



# ISEC News

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## From the Director's Desk....



This is my last brief for the Newsletter and I would like to share a few thoughts with the ISEC community. During the EQUIMOB initiation workshop on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2019, aimed at understanding the mobility issues of marginalized residents in urban areas, it was

highlighted that lower-income households, older adults, women and people with disabilities do not have affordable, safe and accessible public transport in urban areas thus reducing their ability to have decent work, healthcare and social life. India has 104 million people above age 60 comprising 8.5% of the population; 21 million with disability comprising 2.1% of the population of which 12.6 million are male and 9.3 million are female. India has 30% of the world's blind people (12 ml with visual impairment out of the world's 39 ml), 20 million mentally disabled - of which two million are children, 1.3 million people with "hearing impairment, 18 million with hearing loss, and they face unique problems in urban areas. More research and policy is required to deal with the mobility issues of these groups.

During the conference on Sustainability organized by Professor Jos Chathukulam, Ramakrishna Hegde Chair Professor, on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 I shared some thoughts from Peter Berck, Professor of Resource Economics, University of California Berkeley, whose classes I attended as Ciriacy Wantrup fellow. Professor Peter Berck emphasized that the concept of sustainability has a time dimension. Over time, the object that is being sustained does not diminish, as for example, a non-declining flow of timber from forestry and no further deterioration in air quality in a critical air-shed, as the best instances of Sustainability. Here, future generations shall be as well off as current generations. Sustainable use implies using

groundwater at sustainable growth rate - i.e. extracting and using in such a way that its importance is the same across all generations. A way to use water for irrigation following the above principle is using water for irrigation to cultivate low water - high value crops such as local flowers (Jasmine, Crossandra (kanakambara), Chrysanthemum, Sugandharaja (tuberose)) and perennial crops (drumstick, pannerale, jamun, butter fruit, passion fruit). Farmers of Kolar, Chikkaballapur and other districts are using their precious groundwater resource in cultivating flower crops such as chrysanthemum, crossandra (kanakambara), jasmine, and other conventional flowers which are in great demand for use in temples adoring the deities in umpteen number of occasions throughout the year. Accordingly temple worship is sustaining cultivation of conventional flowers. Similarly our religious practices during different festivals are sustaining the market for coconuts, arecanut, banana, pumpkin, conventional flowers, throughout the year. Thus, the importance of culture in any society in sustaining markets cannot be underestimated.

The AGM held on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 began with remembering and saluting our Founder Padmavibhushana Professor VKRV RAO. The highlights of the academic contributions from research studies conducted at the various Centres were as under: The Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) conducted a study on the extent of Diploma disease in India - which concluded that while educational opportunities have substantially increased over time in India, there is inflation in the minimum requirement of qualifications for employment, and while persons with higher qualifications have been available, employment opportunities have not increased in public and private sectors. Therefore, about 30% of applicants with higher qualifications have been applying for jobs requiring lower qualification. This calls for creation of employment opportunities for addressing underemployment and qualification inflation.

A study conducted by the Centre for Research in Urban Affairs (CRUA) recommended that disability friendly toilets should be constructed, and that construction of exclusive “women friendly toilets” with accessories is necessary. Focus on effective functioning of e-toilets, Operation and Maintenance should be given due importance. Remuneration to caretakers of toilets should be enhanced. Toilets need to be built at safe locations. Demonstration classes regarding practices in use of community toilets for hygienic use and maintenance are crucial.

A study by the Centre for Study of Social Change and Development (CSSCD) found that TB incidence continues to be high in India, in spite of the aim to eliminate TB in the country by 2025. Families in poor social groups have between 2-4 members with TB. A family-based approach for TB treatment is crucial with the isolation and treatment of highly infective cases. The Revised National TB Control Program should be integrated in the informal workplace to raise awareness and establish a supportive environment by educating employer about Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) to reduce the stigma and enable proper treatment at the workplace. Research on cancer indicate the cost of medication forms 10% of the income of the household. Cost-based pricing of cancer drugs can reduce the price by 50% and this method needs to replace market-based pricing, currently being followed. CSSCD conducted a study for The World Bank entitled Evaluation of Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project and suggested organizing refresher training for staff and initiatives for monitoring system to track the impact of training, targeting of the Mobile Health Clinic programme with an increased budgetary allocation per MHC, disseminating updated Medical Manual for Medical Officers in PHCs every 2 years, adoption of green technology model for new constructions, re-implementation of Citizen Help Desks with effective monitoring system and scaling of the Non Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme.

In a study by the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) the Model Land Leasing / Model Contract Farming Act 2018 was analyzed, and it was recommended that farmers need to have long term leasing contracts in the interest of the farming community and not that of corporations, in order to promote sustainable crop production. A study on the Performance of Oil Palm programme

indicated that palm oil productivity is ten times that of oilseed field crops which needs to be tapped. The Minimum Support Price for palm oil is Rs. 5800 per tonne, but farmers are seeking is Rs. 9000 per tonne to cover economic costs of production. Currently farmers are paid only a part of the MSP price causing liquidity crunch. Harvesting fresh fruits of oil palm is tedious and has to reach the processing facility within 24 hours to extract oil. Provision of harvesting machinery with ladder and provision of transport facility should be provided to farmers at subsidized rate.

Research conducted by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) found that the value of non-timber products collected from forests per year was between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10000 per Soliga family. Soligas were trained to cultivate them on community land which enhanced conservation and reduced conflicts between Forest Department and the Soligas. The rural - urban migration in Uttarakhand has increased the forest cover by 15% thereby enhancing this natural capital as biotic pressure reduced on forests. In a study on conservation of birds in Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, high diversity of birds is observed due to initiative of the Karnataka Forest Department. In Kokkare Bellur Village Ecosystem also high diversity of birds is observed due to initiative of village community. The Forest Department pays villagers for their conservation efforts. Kokre Bellur has now become the proud breeding site for globally threatened bird species. A study on the Environmental Valuation of Biligiri Rangana Hills indicated that the annual contribution of Bilgiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary is estimated as Rs. 2.4 crores per year of which value of carbon sequestration is 60%; value of recreation is 16% ; value of NTFPs fruits, coffee, pepper is 15%; value erosion prevention is 9%, annual income from gathering NTFPs is Rs. 10000 to Rs. 12000 per family.

A Centre for Decentralisation and Development (CDD) research study evaluating the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in Karnataka indicated that 71% of households had individual toilets. The construction and use of toilets has increased significantly and 50% of households have given up open defecation after the introduction of SBM in 2014. The disparities in sanitation use can be addressed if government incentive is increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 40,000 per family for construction of toilets.

Studies conducted by the Centre for Political Institutions Governance and Development (CPIGD) recommended that (a) The terms of trade need to be in favour of agriculture and agriculture-based allied sectors, (b) There is a need for instituting strong regulatory measures for agricultural marketing of both inputs and outputs for the benefit of farmers and consumers (c) There is a need for total revival of agricultural extension services. Public expenditure on research and extension in agriculture reduced from 0.09% of GDP in 1960 to 0.05% in 2011-12.

The Population Research Centre (PRC) conducted a study on Public Health Infrastructure in Bagalkot district which found that while the recently introduced computerized drug inventory system is working well and is enhancing the efficiency of drug supply and distribution process, there is insufficient space to keep health equipment. Buildings are not being maintained properly, and there is paucity of water and electricity supply. Though health and laboratory equipment were available, the health staff were not trained in using / operating equipment and machinery was poorly maintained. Health facilities were weak with respect to the number of laboratory tests and diagnostic services conducted. There was shortage of specialists doctors, in particular, Pediatrics, Anesthetists and Gynecologists, as well as shortage of 40 per cent of D group employees and technical staff which has impacted hospital administration.

At the Centre for Economics and Policy Research (CEPR) a study for the Election Commission study indicated that Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation 2016-20 intervention for non-enrolment in electoral rolls, getting electoral photo identity cards and non-participation in elections, increased voter turnout and registration of young voters from 65% to 72.5%. It was suggested to enhance (1) electoral to population ratio and (2) Voter turnout ratio for Persons with Disability. Due to policy suggestions provided, the percentage of Persons with disability who voted was enhanced from 24% to 76% by facilities provided for registration of voters, including vehicles, ramps, and creating awareness.

A study on inequalities in well-being in India based on multidimensional analysis examined the multidimensional well-being of households by considering living standards, work, housing, health status, education, skill, political and social network, insecurity. Utilising this measure, it was found that

the households with multidimensional well-being were proportionately higher in urban areas, among Forward Castes and Christians, Sikhs, Jains. A Study on Inequalities of Human Opportunities measured inequality of opportunity among children adopting a multidimensional framework and developed Multidimensional Human Opportunity Index (MHOI) which included living standards, work, housing, health status, education, skill, political and social network, insecurity. The results indicated that opportunities to access services are low and inequitable

The study on interest subsidy for Short Term Crop Loan in Karnataka found that Karnataka is better placed than other states as formal and informal credit share 50% each. Gold loan is popular in priority sector loan scheme as this does not require stringent documentation. The need for submission of 'no dues certificate' by farmers to banks limits the access to formal credit. Mutations in land ownership records should be incorporated within stipulated time period to facilitate access to formal credit. Digital connectivity of formal banking institutions will facilitate information on outstanding dues of farmers necessary for sanction of loan.

A seminar on Crop Insurance was held on December 12, 2019 sponsored by the Department of Agriculture, KAPC, Govt. of Karnataka. In the inaugural welcome address I provided the inputs as under:

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ೬೫೦೦ ಮಳೆ ಮಾಪನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಇವೆ (ರೈನ್ ಗುಾಜ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ೯೨೩ ಆಟೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ weather station ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆಟೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ weather station, ಮಳೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಹವಾಮಾನದ ಇತರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಂದರೆ ತಾಪಮಾನ, ಗಾಳಿಯ ವೇಗ, ಉಷ್ಣಾಂಶ, ತೇವಾಂಶ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇನ್ನಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿರದ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ ದೆನ್ನಿಟಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಂತೆ weather based crop insurance ಹವಾಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇಳುವರಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿಮೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಏಕೆ? ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್ವೇರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಈ-governance ನವರು ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು bhumi software ಗೆ ಲಿಂಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹವಾಮಾನ / ಮಳೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವಿವರಗಳು ನೇರವಾಗಿ samrakshane-bhumi ಸಾಫ್ಟ್ವೇರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ weather based ಹವಾಮಾನ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಳೆ

ವಿಮೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯ ವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೃಷಿ / ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೈತರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಫಸಲ್ ವಿಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಸುಕತೆ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಮಳೆಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ 9 ಕಿಲೋ ಮೀಟರ್ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದರಿಂದ, ಮಳೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ಯನ್ನು ರೈತರು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸ ಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ತಾನೇ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಮಾ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು.

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯದೇ ಇರುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮಾ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಇದ್ದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತರಿಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವಿಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಈ governance ನವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ revenue ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು parihara ಅಂತ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್ವೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Parihara software ಕೂಡ bhumi software ಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ನಮ್ಮ KSNMDC ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ಉಪವಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ರೈತರ ಜಿಮೀನಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪದಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಏಕೆ ರೈತರ ಆತ್ಮ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦,೦೦೦ ಕೋಟಿ ನಷ್ಟ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಏಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

As this is my last message from the Director's desk, it is my pleasant duty to sincerely thank ISEC for providing me the opportunity to serve as the Director from May 12, 2016 to January 30, 2020 which enabled me to provide my academic administration inputs for the benefit of the institution. I wish to share the following key achievements during my tenure as Director: the corpus has been enhanced by about Rs. 15 crores between 2016 and 2020; the MoU with Bangalore University for the recognition of ISEC PhD programme was signed on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2019 by the Vice Chancellor Bangalore University and the Director of ISEC so that ISEC can now call for applications for PhD programme, conduct written test, conduct PhD classes according to UGC regulations; ISEC annual reports and policy briefs from 2016 onwards are approved to be translated to Kannada for the benefit

of students, policy makers, faculty; a four week innovative Executive Education Program on Public Policy and Governance (PPPG) for Officers of GoK funded by Govt of Karnataka commenced at ISEC from 2018; ISEC moved from 5<sup>th</sup> position in 2017-18 to the 4<sup>th</sup> position in 2018-19 considering H index as per Scopus ranking; Professor Kala S. Sridhar, Head of the CRUA, was selected as Fulbright Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence Fellow (Research Award) for 2020-2021 by the Fulbright Committee; the Government of Karnataka approved the lease agreement with Bangalore University for 38.5 acres which has been pending for the past 45 years with the help extended by Sri LK Atheeq, IAS in 2017; the Govt of Karnataka agreed in principle to grant Rs. 5 crores towards creating a Chair for research on persons with disability; the first ever seminar on Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar was held in ISEC (October 24-25, 2016); the first ever seminar on persons with disability was held in ISEC (February 22-23, 2018); ICSSR enhanced the PhD student fellowship to Rs. 20,000 per month from Rs. 16000 per month due to efforts requesting the Vice President of India Shri M Venkaiah Naiduji who delivered the Foundation day lecture on January 20, 2017; the ICSSR quinquennial review committee headed by Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, with Professor T Subramanyam Naidu, Professor PV Krishna Bhatta, Professor Naresh Kumar Sharma, as members complemented ISEC for its achievements in December 2018; the CAS promotions from Associate Professor to Professor which were long pending were carried out from 2016 onwards for eligible faculty; score cards for direct recruitment of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor positions were developed and approved by the Board; 22 faculty positions were called with reservation for Hyderabad Karnataka region following article 371(J); the staff were accorded the 6<sup>th</sup> commission pay scales of Govt. of Karnataka; crèche facility was established for the benefit of children of faculty in 2019; and last but not the least, ISEC has been continuously receiving the first prize for the best maintained garden from the Mysore Horticulture Society due to efforts of all gardeners lead by Sri Amarnath. I am thankful to all the faculty, staff, guest faculty, contractual staff, contractual faculty, reviewers, retired faculty, life members, Honourable members of BoG, the ICSSR, the Department of Higher Education, Govt. of Karnataka.

**M G Chandrakanth**  
Director

## Half-day Workshop on Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana / Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach

A half-day workshop for various stakeholders was organised by ADRTC to initiate the study on the “Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)/ Rural Godown Scheme (RGS)” on July 24, 2019. The study, which is to use a case-study approach, is being conducted at the behest of C C Singh National Institute for Agricultural Marketing.

