



ISEC News

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From the Director's Desk....



I am pleased that our academic accomplishments have continued tirelessly in the past six months despite the pandemic. We have sustained our work in varied activities including research projects, academic publications, national and international seminars, conferences, workshops, lectures and other events that continue to highlight our Institute's mandate. I am thankful to ISEC family for their continued cooperation during these difficult times. I am also grateful to all our funders and collaborators, for their confidence and cooperation with us amidst the pandemic. Specifically, I would like to thank the assistance of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Government of Karnataka, the President of the ISEC Society, the ISEC Board of Governors, the Life Members of the Institute as well as the funders of the various research projects. Special thanks to faculty members, staff, and students of ISEC for their dedication in completing their assigned work during these difficult times.

In presenting an overview of the academic activities of the past six months, I am proud to say that our faculty members have been able to complete 10 research projects, initiate 7 new projects covering interesting areas viz health, governance, education and finance, and have been publishing extensively.

Faculty members have published 6 books, 45 research articles, 21 working papers and 4 policy briefs in the given period. Besides 7 keynote and presidential addresses, they have presented 25 papers in several national and international conferences. Important themes were discussed by the faculty on the media and articles in various newspapers were published extensively. The Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED), published by ISEC and Springer, was brought out in a timely manner and includes many insightful articles.

The Institute arranged a number of illustrious lectures, national and international seminars and conferences, and training programmes during this period. The Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor R S Deshpande, Former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change on the topic '*Disaster Management in India*', Professor K V Raju, Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2020 and Economic Advisor to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow delivered the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture on "*How Improved Governance in Uttar Pradesh has Enabled Better Management of Covid - 19 and Migrants*" in person. Besides, we continued dissemination activities during the pandemic period through online platforms and organised 11 ISEC Webinar Lectures by eminent scholars like Prof. Mahendra Dev, (Vice Chancellor) Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai Prof Sugata Marjit, Distinguished Professor, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, (Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of India) Project Director, Center for Training and Research in Public Finance and Policy, Prof Ajay Bailey, Professor, Geosciences & Chair in Social Urban Transitions, International Development Studies, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht

University, The Netherlands were among those who presented on themes related to the pandemic challenges and way forward. Two panel discussions were held with eminent scholars as panel members. Also, there were 6 seminar presentations by faculty and students during this period.

The doctoral programme of the Institute is a top-notch academic programme in the country. After more than three and a half years, the advertisement calling for applicants for the PhD Programme was sent out and 326 applications were received. Twentynine students were admitted for the PhD Programme and course work is going on with no impediments. It was an arduous task given the safety precautions that had to be put in place, however, we managed the process successfully. I would like to place on record all the efforts by our faculty members and the administration staff, without which we would not be able to restart the PhD programme. The ongoing Ph.D. programme has also continued smoothly, and I am proud to say that 7 students were awarded Ph.D. degree during this period, 8 students have submitted their thesis and 5 students have presented their pre-submission seminars and will be submitting their thesis shortly. As well, the regular Doctoral Committee Meetings and Students Bi-annual Seminars have been streamlined and conducted through online platforms.

Another important activity which we focussed on during this period is participation in policy making. Our faculty members worked as members of several policy-making bodies and working groups of the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka.

The Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR) organised a three-day International Workshop cum Training Programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' along with the National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. Prof Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC and Prof Anil K Gupta, Head, PSDRRS, NIDM convened this workshop and the event was administered from ISEC and live streamed via Zoom and YouTube. It was well

attended and participated ISEC chairperson Prof Sukhadeo Thorat, Former Chairman UGC and ICSSR and present Chairman of BoG, ISEC, Prof Anil K Gupta, NIDM, MHA, GoI; Prof V K Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, joined online along with attendees from all over the world. Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal, Nishank ji, Honourable Union Education Minister, Government of India sent his best wishes. It was also an honour to felicitate our senior mentor and teacher Prof Nadkarni during this occasion. Participation was commendable as more than 500 participants from 15 countries were part of the program.

