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA, September 22 to December 31, 2008.

Visiting Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, May, 2008.

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



Selected by the Council for the Nobel Laureate Meetings, Lindau, Germany, to participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting in Economic Sciences.

Fellowship from Department of Science and Technology (DST) and nominated by the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR).

International Travel Award from Society for Risk Analysis (SRA) for attending Society for Risk Analysis Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, December 7-10, 2008.

Member, Karnataka Knowledge Commission, Govt. of Karnataka

Member, Agriculture Commission, Govt. of Karnataka

Member, Review Committee, Swami Ramanand Theerth University, Nanded

Vice-Chairman, Karnataka Labour Institute, Govt. of Karnataka

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

Nominated to the Board of Studies in Sociology, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, for a period of three years

Nominated to the advisory committee, Prasara, Karnataka State Open University, Mysore

Sub-Committee member, National Rural Health Mission Study, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Nominated as Chairman, ISEC Residents' Welfare Committee

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Geography, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Member, Board of Studies, Dr B R Ambedkar Research and Study Centre, Bangalore

Member, Population Association of America (PAA), USA

Member, Asian Population Association (APA), Bangkok, Thailand



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Member, International Advisory Board, Journal of Peasant Studies  
Associate Editor, Ecological Economics Journal  
Guest Editor, Annual Reviews of Environment & Resources  
Member, Executive Committee, Indian Society for Ecological Economics

Advisory Committee Member for Income and Expenditure Survey, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Member, Backward Classes Commission, Government of Karnataka

Member, Board of Examiners for Exams of 2008-09

Member, Dr B R Ambedkar Study and Research Centre, Bangalore University

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

Coordinator, Ph D Programme, ISEC

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, The Indian Economic Journal

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

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

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

Vice-Chairman, Research Programme Committee, ISEC

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



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

Member, State Level Coordination Committee for Conduct of IV census on Micro, Small & Medium enterprises, Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Karnataka

Member, Board of Studies in Economics, St. Joseph College, Bangalore, 2008-09

Member, Banking and Finance Committee, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industries

Member, Board of Studies, Gandhigram Rural University, Gandhigram

Member, Board of Studies, Institute of Developmental Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore

Executive Member, Indian Society for Environmental Studies, Bangalore

Executive Member, Indian Academy of Social Sciences

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, ISDA Journal, Thiruvananthapuram

Executive Member, International Institute of Information Law, Bangalore

PhD Coordinator, ISEC, Bangalore

Appointed as subject expert (external) for Education Faculty in Bangalore University for a period of two years

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Participated in National Policy Dialogue on Adaptation to Climate Change, organised by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, November 10-11, 2008, at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.

Participated in TOT for the Rapid Appraisal of NRHM and for the Training of SPSS Software to PRCs, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, September 22-24, 2008 at New Delhi.

Participated as Chief Guest, in the National Seminar on Special Economic Zones, organised by Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust, September 12, 2008, at Nagamangala.

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

Participated as a Panelist in Biannual Seminar Series, organised by ISEC, December 19, 2008.

(with D Rajasekhar and V Anil Kumar) Coordinated Pre-PhD programme 2008-09, ISEC, Paper on Perspectives of Social and Economic Change, August – December 2008.

Resource person at the ISEC-NCI course on 'Approaching the Environment in India-New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Society Interface', a post-graduate course organised by Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources, ISEC, on Karnataka Society, Culture and Gender Issues in Environmental Studies, December 2008.

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

Directed a documentary film, *Apna Aloo Bazaar Becha* for the Doordarshan National channel, April 19, 2008.

Participated as a Panelist, in the Panel Discussion on Vanishing Local in the Global, organised by Public Service Broadcasting Trust, September 16, 2008 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Participated as a Panelist, in the Panel Discussion on 'From Subsistence Production to Globalization', organised by India International Centre & Toxics Link, December 20, 2008, at India International Centre, New Delhi.

Presently the Seminar Coordinator of ISEC.



Attended annual review meeting of Population Research Centres, organised by Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, June 2008.

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

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

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

Participated as a Member, in the Board of Studies Meeting, organised by Department of Studies in Anthropology, University of Mysore, on October 30, 2008.

Attended Training of Trainers programme on Rapid Appraisal of NRHM Implementation, organised by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, September 22-24, 2008, at New Delhi.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the Workshop on Problems of Backward Classes: Achievements and Challenges, organised by Kannada University, December 5-7, 2008, at Hampi.