Officials of FCI, DMI, Director, ISEC, and several faculty members of ISEC participated in the brainstorming session. The Director, ISEC, explained the importance of preventing distress sale and also the post-harvest losses for a country like India, where a significant population is still suffering from malnourishment. Professor Pramod Kumar presented India’s journey from that of net food importing country to net food exporting country and the role played by Minimum Support Price System, Procurement, PDS and storage and warehousing of grains and other commodities. He stressed on the role of various public sector organisations in creating the required storage facilities in the country and the genesis of the Central GBY/ RGS. The proposed methodology for the selection of sampling states and various research tool, that would be employed in gathering information from various stakeholders of



*Workshop on ‘Status of Central Sector Scheme of Gramin Bhandaran Yojana/Rural Godown Scheme: A Case Study Approach’ in progress.*

the scheme, was appreciated by the stakeholders. Shri Rajagopal (FCI) suggested examining the influence of the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme to augment the covered storage capacity through private entrepreneurs. He also expressed the need for awareness at the end-user’s level and suggested to include Collateral Management Service Companies in the stakeholder’s list during the field investigation. Shri Shivkumar, DMI, listed some practical problems in the implementation of this scheme, like the documentation issues faced by financial institutions, timely release of subsidy amount, lack of database, etc. Moreover, the stakeholders agreed to provide the required information and promised to extend all possible help from their institutions.

## Seminar on Fertility Transition in Karnataka in Honour of Professor P Hanumantha Rayappa

A seminar was organised on July 26, 2019 at ISEC by Population Research Centre (PRC) to felicitate Professor P Hanumatha Rayappa, former head of the Centre for his significant contribution to the study of Demography.



*Professor P Hanumantha Rayappa felicitated during a seminar on ‘Fertility Transition in Karnataka’ in honour of Professor P Hanumatha Rayappa, organised by PRC, ISEC, July 26, 2019.*

Professor Rayappa completed his PhD in Economics from Florida State University, Tallahassee in 1974 and worked as a Research Associate at the Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, for two years. He joined the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change in 1976 and was appointed as Professor in 1981. Subsequently, he was Head of the PRC till his retirement on February 28, 1998.

Professor M G Chandrakanth was the chairperson of the seminar and delivered his remarks. Professor C M Lakshmana, Head of PRC, and the programme coordinator, welcomed the gathering. Professor Rayappa was felicitated in the august gathering on behalf of the current and former faculty/staff and students of PRC, ISEC. Further, there was reflections on Professor

Rayappa by his friends and acquaintances. Professor P M Kulkarni, a well-known Demographer and former Professor of JNU, New Delhi, presented his paper titled "Fertility Transition in Karnataka", at the seminar.

Professor K N M Raju, former Professor and Head of PRC, ISEC, presented "Some Interesting Findings of Census Industrial Classifications of Occupation." Dr Lekha Subaiya proposed a vote of thanks.

### Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru

A workshop on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru' was organised on July 29, 2019 at ISEC Seminar Hall. The one-day workshop by CPIGD explored the complex interface between urban citizenship and marginality in terms of slum and slum resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru. Participants included scholars (from ISEC, IISc, National Law School of India University, Bangalore University, Azim Premji University and Fields of View) and civil society representatives (from CIVIC, ActionAid India, Maarga and Slum Janare Sangatane).

The workshop began with a formal address by two well-known scholars of ISEC -- Professor Meenakshi Rajeev of CESP and Professor Kala S Sridhar of CRUA. It was followed by a 'Welcome and Introduction' by Professor Meenakshi Rajeev. Initial remarks were given by Professor Kala S Sridhar. In the first session, chaired by Professor Kala S Sridhar, presentations were made by Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy of CPIGD, ISEC, Professor Indira Vijaysimha of Azim Premji University, Professor MJ Vinod of Bangalore University, Dr Ashish Verma of Indian Institute of Science, Ms Malar of ActionAid India, and Professor Kshithij Urs of National Law School of India University. The post-lunch second session was chaired by Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj of



The Workshop on 'Citizenship and Marginality on India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru' in progress. (From left) ISEC Director Professor M G Chandrakanth, Professor Meenakshi Rajeev, Professor Kala S Sridhar and Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy.

CIVIC. Presentations were made by Dr Bharath M Pallavali of Fields of View, Ms Kathyayini Chamaraj, Mr Issac Amrutharaj of Slum Janare Sangatane, Dr Channamma Kambara and Dr Malini L Tantri of ISEC, Mr Rajendran Prabhakar of Maarga, and Dr KC Smitha of ISEC. PhD scholars of CPIGD -- Ms Ance and Mr Azhar -- were rapporteurs for the sessions.

Several faculty members and research scholars of ISEC participated in the discussions. ISEC administration was highly supportive. At the end of the workshop a vote of thanks was proposed by Dr Sushanta, PhD scholar of CPIGD.

### Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to SSTS Scheme Students



Orientation and Distribution of Scholarships to SSTS Scheme Students held at ISEC during August 24-25, 2019.

Social Science Talent Search Programme (SSTSS) is an ongoing programme of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in collaboration with Bangalore University and Christ University. The programme is an initiative to foster interest in Social Science for degree courses. As part of the programme, orientations on Social Science Scope and Relevance are conducted every academic year, in August and January, along with Scholarship Distribution in two installments for selected students, during their three years' tenure as undergraduate students in Social Science courses. A Talent Search Examination, for selecting new students studying at second year PUC

level, is held every year during the last Sunday in January or First Sunday in February.

The half-yearly Orientation and Scholarship Distribution Programme was conducted at ISEC in August 24-25, 2019. Dr Venugopal KR, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, Bengaluru, Dr P S Srinath, Registrar, ISEC, Bengaluru and Professor M Siddananda, Visiting Professor, Dept. of P G Studies in Economics, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, Professor H K Moulesh, Former Professor & Head, Department of Sociology, The National College, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru & Controller of Examinations, SSTSS, ISEC, Bengaluru participated in distributing the scholarships and addressed the students. As in the first programme, various resource persons namely Professor H S Ashok, Department

of Psychology, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Professor Siddananda, Professor H K Moulesh, Professor N Sivanna, Former Professor, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru & Honorary Professor, RDPR University, Gadag, Professor Krishna Raj, Professor, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru Professor H S Ashwathamma, Principal, Balaji College, Bengaluru, Dr Pampa Devi, Resource Person in Social Sciences, Azim Premji Foundation, Bengaluru District, Dr Krishne Gowda, Co-ordinator, P-G Department of Sociology, The National College (Autonomous), Basavanagudi, Bengaluru and Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty, CHRD, ISEC, Bengaluru addressed the students.

Nodal officers from different colleges and parents of the students also attended the two programmes. The SSTSS programme is coordinated by Dr M Lingaraju, CHRD.

### International Training on Sustainable Development Goals and Institutions

As many as 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated to end poverty and other deprivations together with improvement in health and education, and reduction in inequality in 2015. The SDGs also aim at economic growth and tackling climate change. The countries in the world, developed and developing, are called to achieve these goals in a time-bound manner. In the achievement of goals, institutions at the grassroots-level are required to play an important role to initiate activities to achieve development and sustain the same in the long-run.

What activities are undertaken by institutions, such as the local government and cooperatives, to achieve sustainable development goals? What constraints are faced by them in this regard and what needs to be done to overcome these constraints? To address these questions, an International Training Programme was organised from August 27-29, 2019. by the Centre



*International Training on 'Sustainable Development Goals and Institutions' in progress.*

for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC, in collaboration with National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka for participants from Sri Lanka.

The training programme was coordinated by Professor D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula, faculty members at the Centre.

### Training workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS and STATA

The Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC, conducted a Training Workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS and STATA during September 16-21, 2019 with support from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

The programme was inaugurated with Professor

M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC, dignitaries and participants lighting a lamp. Shri B K Tiwari, Statistic Division (PRC), Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and Ms Pooja Verma, Assistant Director, Statistic Division, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Health &



Population Research Centre (PRC), ISEC organised a training workshop on 'Data Management & Analysis Using SPSS and STATA', September 16-21, 2019.

Family Welfare, Government of India graced the occasion and delivered the inaugural address. The other dignitaries present in the Training Workshop were Professor P M Kulkarni, retired Professor, JNU

and a well-known Demographer and former Faculty of PRC, and Professor K N M Raju, retired Professor and Head, Population Research Centre, ISEC. There were about 40 participants, including the faculty and staff of PRC, at the programme. There were about 24 sessions in the Training Workshop on Data Management and Analysis using SPSS and STATA. The participants were drawn from nine Population Research Centres across the country. Resource Persons were drawn from faculty at ISEC including Professor S Madheswaran, Ms BP Vani, Dr Indrajit Bairagya and Dr A V Manjunatha, who helped in handling the classes at the training workshop. The workshop received positive feedback from all the participants.

Professor C M Lakshmana coordinated the training programme.

### National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought

A two-day national seminar on "Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Ambedkar School of Thought" was held at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, (ISEC) Bengaluru, on September 18 and 19, 2019. A total of 71 papers were presented based on the theme of the seminar. There were about 250 participants from across the country and a total of 16 technical sessions, including separate technical sessions conducted in Kannada language. The seminar was jointly organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation and Development, Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), ISEC, Bengaluru. The event was supported by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka.

Professor M G Chandrakant, Director, ISEC, delivered the presidential address. Dr Mahi Pal, Indian Economic Service (Retd) & President of the Karpa Foundation, delivered the inaugural address. Prof. M Kunhaman, Professor (Retd) & Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, delivered the keynote address.

Professor M Gopinath Reddy, Professor John S Moolekattu, Professor Ananta Kumar Giri and Professor Krishna Raj were the esteemed panelists for the plenary session. The plenary session arrived at the observation that Dr Ambedkar's notion of

social justice is based on equal rights and human dignity through a modernist and legal framework. Dr. Ambedkar thought that all types of social oppression, denial of human rights, economic exploitation and other injustices can be removed with the help of the affirmative action by the Government. For Ambedkar, the main cause of injustice in Indian society was the caste system and that is why he was a bit skeptical of Gram Panchayats at the grassroot-level since he saw Panchayats as mere reflections of the caste discrimination practiced in rural areas.

The seminar arrived at a consensus that though Ambedkar's concerns were addressed while drafting the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution by incorporating various provisions to ensure adequate representation of women and those from marginalised communities, the reality is far from different when it comes to exercising power. To explain it further, despite the establishment of local democracy and adequate representation for Dalits in Panchayats at various levels, atrocities against the Dalits were still on the rise.

Dr B P Mahesh Chandra Guru, Professor (Retd.) of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Mysore, delivered the address during the Valedictory.

Professor Jos Chathakulam and Dr M Lingaraju coordinated the national seminar.



## Workshop on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh

A workshop was organised as part of a four-year research project titled “Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh”, funded by the Netherlands Scientific Organisation (NWO-WOTRO) and the University of Utrecht. Cities in the global South are rapidly growing in size, but many are getting marginalised and vulnerable residents (such as lower-income households, older adults, women and people with disabilities) do not have affordable, safe and accessible public transport, which reduces their ability to have decent work, healthcare and social life. Transport planning largely ignores access inequalities but prioritises efficiency and economic benefits. This project goes beyond traditional engineering approaches by taking a novel, user-centered intersectional approach that recognises how multiple forms of social stratification (e.g. class, gender, age and disability) intersect to produce urban mobility inequalities for marginalised groups. The central objective was to develop evidence-based insights for affordable, safe and accessible urban mobility.

The initiation workshop discussed the project activities, shared and assigned topics and regional spearheads, and arrived at joint decisions on milestones to be achieved by the core team, stakeholders and advisory board members. The workshop used a model of collaborative learning/agenda-setting whereby the research questions, methods and planned output will be further contextualised based on the consultations with stakeholders and the advisory board.

Institutions that collaborated in the workshop included Utrecht University, The Netherlands, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore,



*Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairperson, Board of Governors, ISEC, Professor M G Chandrakanth, Director, ISEC and Professor Dick Ettema, Utrecht University during the workshop on ‘Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh’.*

Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), University of Delhi, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET) and BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, Dhaka. Besides the core team, the workshop was attended by academics, bureaucrats and civil society organisations working for the welfare of public transport users, elderly, people with disabilities and women’s right. Key speakers at the workshop, other than the project team, included Professor Sujata Patel, Professor Dick Ettema, Utrecht University, Smt Hepshiba Koralpatti, IAS, Managing Director, Smart City Mission, Bengaluru, Dr Nahendra Honnalli, KAS, Assistant Commissioner, BBMP, Mr Gautham Aggarwal, National Federation of Blinds, Karnataka, Sreekumar Kumaraswamy, World Research Institute, Bengaluru, Vinay K Sreenivasa, Bus Prayanikare Vedika, Bengaluru, Dr Shirish Darak, Senior Researcher, Prayas Health Group, Dr Ashwin Mahesh, Dr Kala S Sridhar Professor, ISEC, Bangalore, Boga Nanjunda, Vimochana Forum for Women’s Right, Bengaluru, and Santhosh Abraham, Elder Aid, Bengaluru.

## Workshop on the Studies Commissioned by the Ministry for the Financial Year 2019-20

In addition to three regular studies, three new studies were assigned by the Ministry for the year 2019-20. Of these, three all-India studies were coordinated by the ADRTC for the year 2019-20. The workshop was convened by the ADRTC along with the participating AERCs to finalise the methodology to undertake the projects commissioned by the

MoA&FW for the Academic Year 2019-20 to the ADRTC during October 17-19, 2019. The new studies coordinated by the ADRTC for the year 2019-20 are as follows:

1. Status of Central Sector Schemes – Soil Health Card.

2. Seed Mini Kits of pulses and other crops – its relevance and application/ distribution efficiency – All-India.
3. Assessment of Feed and Fodder in all States.

The workshop was presided over by Professor P G Chengappa, Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, and also the Member of Board of Governors, ISEC. In his speech as the chief guest, Chengappa appreciated the multi-disciplinary role and contributions of AERCs to the MoA&FW and presented different situations that he was exposed to when he was Vice-Chancellor of Agricultural University and as a practicing farmer. Stressing the need to ensure the same efficacy of each and every project commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, he called upon the participants to retain the focus on field-based research in such a manner that the Ministry can make suitable changes in various programmes/ schemes that it is implementing for the benefit of farmers.