We are pleased to share that our ongoing initiatives of strengthening of research capacity is going on well. The three Chair Professors for V.K.R.V. Rao Chair, Ramakrishna Hegde Chair and M.N. Srinivas Chair have accepted the positions.

Several important administrative activities were taken up to ensure the functioning of the Institute during the pandemic period. In spite of the lockdown declarations since March 2020, ISEC administration has been functioning with the Registrar I/C, Accounts Officer, Academic Section, Library, Computer Section, in large part with the help of staff residing on campus. During this period all the statutory committee meetings were convened. The meetings of Academic Programmes Committee, Research Programme Committee, Bye-Law Committee, Finance Committee, Building Committee meetings were regularly conducted through online media. It has been a challenging time indeed, however, we have done our best given the circumstances. We have been able to achieve substantially, and I commend the efforts of our faculty members, staff and students who worked hard and made remarkable academic progress in these hard times.

I hope that the faculty, students and staff of ISEC would continue to work with the same enthusiasm and take the Institute to greater heights of success by contributing to relevant research and policy of importance in these critical times.

S. Madheswaran
Director

Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools

A three-day international workshop and training programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' was jointly organised during November 26-28, 2020 by the Centre for Ecological Economics and Natural Resources (CEENR), of Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru and National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. Professor Sunil Nautiyal, Head, CEENR, ISEC and Prof Anil K Gupta, Head, PSDRRS, NIDM convened this important international workshop which had high relevance for contemporary world. The event was conducted via the Zoom platform and live streamed on YouTube.

The inaugural session was held in the seminar hall with a limited gathering while following COVID guidelines as issued by GoI. Professor S Madheswaran, Director, ISEC, Professor M V Nadkarni, Former Vice Chancellor of Gulbarga University and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC, Professor R S Deshpande, Former Director, ISEC and Honorary Visiting Professor ISEC, were present. Professor Sukhadeo Thorat, Former Chairman UGC and ICSSR and present Chairman of BoG, ISEC, Prof Anil K Gupta, NIDM, MHA, GoI; Professor V K Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, joined online along with attendees from across the world. Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal, Nishank, Honourable Union Education Minister, Government of India was unable to be present online due to official commitments, but sent his regards and best wishes. During the inaugural programme, Prof S Madheswaran and Prof Sunil



A view of the ongoing sessions in the ISEC Seminar Hall



Felicitation to Prof MV Nadkarni First Head of CEENR, Former Vice Chancellor of Gulbarga University and Honorary Visiting Professor, ISEC.

Nautiyal addressed the gathering and Professor Nadkarni was felicitated.

There were 27 invited lectures and 42 general presentations on varied topics during the three days. The panels included eminent and well known experts who discussed and provided valuable perspectives on issues such as resilient cities and agriculture, disaster risk reduction, sustainability, circular and green economy, traditional knowledge, forests and biodiversity.

A total of six panel discussions, three special lecture sessions and six general technical sessions were held in course of the scheduled three days which were attended by more than 500 participants from 15 countries of five continents (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North and South America). Topics discussed during the include food and nutritional security in the context of resilient agriculture, losses from disasters and ways to build resilience, reduction of disaster risk from calamities, policies related to climate smart villages, resilience with reference to livelihoods, migration and peri-urban areas, lack of resilience among the urban underprivileged, role of traditional ecological knowledge in healthcare among remote communities in India, socio-economic vulnerabilities and climate change variability, corporate climate responsibility and climate justice, urban expansion and emissions

and their consequences, losses due to human-wildlife conflict, coexistence with wildlife.

This workshop brought several disciplines (Ecology, Environment, Economics, Sociology, Law, Philosophy, Plant and Animal Science) under one umbrella with an approach to promote the trans-disciplinary research model which is the best for the new education Policy. The event provided an effective platform for exchanging knowledge and to document the pathways for climate change adaptation strategies, barriers and possible solutions to adopt different adaptation options. It brought together several micro-level case studies and evidence-based suggestions which will be collated to develop policy recommendations for disaster risk reduction related to climate change. The information from the field and scientific knowledge presented and discussed during the workshop will be utilized for building a resilient society with appropriate strategies for ecological conservation and economic development. The specific sets of recommendations will be strategized based on findings of the workshop for different agro-ecological zones for resilient agriculture practices, management human-wildlife conflicts and natural resource-based livelihood development. Another set of substantiated suggestions came up during the workshop with respect to UN-SDGs, specifically SDG:11-13 (sustainable cities, responsible production and consumption, and climate action) which will be further taken to appropriate forum for policy advocacy by ISEC and NIDM.