Newspaper article on 'Irrigation Trends Hold No Promise': *Financial Express*, August 4, 2008.

Newspaper article on 'Business Pressures and Outsourcing': *Financial Express*, October 31, 2008.

Newspaper article 'Multiplying the Money': *The Financial Express*, February 26, 2009.

Open Discussion Forum on Global Financial Crisis, November 12, 2008.

Resource Person, IIM, Bangalore.

Resource Person, IGIDR, Mumbai.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Visited Phen Phenomphen, Cambodia, in connection with the STRIVER Project, May 4-24, 2008.

Currently on deputation to Government of Karnataka as Economic Adviser (with effect from June 16, 2008)

Participated in Roundtable on Climate Change, organised by Centre for Education and Documentation, September 27, 2008, at Bangalore.

Meeting with Mr Shyam Saran, Prime Minister's Special Envoy on Climate Change, organised by National Institute for Advanced Studies, September 30, 2008, at Bangalore.

Participated as a Panelist, in the Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Dimensions and Strategies, organised by Christ University, December 1-2, 2008, at Bangalore.

Attended Third Lindau Meeting in Economic Sciences - Nobel Laureates' Meetings, organised by The Council for the Nobel Laureate Meetings, August 20-23, 2008, at Lindau, Germany.

Newspaper article 'Inequalities in development': *The New Indian Express*, January 27, 2009, Chennai.

Participated in Young Scholars' Programme on Human Development, organised by UNDP and Planning Commission of India, November 10-22, 2008 at IGIDR, Mumbai.

Newspaper article (with Sachidanand Satpathy) 'Will Education Bill make a Difference?': *The New Indian Express*, December 30, 2008.

Attended the Annual meeting of the Population Research Centres, June 26-27, 2008 at Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.

Participated in a meeting to develop the monitoring indicators for various collectivisation efforts, particularly related to that of female sex workers, MSMs and IDUs, organised by Praxis India, December 4-6, 2008, at Bangalore.

Attended the Experts Meeting on Draft Consultation Paper on Public Private Partnership in Higher and Technical Education, organised by Kerala State Higher Education Council at Trivandrum on October 13, 2008.



Participated as a Resource Person, in the National Workshop on Impact of Watershed Projects, organised by National Institute of Rural Development, September 29-30, 2008, at Hyderabad.

Attended Steering Committee Meeting of the Development Convention-2009, organised by Council for Social Development (Southern Regional Centre), December 16, 2008, at Hyderabad.

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

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

Attended Field Review & Monitoring on SSA Programme, Karnataka, organised by MHRD/GoI, April 15-18, 2008 in Bellary, Koppala, Gulbarga & Bagalkote districts.

Delivered ISEC Public Lecture for VKRV Rao Centenary Celebrations at Central College on May 30, 2008.

Attended Field Review & Monitoring on SSA Programme, Karnataka, organised by MHRD/GoI, June 30-July 30, 2008 in Uttara Kannada district.

Participated as a Resource Person, in the State-Level Workshop on Designing a multi-centric research to study the impact of in-service teacher training in Karnataka, organised by SSA, September 22-23, 2008, at State Project Office, Bangalore.

Attended Meeting of the Faculty of Education, Bangalore University, organised by Bangalore University, October 4, 2008, at Bangalore.

Attended Designing Research Study for Evaluating Management Development Programme, organised by PPU/Govt. of Karnataka, October 14, 2008, at SSA Office, Bangalore.

Attended Designing Research Study for Evaluating Management Development Programme, organised by PPU/GoK, October 21, 2008, at SSA Office, Bangalore.

Participated as Co-convenor and Resource Person, in the International Validation Workshop on GFSI Tool, organised by COL, Canada & ISEC, November 3-4, 2008, at ISEC.

Participated as an expert member to review research proposal presentation on Evaluation of the mid-day meal programme by the Price Waterhouse Coopers at the office of the Secretary, School Education, GoK, Bangalore, on November 7, 2008.

Conducted a feasibility study (sponsored by the MHRD/GoI) of JSS in Gulbarga and Dharwad on November 5-6, 2008.

Participated as a member of the expert committee to review the presentation of research tools by PWHC with regard to Evaluation Study of Mid-Day Meals in Karnataka on November 27, 2008 at PWHC, Ulsoor, Bangalore.

Attended Monitoring & Supervision of SSA activities in Mangalore & Udupi districts, organised by SSA, December 22-24, 2008.



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09**

Attended Sixth National Review Meeting of the SSA Monitoring Institutes, organised by MHRD/Gol, December 17-18, 2008, at New Delhi.

