



ISEC News

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From the Director's Desk....

I have immense pleasure in sharing the highlights of the ISEC's contributions and performance during July-December 2016. The highlights are: Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture - 14 delivered by Professor V S Vyas on September 26, the workshop on sustainable utilization of water in Cauvery river basin on October 3, National seminar on Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar on October 23 and 24, workshop on farmer suicides on October 20, International conference on India, China and the New World Order on November 21 and 22; the Kannada Rajyothsava Celebrations on November 30, the International conference on Middle Class in World Society on December 16-17 and the International seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India on December 27-28.

Professor Vyas highlighted the government's regulatory role in agriculture as markets cannot meet the requirements of the bulk of the farmers. He further emphasized on provision of education, health services to farmers for their welfare and in addition to effective transfer of agricultural technologies. A historic seminar on rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar coordinated by Prof Manohar Yadav and Dr Sobin George supported by ICSSR, brought scholar of repute Dr Gopal Guru, who highlighted 3 typologies - fashion, fascination and fate. Fashion is crucial as we need to ask, are we fashionate about Dr Babasaheb, who needs to be liberated from Dalit, in the process of universalizing the thinker. Are we fascinated by the writings of Dr Babasaheb as he is a universal thinker and the curiosity has to be sustained by modernity. Here is the desire to become expert, desire to become original following the 'samyak drushti' of Buddha. Fate is the premise of ontology. Dr Babasaheb strived to bring ontology and epistemology together. Dr Babasaheb was not merely an activist but also a great writer.

The workshop on farmers' suicides appropriately highlighted the need for vent for farmers, especially in the months of January, June and July in Karnataka, where the frequency of suicides is the highest. Prof R S Deshpande suggested that a hotline be created by the Department of Agriculture where farmers can share their grievance during these periods and a few words of confidence that the Government is with them can save hundreds of lives. And that was a crucial message for policy makers to consider. Similar mechanism needs to be evolved in all States, but the timings can vary with circumstances.

Manufacturers found Urea as not just a chemical fertilize for agriculture, but for other diverse uses. However, the subsidy has largely been for agriculture. In order to avoid leakages, finding the advantage of application of neem-coated urea, the Government of India promoted NCU. The findings presented indicated that there has been wide impact on productivity of crops as the yield increased from 1 percent to 40 percent across crops and states.



The meeting on the sustainable utilization of Cauvery river water highlighted that it is crucial to promote crop diversification, moving away from paddy and sugarcane to climate smart crops such as millets, which require around 1/5th of the water used by paddy, providing food, fodder and nutrition security. However, what is crucial is the demand side as the consumers are attuned to rice. Thus some unlearning from rice eating is crucial since millet eating was unlearned during Green Revolution. And in the post-Green Revolution period it is crucial to unlearn rice eating and is a gradual process. Prof Siddalingaiah, member of BoG, was satirical about the fate of Kannada in Karnataka when he highlighted that even the gods invoked by the local priests in villages speak in English during conversation with devotees, and that has been the fate of Kannada in Karnataka! There was an excellent participation of ISEC staff, faculty and students in the cultural programme that followed the Rajyothsava celebration.

The state water policy clearly lacks focus on development of groundwater resource. The groundwater is treated as a fragmented resource away from surface water, though they cannot be strictly decoupled. Unless the state facilitates both onfarm groundwater recharge and economic efficiency in water utilization, the real water scarcity continues to exist. There is a dire need for irrigation extension effort by the State, as the farmers are totally unaware of surface water and groundwater literacy.

Let us hope by the next quarter, things would change even at snail's pace, with regard to our focus, thinking and programme implementation.

M G Chandrakanth
Director

ISEC-NCI International Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) at ISEC organised a four-week international course on 'Approaching the Environment in India: New Theories and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface' in collaboration with the Nordic Centre in India (NCI), Sweden. Students from Finland, Norway and Sweden attended the course which was held from June 26th to July 25th, 2016. The course has been organised by ISEC since 2006. The course material covered topics on the Environment in India including Rural-Urban Issues, Natural Resource Management and Climate Change. Practical field experience was provided for the scholars to understand human and ecosystem interactions, the status of biodiversity, protracted area management and outcomes, resource governance and conservation.

Field trips were organised to Corporation Ward 128 (Nagarabhavi) of Bangalore city, Green Building, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve (BRTTR), Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC), Hulikal village (home of well-known tree-planter 'Saalumarada' Thimmakka) in Mandya district, Kanakapura and Thalaghattapura. These multiple visits were aimed at exposing students to various environmental issues and concerns. After successful completion of the course certificates were issued to the participants during the valedictory session. So far, more than 140 students from the Nordic Countries (Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland) have participated in this programme. Professor Sunil Nautiyal and Dr M Balasubramanian were the coordinators.

Social Science Talent Search Scheme

ISEC has been organizing the Social Science Talent Search (SSTS) programme in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University since January 2011. While the two universities sponsor scholarships for meritorious students, the SSTS Scheme gets financial help from Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT) as part of its support to academic and scholarly initiatives at ISEC. The programme is an initiative aimed at inspiring interest in the Social Sciences among students in the degree courses. Students at the Plus Two level undertake a competitive exam and the top 35 students (25 belonging to Bangalore University and 10 from Christ University) qualify. Two orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance are held for qualified students in August and January every year and scholarships are distributed in two installments during their three-year tenure as undergraduate students in social science courses. A talent search examination for selecting new students of second-year PUC is held

on the last Sunday of January or the first Sunday of February every year.

This year, the half-yearly scholarship distribution was organised at ISEC on August 27-28, 2016. The Director of ISEC, Professor M G Chandrakanth; Registrar of Bangalore University, Professor K N Ninge Gowda; former Director of ISEC, Professor R S Deshpande; Principal of Christ Junior College, Fr. Sebastian Mathai; and other dignitaries distributed the scholarships after addressing the students. Various resource persons who addressed the students included Professor K G Uma, Professor H K Moulesh, Professor Siddananda, Professor Kala Sridhar, Professor S Madheswaran, Professor B R Parineetha, Professor Ashok H S and Dr V Anil Kumar. Nodal officers from different colleges and parents of the students attended the programme. The SSTS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju of the Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR)

The Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) is an interdisciplinary social science research course conducted

by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The course is financed by the SRTT Fund of ISEC as well as fees collected from

participants. Twenty participants took part in the course conducted during September 26-October 7, 2016. The participants came from various regions of India and belonged to disciplines such as economics, agricultural economics, econometrics, political science, social work, women's studies, management, commerce and finance. The course was taught by resource persons from within ISEC as well as from other institutes including the Indian Institute of Science, National Law School of India University, St. Joseph's College, Amrita School of Business. The

training classes covered topics on various approaches to social science research, qualitative and quantitative methods, hands-on experience of SPSS, STATA and R software and also training in handling large-scale NSSO unit-level data using SPSS and STATA. Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, inaugurated the training programme. Four lectures were scheduled in a day, each with one-and-a-half hour duration. This year, the course was coordinated by Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Assistant Professor, Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC.

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture – 14

The 14th Dr L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, on September 26, 2016.

Speaking on 'The Changing Role of Government in Indian Agriculture', Professor Vyas stated that governments in developed as well as in developing countries have played, and continue to play, an active part in the agriculture sector. In a developing country like ours, the government's regulatory role becomes necessary because, in several instances, market cannot meet the requirements of small farmers, who account for bulk of the farmer population. Making a historical review of the role of the Indian Government since Independence in the agriculture sector, Professor Vyas maintained that in countries with universal suffrage and competing political parties, such as India, the government cannot abandon its role of addressing 'mega problems', such as Food Security, Poverty Alleviation, Provision of Employment, Economic Growth etc. The government of the day may give different weightage and provide different solutions to these problems on the basis of their ideology and power base, but they cannot ignore these problems.

Professor Vyas argued that the government should not only resort to direct investment in strengthening infrastructure, but should also strive to strengthen legal institutions, develop macroeconomic policies,



Prof V S Vyas, Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, delivering the 14th Dr L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on September 26, 2016. He spoke on 'The Changing Role of Government in Indian Agriculture'.

have an appropriate regulatory regime for the private sector and provide public services, such as education and health. Within this framework, government in a developing country had to chalk out its role for agricultural development and farmers' welfare. Concluding the lecture, Professor Vyas stressed that the implementation of the measures taken by the government should be ensured. This critical factor in turn depends on the clarity of objectives, appropriate organizational design and commitment of government functionaries at various levels. A policy or a programme is as good as its implementation, he added.

Sustainable Utilisation of Water in Cauvery River Basin: Issues and Solutions

In order to discuss the issues over sharing of the Cauvery water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, ISEC and Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission

(KAPC) organized a one-day workshop on Sustainable Use of Cauvery River Water at Bangalore on October 3, 2017. Prominent farmers' representatives from both

the states participated. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri Rajendra Singh, winner of the Stockholm Water Prize and Magsaysay Award. Dr Nataraj, former Director of MIDS, Dr Janakarajan, formerly Professor at MIDS, legal experts, scientists as well as ISEC faculty members participated in the workshop, presided over by the Chairman of ISEC Board of Governors, Dr A Ravindra. The initiative was widely appreciated since it involved straight talk among users, stakeholders, experts and legal personalities. The press too widely covered the workshop and applauded the efforts of ISEC in bringing the stakeholders together to uphold the spirit of 'Cauvery Kutumbam', with friendship, solidarity and fraternity while appreciating the problems persisting in both the states. The workshop resolved that such initiatives must continue and a decision was also taken to organize a similar workshop in Chennai with the cooperation of MIDS. It was also felt that skilful and efficient use of scarce Cauvery water needs to be addressed immediately while focusing on other issues including deforestation in the catchment, pollution, alternative cropping pattern and so on for a

long-term solution to the problem. Research institutions like UAS Bangalore and TNAU Coimbatore need to play constructive roles in this regard. Dr Ravindra suggested that an informal Core Group be formed comprising experts in water resource, legal luminaries, agricultural scientists from both the states so as to advise the governments on sustainable use of Cauvery water and resolving the conflicts amicably besides strengthening the Cauvery Kutumbam initiative. Sri Rajendra Singh expressed his wholehearted support to take these forward. Dr Chandrakanth emphasized that support to cultivation of fox tail, kodo, proso, barnyard and little millets in addition to major millets such as ragi and bajra, is crucial, as they are climate smart crops, which are of short duration coming to harvest in less than 80 to 90 days. Further, these crops require only around 1/5th of the water used by paddy, they are rich in protein, dietary fiber, with low glycemic index, and are helpful in combating obesity and diabetes, a pernicious problem of the modern society. These crops need to be supported by policy to put water to the productive and sustainable use.

National Seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar'



Prof Hargopal (left) and Prof Satish Deshpande during the seminar, 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar'.

Of late, Indians at large have started realizing the significance of Dr B R Ambedkar. Now, he is no longer confined only to the Dalit world, which, of course, reveres him as their sole liberator, as he is creating the space he deserves even in the hearts of all the other caste and religious communities of India. On occasions his struggle was solitary, complicated and daring. It appeared as if he took against the tides of time, much against the will of the wheel, which whimsically marched towards the sole goal of the self-rule. But his cause was even greater, enduring and was aimed at re-writing the history of India. That way, his battle was against history itself, the history that made innate the structures of injustice, exploitation, exclusivities

and deprivations, and therefore, it is still refusing to settle down with him. Naturally, Ambedkar continues to be relevant, thoughtful and a perennial source of knowledge and inspiration to address the persisting historical and systemic wrongs of India.

There is a passionate need to compare, scrutinize, analyse and find out the real strengths and viabilities of Ambedkar ideology and Ambedkar's contribution to nation building. A two-day national seminar on 'Rediscovering Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar' organised at ISEC on October 24-25, 2016, deliberated these questions further. There were 12 paper presentations in six sessions. The keynote address was delivered by Professor Satish Deshpande. Professor Gopal Guru delivered the special lecture and Professor Ravi Varma Kumar, former Advocate-General of Karnataka, delivered the valedictory speech. Noted academics including Professor Hargopal, Professor Valerian Rodrigues, Professor V K Natraj, Professor Siddalingaiah, Professor R S Deshpande, Professor D Jeevan Kumar, Professor P G Jogdand, Dr Ramesh Kamble, Dr Abhinaya Kamble and Dr Sivasundar also participated in the seminar.

The seminar, sponsored by the ICSSR, was coordinated by Professor Manohar Yadav and Dr Sobin George of ISEC.

Workshop on 'Farmer Suicides in India: Causes and Suggestions'

A workshop on 'Farmer Suicides in India: Causes and Suggestions' was organised on October 20, 2016 by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of ISEC. The main goals of the workshop included (i) presenting the findings of the study on farmer suicides in India; (ii) appraising the status of the study, and (iii) formulating steps to be taken to complete the state report by the respective AERCs for timely submission to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

The dignitaries/experts who attended the workshop were: Sri P C Bodh, Advisor, AER division, DES, MoA & FW, GoI; Sri Rakesh Kumar, Assistant Director, AER division, DES, MoA & FW, GoI; Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC; Professor R S Deshpande, former Director of ISEC; Professor P G

Chengappa, National Professor of ICAR; Dr I Maruthi, Head, ADRTC; Dr A V Manjunatha, Principal Investigator, ADRTC; Dr K B Ramappa, Co-Principal Investigator, ADRTC; and representatives of 9 AERCs (Karnataka, Maharashtra, AP, TN, MP, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat & Assam).

Prof R S Deshpande gave an important suggestion to established hotlines in the months of January and June to enable provision of vent to vulnerable farmers and mentoring service to save precious lives.

The progress of the work and main findings of the study were reported for 12 of the 15 states for which the study is being carried out. The workshop was organised by Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa.

Impact of Neem-Coated Urea (NCU) on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India

A workshop on the study, 'Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India' was organised by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) of ISEC, Bangalore, on October 21, 2016. Mr P C Bodh, Advisor of the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA & FW), reviewed the progress of the project. It was decided in the discussion with the other AERCs to treat the Soil Health Card Scheme Study as a separate study with a separate timeline. It was also decided during the presentation of the NCU results that the experts' opinion on the perceptions of the farmers regarding soil characteristics are intuitive, as it is difficult for them to interpret scientifically. The impact of NCU on productivity was found to vary from 1%

to 40% increase from state to state, and crop to crop.

Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC; Dr P G Chengappa, ICAR National Professor; Dr I Maruthi, Head of ADRTC; Mr Rakesh Kumar and Professor R S Deshpande attended the workshop. Experts from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), UAS Bangalore and UAS Raichur, Directors of AERCs, representatives from INM Division, MoA & FW, researchers and officials of Karnataka State Agriculture Department participated in the workshop.

The project was coordinated by Dr K B Ramappa and Dr A V Manjunath of ADRTC along with the other five AERCs established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Workshop on Karnataka State Water Policy with regard to Climate Change

ISEC in collaboration with Dr Kamta Prasad of the India Water Partnership, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, and Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka, organized a one-day workshop on Review of State Water Policy of Karnataka on November 16, 2016. The National Water Policy 2012 and the Karnataka state water policy were discussed in

the workshop along with contemporary issues pertaining to river water sharing in the context of climate change. Shri B G Gurupadaswamy, Secretary, Water Resources Department, Govt. of Karnataka, was the Chief Guest. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairman. Dr Chandrakanth, Director, highlighted the following points among others in his presentation:

a) Due to rapid urbanization, migration and economic growth, demand for water for domestic, drinking, municipal and industrial purposes in both urban and rural areas will raise and cannot be met totally from groundwater. Due to increasing fluoride, iron and salt levels, groundwater has been declared unfit for drinking in 4,500 villages. The water use efficiency literacy has to be increased and the perennial sources need to be explored along with improving efficiency of consumptive

use including groundwater recharge.

b) WUAs are not properly geared up to appreciate the economic scarcity of water and hence farmers need to be made aware of water payments similar to PES.

c) The storage capacities of 40,000 minor irrigation tanks is reduced due to siltation and poor upkeep.

International Conference on 'India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions'

A conference on 'India, China and New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions' was organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) during November 21-22, 2016. Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, BoG, ISEC, inaugurated the conference and chaired the inaugural session. Professor R S Deshpande, former Director of ISEC, elaborated on the collaboration between ISEC and SASS. The presentations covered several aspects of culture, growth and development pertaining to the Chinese and Indian economies. A number of papers had important policy implications focusing primarily on bilateral trade between China and India that may help to reduce the current account deficit that the

Indian economy is facing. The papers also addressed policy issues in social sector development and sustainability issues for both the economies.

Two special talks, delivered by Professors Charan Singh and N Ravi, IIM Bangalore, focused on the lessons the two countries can learn from each other given their different macro-economic systems. In his valedictory address, Professor Sheng Yi of SASS, China, emphasized the importance of strengthening the collaboration between the two emerging economies.

The programme was coordinated by Professor Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Indrajit Bairagya, ISEC.

Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration



Well-known economist Prof Abdul Aziz (right) was felicitated by ISEC Board of Governors Chairman Prof A Ravindra (centre) during the Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations on November 30, 2016. Renowned Kannada poet Prof Siddalingaiah (left) spoke on the rich legacy of Kannada language and literature in his address.

This year ISEC organised the Kannada Rajyotsava on November 30, 2016. Professor Siddalingaiah, renowned Kannada poet and formerly Professor and Head, Department of Kannada Studies, Bangalore University, was the Chief Guest. In his address he highlighted the rich legacy of Kannada language and literature and its discussion and reference in the ancient Greek works. Further, he emphasized that people who have migrated to Karnataka should be encouraged to learn and speak in Kannada as globalisation and continued migration are posing a serious threat to the language.

Professor Siddalingaiah and noted economist Professor Abdul Aziz, who was invited as a special guest, were felicitated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairman, Board of Governors of ISEC. A cultural programme was presented by the staff and students of the Institute.

During the programme, former Vice-Chancellor and noted environmentalist Professor M V Nadakarni was felicitated by Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director of ISEC. Professor Chandrakanth and Dr K Gayathri, Registrar, distributed prizes to the participants

of cultural programme. Professor Chandrakanth welcomed the gathering and vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Dasanooru Koosanna. The programme was co-ordinated by Dr C M Lakshmana, PRC, and Dr Channamma Kambara, CRUA, ISEC.

International Seminar on 'Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific'

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) organised a two-day international seminar at ISEC on 'Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific' on December 8 and 9, 2016. Representatives from various universities, research institutes, the national and the state governments, NGOs and others participated in the seminar and presented papers. The seminar, funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, aimed to share knowledge on poverty, environment and sustainable development goals in the Asia-Pacific region.

After the welcome address by Professor Rajasekhar, Director in charge, ISEC, Professor U Sankar of Madras School of Economics delivered the keynote address on 'Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Indian Context' and recommended policy measures to achieve sustainable consumption and production in India. The plenary session focused on various topics and themes of the seminar. Professor N H Ravindranath spoke on climate change link with science and policy. Professor T Jayaraman's lecture focused on climate change and agriculture link with sustainability. Professor M N Murty's lecture was on collective action, environment management, and sustainable development goals.