The Project Coordinators presented the methodology to be adopted to accomplish the studies. As regard to 'Status of Central Sector Schemes – Soil Health Card' the participating centres felt the study was repetitive in nature and hence, agreed to follow the earlier sampling procedures and contact the same set of households from the previous study areas. It was decided to consider the earlier survey as a baseline to analyse and interpret the results. The reference period for the study shall be 2018-19 agricultural year. In the

case of 'Seed Mini Kits of pulses and other crops – its relevance and application/ distribution efficiency – All-India', the participating AERCs suggested to accommodate regional differences, if any, into the research tools. Since there were not much queries related to the project, it was agreed to forward the revised tools to the participating AERCs at the earliest. As far as 'Assessment of Feed and Fodder in all States' was concerned, the participating AERCs opted to go ahead with the present sample size due to time and budget limitations. The research tools were discussed in detail and it was agreed to make suitable changes. In addition to the above three projects, the participating AERCs also deliberated on projects coordinated by each of them. The important studies discussed were as follows:

1. Assessment of Ratio of Different Products / Forms of Spices Being Marketed: Study Based on Ginger and Turmeric.
2. Direct Benefit Transfer in Fertilizers.
3. Village Study Report

A field trip was also organised to familiarise the participants from different AERCs of the country to Hassan district. During the field trip, delegates were exposed to different practices that farmers were adopting to overcome problems such as creation of farm ponds, adoption of alternate nutrients, agro-forestry etc. On the way, the participants were taken to the heritage place 'Shravanabelagola'- a historic destination in South India.

## Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on November 14, 2019. The programme was presided over by Institute Director Professor M G Chandrakanth. Professor Sunil Nautiyal, Chairman, Kannada Development Committee at ISEC, welcomed the gathering and emphasised cross-cultural perspective of India with special reference to Karnataka and Uttarakhand (Central Himalaya). Dr T H Anjanappa, a famous Gastroenterologist and General Surgeon, Banagalore, who was the Chief Guest of the function delivered a lecture on "Health and Humour". Professor Dr N Shaik Masthan, Professor, Department of History & Director, Nadaprabhu Kempegowda Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava



*Professor Dr N Shaik Masthan delivering the Karnataka Rajyotsava extension lecture on "Karnataka as depicted by Arab Writers".*

extension lecture on "Karnataka as depicted by Arab Writers". Shri Shankar Aswath, a famous Kannada film actor, known for his role in films like Hoovu Hannu (1993), Vishnu Sena (2005), Kambala Halli

(2002), and Dr Siddalingaiah, the former Chairman, Kannada Abhivruddi Pradikaara, Government of Karnataka, writer & well-known poet, addressed the gathering. Professor M G Chandrakanth delivered the presidential address. As part of the programme ISEC honored and felicitated the invited guests. This was followed by a cultural programme rendered by faculty, staff and students of ISEC. Souvenirs were given to the participants who performed the cultural

events. The programme was coordinated by Kannada Development Committee members namely, Dr Channamma Kambara, Dr B B Chand, Ms B Akila, Mr A Sathish Kamath, Ms M Hemalatha, Ms R Shilpa, Mr Karthik T M Y, Professor C M Lakshmana and Professor Sunil Nautiyal. Professor C M Lakshmana proposed a vote of thanks to the guests, dignitaries and all who witnessed the Karnataka Rajyotsava Lecture.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Shri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture

The third Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Memorial Lecture was organised under the aegis of the Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair for Decentralisation and Development on November 28, 2019. The lecture was delivered by Professor John S Moolakkattu of Central University of Kerala at the seminar hall of the Institute. The theme of the lecture was *Federalism in India: Past, Present and Future*. The session was chaired by Dr A Raveendra, former Chairman of ISEC. Professor M G Chandrakanth, the then Director of ISEC, welcomed the gathering. Professor Jos Chathukulam introduced the speaker and briefed about the Chair's activities.

In his rather elaborate presentation, Professor Moolakkattu started with the Constitutional provisions, the working of the federal system under different regimes, the rationale for reorganisation of states at various points in time and the major challenges faced by Indian federalism. The coalition era was characterised by non-domination by the Centre. But the amendment to RTI Act, attempts to impose President's rule for political gains, unilateral decision on important decisions affecting states, such as demonetisation, ideas like 'one country - one election', the status change of Kashmir, the idea of National Register of Citizens, the cultural

assimilationist approach and concentration of power in the PMO during the Modi era, have sent signals contrary to the cooperative federalism promised during the elections. He also dwelt at length on the issue -- areas in fiscal federalism.

Federalism has served to confine identity-related conflicts within state boundaries. All federal systems have to balance the attachment that people have for their immediate identity and the one beyond. Although the system operates under considerable strain, attempts at homogenisation are bound to fail because the work done during the last 70 years cannot be undone in one stroke. He said that there are two types of cleavages – cumulative and cross-cutting -- with the former more prone to secessionism, posing a greater challenge to federalism. Except for about four per cent of the population, India's federalism has worked well and contained fissiparous tendencies remarkably well. Professor Moolakkattu also spoke about the need for adherence to the federal spirit based on mutual respect and non-domination, more particularly by the functionaries acting on behalf of the Centre.

The lecture was followed by an interactive session. Professor S Madheswaran proposed a vote of thanks.

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

Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) organised a Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR) from December 2-13, 2019. As many as nine participants from all over India and across disciplines (social science and management) attended the course in which various aspects, especially research methods with advanced applications, were imparted to young

researchers. Resource persons were drawn from within the Institute (Economics, sociology, political science) and other social science branches as well as experts from outside. Use of applications such as STATA, SPSS etc, were part of the course. ISEC was financially supported (Rs 85,000) from SRTT for the course which was coordinated by Dr M Balasubramanian, Assistant Professor, CEENR, ISEC.

## Workshop on Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond

A two-day workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond,' was held at Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru on December 30 and 31, 2019. There were seven technical sessions and a total of 110 Gram Panchayat functionaries, both elected executives and officials, participated the workshop. Dr M Lingaraju, Faculty Member, Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), ISEC, gave the welcome speech. Dr Jos Chathukulam, Professor, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralisation & Development, ISEC, outlined the concept of the workshop. Professor V K Natraj, Former Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai, delivered the inaugural address. Presidential remarks were made by Professor Pramod Kumar, Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), ISEC.

The workshop observed that the Fourth State Finance Commission report proposed a valuable recommendation by offering a package of measures to ensure transparency and accountability in all the activities of the local government. In addition to that, with the double-entry accounting system, disclosure of budgets, audited annual accounts, details of civic works, capital expenditure on all works in the public domain were also recommended. The workshop discussed the response of the Government of Karnataka. The recommendation to exclude the grants from the Central Finance Commission in the basket



*Inauguration of the two-day workshop on 'Local-Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond', December 30-31, 2019.*

of Non-Loan Net Own Revenue Receipt (NLNORR) has been rejected by the Government of Karnataka. Another major recommendation, which was not accepted by the government, has wider implications in the context of GST regime. The Commission recommends that the GST compensation should be factored into the tax receipt of the state. However, it was rejected.

The two-day workshop arrived at a consensus that Karnataka, which enjoyed the status as a forerunner in the domain of decentralisation, may be reminded of the convention established at the national-level of accepting the principal recommendations of the Union Finance Commission without modification. All the participants expressed their hope that the Government of Karnataka will take the cue from the central government.

## International Conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare

Chinese literacy level is higher than that of India's with relatively flexible labour markets, higher rates of female labour force participation, better infrastructure, greater urbanisation, more internal migration, more openness to foreign trade, etc. India's potential demographic dividend may enable to surpass China's current advantages. The sustainability of the pattern and trend of economic growth of both countries is challenging owing to climate change, unemployment and sluggish industrial development, the last mentioned particularly in India. Agriculture land is increasingly converted into non-agricultural land for infrastructural development, industrial development and urbanisation in both the countries. This triggers rural to urban migration in search of higher wages and alters the structure and growth pattern of population, labour and economy.

China's GDP per capita is higher than India since the 1990s. Distributive justice is a serious concern in both countries. Indian economy is driven by the service sector, while, China's is led by the manufacturing sector. In terms of trade cooperation, China is India's largest trading partner. India's amicable trade relation with China will ultimately benefit the neighbouring countries especially Myanmar and Bangladesh which forms the BCIM (Bangladesh China India and Myanmar) network. Bilateral industrial development through industrial investment would improve the relationship and cooperation on various aspects. BCIM economic corridor initiative is multilateral cooperation for sub-regional cooperation, promotion and integration for trade, commerce and connectivity to enhance people-to-people relations and establish peace and prosperity.

India and China adopted different internal policies related to land use, population, health, migration, industrial, economic, welfare (society, economy) and others; and policies with neighbouring countries in trade, cooperation, foreign investment, welfares (society, economy or polity), security and others.

The conference's first session was hosted by Professor Yao Leye, Vice-President of Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS). Professor Xiang Baoyun, President of SASS, addressed the seminar. Professor C M Lakshmana of ISEC also delivered an introductory



remark at the seminar. Five scholars (faculty members) from ISEC and several other scholars presented their papers at the various technical sessions. Other scholars include those from India's International Management Institute and the University of Delhi; China's SASS, Renmin University of China, Sichuan University, University of TCM, Sichuan International Conference Co. Ltd., China West Normal University, Sichuan University of Science Engineering, Outreach Office of Tibet; and Japan's Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. The research papers presented covered a wide range of topics on relationship, inequality, human opportunity, skills, work, migration, population, urbanisation, economic development, manufacturing, service industries, investment, carbon economy, smart cities, IT services, technology, pharmaceutical industry, economic and trade cooperation, BCIM economic corridor, Chinese Belt Road, India's Act East Policy, maritime cooperation, Indian culture, Chinese Taoism, legal issues of old city renovation, oil prices, sovereign bond, mobile wallet, public institutions, urban street vendors, farmers income, social security, pension plans, value chain, traditional medicine, traditional medical services, international portfolio, foreign exchange system among others covering India and China.

The International Conference on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare is the outcome of collaborative work between ISEC and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China. It was jointly organised by ISEC and SASS at Chengdu (China) during October 17-18, 2019. Professor C M Lakshmana and Dr Marchang Reimeingam were the conference coordinator and co-coordinator respectively from ISEC.

### Seminars/Lectures by Visitors

**Thinking Alternative Modernity** - Dr Rajan Gurukkal, Professor, IISc, Bengaluru (August 5, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

**Talk on Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)** – Smt Hemalata Mahishi, Advocate, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru (October 3, 2019).

**Politics of Knowledge: A Transdisciplinary Frame of Analysis** - Dr Madhulika Banerjee, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi (October 10, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

**Narrow Fairways: Getting By and Falling Behind in the New India** – Dr Patrick Inglis, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Grinnell College, Iowa (October 22, 2019).

**Indo-Pak Relations : Proxy War and Prospect of Peace** – Professor Bijan Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant, Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur (October 25, 2019).

**Rosa Luxemburg (1870- 1919): A Critical Perspective** – Dr M Kunhaman, Former Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur, Maharashtra (November 26, 2019).

**Rationalities of the Everyday Social** – Professor Sundar Sarukkai, Professor of Philosophy, Bengaluru (December 4, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

**Modernity as Achieved Reality: The Enframing of Twenty-First Century Hinduism** – Professor Narendar Pani, Professor and Dean of Social Sciences, NIAS, Bengaluru (December 5, 2019). (CPIGD Seminar Series: Towards Critical Modernity)

**Transcendental Signifieds and the Myth of Stable Narratives: A Critical View of Language** – Dr A William John Bosco, Associate Professor of English, Periyar EVR College (Autonomous), Trichy, Tamil Nadu (December 24, 2019).

### Seminars by Faculty

**Hannah Arendt and Modernity** - Dr Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Associate Professor and Head, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru (July 23, 2019).

**China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities** – Professor Krishna Raj, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru (October 28, 2019).

**Interrogating the Report of the Fourth State Finance Commission of Karnataka from a Decentralization Perspective** – Professor Jos Chathukulam, Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization & Development, ISEC, Bengaluru (December 26, 2019).

### Seminars by Students

**Sustainability of Sugarcane Cultivation: A Study of Maharashtra State** – Mr Abnave Vikas Bajrang, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 1, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission)

**Democratization and Consolidation of the State Bureaucracy: A Study of the CPI(M) in Kerala** – Mr Jithin G, Research Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (September 12, 2019). (Pre-thesis submission)

**Impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement and Iron and Steel Industry in India** – Ms Kaumudi Misra, Research Scholar, CESP, ISEC, Bengaluru (October 11, 2019).

**Federalism and Internal Security: An Analysis of the Application of Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) with Tripura and Manipur As Case Studies** – Mr Rajiv Tewari, Research Scholar, CPIGD, ISEC, Bengaluru (December 27, 2019).