Reviewed 2 articles - (1) How Effective School Experience Programmes are in Building Attitude of Prospective Teachers?, and (2) Teacher Effectiveness of Higher Secondary School Lecturers in relation to Socio-Demographic and Professional Variables. In the capacity of an external referee for publications in the *Journal of Indian Educational Review* as per request of the DERPP, NCERT, New Delhi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participated in discussion on 'Women and Child Welfare Programmes and Budget 2008', organised by *Kannada Prabha*, July 16, 2008.



## **9. MEETINGS**

The Academic Programme Committee (APC) of ISEC met on April 04, September 26, 2008 and February 3, 2009.

Research Programme Committee (RPC) of ISEC met on May 30, August 29, December 5, 2008 and March 26, 2009.

The Thirty-sixth Annual General Body Meeting of ISEC Society was held on December 17, 2008.

The Board of Governors of ISEC met on April 11, August 21, December 17, 2008 and March 21, 2009.

The Finance Committee of ISEC met on July 26, 2008.

The Board of Trustees of the Gratuity Trust of ISEC met on September 23, 2009.

The Board of Trustees of the Provident Fund Trust of ISEC met on September 23, 2009.



## 10. APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS ETC.

1.	Dr S Manasi	Assistant Professor	16.04.2008
2.	Dr Sunil Nautiyal	Associate Professor	12.06.2008
3.	Dr K Prakash	Deputy Librarian	10.04.2008
4.	Mr Venkathanumaiah	Driver	02.06.2008
5.	Ms Ramamani M B	Messenger	10.07.2008
6.	Prof R S Deshpande	Director	21.08.2008
7.	Dr M Devendra Babu	Associate Professor	10.03.2009
1.	Dr G Sathyanarayana Sastry	Associate Professor	30.06.2008
2.	Mr Kalusingh	Watchman	31.05.2008
1.	Prof N Jayaram	Director	15.07.2008
2.	Dr Madhushree Sekher	Assistant Professor	26.12.2008



## 11. LIBRARY

Dr VKRV Rao Library is a treasure-house of a plethora of important books and documents in the fields of Economics, Finance, Sociology, Education, Political Science, Statistics, Demography, Anthropology, Philosophy, etc. including many valuable out-of-print books. Several government publications and documents are also available in the library. It has more than 1.20 lakh collection and about 300 professional foreign and Indian journals are being subscribed and about 80 journals are available for online access. The World Bank and a number of other international organisations have recognized it as a Depository Library. Library is fully automated using integrated library software and it subscribes to online databases viz., EconLit, JSTOR, Prowess-CMIE, Indiatat.com, ISID, etc.

Most of the library activities are computerised using 'LibSys', an integrated library management software. Library database is accessible online through the Institute website. In addition, the Library provides the following services:

The library provides personalised reference services for its users.

This bulletin contains a list of various documents received by the Library during the month.

This bulletin contains a list of latest journal titles received by the Library during the month.

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.

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.

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.



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09

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. ISEC is member of DELNET.

Xerox facility has been provided at the Library to cater to the needs of the users on request against payment.

The 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;

- An abstracting and indexing database of Economics Literature.
- An online database of scholarly literature in social sciences.

- 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.

from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a database of large and medium Indian firms. It contains detailed information on over 20,000 firms.

Number of documents added during the year 2008 – 09	:	2336
Number of journals and periodicals subscribed to during the year 2008 – 09	:	
Foreign publications	:	129
Indian publications	:	100
Complimentary	:	50
Exchange	:	15
Total	:	304
Number of newspapers being subscribed to by the Library	:	9
Total Library collection as on March 31, 2009	:	1,21,294

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 versions.

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.



## 13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of Karnataka and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for grants.

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for supporting the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation (ADRT) Centre.

Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for supporting the Population Research Centre (PRC).

Reserve Bank of India for supporting the RBI Endowment Unit.

Sir Ratan Tata Trust for creation of SRT Deferred Endowment Fund.

University of Mysore, Bangalore University, Karnatak University, Mangalore University, and Osmania University for their kind co-operation in the Ph.D. Programme.

Sponsors of Research Projects: Ford Foundation, World Bank, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IFPRI, NIRD, Planning Commission, Government of India, Cornell University, NABARD, ISRO, Iowa State University, GTZ and Ministry of Industry.

Sponsors of Training Courses.

Our Founder/Life Members and the President of the ISEC Society.





*ANNUAL REPORT 2008-09*