The first theme of the seminar, 'Climate change and its impact', had three parallel sessions and 14 papers

were presented in these sessions. Six of the papers focused on agriculture and climate change, while five were related to climate change and vulnerability. The second theme of the seminar was Environment, Health and Sanitation; six papers were presented in this session. The first highlighted the effects of Arsenic on Health Outcomes in a district-level analysis; the second – on sanitation challenges in urban poor – studied a case from Bangalore; another paper was a study on ground water and public health in India; another paper was on waste water irrigation and farmer's health, studying a case from Varanasi; one presentation was on environment health impacts of brick kilns in Karnataka.

In the third session on the theme, 'forest, agrobiodiversity and ecosystem services', 10 papers were presented. The fourth theme of the seminar on poverty, energy and natural resource management, saw 11 papers being presented. The valedictory session was chaired by Professor R S Deshpande, member of BoG, ISEC, and ISEC Director, Professor M G Chandrakanth, spoke about the seminar. Professor A Damodaran, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, delivered the valedictory address on 'Novel Economic Instrument for Conservation'. The collected papers shall soon be published as a book. Dr M Balasubramanian, CEENR, organised the seminar.

International Conference on 'The Middle Class in World Society'

Recently, development agencies and international organizations have been showing keen interest in the middle class. For example, both the World Bank and the OECD published studies claiming that there is an emerging middle class in countries of the global South. *The Economist* even averred that more than half of the world's population belongs to the middle class. These and similar findings are based on different and controversial definitions of the notion of a middle

class. Furthermore, these income-based definitions represent a fractionated group. From a sociological perspective, however, middle class is more than just a part of the population that lives above the poverty line and having a certain consumption potential. Sociological definitions of middle class do not focus on how much its members own, but rather on what they own (means of production, high human capital) and what their beliefs and interests are.

To further explore the above debate, a joint international conference on 'The Middle Class in World Society' was conducted at ISEC during December 16-17, 2016. The conference was funded by the World Society Foundation (Zurich, Switzerland). Given current developments in the social structure of world society, it is time to reconsider the notion of middle class in the semi-periphery and periphery and its link to socio-economic development. Against this background, papers from various countries such as USA, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Africa, South Africa, China, Latin America and India were received for the conference. Researchers were encouraged to investigate the changes in the size of the middle class, its socio-structural features (occupation, education, religion, ethnicity, gender), regional distribution, organizational capacity and political influence.

Professor V K Malhotra, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, inaugurated the conference. Professor Kochhar of PEW Research Center, Washington DC, USA, delivered the key-note address on 'A Global Middle Class: Is More Promise than Reality?' Following the inaugural, two very interesting panels -- one on 'Conceiving Middle Class', and another on 'Living a Middle Class Life' were formed. There were four technical sessions dealing with 'Middle class formation and evolution', 'Middle class life styles and consumption', 'Middle class diversity and heterogeneity', 'Social capital and civil society'. Finally, Professor Jayaram delivered the valedictory address on 'Conceptualizing middle class in changing India'. In order to create a blend of field-oriented empirical research and advances in social science theories, 19 papers were presented. The output of the conference will be published as a book. The conference was coordinated by Professor S Madheswaran and Smt. B P Vani of the Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, ISEC.

International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development in India'

A two-day International Seminar on 'State Politics, Governance and Development in India', sponsored by the University of Horoshima, Japan, was organised on December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr A Ravindra, Chairperson, Board of Governors, of ISEC and Professor V K Nataraj delivered the keynote address. The valedictory address was given by Professor R S Deshpande. The seminar was coordinated by Dr M Devendra Babu, Centre for Decentralisation and Development, and Dr N Sivanna, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development, ISEC.

A group of scholars, led by Professor Osamu Yoshida and Dr Masayuki Kitagawa, from various institutions in Japan, carried out research studies in India on the broad theme of 'State Politics in India'. There were altogether seven such studies – Social Structure and Electoral Politics; Development issues after Post-Identity Politics; Good Governance and Demand for States Reorganization; Do Dravidian

Parties Survive in the Future?; SC Reservation and Panchayat Politics. These researchers wanted to discuss their findings with their Indian counterparts in a full-fledged seminar and they also sought papers on similar themes. There were seven papers from Indian scholars – Grama Panchayats in Karnataka; The Politics of Elections; Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; State Capture of Urban Local Bodies; Democratic Decentralisation in a Reform-Driven and Growth-Oriented Economy.

A total of 14 papers were presented in four technical sessions with adequate time provided for presentations followed by discussant's remarks and an open discussion. It was decided to disseminate the outcomes of the research papers by publishing a book containing all the papers. More importantly, it was agreed to have a memorandum of understanding between ISEC and University of Hiroshima for research collaboration and academic exchanges.

Workshop on Mapping Farm–Non-Farm Sector Linkages in Rural India

A workshop on 'Mapping of Farm-Non-farm Sector Linkages in Rural India' was organised jointly by ISEC and St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, on August 22, 2016 at St Joseph's College. The aim of the workshop was to deliberate on the final findings of the project of

the same title funded by ICSSR in the presence of the advisors to the project.

The welcome address was delivered by the Principal of St Joseph's College. Later, Professor Meenakshi

Rajeev talked about the workshop. The coordinators of the project, Professor Meenakshi Rajeev and Dr Manojit Bhattacharjee, made presentations. The two advisors of the project—Professor Saumya Chakrabarti

of Visva-Bharati University and Professor Anirban Dasgupta of South Asian University, Delhi – also made presentations on theoretical aspects of the topic.

Policy Perspectives

ISEC faculty and staff are actively involved in the policy process by conducting policy-oriented research as well as working with the central and state governments on an advisory capacity. Findings from some research studies which are relevant to policy making are presented below.

In an analysis of the state of Social Science in India, ISEC scholars found that the proportion of research expenditure on social science formed only 0.025% of the Budget of the Union of India; while that on Natural Science formed 0.86%. India has the lowest per capita expenditure on Social Science research among the BRICS countries.

In the area of agriculture, a study on farmer suicides in Karnataka found that the average debt burden of farmers was Rs. 5 lakh per household, 80% of suicides was among marginal and small farmers, 56% of suicides were in the months of July to October, 4 farmer suicides observed daily from July 2015 to June 2016. About 65% of households reported that they had been embarrassed by the visit of loan recovery officials, 62% of households having been pestered by private money lenders, 55% suffered disappointment due to lack of realization of the expected price of crops, 45% suffered from crop failure.

ISEC regularly prepares quarterly reports on 15 agricultural indicators for immediate policy decisions by NITI Aayog. ISEC has conducted evaluations of the RKVY project across states and concluded that RKVY motivated state governments to increase budgets on agriculture which resulted in an increase in agricultural growth rate from 1.9 % to 3.5 %. A study on crop insurance indicated that participation is only 13 % in Karnataka, 20 % in India. A study on the use of neem-coated urea indicated that crop productivity increased by 5% and soil fertility levels subsequently improved.

The study on Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor (BMIC) highlighted the finding that the Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise (NICE) realized a higher internal rate of return (135 %) than the approved rate of 17.52 %. About 55 villagers/

farmers were not paid fair compensation for their land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement programmes were not implemented.

A study on financial exclusion in urban areas indicated that 44% of informal traders such as vegetable vendors were not covered by the financial system in spite of being in proximity to banks. Regarding distribution of water for domestic use, slum households in Bangalore were found to have consumed just 18% of the water consumed by the average household in Bangalore (59 LPCD vs 321 LPCD). Further, 50% of slums in Bangalore city practised open defecation due to lack of space to construct toilets, water scarcity, cultural constraints, and technical problems.

A study on child labour in Haveri district found that 70 % of children in non-hazardous occupations are boys and 30 % are girls; 12% of children in non-hazardous industries are from the shepherd community (Kurubaras); 49 % of children in hazardous sector were Muslims.

A study of the Old Age Pension system recommended the 1) need to simplify the long and cumbersome process of application and submission procedures of social security schemes, 2) reduction of superfluous information in the application forms, 3) standardization and convergence of application process across schemes of similar type and departments, and the 4) use of ICTs to improve the efficiency in the delivery of benefits. Another research project found that senior citizens contributed substantially to the economy of the city and recommends that governments need to recognize such contributions and provide facilities for older persons.

With regard to the health system in Karnataka, a study found that the lack of availability of transportation (29 %), non-availability of female health workers (38%) and lady medical officers (30%) at the sub-centres and hospitals were constraints to women accessing health care services. Further, a large number of educated women and women who delivered babies at hospitals reported reproductive ailments. A study on AYUSH

services highlighted that the AYUSH programme with intervention by Soukya Foundation had a positive impact on health for economically poor communities through promoting lifestyle changes, Yoga, homeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines and the cultivation of medicinal plants in home gardens to treat common ailments.

ISEC faculty support national and state level policy-making by working with Niti Aayog, Karnataka State Audit Advisory Board, Indian Audit and Accounts

Department, Youth development report for the Ministry of youth affairs. Members of ISEC faculty have helped with policy-making for Karnataka state including drafting a policy on skill development; serving on the Technical Committee of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority; serving on a committee to prepare a report on Social and Educational Survey of Backward Classes; developing policy and programme for old age pension for building and construction workers; Projection of GSDP and employment /unemployment.

Seminars by Visitors

The Shadows of our Urban Economy – Professor Michael Goldman, Dr VKRV Rao Chair Professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change (July 7, 2016).

Kashmir: Without a Post-office – Dr Khalid Wasim Hassan, Assistant Professor, School of Rural Development, Tata Institute of Social Science, Tuljapur Campus (August 1, 2016).