Following the valedictory session was held on 28th November 2020 in the Seminar Hall of ISEC which was attended by participants online and offline. The valedictory address was delivered by the Director, ISEC Prof S Madheswaran. The valedictory lecture has given lots of insights on conducting multi and trans-disciplinary research to address the contemporary issues that aim to provide a scientific pathway for developing doable strategies for green growth, climate resilience to reduce the risk induced due to disasters. The lecture also highlighted the complexity of socio-ecological environment that requires multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary research approach. Prof Sunil Nautiyal made detailed presentation on 3-day deliberation in detail and provided the main outcomes of panel

discussions and technical sessions. This was followed by words of thankfulness and admiration by the convener Prof Sunil Nautiyal which marked the conclusion of the event.

Lectures

Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture
Professor RS Deshpande, Former Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change delivered the Professor L S Venkataramanan Memorial Lecture on the topic '*Disaster Management in India*' on July 28, 2020 through Webinar.

Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture

The Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated with pomp and glory on Tuesday 29th December 2020 from 11:00 AM through online and offline in Seminar Hall -2 of ISEC. Participation in offline mode at ISEC was strictly followed as per COVID-19 protocol and guidelines issued by Govt. of India/Karnataka. The Director of ISEC, Prof. S. Madheswaran welcomed the Honorable Members of ISEC BOG, ISEC Faculty, Staff, Students and all the participants attending the event online and offline and requested the Hon'ble Chairperson ISEC, BoG, Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat to preside over the session. Professor Thorat initiated the proceedings with his welcome remarks. Prof. Sunil Nautiyal, Chairman, Kannada Development Committee at ISEC introduced the speaker of the Karnataka Rajyotsava Extension Lecture 2020, Prof. KV Raju, who is also the Karnataka Rajyotsava Awardee 2020 and Economic Advisor to the Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. Prof. Raju delivered the lecture on the topic, "*How Improved Governance in Uttar Pradesh has Enabled Better Management of Covid – 19 and Migrants*". In his lecture Professor Raju highlighted the fact that despite being most populace state, Uttar Pradesh handled the pandemic in a very efficient manner and a systematic planning was executed to take care of unprecedented reverse migration of labourers who returned to their homes from all parts of the country. He emphasized the effective governance systems dealing with unprecedented disaster. Prof. S. Madheswaran (Director, ISEC) felicitated the speaker. The function ended with Prof. Parmod Kumar (Professor, Agricultural Development and

Rural Transformation Centre and Vice Chairperson Academic Programme Committee, ISEC) proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair. Karnataka Rajyotsava Lecture 2020, a memorable and successful event concluded with a hope to hold several such programmes in ISEC in the near future.

ISEC Webinar Lecture Series

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 2: **‘India: Pandemic, Policy Responses and Prospects’** – Prof N R Bhanumurthy, Vice Chancellor, Bangalore Dr Ambedkar School of Economics (BASE) University (July 23, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 3: **‘Covid-19 and its impact on international trade’** – Prof Sugata Marjit, Distinguished Professor, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, (Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Govt. of India) Project Director, Center for Training and Research in Public Finance and Policy, India (July 31, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 4: **‘Approaches to Income Support during the Pandemic Times’** – Prof S Mahendra Dev, Director (Vice Chancellor) Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (August 3, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 5: **‘The Sociology of the Pandemic and Risk Theory’** – Prof Sujata Patel, Distinguished Professor, Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University (August 5, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 6: **‘Risk Communication during Pandemics’** – Prof Ajay Bailey, Professor, Geosciences & Chair in Social Urban Transitions, International Development Studies, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University, The Netherlands (August 10, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 7: **‘Labour Market Governance and Covid – 19’** – Prof K R Shyam Sundar, Professor, XLRI – Xavier School of Management, Jamshedpur (August 14, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 8: **‘Rethinking Globalisation from an Indian Lens: Will Covid-19 and China help?’** – Prof K P Kannan, Honorary Fellow, Centre