### Research Projects

#### Completed Projects\*

1. **Inequality in Quality of Primary Education: An Analysis Across Regions, Gender and Social Groups** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)

2. **Need for Care Among Older Persons in Karnataka** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha)
3. **Skewed Sex Ratios and Cross Border Marriages in Tamil Nadu: Issues and Concerns** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala and Dr N Kavitha)
4. **Functioning of SNCUs in Selected Districts of Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)
5. **PIP Monitoring in three districts of Karnataka, three districts of Andhra Pradesh, four districts of Tamil Nadu and two districts of Telangana** (All PRC Staff)
6. **Price Volatility and major issues in demand and Supply Management of Onion in India** (Dr A V Manjunatha, Professor I Maruthi and Dr Khalil M S)
7. **Breakeven Analysis in Dairy Farm Enterprises and Strategies for its Sustainable Growth under NDP-I – Karnataka State** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
8. **Evaluation of Karnataka State Finances** (Professor K Gayithri and Professor M G Chandrakanth)
9. **Citizenship and Marginality in Global Cities of India: A Study of Bawana Slum Resettlement Colony in Delhi** (Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy and Dr Anil Kumar V)
10. **North-East Migrants in Bangalore: Employability Issues, Challenges and Prospects** (Dr Marchang Reimeingam)
4. **Endline Survey for Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Citizens** (Professor S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
5. **Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Castes Leather Artisans in Karnataka: An Assessment** (Mr M Kusanna, Professor S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
6. **Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-farm Self-employment in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya)
7. **Jurgen Habermas and Critique of Ideology** (Dr V Anil Kumar)
8. **Mapping Civil Society Movements Intersectionality: Dalit, Women's and Environmental Movements in Contemporary Karnataka** (Dr V Anil Kumar and Co-PI: Dr Ambuja Kumar Tripathy)
9. **Functioning of NCD Clinics: A Comparative Study in Selected Two Districts of Karnataka** (Professor C M Lakshmana and Dr C Yogananda)
10. **National Quality Assurance Standards Certification of Public Health Facilities in Karnataka: Enablers and Barriers** (Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr T S Syamala Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)
11. **PIP Monitoring in 10 districts of Karnataka, 5 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, 11 districts of Meghalaya, 2 districts of Puducherry, 2 districts of Sikkim and 5 districts of Manipur** (All PRC Staff)

### New Projects\*

1. **Women Leadership, Governance and Allocation of Public Goods in Karnataka** (Professor D Rajasekhar and Dr R Manjula)
2. **High-Resolution Genome Based Tracing of Anti-microbial Resistant Escherichia coli in the Pork Production Chain to identify the Critical Control Points: A One Health Systems Study** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
3. **Climate Smart Livelihood & Socio-ecological Development of Bio-diversity Hotspots of India** (Professor Sunil Nautiyal and Co-PI: Prof. S.Srikanta-swamy, University of Mysore)
12. **Institutional and Economic Analysis of Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in the Indian Coffee Plantations (ICIMOD-SANDEE Project)** (Dr A V Manjunatha)
13. **How Effective are Training Programmes in Providing Sustainable Livelihood Options for Women: A Study of DAY-NULM Programme in Karnataka** (Professor Meenakshi Rajeev)
14. **Doing Business and Trade Facilitation: A Study of Selected Agricultural Export Zones in India** (Dr Malini L Tantri)
15. **Assessment of Home Based New Born Care (HBNC) in Selected Districts of Karnataka** (Dr T S Syamala, Dr Lekha Subaiya, Dr P Prabhuswamy and Dr N Kavitha)

(\* as per the 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> RPC)

## STUDENT NEWS

### Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Fortieth Bi-annual Seminars were held during December 9-13, 2019. In all, there were 27 presentations comprising of 27 progress seminars (11 Sessions). 39 students sought exemption from Bi-annual seminars with the approval of Director, 20 students did not make the presentation and 10 students have given pre-thesis colloquium during the period July-December 2019.

### PhD Degree Awarded

The following ISEC scholars were awarded PhD in Economics by the University of Mysore in the last six months:

**Dr Gana Shruthy M K:** 'A Study on Production and Marketing of Coffee in Western Ghats Region of Karnataka' (Supervisor: Professor Parmod Kumar)

**Dr Dhananjaya K:** 'Stock Market Development Corporate Finance and Economic Growth in India' (Supervisor: Professor Krishna Raj)

**Dr Agamoni Majumder:** 'Valuation of Statistical Life: A Study on Compensating Wage Differential' (Supervisor: Professor S Madheswaran)

**Dr Chaya Ravishankar:** 'Study for Water use Efficiency for Augmenting Water Resources for Growing Population of Bengaluru' (Supervisor: Professor Sunil Nautiyal)

**Dr Mrinalini Gowswami:** 'Study of Ecosystem Based Livelihoods in a Rural and Peri-urban Landscape of Assam' (Supervisor: Professor Sunil Nautiyal)

**Dr Aneesha Chitigupi:** 'Economic Determinants of India's External Stabilisation: An Empirical Analysis of Current Account in Balance of Payments' (Supervisor: Professor M R Narayana)

## PUBLICATIONS

### WORKING PAPERS

#### An Overview

The Indian food processing industry, which is labour-intensive, plays a crucial role in the absorption of manpower essential for the economic development

of the country. The industry is, however, often labelled as a sink for unskilled masses to be absorbed without contributing substantially to the national income. Given this backdrop, Padmavathi N utilises the Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) to examine the efficiency of the unorganised food processing industry using NSS 73rd (2015-16) round unit-level data in the paper '**Technical Efficiency of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis**' (WP 449). The analysis is carried out by grouping the entire industry under six sub-sectors. The study finds that although capital plays a significant role in enhancing the output levels of firms, a disproportionate increase in the capital accumulation doesn't necessarily enhance the efficiency of the firms in terms of improved output levels. The efficiency scores reveal that the industry has been unable to realise its full potential. The inefficiency model suggests that lack of skilled labour handling capital goods, under-provision of credit and absence of full-time workers are the major sources of observed inefficiency of enterprises.

Demonetisation is a process in which the government withdraws the legal tender status of currency issued by it. The first demonetisation happened on January 12, 1946, and the second on January 16, 1978. The demonetisation on November 8, 2016, is the third such decision in which Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 currency was demonetised, which was 86 per cent of the total currency under circulation. Pratap Singh attempts to understand the scope and reasons for demonetisation and its impact on various sectors of the economy and on taxation in the paper '**Demonetisation 2016 and Its Impact on Indian Economy and Taxation**' (WP 450). The study is descriptive and uses secondary data from various sources including the Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance. The study concludes that demonetisation had both positive and negative impacts.

In the paper '**Impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade Policy on the Energy Intensity of Cement and Iron and Steel Industries in India**' (WP 451) Kaumudi Misra attempts to evaluate the impact of Perform-Achieve-Trade (PAT) policy on the cement and iron and steel industries in India. A descriptive statistical analysis has been done separately for the cement and iron and steel industry, and the two are compared to understand the major differences between them. The author uses panel data for the nine years between 2007 and 2015. The difference-in-difference methodology is adopted for the analysis. The random effect two-way



error component model is used to analyse the impact of PAT policy on the industries. The study finds that in the case of the cement industry, the PAT policy is effective and helps the industry in transitioning to energy efficiency. The policy is found to be insignificant in the case of the iron and steel industry: The reasons for the same are discussed in the paper.

The significance of measuring non-cognitive skills of school children and understanding its importance in predicting academic performance is an area of research that has become increasingly prominent over the years. The objective of the paper **'Impact of Non-cognitive Skills on Cognitive Learning Outcomes: A Study of Elementary Education in India'** (WP 452) by Indrajit Bairagya and Rohit Mukerji is to measure the non-cognitive skills of students and also to examine its impact on the cognitive learning outcomes. The methodology for constructing an index for non-cognitive skills is broadly divided into two parts. In the first part, eight sub-indices viz. consistency, the perseverance of effort, growth mindset, conscientiousness, academic behaviour, self-regulated learning, self-control, school climate have been constructed for each of the aforementioned parameters using the technique of Polychoric-Principal Component Analysis. In the second stage, an overall index for non-cognitive skills has been constructed using these eight sub-indices. Further, cognitive learning outcomes have been measured on a test performed for the students of Standard IV on their mathematics competency. Results show that an overall non-cognitive skills index is a responsible factor behind a gloomy picture of Mathematics learning outcomes. Moreover, five indicators of non-cognitive skills, such as Perseverance of Effort, Growth Mindset, Conscientiousness, Academic Behaviour and Consistency show a significant positive correlation with the Mathematics test scores. Hence, an argument can be made for inculcating policy directives that aid the development of non-cognitive skills and promote non-cognitive skills among children that shape their cognitive learning outcomes.

The paper **'Assessment of Vulnerability to Floods in Coastal Odisha: A District-Level Analysis'** (WP 453) by Niranjan Pradhan and S Madheswaran deals with the assessment of flood vulnerability in Coastal districts of Odisha by adopting an integrated approach based on the factors (exposure, susceptibility and resilience) and domains (socio, economic, environmental and physical dimensions) of vulnerability. Both deductive and inductive methods have been adopted for the

selection of proxy indicators from each of the domains of vulnerability. Based on the result of the sub-indices of each domain, composite flood vulnerability index (FVI) has been developed to identify the intensity of vulnerability among the concerned districts of the state. From the analysis, Kendrapara district emerged as the most vulnerable district and Cuttack the least vulnerable among the six coastal districts of the state.

The paper **'Who Benefits from Higher Education Expenditure? Evidence from Recent Household Survey of India'** (WP 454) by Ramanjini and Karnam Gayithri unveils the pattern of incidence of higher education expenditure across various income groups using a household survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of India. The analysis-based findings suggest that the estimated benefits extensively exceed to the richest income groups than to the poorest income classes. Addition of every other source of disparity to income inequality, such as gender and location makes the group that is faced with multiple layers of inequality and vulnerable in terms of availing benefits from public education. Comparison of benefit incidence across various levels of education calls for greater attention for promoting well-targeted higher education subsidies. The findings, an account of 'marginal incidence analysis,' suggest that the expansion of public higher education has begun to percolate the benefits, though rather slowly, to the poor and hence, even a minute effort towards curtailing its expansion would lead to a humongous loss for the poor.

The study **'How the Modern Food Retail Chains are Emerging as Alternative Channels of Agricultural Marketing? Evidence from Karnataka'** (WP 455) by Kedar Vishnu, Parmod Kumar and A V Manjunatha focuses on identifying factors influencing the quantity of produce sold to Modern Organised Retail Chains (MORC) and determinants of participation in a particular (MORC) by marginal and small farmers. To achieve this goal, primary data were collected from 160 tomato growers located in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka. Data was analysed using multiple regression technique. Results demonstrate that area under tomato, per acre yield, procurement prices from MORC, access to technical help and having their own vehicle for transportation were found significantly affecting quantity sold to MORC. On the opposite side, an increased rejection rate, increased distance of collection centres from farmers' fields,

*(Continued on page 20)*

DECCAN HERALD  
Monday  
September 9, 2019

PANORAMA

13

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 2019

OPINION 9

Economic slowdown and fantasy of a \$5 trillion economy

**KRISHNA RAJ**  
The official GDP data released for the first quarter of the financial year 2020 shows that the growth rate at 5%, the lowest in the last six years, is a serious cause for concern about the prospects of the Indian economic growth trajectory. The sharp decline of GDP from 7% in the July-September quarter of 2019 to 5% in April-June, 2019-20 is a stumbling block for the vision \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25. Doubling the economy from the current \$2 trillion envisioned in the Union Budget 2019 is unrealistic given the structural weaknesses embedded in the economic growth. The Budget 2019 did not foresee the economic slowdown and requisite structural reforms to maintain the 5% growth rate. For the first time, the Central government admitted that "probably we are not creating high-quality jobs" especially for youths. Unemployment is more conspicuous in urban areas with 7.8% whereas it is 5.2% in rural areas. The unemployment among the youths aged 15-29 years is highest at 18.7% for men and 17.4% for women.



which is attributed to high rate of unemployment. Most importantly, the saving rates determine domestic investment in the economy which is holding back production. Investment - both domestic and foreign direct investment - propels the rate of economic growth and influences the productive capacity of the economy and long-run aggregate supply. The trends in investment growth decelerated to 34.7% of the GDP in June 2019 from the peak of 41.2% in September 2011. The lowest record of investment was 29.8% in March 2017 coming after demonetisation. The percentage of foreign direct investment to GDP rose from 1.6% in 2018 to 1.4% in 2019. This has impacted on the slowdown of gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP from 41.9% to 30.98% in 2018.

Investment as an aggregate measure of economic output largely impacted on the productivity of the economy. The rate also influenced government spending. The government's fiscal policy in the need of the hour. The fiscal policy of the government

needs to stimulate the productive capacity of the economy and investment on job creation in the rural job scheme, small industry, economic and social infrastructure and industry is crucial. The windfall gain of Rs 1.76 lakh crore from the RBI provides a much-needed impetus to the government for aggressive spending in these sectors. The monetary policy of the RBI has not yielded much result despite the repo rate being reduced to 5.4% owing to the ever-increasing non-performing assets in the banks and incapacity to repay loans caused by unemployment and prevailing sentiments about the economic recession.

The tax on personal income needs to be reviewed to drive the demand for goods and services. The rationalisation of GST can improve tax collection. Most importantly, when shocks occur to the economy, the animal spirits need to be restored among consumers and investors to reverse the economic downturn. (The author is Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru)

Climate change behind spike in onion price every alternate year: Study



Nagesh Prabhu  
BENGALURU, DECEMBER 07, 2019 22:26 IST

Researchers from Institute for Social and Economic by March 2020

The price of onion in the country spikes every two years and factors, including drought, late arrival of monsoon, floods, etc to a recent study. The current sharp spike in onion price is expected, the study says.

Food waste harms climate, drains natural resources

**Anupama Ramakrishnan**  
It is ironic that much of the food that is produced is never eaten. It ends up in the trash and in the landfills. Ethical concerns apart, food loss in the supply chain or wasted contributes to the waste of natural resources. "Food loss or waste has direct impact on economy and environment," says Krishna Raj, professor, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru. "Due to food waste, the economy will have to employ more land, labour, capital and organisation to produce food. It leads to an increased use of energy, such as fertilisers and pesticides, which are harmful to the environment."

The higher your educational qualifications, the longer your work commute. That, in essence, is the finding reported in a working paper on mobility in one of India's most congested cities, Bengaluru, by researchers from the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

Interviews with 470 people in five sectors - government, IT, industrial, trade and commerce, and the unorganised sector - were used to determine commuting distances and modes. "An educated

person will search for jobs where his or her qualifications fit. This may result in fewer options nearer their homes," said Kala S. Sridhar, Professor, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs at the ISEC, who carried out the study, along with Shivakumar Nayka, a doctoral student.

Priorities change The researchers found that married men have a longer commute. While single men are ready to live in paying guest accommodation close to their workplace, their priorities change once they get married. Men are also

likely to travel longer distances than women. Unlike people with higher educational qualifications, those in the unorganised sector without degrees work within 5 km. The commute to required 42.45 minutes about 10.84 km. IT

increase from around 40 minutes in 2001. Peak hours add an average six minutes to the commute one-way. Over 95% working in government, or in trade and commerce, move in peak time, while in the industrial sector, 66% of workers have peak-hour travel. That figure falls to just 10% for IT and 6% for the informal sector. Also, 41.91% of commuters used public transport, and a quarter used two-wheelers. Over 10% of commuters walked to

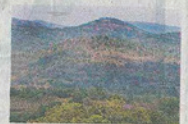
BRT sanctuary generates annual income of ₹2.39 cr. for tribals: Study

Survey covered 248 households in the area; Soliga is the major tribal community residing near the sanctuary

**NAGESH PRABHU**  
BENGALURU  
Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary (BRTWLS), which is located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats, generates an annual income of ₹2.39 crore for the tribal communities living in the vicinity of the sanctuary in Karnataka.

sanctuary's most important contribution was carbon sequestration (₹1.44 crore), followed by recreational services (₹38 lakh), provisioning services that include non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and production of silver wood, fruits, coffee and pepper (₹36 lakh), and soil erosion prevention (₹21 lakh).