No Land is No Land: Issue of Land Reforms and Land Rights – Dr Chandrashekhara Damle, Senior Research Fellow, ICSSR and President, 'Snehashilaa', Gandhingara, Sullia - 574239, DK District, Karnataka (August 10, 2016).

Urbanization, Demographic Transition and the Growth of Cities in India, 1870-2020 - Dr Chinmay Tumble, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (August 18, 2016).

Digital Transformation of Public Service Delivery and Good Governance in Kerala - Dr Sabu Thomas, Post-Doctoral Fellow, CPIGD, ISEC, and Assistant Professor in Political Science, Government Brennen College, Thalasserry, Kannur, Kerala (September 06, 2016).

Local Labour Control Regimes and Rural-based Labourers in Karnataka: Working at the Margins of Global Production Networks - Dr Jonathan Pattenden, Development Studies Faculty Member, University of East Anglia (September 20, 2016).

Quality Dimensions of Higher Education in Kerala: An Empirical Analysis - Dr Bino Joy, Post- Doctoral Fellow, CHRD, ISEC, and Assistant Professor of Commerce, Govt. College, Kottayam, Kerala (November 02, 2016).

Two Decades of World Bank Aid in Karnataka: A Case Study of Health System Strengthening Policy Implementation - Mr Amitabha Sarkar, PhD Researcher, Centre for Social Medicine and

Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and SRTT Visiting Fellow at ISEC (November 23, 2016).

Perspectives on Rural Transformation with Reference to a Kerala Village - Dr A C Kuttikrishnan Nambiar, former Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Director, Council for Social Development and ICSSR, Sr. Research Fellow, ISEC, Bengaluru (November 28, 2016).

Slapping a Giant: The Demonetisation Gamble - Professor Narendar Pani, Professor and Head, NIAS-UNDP Initiative on Inequality and Human Development, Head, Conflict Resolution Programme and Head, RBI Programme on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Economic Issues, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore (November 29, 2016).

Seminars by Faculty

Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka - Professor D Rajasekhar, Dr M Devendra Babu, Associate Professor, and Dr R Manjula, CDD, Institute for Social and Economic Change (September 08, 2016).

History and Alienation: Hannah Arendt on Modernity - Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor, Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (September 15, 2016).

IS Affirmative Action Necessary for the Private Sector? - Professor S Madheswaran, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (October 18, 2016).

Demonetisation and Its After-effects - Professor Meenakshi Rajeev, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and Professor Charan Singh, Reserve Bank of India Chair Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (December 9, 2016).

Seminars by Students

Qualitative Methods for Social Science Research – Mr Pattela Omkar Nadh, PhD Scholar, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (December 26, 2016).

Research Projects

Completed Projects

1. **Evaluation Programme 2013-14 of Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority** (Dr I Maruthi)
2. **Accounting for Urban Eco-System Services: A Case Study of Bangalore** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
3. **A Philosophy of Action: Hannah Arendt and Modernity** (Dr Anil Kumar V).
4. **Beneficiary Assessment of Project Villages in Yadgir District: An Impact Study** (Professor N Sivanna)
5. **Functioning of AYUSH Centres in Karnataka: An Overview** (Dr C M Lakshmana)
6. **Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Living Micro Organisms (LMOs)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
7. **Value Chain Analysis of Tomato Marketing Systems in Karnataka** (Dr Ramappa, K B and Dr A V Manjunatha)
8. **Subsidy Support Calculator Framework (Part of Micro Irrigation Policy Implementation Roadmap)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
9. **Food Security in India: The Interactions of Climate Change, Economics, Politics and Trade** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Professor P G Chengappa)
10. **Institutions, Governance and Development: A Study of Selected Grama Panchayats in Karnataka** (Professor D Rajasekhar and Dr M Devendra Babu)
11. **Health Insurance for the Poor and Elderly: Is RSBY the Answer?** (Professor Meenakshi Rajeev and Ms B P Vani)
12. **Socio-Economic Analysis of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project** (Dr Krishna Raj)
13. **Pilot testing of the TGI Indicator Toolkit in Karnataka** (Professor Kala S Sridhar)
14. **Discrimination and Patterns of Health-seeking Behavior of Dalit and Muslim Communities in selected Villages of Karnataka** (Dr Sobin George)

New Projects

1. **Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Sections with Special Reference to SCs/STs and Women in Karnataka** (Dr M Balasubramanian)

2. **Financial Viability and Sustainability of Old-age Pension Scheme for Building and other Construction Workers in Karnataka** (Professor M R Narayana)
3. **Employability in India** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
4. **Impact of Neem-Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India** (Dr K B Ramappa)
5. **Farmer Suicides in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha and Dr K B Ramappa)
6. **Impact Evaluation Study of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)** (Dr A V Manjunatha, Dr Parmod Kumar, Dr I Maruthi and Dr K B Ramappa)
7. **State Panchayat Raj Report and Devolution Index Report – 2016-17: The Case of Goa State** (Dr M Devendra Babu)
8. **Urbanization of Agricultural Land, Fodder and Dairy Production, and Resource Use Efficiency at the Rural-Urban Interface in Pakistan and India (2016)** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal)
9. **Integrating Air and Space-borne Spectroscopy and Laser Scanning to Assess Structural and Functional Characteristics of Crops and Field Margin Vegetation** (Dr Sunil Nautiyal and Dr Meenakshi Rajeev)
10. **Preparation of State Panchayat Raj Report (Karnataka) and Devolution Index Report - 2016-17** (Dr N Sivanna)
11. **Evaluation of KHS DRP** (Dr Manohar Yadav)

STUDENT NEWS

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Thirty-Fifth Bi-annual Seminar Series was conducted during December 14-23, 2016. In 16 sessions, 59 presentations were made comprising 34 progress seminars, 22 proposal seminars and 3 pre-submission seminars.

PhD Degrees Awarded

The following two ISEC scholars were awarded PhD degrees in Economics and Political Science by the University of Mysore in the last six months:

Dr Sujit Kumar: *'A Study on Politics of Dispossession and Under-development: Appropriating Local Mechanisms in West Singhbhum of Jharkhand'* (Supervisor: Professor Supriya Roy Chowdhury).

Dr Vinay Kumar: *'Globalisation and Industrial Working Class in India: A Case Study of Trade Unionism in Tata Steel, Jamshedpur'* (Supervisor: Professor S N Sangita).

PUBLICATIONS

WORKING PAPERS

An Overview

Gayatri Pradhan reviews the literature on work and family issues in the paper **Work-Life Balance among Working Women — A Cross-Cultural Review (WP 365)**, and finds that while there are several studies on the topic in western countries there is a paucity of such research in developing countries. The concept of work-family balance has been used to explain the equilibrium between responsibilities at work and responsibilities outside employment. Having a balance in the work and family domains implies that this equilibrium is in the required proportion for the concerned individual. Pradhan argues that there is a need to analyse how working women balance work-family issues across different settings and contexts since work and family roles are perceived differently in different countries and as such experiences are not universal, but rather culture-specific.

In **Sensitivity of India's Agri-Food Exports to the European Union: An Institutional Perspective (WP 366)**, C Nalin Kumar explores the sensitivity of India's agri-food exports to the European Union and draws preliminary inferences from the instances of notifications and rejections by the EU of consignments from India. Kumar argues that the rise in the numbers of border rejections and the issues of information asymmetry give rise to concerns at the institutional level despite the presence of mandatory certifications for specific products.

Anantha Ramu M R and K Gayithri examine fiscal deficit in India and its effect on the country's GDP in the paper **Relationship between Fiscal Deficit Composition and Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis (WP 367)**. High and persistent fiscal deficit has been one of the major macroeconomic problems in India since the mid-1980s. Fiscal consolidation has been in the forefront of policy discussion in India since the early 1990s. Monetary policy makers in India (RBI) argue that high deficit will adversely affect growth and hence requires control. However, fiscal policy makers (Ministry of Finance) argue that government spending will promote growth. This paper tries to answer the puzzle

by taking up a long-term time series analysis starting from 1980-81 to 2012-13. It also carries a detailed analysis by analysing the composition of fiscal deficit and its impact on GDP. By adopting a Vector Error Correction method, this paper proves that fiscal deficit is adversely affecting growth. The authors also argue that if fiscal deficit money is spent on capital formation growth is promoted thereby supporting the 'Golden Rule' of public finance.

In the paper **Conceptualising Work-Life Balance (WP 368)** Gayatri Pradhan explores the various ways in which the relationship between work and family has been explained in the literature focusing on theoretical models which vary according to the terms of their underlying assumptions, their emphasis on the nature, degree and direction of the relationship between social systems and the nature and magnitude of the impact of the systems on the individual. These theoretical models include work-family conflict, work-family enrichment, spill-over and cross-over theories, congruence, integration and ecological theories and resource drain and compensation theories. In addition, theories like the border theory, boundary theory, gender inequality theory and work-life management theory have also highlighted the relationship between work and family. All these theories depict a similar connotation of balance, i.e., the juggling and managing of multiple roles successfully, especially by working women.

In the paper **Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study (WP 369)** Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan analyse land use under homestead in the context of land-use change that has been extensively taking place in Kerala. The features of homestead gardening, its importance, present status and the obstacles faced have been given prime focus. Homesteads are traditionally used for self-sufficiency and pleasure. However, due to a boom in the real estate large scale conversion of agricultural land and fragmentation of holdings is observed. In this context, homestead cultivation is considered to be the most suitable form of cultivation. The study finds the underutilisation of land under homesteads due to lack of sufficient incentives for growing in homestead. Though the structural and functional diversity of traditional homestead gardening has not been observed in the village, a preference for perennial crops makes the homestead more homogeneous across households. Such monoculture affects not only food security but also biodiversity and ecology. The authors suggest that this situation may lead to a disappearance of home gardens in Kerala.