for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India Chairman, Academic Committee, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum, India Chairman, COSTFORD, Thrissur | Trivandrum, India (August 27, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 9: **‘Economic Crisis Before and After COVID-19 and the Response of Government of India’** – Prof D N Reddy, Professor in Economics (Retd.) and Former Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad. Member, Board of Governors, ISEC (September 5, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 10: **Panel Discussion on ‘Covid-19 and the Rural Economy’** – Prof R S Deshpande, Former Director, ISEC; Prof K J Joseph, Director, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala; Prof Meenakshi Rajeev, RBI Chair Professor, CESP, ISEC; and Prof Parmod Kumar, Professor, ADRTC, ISEC (October 28, 2020).

ISEC Webinar Lecture – 11: **Panel Discussion on ‘Covid-19 and Cities’** – Prof Om Prakash Mathur, Non-Resident Fellow, University of Toronto; Prof George Mavrotas, Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp, Belgium; Dr Rana Hasan, Director, Economic Research and Regional Corporation Department, Asian Development Bank; and Dr Vishal R, IAS., Commissioner, Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department, Government of Karnataka (December 14, 2020).

Seminars by Faculty

Public Health Infrastructure: A Study in Bagalkot District of Karnataka – Dr C M Lakshmana, Professor, Population Research Centre, ISEC Bengaluru (September 22, 2020).

Seminars by Students

Bio-Political Economy of Medical Bio Technology in India: Constitution of Patient-Consumer Subjectivities – Mr Pattela Omkar Nadh, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 13, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Value of Children in a Family System and its Influence on Fertility among Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand – Ms Ujjwala Gupta, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (July 28, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Modelling Micro Level Decision Making: A Case of Sugar Sector – Ms Lavanya B T, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (October 05, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Health in Equalities in Karnataka: Linkages Among Health Outcomes, Access and Financial Risk Protection – Ms Anushree K N, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (November 13, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Analysing Land Use and Land Value: A Study of Peri-Urban Bengaluru – Ms Amrutha Mary Varkey, PhD Scholar, ISEC, Bangalore (December 31, 2020). (Pre-thesis submission seminar)

Research Projects

Completed Projects

- India's Changing Cityscapes: Work, Migration and Livelihoods** (Prof Supriya Roy Chowdhury, Prof Carol Upadhy, NIAS and Ms B P Vani)
- Kudubi Community in Karnataka: An Ethnographic Study** (Prof Manohar Yadav)
- Assessment of Ratio of Different Products/Forms of Spices being Marketed – Study Based on Ginger and Turmeric – Karnataka** (Prof I Maruthi)
- Ecosystem Services and Human Wellbeing: Application of Sen's Capability Approach** (Dr M Balasubramanian)
- Documentation of People's Bio-diversity Registers (PBRs) in Five Districts of Karnataka** (Prof Sunil Nautiyal, and Dr M Balasubramanian)
- Deciphering Caste Discrimination in Indian Urban Labour Market: Estimating Wage and Employment Discrimination** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
- Documentation and Evaluation of the SVEEP Intervention in Karnataka** (Prof S Madheswaran and Ms B P Vani)
- Promoting Leadership Skills among the Children in Government Schools: Impact of Young Instructor Leaders Program, Agastya Foundation** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya, Dr S Manasi and Dr Channamma Kambara)
- Effects of Urban Growth on Resource Degradation and its Impact on Environment: Issues and Challenges in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)
- Adolescent Marriages in India: Trends and Patterns** (Dr T S Syamala and N Kavitha)