The study, which was funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, used the market price method and travel cost methods for estimating the income and found that



BRT sanctuary is spread over 574.8 sq km and became a tiger reserve in 2011. FILE PHOTO

NTFPs constituted more than 60% of the Soliga tribal household income. The survey conducted from June 2018 to April 2019 covered 248 households. The Soliga is the major tribal

community residing in the vicinity of the sanctuary. NTFPs are sold through the Large Adivasi Multi-purpose Cooperative Society (LAMP) located at the wildlife sanctuary. Average annual income of a household from NTFPs has been estimated between ₹10,000 and ₹12,000.

The findings of the study showed that non-timber forest products such as honey, gooseberry, and shikapi (Acacia Concinna) are major sources of livelihood for households, but they are seasonal.

The sanctuary is spread over 574.8 sq km. "After it was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1972, and as a tiger reserve in 2011, tribals have been facing a number of constraints related to the collection of NTFPs. Imperfect price for NTFPs and absence of electricity connections to some households (only solar) and other infrastructure facilities are major constraints," the study said.

Fuel wood was one of the primary energy sources of cooking for households, with an average of 3,715 kg of

wood collected per household a year. A majority of the households have small plots for cultivating coffee, pepper, silver wood, guava, lemon, ginger, and jackfruit. Families earn a substantial portion of their income from these agricultural products. Most of the provisioning services are currently traded in the market based on the local market price.

However, only 40% of the households have two acres, and more than 50% of the households don't have any form of land, the study found.

Advertisement for TIMES PROPERTY magazine, featuring articles on housing in Bengaluru, green buildings, and a T20 challenge for the city.

The Hindu, 4th August 2019 p1.

Degrees of difficulty for Bengaluru's commuters

Educational attainment and a longer trip to work go hand-in-hand in the congested IT capital

**MOHIT M. RAO**  
BENGALURU  
The higher your educational qualifications, the longer your work commute. That, in essence, is the finding reported in a working paper on mobility in one of India's most congested cities, Bengaluru, by researchers from the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC).

Interviews with 470 people in five sectors - government, IT, industrial, trade and commerce, and the unorganised sector - were used to determine commuting distances and modes. "An educated person will search for jobs where his or her qualifications fit. This may result in fewer options nearer their homes," said Kala S. Sridhar, Professor, Centre for Research in Urban Affairs at the ISEC, who carried out the study, along with Shivakumar Nayka, a doctoral student.

Larger rides: Qualified job-seekers place greater emphasis on suitability of the assignment, regardless of the distance. Those in the unorganised sector without degrees work within 5 km. The commute to required 42.45 minutes about 10.84 km. IT

increase from around 40 minutes in 2001. Peak hours add an average six minutes to the commute one-way. Over 95% working in government, or in trade and commerce, move in peak time, while in the industrial sector, 66% of workers have peak-hour travel. That figure falls to just 10% for IT and 6% for the informal sector. Also, 41.91% of commuters used public transport, and a quarter used two-wheelers. Over 10% of commuters walked to

Recognising Citizenship

BUDGET 2019

Structural or such having been updated on Census and about one crore citizens have been downgraded the BRTWLS has a long history of providing the availability of water. On the housing front, the budget has recognised that current rental rates are not adequate and need to be updated. These schemes are not only meant to protect the interests of the tribals, but also to improve the living standards and reduce the housing backlog, which, in turn, increases the supply of rental housing to those who are typically low-income.

One hopes, during her tenure, Soliga tribals will be able to improve their living standards and reduce the housing backlog, which, in turn, increases the supply of rental housing to those who are typically low-income. One hopes, during her tenure, Soliga tribals will be able to improve their living standards and reduce the housing backlog, which, in turn, increases the supply of rental housing to those who are typically low-income.



(Continued from page 17)

and tomato prices at APMC were found influencing farmers' decision to the reverse side for participation. Empirical results of the multinomial logit model shows that Reliance Fresh has a tendency to prefer large farmers who can supply better quantity produce compared with TESCO and More collection centres. The negative sign of area, having access to technical help, transportation cost and the number of borewells led to a higher probability of farmers participating in Reliance Fresh collection centres as compared to More and TESCO.

In the paper '**Educational Development, and Household and Public Expenditures on Education in Manipur**' (WP 456) Reimeingam Marchang appraises the changing level, pattern and trend of educational development in conjunction with the consumption expenditure and the government expenditure on education post-1990, specifically for Manipur. Consumption expenditure and government expenditure on education and literacy and educational level have grown concurrently and significantly. Manipur continues to spend a larger proportion of consumption expenditure on education when compared to the country's level, particularly in rural areas. As expected, urban people continue to spend more on education than their rural counterparts in the State as in the country. Concurrently, literacy and educated rates were higher in the State than in the country. In Manipur, the public expenditure on education (revenue and capital accounts) has considerably declined in recent times despite educational development. Expenditure on education is mainly incurred from the revenue account. Educational expenditure, with respect to the GSDP, prevails below ten per cent and highly fluctuated till the mid-2000s presumably due to buoyant Manipur's economy. The per capita educational expenditure has substantially increased due to inflation and that attributes to a costlier educational service. Spending on education must be increased to enhance educational enrolment and attainment and to improve earnings and economic condition of individuals and the economy.

The paper '**Social Audit of MGNREGA - A Panacea or a Placebo? Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka**' (WP 457) by Sanjiv Kumar and S Madheswaran addresses the question of whether a competent, capable, and independent SAU (Social Audit Unit) existed in Karnataka with adequate human capacity

building and financial resources and capacities capable to fulfill the aspirations of an effective social audit using primary and secondary data. Results show that social audit in MGNREGA, identified as a potential tool, has not been put to use by the authorities. SAU and their team have put their heart and soul and brought out meaningful reports with very pertinent and critical findings of misappropriation, financial deviation or non-compliance with important statutory and non-negotiable features of the scheme, but they have not been acted upon. The state has remained a silent spectator to the operation of 'Shadow State' and consequent leakages and programme distortion. In the absence of credible enforcement and follow-up mechanism, and lack of exercise of 'will' of the establishment, the vast repertoire of pertinent findings of the social audit have remained decorative festoons hanging on the MGNREGA web portal. Clearly, this potentially versatile tool, capable of being a panacea, has remained a placebo. The policy implications and suggestions are highlighted for improving the efficacy of the programme.

The Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have sometimes acted as a developmental agent through social welfare services and on other occasions as a socio-political mobilising force for civil rights. In general, CSOs include non-governmental organisations, Trade Unions, socio-cultural and political organisations and faith-based organisations. Many scholars have noted that unlike religious organisations, FBOs also have been adopting developmental and mobilisation roles in recent times. This necessitates looking into newly-assuming roles of faith community and its various offshoots in the contemporary socio-political landscape. The paper '**State, Religion and Society: New Roles of Faith-Based Organisations in Kerala**' (WP 458) by Abdul Raof examines three cases which show the divergence of FBOs to mediating role which are new forms of social interventions in Kerala. Thus, the paper delineates how FBOs appropriate the mediative roles between the state and the public in Kerala or elsewhere at large? What motivates FBOs to move beyond the former/past roles like collaboration, contestation, and mobilisation etc.?

One of the inevitable outcomes of low fertility is the reduction in family size. Attitudinal change towards the value of children is taking place due to the modernisation and having more children has become irrational for many. A viable alternative lifestyle in the present-day world is a family with a single child. Over this backdrop, the paper '**Single-Child Families**

**in Tripura: Evidence from National Family Health Surveys'** (WP 459) by N Pautunthang and T S Syamala attempts to address the levels, trends and differentials in single-child families in the state of Tripura where the proportion of single-child families is remarkably high as compared to all other states. The data for this paper has been drawn from different rounds of the National Family Health Surveys. Single-child families have been analysed among the currently married women in the 15-49 age group. Overall, the study has shown that there is a deliberate and conscious effort among couples in the state of Tripura to restrict their families to a single child. A large proportion of currently married women in Tripura has opted for a single child which is highest among the states in India. Further, the proportions of single-child families have been on the rise during the last two decades. If this trend continues, the proportions of such families are also likely to rise in future. There are also variations across districts in terms of the proportion of single-child families. West Tripura district has the highest proportion of single-child families whereas Dhalai district has the lowest proportion of single-child families. The proportions of single-child families are higher among educated and employed women from urban areas. This could be mainly due to higher aspirations for better quality living.

The paper '**MGNREGA Ombudsman A Forlorn Scarecrow: Issues and Ways Forward in Karnataka'** (WP 460) by Sanjiv Kumar and S Madheswaran focuses on the institution of Ombudsman in Karnataka. Ombudsman is potentially a low-cost, time-effective accountability institution and can substantially improve the quality of MGNREGA implementation by plugging leakages and suggesting improvements. It is definitely a low-hanging fruit and the government could easily inject life in this institution. From perusing the records and a cursory review of the literature, the authors have not so far come across any published academic research or systematic evaluation of the functioning of the MGNREGA ombudsman in Karnataka or anywhere in India; hence, this rapid study tries to assess the practice of ombudsman in Karnataka to explore its effectiveness in grievance redressal and reduction of corruption and enhancing the transparency and accountability in MGNREGA implementation. The policy implications and suggestions are highlighted for improving the efficacy of the programme.

What criteria do supermarkets consider for selecting their Fruits and Vegetables (F&Vs) suppliers?

How supermarkets are changing the methods of procurement? What are the major procuring areas in Karnataka? This paper '**Dynamics of Procurement of Modern Food Retail Chains: Evidences from Karnataka'** (WP 461) by Kedar Vishnu and Parmod Kumar attempts to study these factors along with existing methods of sourcing fruits and vegetables by the Modern Food Retail Chains (MFRC). The paper is based on the primary data collected during 2017 in Karnataka. The research sample consists of forty procurement managers of the MFRC. The findings of the paper indicate that MFRC, which procure F&Vs at the farm field level, apply four main assessment indicators for identifying the suppliers, namely scale efficiency, suppliers' capability and ability (minimum requirement), suppliers' quality of the product and safety requirements. Our evidence shows that MFRC managers give more weight for the safety requirement of F&Vs. Further, the study observed three major spots emerged in Karnataka where MFRC have established either collection centres or were procuring directly from the farmers' fields. It is observed that MFRC procure 90 per cent of the F&Vs from collection centres and the remaining 10 per cent from the farmers' fields.

The paper '**Determinants of Micro-Level Decisions of Sugarcane Farmers'** (WP 462) by Lavanya B T and A V Manjunatha attempts to understand the decision-making process and determinants of micro-level decisions of sugarcane farmers. Descriptive statistics have been used to identify the determinants and heuristics decision theory to understand the decision-making process of sugarcane farmers. The major determinants were identified as the interest rate on credit, amount of land available for cultivation with the farmers, accessibility to formal credit sources and market, water availability with the farmer for crop cultivation, sugarcane price, expected yield from different varieties and expected profit from sugarcane. Based on the choice of determinants for each decision by farmers, choice of crop, choice of variety, frequency of irrigation, choice of market and choice of credit source were categorised under representative heuristics. While the choice of planting season, methods of irrigation and fertilizer application were under available heuristics. Allocation of area and harvesting pattern of sugarcane farmers will follow anchoring heuristics method of the decision-making process.

In their paper '**Assessing Quality of Higher Education: An Empirical Study of Commerce Graduates, Kerala**

**State'** (WP 463) Indrajit Bairagya and Bino Joy examine the quality of higher education in the Indian context in terms of subject knowledge (curriculum) together with analytical thinking and communication skills. The study further explores whether there exists any difference in the quality of higher education based on the above three parameters between women and men and if so, in what way is this difference more revealing. To accomplish the aforementioned objectives, 416 students belonging to commerce stream from 21 colleges, affiliated under four universities in Kerala, were selected as the respondents to be administered with an achievement test. The results indicate that the students' overall performance is not satisfactory, as reflected by a low mean with a high variance in the learning outcomes. Besides, an analysis based on Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique shows that a significant difference existing in the learning outcomes related to analytical thinking between male and female students is because of the coefficient differences i.e., a significant difference exists even with similar individual characteristics of students, which can be attributed to the presence of gender discrimination in higher education.

Using primary data from Mahanadi River Basin of Odisha, Jayanti Mala Nayak and A V Manjunatha examine the risk perceptions, management strategies and their relationship with farm and farmer characteristics in their study **'Farmers' Perception on Risk and Management Strategies in Mahanadi River Basin in Odisha: An Economic Analysis'** (WP 464). A total of 311 farmers were interviewed from three districts, namely, Sonepur, Boudh and Kendrapada, which are in upper (102), middle (106) and lower (103) region of Mahanadi River. Drought (3.9) was perceived as the most important source of risk in Upper Mahanadi region, inadequate government support, including crop insurance, (3.7) in middle Mahanadi region and flood (4.1) in lower Mahanadi region. The important risk management strategies followed by Upper Mahanadi region farmers was varietal diversification (3.7) of the same crop, specifically paddy, while it is crop diversification in middle (mixed cropping) (3.4) and lower Mahanadi region (3.6). The result of Multiple regression analysis shows that risk perception of the farmers of these three regions was influenced by social groups, off-farm income, ratio of earning member to the household size, farm size, land ownership status and government support. The regression results of management strategies are almost similar with the results of risk perception, social group, ratio earning

member to the household size, land ownership status, age, off-farm income and farm size have a significant influence on the management strategies across the three regions.

States' respective revenue structures with a relatively limited resource base exert pressure on their fiscal health. The processes of fiscal decentralisation have come to force states to improve their own-source revenue mobilisation through diversifying their revenue structure and introducing fiscal reforms over time. In the empirical study, **'An Analysis of Revenue Diversification Across Select Indian States'** (WP 465) J S Darshini and K Gayithri examine the trends and determinants of revenue diversification. The authors provide a detailed analysis of the trends in revenue diversification across 14 major Indian states over the period from 1980-81 to 2014-15 and explore the factors that determine the level of revenue diversification. The major findings point to a gradual decrease in the levels of revenue diversification in recent decades. In the process of revenue diversification, economic and institutional factors seem to be contributing more positively as compared to the political factors.