The focus of Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan's study in the paper **A Sociological Review of Marital Quality among Working Couples in Bangalore City (WP 370)** is the bond between married partners, one of the foundational relationships that has undergone substantial changes in recent times in India given the increasing influx of women into formal employment. The interface of career and home has given rise to new challenges that influence the quality of marital relationships. In this context, the paper seeks to understand the 'couple relationship' of married professionals from a sociological perspective in an Indian urban context. Using a culturally relevant marital scale developed by Shah (1991), the marital quality of 238 working professionals in Bangalore was examined. The study found that men reported higher levels of marital quality compared to women. Also, marital quality seems to be curvilinear over the course of the marriage. A key aspect that influenced the marital quality of urban career-focused individuals is the lack of quality time available as a marital dyad. The traditional norms of gender roles are also at play influencing the perception of the quality of one's marriage.

The paper **Migration from North-Eastern Region to Bangalore: Level and Trend Analysis (WP 371)** by Marchang Reimeingam focuses on migration from the North Eastern Region (NER) to the rest of India (ROI) in general and to Bangalore in particular. The study found that people from urban areas in the NER have a higher tendency to migrate to Bangalore compared to migrants to the ROI. Migrants from NER are not choosing Karnataka as migration destination as before. Migration from NER to Bangalore and Karnataka has been dominated by males. Conversely, females dominated migration from NER to the ROI. People from the North East, particularly males, migrated to Karnataka and specifically to Bangalore mainly for education and employment while females migrated mostly due to family migration. Migration from NER to Bangalore for employment and education has increased while migration along with their family has declined recently.

The paper **Land Use under Homestead in Kerala: The Status of Homestead Cultivation from a Village Study (WP 372)** by Sr. Sheeba Andrews and Elumalai Kannan analyses land use under homestead in the context of land-use change that has been extensively taking place in Kerala. The features of homestead gardening, its importance, the present status and the obstacles in home gardening have been given prime focus. Homesteads are traditionally used for self-sufficiency and pleasure. But due to real

estate boom, we observe large scale conversion of agricultural land and fragmentation of holdings. In this context, homestead cultivation is considered to be the most suitable form of cultivation. The study finds underutilisation of land under homesteads due to lack of sufficient incentives for growing in homestead. Though the structural and functional diversity of the traditional homestead gardening has been not observed, a preference for perennial crops makes the homestead more homogeneous across households. Such monoculture affects not only food security but also biodiversity and ecology. This situation may lead to a disappearance of home gardens in Kerala.

The paper **Marital Disharmony among Working Couples in Urban India - A Sociological Inquiry (WP 373)** by Shiju Joseph and Anand Inbanathan studies the disagreements among urban married couples which take place while shouldering the duties of home and ambitious careers and lead to highly stressful lives in the context of a culturally diverse Indian society which has undergone far-reaching changes in its social fabric, altering gender role linked beliefs and attitudes regarding family. In this light, the paper explores the propensity among dual career couples to express their disagreements openly to each other, and the issues that trigger such arguments. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding the frequency of arguments on specified areas affecting marriage. The analysis of 238 marriages in Bangalore city found that financial concerns, sharing household responsibilities, management of time, parenting, relationship with in-laws, and habits and addictions turned out to be common triggers of marital arguments among dual career couples. The authors note that both duration and quality of marriage were inversely related to frequency of arguments.

In the paper **MGNREGA Job Sustainability and Poverty in Sikkim (WP 374)**, Marchang Reimeingam studies MGNREGA rural developmental works undertaken since February 2006 in Sikkim. A range of works on water, soil and land conservation have been taken up besides others on rural connectivity. However, employment sustainability under MGNREGA remains uncertain due to the nature of the scheme, which guarantees just 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers for unskilled manual work. The scheme is not structured to provide full employment. Employment under the scheme has declined despite the increase in expenditure, which goes more towards

(Continued on page 16)

THE HINDU MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2016

Role of women members in GPs still largely 'symbolic', says study

Most of them continue to depend on male relatives and officials to discharge their responsibilities... In five districts of Karnataka, Ballari, Mandya and Dakshina Kannada...

'Untouchability prevails at gram sabha meetings'

Dalit women made to sit separately in Ballari, Kalaburgi, and Bagalkot districts, reveals report... Dait women made to sit separately in Ballari, Kalaburgi, and Bagalkot districts, reveals report...

Boost non-farm options in rural areas

By Meenakshi Rajeev and Manojit Bhattacharjee... Farmers in India face challenges both from demand as well as supply side. The supply side constraints emanate from their dependence on monsoon and if the weather goes in a good harvest, demand for operating...

An Actor in TN's Success

Jayalalitha used existing conditions to propel Tamil Nadu as one of the most progressive states... Select Indicators: TN Vs UP... Jayalalitha used existing conditions to propel Tamil Nadu as one of the most progressive states...

Will robots take our jobs?

What matters for India is not technological unemployment but unemployment... Certainly, such an estimate is a policy prescription to consider the effects of automation on the Indian economy...

Not being in CEE: Panel suggests bringing in CBI

Wants 11,660 acre land taken back as corridors not developed even after 19 years; suggests refund of toll collected till date... The Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways...

Research in social sciences takes a beating owing to poor funding: Study

China is ahead of India in terms of funding, number of faculty members: Sukhadeo Thorat... The Union Ministry of Education...

Disparity in sanction of projects

Disparity in sanction of projects... The Union Ministry of Planning...

Major recommendations

- 1. A detailed inquiry by either the CBI or any other central investigating agency... 2. Land acquired from farmers for the project has been sold... 3. Stamp duty exemption is initially given for 5,688 acres...

Causes of death

46% committed suicide due to crop failure... 62% ended due to debt-related causes... 79% deaths due to social causes like worry of marriage of daughter, education of son and ill-health of victims and other family members...

Concussing, financial aid can help prevent farmers' suicides

Junutha and Dr K B Ramappa undertake a study to identify causes for farmers' suicides at the behest of Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare... The report suggests that crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged to reduce farmers' distress...

Land sag

Table showing land sag in various states: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc.

Workforce in rural non-farm sector

Workforce in rural non-farm sector... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

Visy Karnataka, 18th November 2016, p.6

Visy Karnataka, 18th November 2016, p.6... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

Decan Herald 5

Decan Herald 5... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

NICE diverted 756 acres for real estate biz, says report

House committee puts value of land at Rs 7077 crore... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ನಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೋಟುಗಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆ, ಜನರ ತೀರದ ಬವಣೆ

ನಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೋಟುಗಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆ, ಜನರ ತೀರದ ಬವಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Finance...

ಬೈಷ್ನಾಚಾರ ನಿರಂತರಣೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಸಾಲದು

ಬೈಷ್ನಾಚಾರ ನಿರಂತರಣೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಸಾಲದು... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

ಅಭಿಮತ

ಅಭಿಮತ... The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ

ಕೃಷಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ... The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare...

(Continued from page 13)

material costs than labour. The scheme strengthens the economic well-being of rural households by supplementing their income with an assured minimum wage, resulting in poverty reduction. In rural Sikkim work participation level has increased mainly because of the marginal workers attracted to the scheme. It is envisaged to make MGNREGA a decent rural wage employment scheme by providing full-time jobs to sustain employment.

In the paper **Quantifying the Effect of Non-tariff Measures and Food Safety Standards on India's Fish and Fishery Products' Exports (WP 375)**, Veena Renjini K K studies the impact of Non-Tariff Measures on the fisheries sector. Global food trade, especially in the processed form like ready-to-eat items, tends to increase with an increase in global income with more demand emanating from the developed world. However, to trade with the developed world, national standards need to be elevated to international standards. It would also save the trade-image of the country. Under a multilateral trading system with a progressive reduction in tariffs, Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) appear overwhelming. The issue here is that although India's fishery sector enjoys a comparative advantage, blessed as it has been with its natural factor endowment, the food safety standards and other requirements imposed by the importing countries are major impediments to its growth. International trade in the fisheries sector is dominated by A, B and C classification of NTMs including SPS, TBT and Pre-Shipments inspections. In bilateral trade relations, it is reflected in the across-the-border rejection of consignments. This calls for a scrutiny of the underlying causes hampering the compliance challenge. Using the inventory method of frequency indexing and a gravity exercise for quantifying trade effects, this study brings forth the trade restrictive nature of NTMs.

In the paper **PPP Infrastructure Finance: An Empirical Evidence from India (WP 376)** Nagesha G and K Gayithri analyse various infra financing methods practised in India, namely, debt and equity capital, sources of debt and analyses of PPP (Public Private Participation) debt equity ratios. The empirical results reveal that in India, prior to the early 1990s the government predominantly financed infrastructure. Later, various government proactive measures welcomed private sector participation. This resulted in a decrease in the share of public investment and rapidly increased private investment, which could reach 50 per cent of the total infra-investment by the

end of the 12th Plan. In addition, the authors explain that financial patterns practised in the PPP are more of debt capital than equity. This has many limitations and this practice is not with the theoretical support and guidelines of SEBI and others. Further, the study reveals that infrastructure debt is sourced mainly from the commercial banks, which has many restrictions and has resulted in slower growth of infrastructure investment than expected.