In the paper **'Urban Governance in the Context of Urban 'Primacy': A Comparison of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh'** (WP 466) Anil Kumar Vaddiraju posits that studies dealing with the contemporary urbanisation phenomenon, in respect of the developing countries, need to pay as much attention to 'governance' as to their 'political economy'. The paper contrasts the overemphasis on the political economy of cities with a comparison of the urbanisation process and governance concerning Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as a case in point. The paper finds that the two states continue to remain characterised by 'urban primacy' and the absence of a required focus on constitutional governance despite the presence of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The author argues that there is need for concerted efforts on the part of the state towards a genuine urban decentralisation in the context of a growing urban centralisation and 'primacy' to ensure that governance at the district and taluk-level cities is not neglected completely.

Shankari Murali and S Manasi examine the different financing arrangements of city governments and how they influence the accountability structures in Indian cities in their paper **'Urban Financing and Accountability Structures - Case Study of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike'** (WP 467). The

research focusses on the trends in financing of the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, the single-largest urban local body in India. The paper reveals a pattern of financialisation of urban government in India, mirroring the global trends. It explores the requirement for different sources of finance and the conditionalities they impose on the city government. It also reveals the effects of the financialisation of urban government funding on the delivery of services provided to the residents, who are increasingly treated as customers rather than politically-empowered citizens.

The paper '**Status of Unorganised Food Processing Industry in India- A Study on Key Performance Indicators**' (WP 468) by Padmavathi N examines the structure and composition of the food processing enterprises in the unorganised sector in India and explores the interstate disparities using two recent NSS rounds (67<sup>th</sup> and 73<sup>rd</sup>) data. The findings reiterate the fact that the unorganised food manufacturing enterprises are highly labour-intensive, as its share in the total unorganised manufacturing employment is sizable. The sector is undergoing a structural transformation, moving away from establishments to self-owned enterprises in urban India, which in turn, has helped in the attainment of more rapid growth in labour productivity. Correlation analysis reveals a positive and significant association existing between GVA per worker and capital-labour ratio. Regional analysis reveals that bigger states, with a relatively larger share in enterprises and workers, have performed poorly with respect to GVA per worker and capital-labour ratio. The industry has the potential to eliminate poverty to a fair extent, however, the relatively low-income states (Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh) do not account for a substantial share in the workforce, which may erode non-farm employment opportunities that are crucial for poverty reduction. Therefore, the study calls for policy intervention and programme incentives on the part of the government to lessen these interstate disparities.

In the paper '**Sustainability of India's Current Account Deficit: Role of Remittance Inflows and Software Services Exports**' (WP 469) Aneesha Chitgupi examines current account sustainability and validity of inter-temporal budget constraint (IBC) for India. Sustainability of current account is established by estimating the co-integrating relationship between exports and imports with and without invisibles, specifically software services exports (SSE) and

private transfers (remittances) for the period 2000-2001:Q1 to 2016-17:Q3. The empirical model is estimated using Auto Regressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) technique to state that exports and imports are co-integrated in the long run and the IBC validity cannot be rejected for India. ARDL estimations for four alternative measurements of imports (with and without net invisibles, net remittances and net SSE) indicate that higher co-integrating coefficient in the presence of net invisibles ensures greater current account sustainability. In addition, short-run shocks to the current account continue to persist for a longer duration in the absence of net invisibles. The estimated long-run co-integrating coefficients suggest that India's current account is sustainable but in a weak sense, implying that the increase in imports will percolate to higher dependence on foreign borrowings. Comparison of error correction terms across the specifications suggests that private transfers (remittances) have a higher contribution in ensuring current account sustainability than SSE, as the speed of adjustment towards equilibrium in the presence of remittances is higher than in presence of SSE.

Reimeingam Marchang examines the potential and scope for regional cooperation and integration for trade, development and others under Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor in the paper '**BCIM Economic Corridor and North East India**' (WP 470). The corridor, that is primarily for economic cooperation, passes through India's remote and underdeveloped North Eastern Region (NER). India is probably reluctant in leading the BCIM economic cooperation as India-China trade deficit has surged and due to security concerns. The region might benefit from the corridor slightly due to its underdeveloped economic and industrial conditions. The region's active participation is crucial for the successful operation of the corridor. Ironically, the region may remain a mere transit point since there are limited industries, no functional special economic zones, political problems, underdeveloped road infrastructure, etc. BCIM is envisaging seeking cooperation in the energy sector for hydel and mineral resources from NER. Nevertheless, the region that is considered economically weaker than China's Yunnan province is very keen for active economic cooperation with BCIM economies as there is enormous economic potential to benefit NER considering its geostrategic location. A policy of complementary trade, involving the region, is envisaged among the BCIM economies for the successful implementation of the corridor.

## MONOGRAPHS

M Balasubramanian, M Manjunath, O K Remadevi, K H Vinay Kumar, Rittu Kakkar and R K Singh focus on the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities in Karnataka, in particular those belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups, in the monograph entitled '**Climate Change and Its Impacts on Vulnerable Communities: A Case Study of Karnataka**' (Monograph No. 63). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are vulnerable to climate change in the context of loss of livelihood, lack of adaptation to climate change, migration and low access to the market. Based on interviews conducted among 305 households in a village each in Raichur, Mandya, Kolar and Udupi districts, the study found that a majority of respondents needed emergency support to recover from vulnerability brought about by climate change. Only about a third of the households in a vulnerable situation was able to adapt to the situation. The respondents in the four study villages faced unpredictable weather conditions, water scarcity, and decline in agricultural productivity. Farmers in all the study villages were highly dependent on climate-sensitive agriculture, forests and fisheries. Rural livelihood projects and programme inputs can improve the livelihoods of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in drought-prone areas.

## POLICY BRIEFS

**Kala S Sridhar** and **K C Smitha** – 'The Urban Transport Governance Initiative (TGI) Toolkit: Pilot from Karnataka's Cities'. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 27*. Bengaluru: ISEC, July 2019.

**Sobin George** – 'Drug Development and Disease Burden in India: Conflicting Priorities and Possible Solutions'. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 28*. Bengaluru: ISEC, July 2019.

**M G Chandrakanth** and **Kiran Kumar R Patil** – 'Are Farmers Subsidizing the Cost of Irrigation to Consumers? Evidence from a Micro Study in Karnataka'. *ISEC Policy Brief No. 29*. Bengaluru: ISEC, September 2019.

## Books Published/Edited

**Lingaraju, M, S N Bandyopadhyay** and **Lakshman Chandra Seth** – '*International Journal of Innovative Practice and Applied Research: A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal*' (Special issue). Haldia Institute of Management, ICARE Complex, Hatiberia, Haldia, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal – 721 657, India, 9 (4), ISSN: 2349 – 8978.

**Manasi, S** and **K V Raju** – 'Coping Mechanisms for Climate Change in Peri-Urban Areas'. New Zealand: Springer, 2019.

**Nadkarni, M V** – '*Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-Basing Process in India*'. Routledge International, October 2019.

Articles Published in Journals/  
Edited Books

**Bairagya, Indrajit, Tulika Bhattacharya** and **Sohini Mukherjee** – 'What Do Socio-economic Characteristics and Determinants Imply for Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Karnataka?'. *Aathika Charche: FPI Journal of Economics & Governance*, 4 (2): 53-69, 2019.

**Balasubramanian, M** – 'Economic Value of Regulating Ecosystem Services: A comprehensive at the global-level Review'. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (Springer)*, 191 (616), September 2019.

**Balasubramanian, M** – 'Economics of Plastic Waste: A Sustainability Approach'. In *Pattinathar et al (eds), Economic and Environmental Impact of Plastics in India*. Shanlax publisher, 2019.

**Balasubramanian, M** – 'Household willingness to pay for improved solid waste management services- Using Contingent Valuation Analysis in India'. In *Hosam El-Din M Salesh (ed), Municipal Solid Waste Management*. London: Intechopen publisher, 2019.

**George, Sobin** – 'Reconciliations of Caste and Medical Power in Rural Public Health Services'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50 (40), October 2019.



**George, Sobin, Martin Hyde and V Kumar** – ‘Trends in Work and Employment in Rapidly Developing Countries’. In Bültmann U, J Siegrist (eds), *Handbook of Disability, Work and Health. Handbook Series in Occupational Health Sciences*. Springer, 2019.

**Kumar, Parmod and Barun Deb Pal** – ‘Prioritizing Climate Smart Technologies in Agriculture - A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh in India’. In Barun Deb Pal, Avinash Kishore, Pramod Kumar Joshi and Narendra Kumar Tyagi (eds), *Climate Smart Agriculture in South Asia: Technologies, Policies and Institutions*. Springer, June 2019.

**Kumar Parmod and Abirami B** – ‘Spatial Shift in Chickpeas in India’. In Niranjana Roy, Shubhadeep Roychoudhary, Sunil Nautiyal, Sunil K Agarwal and Sangeeta Baksi (eds), *Socio Economic and Eco-biological Dimensions in Resource Use and Conservation: Strategies for Sustainability*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing, 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil** – ‘The Distress in Rural India’. *Policy Brief: The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy*, June 2019.

**Kumar, Parmod** – ‘Rapporteur Report - Doubling Farmer’s Income from Demand Perspective’. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 74 (3), July-September 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil** – ‘District-Level Urban Governance Policies in India: Cities of Neglect?’. *Urban India: Journal of the National Institute of Urban Affairs*, 39 (1), June 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil** – ‘Revisiting Bogaram: Liberalisation and Caste in an Indian Village’. *Policy Watch No.10 The Hindu Centre for Politics and Public Policy*, September 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil** – ‘Hannah Arendt and Modernity: Revisiting the Human Condition’. *Indian Journal of Political Science*, LXXX (4), October-December, 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil** – ‘The Broad-basing Process and the Backward Classes’. In M V Nadkarni (ed), *Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-basing Process in India*. Routledge, 2019.

**Lakshmana, C M** – ‘Educational and occupational mobility of differently-abled persons across social

groups in India’. In George, Sobin, Manohar Yadav and Anand Inbanathan (eds), *Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking MN Srinivas Today*. Oxon and New York: Routledge, 2019.

**Lakshmana, C M** – ‘Utilisation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Incentive Under Maternity Benefit Scheme: A Study in Karnataka’, in the Compendium of Studies conducted by the Population Research Centres (PRCs) during 2017-18, *The Contemporary Issues of Health and Development in India*. New Delhi: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI, August, 2019.

**Madheswaran, S and K N Anushree** – ‘Inequalities in Health Outcomes: Evidence from NSS Data’. *Journal of Health Management*, 21(1) 85-101, 2019.

**Manasi, S and Amrutha Mary Varkey** – ‘A Review of Peri-Urban Definitions, Land Use Changes and Challenges to Development’. *Urban India*, 39, January-June 2019. ISSN 0970-9045/

**Manjunatha, A V, Parmod Kumar and DT Preethika** – ‘Impact of National Food Security Mission on Input Use, Yield and Income’. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, October-December, 2019.

**Nautiyal, Sunil, S Dayananda, T Astor, J Wijesingha, S Chickadibburahalli Thimappa, H Dimba Chowdappa, Mudalagiriappa, R R Nidamanuri and M Wachendorf** – ‘Multi-Temporal Monsoon Crop Biomass Estimation Using Hyperspectral Imaging’. *Remote Sensing (MDPI, International)*, 11(15): 1171(1-19), September 2019.

**Nautiyal Sunil, YD Imran Khan and M G Venkatesha** – ‘Avian Diversity of Semi-arid Landscape: A Study from Chitradurga District, Karnataka, India’. *Environment and Ecology*, 37 (3B): 1037-1049, September 2019.

**Nautiyal, Sunil, M Goswami, C Ravishankar and R Schaldach** – ‘Integrated Landscape Modelling in India: Evaluating the Scope for Micro-Level Spatial Analysis over Temporal Scale’. In Garkoti S et al (eds), *Tropical Ecosystems: Structure, Functions and Challenges in the Face of Global Change*. Singapore: Springer Nature, September 2019.

**Nautiyal, Sunil** – ‘Post-Independence Conservation Policies and Implementation in India: A Socio-economic and Ecological Appraisal’. In M V Nadkarni

(ed), *Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-Basing Process in India*. Routledge International, October 2019. (9780367146283)

**Raj, Krishna and Vijyalakshmi S** – ‘Sustainable Urban Transport Indicators: Case of Mega Cities of India’. *Informatics Journals: SDMIMD Print*, September 2019. ISSN: 0976-0652 Online ISSN: 2320-7906.

**Rajasekhar, D** – ‘Economic Approaches and Benefits of Microfinance in India’. *Aarthika Charche FPI Journal of Economics & Governance*, 4 (1), January-June 2019.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi** – ‘India at Seventy: New Development Challenges’. In Meenakshi Rajeev (ed), *Conference Proceedings of the Development Convention 2018*. Bangalore: Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2019.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi and Pranav Nagendran** – ‘Crop Insurance in India – Where Do We Stand?’. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54: 26-27, June 29, 2019. DOI: <https://www.epw.in/journal/2019/26-27/review-rural-affairs/crop-insurance-india.html>

**Ramappa, K B and A V Manjunatha** – ‘Impact of Neem Coated Urea on Production, Productivity and Soil Health in India’. In *Agro-Economic Policy Briefs: Aiding the Future of India's Farmers and Agriculture*. April 2019, Pp 9-11

**Reimeingam, Marchang** – ‘Youth and Educated Unemployment in North East India’. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 38 (4), 2019.

**Shaha, Khalil and S Yogeshwari** – ‘The Broad-basing Process in India and Muslims’. In M V Nadkarni (ed), *Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-basing Process in India*. New York: Routledge, June 2019.