D Rajasekhar, Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula examine social security schemes targeted at older persons in the paper entitled **Contributory Pension Schemes for the Poor: Issues and Ways Forward (WP 377)**. The issue of old-age income security in India assumes significance in view of the expected rise in the elderly population in the years to come, problems of poverty and vulnerability among them and their limited coverage by the existing old age pension schemes. Schemes aiming to promote contributions from the poor unorganised workers for their old age security have been promoted by the government since 2010. By comparing and contrasting the design features of India's two contributory pension schemes, NPS-Lite and APY, and discussing the strengths and limitations of each of these schemes in addressing the needs of low-income workers with the help of available data and studies, this paper argues that the design features of these schemes are such that they fail to take the specific characteristics of unorganised worker households into account. Also discussed is how the current design of contributory social security schemes can be improved to meet the pension requirements of unorganised workers.

The paper **Federalism and the Formation of States in India (WP 378)** by Susant Kumar Naik and V Anil Kumar is an in-depth study of two regions in India in order to examine the issue of the separation, creation or alteration of states. In recent days, the process of federalization within the Indian Union has become more debatable due to the unequal federal development at various levels. In this context, the issues of state formation in India have become very crucial within the domain of the Indian federal structure. In the 1950s, the nature of demands for a new state was based on the 'identity' aspect under federal governance; but at present, the focus has shifted to 'regional development,' particularly to the aspects of socio-cultural, economic and political opportunities. The main objective of adopting the federal structure in Indian polity was to promote cultural homogeneity and improved federal governance in all the Indian states. However, the unequal development between

the states and lack of socio-economic and political opportunities in society has challenged federalism in India. This situation has opened the door for the emergence of many regional parties, volunteer groups and civil society organizations to fight against their perceived discrimination. Therefore, the separation, creation or alteration of a state has great importance and needs to be discussed in depth. Hence, for this study, two case studies are taken, i.e., the Hyderabad-Karnataka region that has been assigned 'Special Status' within the State of Karnataka and the State of Telangana, which was carved out from the State of Andhra Pradesh. This paper is a part of a thesis, which is under progress.

Ill-Health Experience of Women: A Gender Perspective (WP 379) by Annapuranam Karuppannan is a review paper which examines whether the ill-health experience of women has been adequately explored in a socio-cultural context from a gender perspective. The author highlights three issues from the wide range of literature about the ill-health of women. Firstly, in spite of the increasing concern over women's health in India, their exposure to illness is greater due to various social conditions in which gender is a predominant phenomenon. Secondly, women living in a rigid system of cultural norms and lacking strong economic background are exposed to extremely poor health. Thirdly, the ill-health experience of women increases in a relative context but disparities continue to persist between caste and class groups. These issues are explored by using gender as a category to understand the health differences across social groups, but not in the context of the changing pattern of gender relations between the agency and social structure.

Tannen Neil Lincoln focuses on the political history of modern Gujarat in the paper **The Political Historiography of Modern Gujarat (WP 380)**. The author identifies and discusses three notable developments in the broad landscape of Gujarat's politics that have shaped its trajectory over the years: the creation of Gujarat as a separate state in 1960 and its bearing on the state's polity; the three-decade rule of the Congress party and its political tactic of assimilation in the form of the Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi and Muslim (KHAM) formula that enabled it to continue in power, despite the party's decline at the all-India level; and the ascent and the stranglehold of the BJP on the political reigns through the employment of different tactics that have oscillated from the spread and consolidation of the 'Hindutva' ideology to the mantra of 'good' and 'inclusive governance', which now forms part of the party's official lexicon.

MONOGRAPHS

An Overview

In the study **Improving the Delivery of Social Security Benefits in Karnataka: A Review of Application and Submission Procedures of Government Social Security Schemes (47)** D Rajasekhar, K S Manjunath and R Manjula map and review the processes involved in the delivery of government social security schemes in Karnataka with the objective of identifying those aspects in the delivery process that adversely affected access to social security schemes for unorganised workers and to provide recommendations to improve the delivery of benefits. To this end twenty-nine schemes implemented in the state were examined including those that provided scholarships for students; loans for self employment and education; pensions to the elderly, widows, disabled and single women among others. The study utilised both primary and secondary data analyses in its methodology by first reviewing government and research documents relating to the schemes and next interviewing officials responsible for the implementation of the schemes in the districts of Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga and Mysore as well as beneficiaries of the schemes from 440 households in these 4 districts. Important findings and recommendations suggested by the authors are the removal of superfluous questions from the application form; improvement of the method of submission of applications by making it more user friendly; the development of common applications for a group of schemes; the development of a common web portal for application purposes; and the elimination of the request for unnecessary supporting documents.

In **The Population and Development Transition in South India: Evidence and Implications (48)** the author C M Lakshmana explores the impact of the demographic transition in South India on the age structure of the populations, as well as the resulting implications for economic development and urbanisation in the four south Indian states. Using data from the Census of India and from large scale surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, the study first analyses the impact of fertility and mortality change in recent decades in South India and its implications for population growth in these states. In addition, the impact of this change for the age structure of the populations in these states and its implications for migration, employment and unemployment of youth is discussed with comparisons across the four

southern states. The issues of demographic dividend, changing dependency ratios are discussed in the context of the economic development of the states. Further, the implications of changing age structure for social service expenditure on health and education, the dynamics of urbanisation and the transformation of occupational structures in the states is explored.

The study **Engendering Local Governance: A Case from Rural Karnataka (49)** by N Sivanna, Manjula Bharathy and K G Gayathridevi examines the roles and experiences of elected women leaders in the Panchayats of Karnataka from both the public sphere perspective and the domestic one. It is based on a larger study investigating the challenges faced by women leaders in asserting their new found status as panchayat leaders. The study successfully portrays the continued caste class gender nexus that exists in the context of decentralisation and across imbalances in terms of region. The findings highlight that women have been trapped between genuine participation and proxy participation. Women's contribution true to their rights has to come from their knowledge and further empowerment which will enhance their contribution in order to make a substantive difference. A major finding of the study is that the devolution of power to women has largely remained symbolic mainly due to lack of facilitative support from both the familial and political hierarchy.

Books Published/Edited

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R K Mishra, K N Jehangir, P Geeta and Sobin George - 'Health System Strengthening: Experiences of Developing Countries'. New Delhi: Academic Publishing, September 2016.

Maruthi I - 'Special Economic Zones, Socio-economic Conditions of Disturbed Families'. Mangalore: Sai Printer, 2016.

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Anand Inbanathan and Priya Gupta - 'Surviving Disasters: Vulnerability and Coping in Two Villages of Coastal Odisha (India)'. *Man in India*, 96 (9), September 2016.

Anantha Ramu M R - 'Twin Deficits Hypothesis: An

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Karnataka'. *Indo-German Social Security Papers, Paper III*, 2016.

Keynote/Presidential Addresses

Chengappa, P G

'Linking Vegetables Farmers to Markets: Emerging Business Opportunities', in the South East Asian Vegetable Symposium - SEAVEG 2016, organised by the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) in collaboration with AVRDC, FAO and other organizations, September 6-8, 2016 at Sepang, Malaysia.

Narayana, M R

'India's Current Demonitization and Its Ramifications', in the Symposium on Demonitization and Its Ramifications, organised by MP Birla Institute of Management, December 16, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'Natural Resource Conservation, Management and Sustainable Livelihood Development of Tribal Communities', in the Group Monitoring Workshop on Addressing Migration and Malnutrition in Tribal Population of Maharashtra: Overcome through Innovative Programme and Appropriate Technologies, organised by SEED, Division of Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, November 11-12, 2016 at Talegarh, Maharashtra.

Rajasekhar, D

'Disaster Risk Reduction, Decentralisation and Gender', in the National Conference on Natural Disaster and Women: A Gendered Perspective, organised by Pondicherry University, October 6-7, 2016 at Pondicherry.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Game Theory and Its Application in Social Sciences', in the Special talk on Words of Wisdom Series Lecture, organised by Jain University, July 26, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala S

'Urban Observatories: Opportunities for India', in the Kickoff Workshop, organised by Research Councils UK-India Joint Network on Sustainable Cities and Urbanisation in India, New Delhi, September 26, 2016.

Papers Presented at Conferences/ Workshops/Seminars

Anantha Ramu, M R

Fiscal Deficit Composition & Economic Growth in India: A Time Series Econometric Analysis; at the 5th International Conference on Applied Econometrics,

organised by Indian Econometric Society and IBS Hyderabad, July 22-23, 2016 at IBS Hyderabad.

Babu, M Devendra

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with D Rajasekhar and R Manjula) Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: The Politics of Elections and Development; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

State Capture of Urban Local Bodies: The Case of BBMP in Karnataka; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Unemployment among Educated Youths: A Comparative Analysis of China and India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Chandran, Arun B

(with Joop de Beer, K S James, Leo van Wissen and Fanny Janssen) Comparison of Ageing in Europe and Asia: Refining Prospective Age Approach with Cross-country Perspective; at the European Population Conference, 2016, organised by European Association Population Studies (EAPS), August 31-September 3, 2016 at Mainz, Germany.

Chengappa, P G

Linking Vegetable Farmers to Organised Retailing in India; at the South East Asian Vegetable Symposium - SEAVEG 2016, organised by Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) in collaboration with AVRDC, FAO and other organizations, September 6-8, 2016 at Sepang, Malaysia.

Agreement on Agriculture-Issues and Concerns for Developing Countries; at the Taipei Agricultural Economic International Conference, organised by Rural Economics Society of Taiwan (REST) National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan November 5-8, 2016.

Kambara, Channamma

Female Labour Force Participation: Driving and

Dwindling Factors in India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with S Manasi and N Latha) Challenges of Sanitation among the Urban Poor: Scope for CSR Intervention; at the British Academy Workshop on Cities, Corporates and Communities: Social Responsibility for Sustainable Cities, organised by University of Bradford, Department of Management Studies, IISc, Bengaluru and IIT-Madras, November 24-25, 2016 at IISc, Bengaluru.

Kumar, V Anil

Urban Governance in India and China: A Comparative View; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Kumar, Parmod

MGNREGA: Opportunities and Challenges for Climate Change; at the two-day Knowledge Forum on Climate Resilient Development in Himalayan and Downstream Region, organised by IEG and ICIMOD, June 16-17, 2016 at India Habitat Center, New Delhi.

Onion and Potato Marketing Margins; at the two-day Brainstorming Workshop on E-market/ National Markets in India, organised by Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing with IFPRI, New Delhi and CESS, Hyderabad, October 5-6, 2016 at CESS, Hyderabad.

Enhancing Farmers' Income: Issues and Strategies; at the Conference on Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2020, organised by NABARD, Bengaluru, October 25, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Lakshmana, C M

Dynamics of Urban Growth: A Comparative Study of China and India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Role of Urbanisation in Changing Structure of Employments: A Study in South India; at the 37th Annual Conference of IASP, organised by Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi, December 7-9, 2016 at New Delhi.

Manasi, S

(with Latha N) Sanitation Challenges of the Urban Poor – A Case Study of Bengaluru City; at the International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and

Sustainable Development Goals in Asia, organised by ISEC and ICSSR, December 8-9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Latha N and Chanamma Kambara) Challenges of Sanitation among the Urban Poor; at the Scope for CSR Intervention on Cities, Corporates and Communities: Social Responsibility and Sustainable Cities?, organised by Indian Institute of Science and University of Bradford, November 24-25, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Latha N and Hemalatha BR) Sanitation Challenges of the Poor in Urban and Rural Settings – Case Studies of Bengaluru City and Rural North Karnataka; at the Pathways to SDG6: Macro and Micro Perspectives, organised by UNU-MERIT and India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, November 19-20, 2016 at New Delhi.

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with D Rajasekhar) Climate Change and Agriculture: Interface between Cooperatives and Local Governments for Climate Smart Agriculture; at the 11th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference on Cooperatives and Sustainable Development, organised by International Co-operative Alliance-Asia and Pacific, November 15, 2016 at New Delhi.

Decentralisation and Participation of Marginalised Groups in MGNREGS: Evidence from Karnataka; at the International Conference on Marginalisation, Poverty and Decentralisation, organised by Kerala Institute of Local Administration, November 19-22, 2016 at Thrissur.

(with D Rajasekhar and M Devendra Babu) Grama Panchayats in Karnataka: The Politics of Elections and Development; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development, organised by University of Hiroshima, Japan, and ISEC, December 27-28, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Conservation of Agro-biodiversity and Ecosystem Management: A Study in Indian Agroclimatic Subzones; at the Workshop and SSC meeting, organised by TIFAC and Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, August 30, 2016 at IISc, Bengaluru.

Post COP-21: India – China under Changing Climate; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Raj, Krishna

Globalization and the Dying Wisdom of Artisans in Asia: The Way to Revive Artisan Industries in the Global Economy; at the 26th Asian International Network Seminar, 2016, jointly organised by Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society, October 7-8, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP): Political-Economy of Land Prices and Land Rights; at the Two Day National Conference on Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation, organised by NIRD and PR, October 14-15, 2016 at Hyderabad.

Equity and Efficiency in Water Supply and Demand Management; at the UGC-UKIERI Workshop on Domestic Water Supply and Governance in India, organised by University of Hyderabad and London School of Economics, August 12-13, 2016 at the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Rajasekhar, D

(with M Devendra Babu and R Manjula) Does Decentralisation Promote Balanced Regional Development? Evidence from Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development – Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with R Manjula) Climate Change and Agriculture: Interface between Cooperatives and Local Governments for Climate Smart Agriculture; at the 11th ICA-AP Cooperative Research Conference on Cooperatives and Sustainable Development, organised by International Co-operative Alliance-Asia and Pacific, November 15, 2016 at New Delhi.

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Rajeev, Meenakshi

Mapping of Farm Nonfarm Linkages in Rural India: Experiences from Field; at the Workshop on Farm-Non Farm Linkages in Rural India, organised by ISEC and St. Joseph College, Bengaluru, August 22, 2016 at St. Joseph's College, Bengaluru.

Rural Non-farm Sector and Small Farmers in India; at the Conference on The Just Transition and the Role of Labour: Our Ecological, Social and Economic Future, organised by WITS University, September 28-30, 2016 at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Experiences and Lessons from Non- Performing Assets in India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

(with Sunil Nautiyal) Post COP - 21: India - China under Changing Climate; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Reimeingam, Marchang

BCIM Economic Corridor: Gain or Loss for North-East India; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Shankarrao, Kedar Vishnu

(with Professor Parmod Kumar) Theoretical Concept on Measurement of Transaction Cost in Fruits and Vegetables; at the Technology in Supply Chain Management Biennial Supply Chain Management Conference 2016, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, December 15-16, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Sivanna, N

Inter-Taluk Disparities in Development: The Case of Davanagere District; at the National Seminar on Goal of Balanced Regional Development: Recent Issues, Policies and Challenges, organised by CMDR, Dharwad, September 20-21, 2016 at Dharwad.

(with Nayakara Veerasha) Decentralised Governance and Development in China and India: A Comparative Perspective; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya Suresh and Nayakara Veerasha) Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, jointly organised by Hiroshima University, Japan, and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 27-28, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Sridhar, Kala S

The Paradox of India's North South Divide: Lessons from the Southern Region; at the Eleventh International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, August 9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Migration, MGNREGS and the Urban Poor: What do they imply for India's Youth?; at the National Seminar on Sustainable Development Goals for Revitalizing India- Prospects and Challenges for the Youth, organised by Department of Economics, University Grants Commission and Jyoti Nivas College, Bengaluru, August 9, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Ming Lu and Zhao Chen) Costs and Benefits of Urbanization: The Indian Case and Lessons from China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Syamala, T S

Mental Health and Its Linkages with Household Economic Status: An Analysis among Indian Elderly; at the Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population, organised by IASP and IEG, Delhi, December 7-9, 2016 at Delhi.

(with N Kavitha and Supriya Verma) Utilisation of Maternal Health Care Services in Karnataka and Its Variations Across Regions; at the Workshop, organised by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and PRC, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, October 6-7, 2016 at Trivandrum.

Tantri, Malini L

Gender Perspective of Trade Liberalization - With a Special Reference to India and China; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at ISEC, Bengaluru.

Veesha, Nayakara

(with N Sivanna) Decentralized Governance and Development in China and India: A Comparative Perspective; at the Conference on India, China and the New World Order: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural Dimensions, organised by ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), November 21-22, 2016 at Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya Suresh and N Sivanna) Participation of Women in Panchayats: Interplay of Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion; at the International Seminar on State Politics, Governance and Development in India, jointly

organised by Hiroshima University, Japan and ISEC, Bengaluru, December 27-28, 2016 at Bengaluru.

Yadav, Manohar

Backwardness among Jenu Kurubas: Reasons and Remedial Measures; at the Seminar on Social Life among Jenu Kurubas, organised by Tribal Research Institute, Mysore, December 15, 2016 at Tribal Research Institute, Mysuru.

Dr. Ambedkar's Idea of Pragmatism, Democracy, Socialism; at the Workshop on Ambedkar Jnana Darshan Abhiyan, organised by Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, December 19-20, 2016 at Shanti Sadana, Mysore Road, Bengaluru.

Honours/Awards/Fellowships**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Received Young Scholar Grant under the Professor Raghuram Rajan's "Young Scholar Grant Programme" to attend the 2016 NBER Summer Institute, July 18-30, 2016 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Nautiyal, Sunil

ZALF Fellow, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Germany, 2014-2017.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Acted as a Jury for COSMAR Programme, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, November 2016.

Subaiya, Lekha

Visiting Faculty, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, July 13, 2015 to July 12, 2016.

Offices Held in Academic/Professional/ Administrative Bodies**Babu, M Devendra**

Member, Institutional Committee - Stem Cell Research (IC-SCR), School of Regenerative Medicine, Manipal University, Ballari Road, Bangalore from 2016.

Member, Institutional Ethics Committee, Cryo-Save, Bangalore, India for three years from 2016.

Lingaraju, M

Subject Expert, PhD Doctoral Committee in Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bengaluru.

Narayana, M R

Member, International Editorial Board, Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies (John Wiley).

Member, Karnataka State Audit Advisory Board, Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Government of India.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Member, Sustainable Development Group, TERI, Bangalore, from July 2016 onwards

Raj, Krishna

Member, Board of Studies, Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore (2016-2019).

Rajasekhar, D

Member of the committee to draft the policy on skill development in Karnataka by Government of Karnataka

BoS Member, Department of Development Studies, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odhisha.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Expert Reviewer for the ISEC-NCI International Post-Graduate Course on 'Approaching the Environment in India – Issues and Methods in the Study of the Nature-Economy-Society Interface', 2016

Editorial Advisory Board, *Parividdhi*, a National Refereed Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, August 2016.

Board of Studies Member, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

Sridhar, Kala S

Member, Comprehensive Examination Board of B R Naveen, PhD Student, Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, July 1, 2016.

Member, Board of Examiners, Municipal Solid Waste Management Services, Efficient Delivery Mechanism and Household Choice, by Somdutta Banerjee, University of Calcutta, Department of Economics, September 2016.

Member, Panel of Dissertation Examiners, Doctoral Dissertation on 'Legal aspects of supply of land for urban development – a case study of Gujarat', CEPT University, Ahmedabad, September 2016.