**Shaha, Khalil and M V Nadkarni** – ‘Reconciling Conservation of Forests with the Forest Rights Act 2006’. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 74 (4), October-December 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam, S Manasi, N Latha and K C Smitha** – ‘Trends in Municipal Revenues: Evidence from Selected Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka’. *Arthika Charche*, 4 (1): 59-75, January-June 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam** – ‘Costs and Benefits of Urbanisation: The Indian Case’. In Guanghua Wan and Ming Lu (eds), *Cities of Dragons and Elephants:*

*Urbanisation and Urban Development in the People's Republic of China and India*. Oxford University Press, 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam** – ‘The Effect of Urban Land Use Regulations on Density: The Case of Selected Indian Cities’. In Sanjoy Chakravorty and Amitendu Palit (eds), *Seeking Middle Ground: Land, Markets and Public Policy*. Oxford University Press, 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam** – ‘Urbanisation in India: How far is it broad-basing?’. In M V Nadkarni (ed), *Socio-Economic Change and the Broad-basing Process in India*. Routledge, 2019.

**Subaiya, Lekha and T S Syamala** – ‘The Ageing of Populations in Asia’. *Geography and You*, 19 (19 & 20): 130-31, April 2019.

**Syamala, T S and N Kavitha** – ‘Young Maternal Age and its implications on Birth Outcomes’. In Suresh Sharma (ed), *The contemporary Issues of Health and Development in India*. New Delhi: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Syamala, T S** – ‘Mental Health and its Linkages with Household Economic Status among the Older Persons in India’. In Suresh Sharma (ed), *The contemporary Issues of Health and Development in India*. New Delhi: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Tantri, Malini L** – ‘India's Plantations Labour Act and Inherent Structural Anomalies’. *Review of Development and Change*, 24 (2): 224-241, December 2019.

**Vani, B P, Tugce Beycan, Rainer Bruggemann and Christian Suter** – ‘Ranking Karnataka Districts by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and by Applying Simple Elements of Partial Order Theory’. *Social Indicators Research*, 143 (3), May, 2019.

**Vani, B P and Madheswaran S** – ‘Inequalities in well being in India: A multi-dimensional Analysis’. In Haque, T and D Narasimha Reddy (eds), *India Social Development Report 2018: Rising Inequalities in India*. Oxford University Press, 2019.

**Vani, B P, S Madheswaran and Smrutirekha Singhari** – ‘Youth, Endogenous Discrimination and the Development Conundrum’. In George, Sobin, Manohar Yadav and Anand Inbanathan (eds), *Change and Mobility in Contemporary India: Thinking MN Srinivas Today*. Oxon and New York: Routledge, 2019.

## Keynote/Presidential Addresses

### *Balasubramanian, M*

Keynote address on 'Economics of Plastic Waste: A Sustainability Approach', in the Seminar on Economic and Environmental Impact of Plastics in India, organised by Department of Economics, Vivekananda College, August 8, 2019.

### *Kumar, Parmod*

Keynote address on 'The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond', in the Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in Karnataka, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development & Centre for Human Resource Development, ISEC, December 30-31, 2019.

### *Lakshmana, C M*

Delivered keynote address in the International Conference on Chinese and Indian: Humanities, Economy, Trade and People's Welfare, jointly organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore and Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Chengdu, China, October 17-18, 2019.

### *Lingaraju, M*

Delivered Inaugural Address on 'Rural Development through National Service Scheme (NSS) (in Kannada)', in a Special Annual NSS Camp, 2019-20, organised by the National Service Scheme (NSS), University Law College, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, October 31, 2019, at Seegehalli, Yeshwanthpur Hobli, Bengaluru.

### *Madheswaran, S*

Keynote address on 'Missing Link Between Inequality, Economic Growth and Inequality of Opportunities', in the Conference, organised by Madras Christian College, Chennai, 2019.

### *Nautiyal, Sunil*

Keynote address on 'Socio-ecological Development Under Changing Climate Change', in the National Seminar on Climate Change Adaptations in Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods, organised by NIRDPR Hyderabad, November 21-23, 2019.

Invited to talk on 'Agriculture transformation and socio-ecological sustainability: A study from tropical landscape in India', in the International Humboldt Kolleg (LIMIT - 2019), Climate, Water

and Environment, organised by Kumaun University, Nainital, September 25-27, 2019.

Invited to talk on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta, Western Ghats and their potential for the Socio-Economic Development of Local People', in the National Workshop on Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment (TITE), organised by Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, August 2, 2019.

### *Rajasekhar, D*

Keynote address 'Social Security for Unorganised Workers in India', in the National Seminar on Understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by CSS, Surat and ICSSR, November 4-5, 2019.

### *Sridhar, Kala Seetharam*

Keynote address on 'Revisiting Industry-Academia Collaboration: New Paradigms', in the Conference on Revisiting Industry-Academia Collaboration: Exploring New Paradigms in Value Creation, organised by CMS Business School, Jain (Deemed to be) University, Bengaluru, August 24, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Keynote address on 'Urbanisation: Economic efficiency, equity and sustainability in the Global South', at Fall School, School of the South of the World, organised by FEEM, ENI Enrico Mattei Foundation November 4, 2019, at Milan, Italy. (over Skype)

Keynote address on 'New Work Order: Interdisciplinary Approaches', in the International conference on Interdisciplinary Conference on Business Studies and Social Sciences, organised by Christ University School of Business Studies and Social Sciences and Arnhem Business School, HAN University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands, December 13-14, 2019, at Bengaluru.

## Papers Presented at Conferences/ Workshops/Seminars

### *Bairagya, Indrajit*

Returns to Education in Self-Employment in India: An Application of Double-Selection Model with Endogeneity; at the WIDER Development Conference on Transforming economies for better jobs, jointly organised by the United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-

WIDER) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), September 11-13, 2019, at Bangkok, Thailand.

**Kambara, Channamma**

(with S Manasi, Malini Tantri and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction Workers in Bengaluru City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, July 29, 2019, at Bengaluru.

State Intervention and Status of Urban Street Vendors in India and China; at the 8th International Seminar Forum on China-India Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), China, October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu.

**Kumar, Parmod**

(with Padmavathi N) Status and Performance of Unorganised food Manufacturing Across the Indian States; at the National Seminar on Inter-sectoral Linkages, Productivity and Competitiveness of Agro and Food Processing Industries in India, organised by CSRD, JNU, September 20-21, 2019.

Functioning of Direct Benefit Transfer of Fertilizer DBT; Presentation to Secretary, organised by Ministry of Fertilizer and Chemicals, October 10, 2019, at Shashtri Bhawan.

**Lakshmana, C M**

Population Change, Urbanisation and Economic Development: Experience of China and India; at the 8th China-India Forum on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (SASS) and ISEC, Bengaluru October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu, China.

**Lingaraju, M**

Dr B R Ambedkar's Thoughts for Inclusive Growth of India: An Analysis, at the Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Bharatada Sthaleeya Sarkaaragalalli Mahilaa Raajakeeya Pratinidhya: Samvidhaanada 73ne Haagu 74ne Tiddupadi Kaaydeya Anushtaana - Ondu Avalokana, at the Parallel Session - 3 (Kannada), Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

(with P Ramanna) Higher Education- Inequalities, Disparities and Confronting Challenges in India, at the Technical Session - IX, 10th International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Issues and Challenges in Higher Education, jointly organised by Dept. of Economics, University of Mysore, Mysuru, P G Centre, Mandya, International Council for Development Research, Mysuru and the Dept. of Political Science, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, November 11-12, 2019, at Jnana Jyothi Auditorium, Bangalore Central University, Bengaluru.

(with Jos Chathukulam) Sub State Level Planning Process in Karnataka; at the Two-Day Workshop on Local Level Development in Karnataka: The Fourth State Finance Commission and Beyond, organised by Sri Ramakrishna Hegde Chair on Decentralization and Development and the Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, December 30-31, 2019, at Bengaluru.

**Manasi, S**

(with Malini Tantri, Channamma Kambara and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction Workers in Bengaluru City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by the Centre for Political Institutions, Governance and Development (CPIGD), ISEC, July 29, 2019, at Bengaluru.

**Manjula, R**

Decentralised Governance and Service Delivery in South India; at the HIAS Seminar/ CEI Seminar/ Economic Development Workshop, organised by Hitotsubashi University, November 22, 2019, at Tokyo, Japan.

Dairy Cooperatives and Empowerment of Women: A Study in Karnataka; at the Conference on Co-operation among Co-operatives and Mutuals in the Asia-Pacific Region – Working together to Achieve a Flourishing and Sustainable Future, organised by International Co-operative Alliance and University of Newcastle, December 13-14, 2019, at University of Newcastle, Australia.

**Maruthi, I**

Economic Assets in Dalit Households: Selected Villages in Karnataka; at the National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 18, 2019.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Research results and outcomes of the project on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male Mahadeshwara Betta, Western Ghats and their Potential for the Socio-economic Development of Local People', at the Workshop on Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment (TITE), organised by the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, Assam, August 2, 2019.

**Raj, Krishna**

Relevance of Economic Thoughts of Dr B R Ambedkar; at the Brain-Storming Two-Day International workshop on 2019 Elections-Relevance of Dr B R Ambedkar's Socio-Economic and Political Thought - Indian Constitution, organised by Forum for Dalit Studies in Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India, July 13-14, 2019.

Reservation in Promotion and Adequacy of Representation: The Myth; at the Two-Day National Seminar on Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities; at the China-India Conference, organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, Chengdu, China, October 17, 2019, at Chengdu, China.

Tourism Infrastructure in Karnataka: The Role of Subsidies in Tourism Infrastructure Development; at the Two-Day workshop on Karnataka Tourism Policy 2020-25, organised by the Department of Tourism,

Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, December 18-19, 2019, at Bengaluru.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Decentralisation and Equity in public services: Evidence using Streetlights in South India; at the HIAS Seminar/ CEI Seminar/ Economic Development Workshop, organised by Hitotsubashi University, November 22, 2019, at Tokyo, Japan.

Worker Cooperatives and the Protection of Decent Work: Evidence from Karnataka, India; at the Conference on Co-operation among Co-operatives and Mutuals in the Asia-Pacific Region – Working together to Achieve a Flourishing and Sustainable Future, organised by International Co-operative Alliance and University of Newcastle, December 13-14, 2019, at University of Newcastle, Australia.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

(with Christoph Scherrer) Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore: Changing Structure of Economic, Social and Financial Paradigms; at the Project interim presentation over Skype for International Center for Development and Decent Work, University of Kassel, Germany, December 5, 2019.

**Ramappa, K B**

Special Component Plan in Karnataka state for upliftment of Schedule Cast Population - with a Special Reference to Forestry Resources; at the Seminar on Social Justice and the Working Panchayats in India, organised by ISEC, Bangalore, September 18-19, 2019.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Educational Development and Spending on Education in Manipur; at the XIV International Conference on Public Policy and Management, organised by Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bangalore, August 22-24, 2019, at Bangalore.

Geo-economic and Geopolitics Perspectives of BCIM Economic Corridor; at the 8th Forum on China-India: Humanities, Economy and People's Welfare, jointly organised by Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences (China), ISEC (India) and International Management Institute (India), October 17-18, 2019, at Chengdu (China).

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Mobility, Job Accessibility and Welfare from Jobs in Indian Cities; at the International conference on

Transforming economies – for better jobs, organised by UNU-WIDER, September 11, 2019, at Bangkok, Thailand.

Intra-urban mobility for equitable cities; at the Kick-off Workshop on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to Urban Mobility Infrastructures for India and Bangladesh, organised by ISEC, CSSCD, September 27, 2019, at Bengaluru.

Understanding the Platform Economy of Asia: Effect of Airbnb on Housing in Indian cities; at the International conference on Understanding the Costs and Benefits of the Platform Economy: Implications for Developing Asia, organised by Asian Development Bank, December 6, 2019, at Manila, Philippines.

#### *Syamala, T S*

Double Burden of Malnutrition I at Household Level: Factors Associated with Undernourished Child and Overweight Mother Pair in India; at the National seminar on understanding Child Malnutrition in India, organised by Centre for Social Studies, Surat, November 4-5, 2019, at Surat.

Migration of children and its linkages with health of the older parents in India; at the International conference on Population Nutrition and Development, organised by IASP and University of Kerala, Trivandrum, December 12-14, 2019, at University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

#### *Tantri, Malini L*

(with Channamma Kambara, S Manasi and N Latha) Issues of Marginalisation: Study of Construction workers in Bangalore City; at the Workshop on Citizenship and Marginality in India's Global Cities: Slum and Slum Resettlement in Delhi and Bengaluru, organised by ISEC, Bengaluru, July 2019, at Bengaluru.

### Honours/Awards/Fellowships

#### *Manjula, R*

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, November 18-22, 2019.

#### *Nautiyal, Sunil*

Selected to serve as a member of editorial board of International Journal of Ecology.

Appointed as a member of PhD Doctoral Committee in Environmental Science, Under the Faculty of Science, Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore, from 2019 for a period of three years (under the Regulations governing the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Bangalore University).

Recognised as supervisor for MSc/Phd students at University of Kassel and University of Göttingen, Germany.

#### *Raj, Krishna*

Member of the Expert Committee for Estimating Environmental Compensation, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), Government of Karnataka.

#### *Rajasekhar, D*

Visiting Scholar, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, November 18-22, 2019.

#### *Rajeev, Meenakshi*

Visited the National University of Singapore (NUS) during November 2019.

Collaboration with Kassel University, Germany that had been established earlier continues.

Ongoing collaboration with Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Norway, on international collaborative research project "Traders in Food Value Chain: Firm Size and International Food Distribution".

#### *Sridhar, Kala Seetharam*

Recommended for the Fulbright Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence Fellowship, November 2019.

### Offices Held in Academic/Professional/ Administrative Bodies

#### *Bairagya, Indrajit*

Member, Research Committee, Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore.

Member, Board of Studies, Department of Economics, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

**Balasubramanian, M**

Member, core group of the preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change, Government of Karnataka, 2019.

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics MS University Affiliated Colleges, Tamil Nadu.

Editor, Working Papers Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, from September 2019.

**George, Sobin**

Member, ISEC, Grievance Committee.

**Kambara, Channamma**

Seminar Coordinator 2018-2020.

Assistant Warden, October 2018 to October 2020.

Member – Sub-Committee of Investment Committee, from August 7, 2019.

**Kumar, Parmod**

Member of Selection Committee constitute for the project, Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio Ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots in India for the project funded by TIFAC and DST, Government of India, December 24, 2019.

**Kumar, V Anil**

Member-European Political Science Association (EPSA--2019-20).

**Lakshmana, C M**

Nominated as Member, Board of Studies in Development Studies (Post-Graduation), Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysuru, for the period of three years (2019-2022).

**Lingaraju, M**

Member, Board of Examiners for UG/PG & Diploma Courses in Rural Development, Bangalore University, Bengaluru, (2019-20).

**Madheswaran, S**

Governing Body Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Examiner for MA students (Rural Development and Panchayat Raj) RD. 4.3: Decentralised Natural Resource Management.

Examiner for Karnataka State Eligibility Test (K-SET) Environmental Science 2019-2020, conducted by University of Mysore.

**Raj, Krishna**

Editorial Advisory Board of Journal of Global Business Insights (JGBI).

Editor, *Social and Economic Change Monograph Series*, Published by ISEC.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Member of selection committee for Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Expert for Examination IMPRESS Proposals announced by ICSSR September-November 2019.

Subject Expert on Self-Help Group programme for Karnataka Evaluation Authority November 16, 2019 – meeting on November 27, 2019.

Member of Committee of Experts for Women and Child Development– Karnataka Evaluation Authority – Instated by Chief Evaluation Officer, Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Doctoral Committee Member of ISEC PhD students.

Member of Purchase Committee, March 8, 2019 to March 7, 2021.

Member, Library Committee, ISEC, from March 1, 2019.

Member, Research Programmes Committee of ISEC, January 2018 to December 2019.

Member, PhD Supervisor Committee, ISEC, 2016 onwards.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

Invited Member, Final Viva-Voce Board, Vinita Paikra, Doctoral student, School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal, October 1, 2019.

**Syamala, T S**

Managing Editor for the Journal of Social and Economic Development, published by Springer.

Ph D Coordinator at Institute for Social and Economic Change.

**Tantri, Malini L**

Panel of Experts (Director's nominee) in the interview for selection of one Research Assistant for ICSSR-IMPRESS project titled "Role of Skill Development for Promotion of Rural Non-farm Self-employment in India" (Project No. CHR/77).

Member to Library Committee, PF Committee, APC and outside expert for CHR Centre meeting.

Coordinator of ISEC Summer Internship programme.

**Vani, B P**

Committee on SDG goal 1 and Professional writer for SDG2030 Karnataka, Government of Karnataka.

## Newspaper Articles

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Views appeared in *Deccan Herald*. <https://www.deccanherald.com/metrolife/metrolife-your-bond-with-bengaluru/iran-conflict-echoes-in-city-792914.html>

**Manasi, S**

(with Kala S Sridhar) 'Can We Make Our Buildings Green?' *The Financial Express*, August 30, 2019.

**Raj, Krishna**

(with Vijayalakshmi) Arthika Kusitha Mattu \$5-Trillion Arthikatheya Kanasu. *Deccan News.Com*, September 4, 2019.

Economic Slowdown and Fantasy of a \$5-Trillion Economy. *Deccan Herald Panorama* Section, September 9, 2019.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

'Developing Non-farm Sector Crucial to Provide Additional Income to Farmers'. *Financial Express*, July 15, 2019.

'Article on Davangere Talk'. *Vijaya Karnataka*, September 22, 2019.

**Shaha, Khalil**

(with R S Deshpande) 'Onion Prices Beat Textbook

Economics'. *Deccan Herald*, Bengaluru, December 19, 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

'T20 Challenge for the City: Is Bengaluru Up to It?' (Invited), *Times Property*, July 5, 2019.

'Recognising Citizenship'. *The Economic Times*, July 9, 2019.

(with Vishal, R) 'Don't Get Haunted by Ghost Cities'. *The Economic Times*, August 17, 2019.

(with SManasi) 'Can We Make Our Buildings Green?' *The Financial Express*, August 30, 2019.

'Laissez-Faire Cities: Houston Can be a Good Example for Indian Cities'. *The Financial Express*, October 9, 2019. <http://www.financialexpress.com>.

(with Vishal, R) 'A Spectre Haunting India'. *The Economic Times*, October 26, 2019.

## Miscellaneous

**Bairagya, Indrajit**

Attended research committee meeting in Sir M V Economic Research Centre, Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry, July 29, 2019.

Reviewed two manuscripts for *Review of Development and Change* (Sage), MIDS Journal.

Set a question paper of Basic Econometrics for the semester examinations (October, 2019) of M.A. Economics – III Semester, St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore.

**George, Sobin**

Reviewed Manuscripts for Sage Open, *Journal of Social and Economic Change*, *Journal of South Asian Development*.

**Kumar, Parmod**

Referee report on the Effect of Domestic Consumption on Natural Rubber Farmgate Price in Indonesia, submitted for *Margin Journal*, July 30, 2019.

Referee report for manuscript titled 'Traditional Yam Postharvest Storage Technologies and Farmers' Willingness to Pay For Improvement in Zabzugu



District of Northern Ghana', *Journal, Agricultural Research*, August 9, 2019.

Referee Report for Reviewing a paper for *Margin* on 'Credit Markets and Agricultural Productivity', August 19, 2019.

Referee Report for the Study on 'Agricultural Diagnostics for the State of Bihar in India', NCAER Project funded by DFID. Referee Report submitted September 2, 2019.

Participated as Moderator, in the India Agricultural Outlook Forum 2019, Reforms in Input Markets, organised on the theme, Universal Basic Income for Farmers by MOA&FW and AERU/Centres, Pusa, New Delhi, September 26-27, 2019.

Reviewed around 30 proposals for Research Projects to scholars under IMPRESS scheme for ICSSR New Delhi, October 17, 2019.

Participated as Theme Presenter, in the National conference on Sustainable Agriculture Challenges and Strategies, organised by Department of Economics Mount Carmel College, December 2-3, 2019.

Panel of Experts for conducting interviews for the selection of candidates for promotion under Career Advance Scheme (CAS) for the position of Professor at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad, Telangana on August 12, 2019.

Appointed as an Executive Member in Indian Society of Agricultural Economics on December 9, 2019 for a full term.

Referee Report for PhD Thesis titled 'Agricultural Performance in Kerala Under Economic Liberalisation: An Analysis with Special Reference to Commercial Crops', submitted to the CSRD, SSS, JNU, New Delhi by Mr Brigit Joseph.

#### **Kumar, V Anil**

PhD awarded under my supervision—1.

PhD theses submitted under my supervision—1.

PhD theses examined with viva-1, University of Hyderabad.

PhD theses examined without viva-1, Osmania University.

#### **Lakshmana, C M**

Book review: *Population Geography*. Springer, Switzerland, July 1, 2019.

Review of Article: Age, Period and Birth Cohort Effects on Prevalence of Obesity among Reproductive Age, Women in India. *Journal-SSM-Population Health*, Elsevier, The Netherlands, July 5, 2019.

Book Review: *Population, Land use-Land cover and Environment: Scenario of Top Seven Indian Metro Cities*. Springer, New Delhi, August 27, 2019.

Completed four NHM-PIP reports of Yadgir and Bangalore urban districts in Karnataka, South and west districts of Sikkim, during October -December 2019.

Evaluated MPhil Dissertation on 'Female Labour Participation Rate in Odisha: A District-Level Analysis', by Baijayanti Rout, Research Student for the award of Philosophy in Economics, Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India, December 2019.

Completed four HMIS validation check of Yadgir and Bangalore urban districts of Karnataka, South and west districts of Sikkim State, during October-December, 2019.

Completed and submitted the NHM-PIP Monitoring reports to the Ministry (2 districts of Karnataka, 3 districts in Meghalaya, 2 districts of Sikkim and 3 districts in Telangana).

#### **Lingaraju, M**

Participated as a Representative on behalf of Director, ISEC (Expert Committee Member), in a Expert Committee Special Meeting on Presentation for finalising the Social Impact Assessment Report on Tumkur-Davanagere Railway Broad Gauge Line through Sira and Hiriyur, held at the Office of the Director, MSME Development Institute, West of Chord Road, Rajajinagar Industrial Town, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru, November 5, 2019.

Participated as a Representative on behalf of Director, ISEC, in a 77<sup>th</sup> Managing Committee Meeting of ATI, at Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru, organised by Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Lalithamahal Road, Mysuru, November 19, 2019.

**Madheswaran, S**

Refereed articles for journals such as Social Indicator Research, Springer, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Springer, Journal of Social and Economic Development, Springer.

**Manjula, R**

Reviewed a paper for the *Journal of Agrarian Change*.

**Nautiyal, Sunil**

Visited Satyabhama University to conduct Viva-voce of PhD Student, July 13-14, 2019.

Adjudicated PhD theses of the students from Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, and Satyabhama University, Chennai, during the reporting period (June to September 2019)

Presented insights on newly-approved research project titled 'Climate Smart Livelihood & Socio-ecological Development of Biodiversity Hotspots of India', at TIFAC, DST, New Delhi, August 8, 2019.

Conducted practical exam of MSc Environmental Science Students from University of Bangalore on Environment and Sustainable Development and Environmental Toxicology, August 22, 2019.

Supervised three international students (from Mexico and Germany for their PhD, Master and Internship from April 2019 to October 2019).

Research visit to the University of Kassel and PIK, Germany, for presentation on research on Rural socio-ecology and urbanisation and also development of research proposal for collaborative research, October 15-21, 2019.

Visited NIRDPR, Hyderabad, for presentation on the research project titled 'Climate Smart Livelihood and Socio-ecological Development', November 4, 2019.

Established collaboration with University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore and submitted joint research proposal for collaborative research.

Established collaboration with HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar and submitted a research proposal for collaborative research.

Established research collaboration with the University of Assam, A Central University, Silchar Assam for execution research project in NE regions.

Established collaboration with ATREE, Bangalore and participating in Mission Project submitted for funding on Biodiversity and Food Security.

Established collaboration with the PIK, Germany and successfully brought a research proposal for collaborative research on Carbon Footprints in Indian Households.

Established research collaboration with the University of Kassel and are in the process of submission of joint research proposal for collaborative research.

Established research collaboration with University of Manchester Metropolitan University, UK and developed the concept/proposal for collaborative research proposal for research collaboration.

Established research collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Govt. of India and initiated research work on Climate Resilient Agriculture in two eco-regions of India.

**Raj, Krishna**

Invited as subject expert for panel discussion on 'Union Budget 2019: Macroeconomic Stability: Vision for \$5-Trillion Economy', organised by Department of Commerce, Reva University Bengaluru, August 26, 2019.

Invited for Panel discussion on 'Social Justice and the Working of Panchayats in India: Revisiting the Concern of Dr B R Ambedkar School of Thought', in the Two-day national Seminar, organised by Ramakrishna Hegde Chair, ISEC, Bengaluru, September 18-19, 2019.

Invited for Panel discussion on 'Sustainable Development and Urbanisation', at School of Law, Christ University, Bengaluru, September 26, 2019.

Seminar given at ISEC on 'China's Low Carbon Economy and Lessons for India's Smart Cities' on October 28, 2019.

Dr Dhananjaya K Award of Ph D thesis entitled 'Stock Market Development Corporate Finance and Economic Growth in India' by University of Mysore, Mysore, in Economics in 2019.

**Rajasekhar, D**

Reviewed papers for JRD, JSED, Review of Development and Change.

Reviewed 11 papers for Impress, ICSSR.

**Rajeev, Meenakshi**

Reviewed paper for *Economic and Political Weekly* titled 'Income Inequalities Among Agricultural Households in India'.

Evaluating Proposals for the Professor P R Brahmananda Endowment Research Grant at ISEC in 2018-19.

**Ramappa, K B**

External Member to conduct Viva-Voce for MBA students at CMS Business School Seshadri road, Bangalore, July 27, 2019.

Supervised a Summer Interns - Ms Geeta Giri on the topic 'Women Participation in Informal Sector: A Critical Review' (June-July 2019).

Supervised a Summer Interns - Mr Rishab Kabra on the topic 'Empirical Analysis on the Agricultural Policies on Soil and Water Conservation in the State of Karnataka' (June-July 2019).

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'An Economic Efficiency of Cropping System under Thamirabarani River Basin' submitted by Mr P Jagadeshwaran, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (July 2019).

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'Crop Diversification in Bagalkot District: An Exploratory Analysis' submitted by Ms Sukanya, K, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (September, 2019).

Served as an External Member for Research Scholars Ms. Archana J R (USN: 1RN19PBA04) & Ms. Arthi Meena (USN: 1RN19PBA02), DC at RNSIT-Department of MBA & Research Centre, Uttara halli, Bangalore.

Reviewed the project report on 'Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) A Review of Performance and Prospects' submitted by IEG, New Delhi.

Evaluated MSc thesis on 'A Study on Assessing the Production marketing and Export of Fruits and Vegetables in India' of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

**Reimeingam, Marchang**

Reviewer: Environment, Development and Sustainability (Journal, Springer), April 2019, November 2019.

Reviewer: Book Proposal on 'Connecting the Missing Dots: Paid and Unpaid Work of Women', Springer, December 2019.

**Sridhar, Kala Seetharam**

India Economist, Urbanisation – Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018, September 2018-July 2019.

Member, Research Advisory Committee, PhD thesis, on 'Skills, Industrial Mix and Urbanisation in the Indian Context', by Himangshu Kumar, PhD student, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, October 2019.

Referee: Singapore Economic Review, Science of the Total Environment (Elsevier), Frontiers of Architectural Research (Elsevier), Journal of Social and Economic Development (Springer), Journal of Asia Pacific Economy.

Referee: Springer India and Oxford University Press India, ICSSR IMPRESS 2019.

Fulbright Campus Representative, Institute for Social and Economic Change, January 2019-April 2020.

Presiding Officer, Internal Complaints Committee, Institute for Social and Economic Change, March 2019 onwards.

**Syamala, T S**

Attended a meeting for the Validation of Dried Blood Spots project, August 3, 2019 at Strand Life Sciences, Hebbal, Bengaluru.

Attended the Management Committee meeting and the Annual General Body meeting of Praxis India, September 1, 2019, at Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

**Tantri, Malini L**

Have been taking classes for CCMASSR, PPG Programme, NCI conducted at ISEC.

External referee for Christ University MA Dissertation.

Have been referring many international journal from SAGE and T & F.

**Vani, B P**

Refereed articles for journals such as Social Indicator Research, Development in Practice, Review of Development and Change and Journal of Social and Economic, FPI Journal of Economics & Governance Development, etc.



# ISEC *News*

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