Syamala, T S

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, Christ University, Bangalore.

Yadav, Manohar

Member, Board of Examiners, IDS, Mysore University.

Member, Board of Studies, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Anthropology, Karnataka Open University, Mysore.

Served as Vice- Chairman, Library Committee, ISEC.

Appointed and Served as Registrar, Institute for Social and Economic Change, from September 2015 to August 2016.

Newspaper Articles

Manjula, R

(with D Rajasekhar and Santosh Kesavan) 'Taking Pensions to the Poor', *Business Line*, July 15, 2016.

Narayana, M R

'Does B'luru Need New School of Economics?', *The Deccan Herald*, November 16, 2016.

'Why Does Demonetization Cost for a Common Man?', *Vijaya Karnataka*, November 18, 2016. (in Kannada)

'Will Robots Take Our Jobs?', *The Financial Express*, December 6, 2016

'How Costly a Failure Would Note Ban Be?', *Business Standard*, December 30, 2016.

Raj, Krishna

'Bengaluru Wastes Nearly 50% Water Supply form Cauvery'. *www.indiaspend.com*, September 16, 2016.

'Low Carbon Economy Vital'. *Deccan Herald*, November 21, 2016.

'Bengaluru Wastes Nearly 50% Water Supply form Cauvery'. *Geogprahpyandyou.com*.

Invited Guest Article: 'BMIC: A Project Mired in Disputes Right from Day 1'. *Economic Times*, December 14, 2016.

Rajasekhar, D

(with Santosh Kesavan and R Manjula) 'Taking Pensions to the Poor', *Business Line*, July 15, 2016.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

'Curbing Corruption through Demonetisation', *Udayavani*, December 2016.

(with Bhattacharjee Manojit) 'Boost Non-Farm Options in Rural Areas', *Deccan Herald*, December 2016.

Reimeingam, Marchang

'No More Spitting, Please' (Letter), *The Hindu*, July 21, 2016.

'Mesmerising Manipur Civil Services Aspirants', *Sangai Express*, Imphal, July 25, 2016.

'Iconic Activist to Politician' (Letter), *The Hindu*, July 28, 2016.

Sridhar, Kala Seetharam

'Only citizens make a city', *The Economic Times*, August 11, 2016 (www.economictimes.com).

'An actor in TN's success', *The Economic Times*, December 8, 2016 (www.economictimes.com).

Miscellaneous

Babu, M Devendra

Co-coordinator of ISEC Pre-PhD Course on India's Development Experience, January-July 2016.

Co-ordinator of ISEC Pre-PhD Course on Development Studies: Theories and Policies, August 2016 - December 2016.

Guided ISEC intern - Mr Bhavish Mahipal on the topic 'Decentralised Planning in India: Issues, Problems and the Way Forward' during May-July 2016.

Bairagya, Indrajit

Prepared technical note on "Estimation of Present Skill Development Status and Requirement for Skilling in Karnataka" for the Department of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood.

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP) on December 6, 2016 at the office of the SPD, SSA, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended the discussion on "National Education Policy - 2016: Between Policy and Implementation: The Way Forward" on October 26, 2016 jointly organised by the NAAC and VSS Trust, Bengaluru at the NAAC office, Bengaluru.

Member of the Scientific Committee of ECOEI Conference - European Congress for Economic Issues: Unregistered "Youth" Employment: Impacts, Policies, Remedies, and Local Practices; scheduled to be held from March 30, 2017 to April 1, 2017 in Kocaeli, Turkey.

Kambara, Channamma

Guided ISEC Intern - Aiswarya R, on the topic 'ILO's Decent Work Pillars and the Conditions of Women Garment Workers' during May-July 2016.

Member, Bi-annual Seminar June 2016 - Ujjwala Gupta - 'Family Planning Dynamics and its effect on Fertility among Young Married Tribal Couples in Rural Jharkhand'.

Member, Women Cell - Internal Complaints Committee from June 2016-December 2016.

Member, Committee to promote outreach of the policy-oriented research of ISEC faculty in Kannada for the benefit of policy makers.

Member, Student Grievance Redressal Committee.

Member, Campus Maintenance Committee.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended Expert Committee Meeting at the Backward

Class Commission, GoK, August 29 and September 6, 2016.

Lingaraju, M

Attended Executive Committee Meeting of State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP) on December 06, 2016 at the office of the SPD, SSA, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended 42nd Executive Committee Meeting of Sarva Shiksha Abhyan (SSA), Karnataka, on November 15, 2016 at SSA State Office, Nrupatunga Road, Bengaluru.

Attended Discussion on the National Education Policy - 2016, 'Between Policy and Implementation: The Way Forward' on October 26, 2016 at National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Jointly Organised by the NAAC and VSS Trust, Bengaluru.

Manasi, S

Referee for Journal of Geography and Regional Planning (September 2016) and African Journal of Environment and Technology (October 2016).

Participated in the Tender Evaluation Committee, Karnataka Evaluation Authority to evaluate Tenders on proposals on Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio Economic Development of women through dairying implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Limited, Bangalore and Evaluation of the performance of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme in Karnataka between 2010-11 and 2015-15 on November 4 and November 12, 2016 respectively at MS Building.

Participated in the Karnataka Evaluation Authority Meeting for evaluating the applicant consultant organizations and Independent Assessors on October 28, 2016 at MS Building.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Attended SDG Meeting, organised by Sustainable Development Group, TERI, Bangalore, July 23, 2016.

Attended and Participated in IPIRTI Research Advisory Committee, organised by IPIRTI, Bangalore, June 7, 2016.

Interaction Meeting with the Development Studies Students and Presentation on Environmental Perspective of Development on August 24, 2016.

Editor, ISEC Monograph - Editorial scrutiny of 4 manuscripts submitted for publication under ISEC Monograph Series.

Reviewed 5 papers submitted for publication in various international journals.

External examiner for MSc Environmental Science, Bangalore University on August 9, 2016.

Visited Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun and Navdanya on October 17, 2016 and had meeting with Scientists regarding research collaboration.

Visited Centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) Selaqui, Dehradun and had meeting with the researchers regarding research collaboration on aromatic plants and sustainable livelihood development, October 18, 2016.

Visited CCS University Meerut (Social Science, Environmental Science Departments) with regard to research collaboration on October 19, 2016.

Raj, Krishna

Supervised MA thesis of BITS, Goa.

Rajasekhar, D

Refereeing of two papers for EPW.

Review of a book manuscript for Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla.

Resource person to IIT Kharagpur, for thesis evaluation and conduct of viva-voce on July 21, 2016.

Coordinated the visit of delegates from Sri Lanka to ISEC in July 2016.

Evaluation of PhD thesis for University of Burdwan, West Bengal.

BoS meeting, Department of Economics, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, August 9, 2016.

Reimeingam, Marchang

PhD Guidance: Three PhD Students, Development Studies, ISEC.

Doctoral Committee for PhD students (of other faculty) of ISEC: Three PhD students, Development Studies.

Penal Member for PhD students of ISEC: Five PhD students, Development Studies/Environmental Economics/Sociology.

Sridhar, Kala S

India's Urbanization, Public Services, and Land Use Regulations: Implications for the Environment, ISEC-Nordic Course in India (NCI) Course on Approaching the environment in India – Issues and methods in the study of nature-economy-society interface, Bengaluru, July 5, 2016.

Blending science with social science: What do urban studies show? Social Science Talent Search Scheme, Institute for Social and Economic Change, August 27, 2016.

Reviewed papers for Journal of Social and Economic Development (August 2016); Kala reviewed a paper for the Journal of Sustainable Urbanization, Planning and Progress (August 2016).

Data, Tools and Techniques for Urban and Regional Research, Certificate Course on Methods and Applications in Social Science Research, ISEC, Bengaluru, October 7, 2016.

Reviewed a proposal for ISEC's SRTT fellowship (October 2016).

Reviewed three abstracts for World Bank's Land and Poverty Conference 2017 (October 2016).

Referee for journals: Environment and Urbanization Asia (Sage) special issue on Internal Migration (Nov 2016), Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance (QREF) (Elsevier) (November 2016), Cities (Elsevier) (October 2016), Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy (Routledge) Special issue on "Escaping the Middle Income Trap" (October 2016).

Reviewed 12 full papers for the Yale-Elsevier conference on Urban Transitions which was held in Shanghai in September 2016, since she was a Scientific Committee member of the conference, for their publication (October-November 2016).

Telecommunications Infrastructure and Economic Growth: Evidence from Developing Countries, Applied Econometrics and International Development, 7 (2) (2007): 37-56. The above paper was on SSRN's Top Ten download list for PSN: Infrastructure and Communications (Topic) Top Ten, November 30, 2016, SRPN: Sustainable Growth (Topic) SRPN: Sustainable Growth (Topic) Top Ten.

Acknowledged in the book with the citation: Perulli, Paolo (2016) Urban Contract: Community, Governance and Capitalism, London and New York: Routledge, 2016.

Syamala, T S

Attended Management Committee Meeting of Praxis India on September 6, 2016 at Praxis Office, New Delhi.

Attended a Meeting of Coordinators and Experts on the Project Increased Awareness, Access and Quality of Elderly Services (Building Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India).

Tantri, Malini L

Interview appeared in *Civil Society Magazine* on 'SEZs need Enabling Environment to Succeed', July 2016.

Interview appeared in *The Dollar Business Magazine* on 'Incentives like MAT removal or Tax holidays don't matter much', August, 2016.

Reviewer to *Eastern European Economics (T & F)* and *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*.

Kannada Rajyotsava at ISEC



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