New Projects

- Measuring Progress and Analysing Country-led Transformation (MPACT)/RTI** (Prof Parmod Kumar)
- Pandemic and the Credit based stimulus package for the MSME sector: A Study of Selected Peri-Urban Regions of Bangalore** (Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)
- Evaluation of Rehabilitation Programme for the Families of the Deceased Manual Scavengers in Karnataka: Myths and Realities** (Prof S Madheswaran, Co-PI: Mr Kusanna M)
- Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic and Dynamics of Online Learning in Primary Education in India** (Dr Indrajit Bairagya and Dr S Manasi)
- Desirability of a Public Health Cadre in the States of India** (Dr Sobin George)
- The Prevalence of Tuberculosis: A Comparative Study Across States in India** (Prof C M Lakshmana)

7. **Understanding State Civil Service Environs in a Comparative Perspective** (Prof K Gayithri Co-PI: Dr. Khalil Shah)

STUDENT NEWS

Students' Biannual Seminar Series

The Forty-first Bi-annual Seminars were held during July 6-10, 2020. In all, there were 22 presentations comprising of 22 progress seminars (10 Sessions). 2 students presented pre-thesis colloquium, 3- students presented Pre-submission seminar, 7 students submitted thesis and 1 student yet to conduct Viva voce.

ISEC PhD Programme 2020-21

After more than three and a half years, the advertisement calling for applicants for the PhD Programme was sent out and 326 applications were received from all over the country. A total number of 222 candidates appeared for the written examination - 191 candidates appeared through online and 31 candidates appeared personally. Out of the 222 candidates who appeared for the entrance examination, 66 candidates qualified for final interviews. In total 31 Candidates were selected for this year PhD programme. The results were announced on the ISEC Website on December 7, 2020. We also conducted the Inaugural session for the PhD Programme on January 18, 2021. All the students selected have joined the programme and the course work will start from February 1, 2021.

PhD Degree Awarded

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

Dr Dipanwita Chakraborty: 'Social Protection and Rural Economy in the Context of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Case Study of West Bengal (Supervisor: Prof Parmod Kumar)

Dr Shivkumar Nayka: 'Intra Urban Mobility to Work in Bengaluru: Spatial and Socio-Economic Determinants' (Supervisor: Prof Kala S Sridhar)

Dr Allen Prabhakar Ugargol (Part-time): 'Ageing and Exchange of care in Emigrant Households: Case Studies from Kerala and Goa, India' (Supervisor: Prof K S James)

Dr Soumita Khan: 'Productivity and Efficiency of Indian Fertilizer Firms with Special Reference to Energy Consumption' (Supervisor: Prof Meenakshi Rajeev)

Dr Arun B Chanadran: 'Population ageing in Europe and Asia: Beyond Traditional Perspectives' (Supervisor: Prof K S James)

Dr Rajiv Tewari: 'Federalism and Internal Security: An Analysis of the Application of Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) with Tripura and Manipur As Case Studies' (Supervisor: Dr V Anil Kumar)

Dr Jithin G: 'Democratization and Consolidation of the State Bureaucracy: A Study of the CPI(M) in Kerala' (Supervisor: Prof Supriya RoyChowdhury)

PUBLICATIONS

WORKING PAPERS

- Working Paper No. 488:** '*Agrarian Distress and Farmer Suicides in Kerala*' by *Ance Teresa Varghese*
- Working Paper No. 489:** '*Ownership of Firms and Their Implication for Productivity: An Empirical Investigation in to Indian Mining Industry*' by *Meenakshi Parida* and *S Madheswaran*
- Working Paper No. 490:** '*Determinants of Agricultural Credit in Rural India by Social Group*' by *Karthick V* and *S Madheswaran*
- Working Paper No. 491:** '*Knowledge and Practice of Ethno-Medicine by Jaunsaris in Jaunsar-Bawar Region of Uttarakhand*' by *Geeta Sahu*
- Working Paper No. 492:** '*MGNREGA Quality Monitoring and Multiplier Mala for the Richer States and Regions: Evidence on Elite Capture of*

- Assets in Karnataka and Ways Forward* by **Sanjiv Kumar, S Madheswaran and B P Vani**
6. **Working Paper No. 493:** *'Interests' and Participation of Elites in MGNREGA: Lessons from Elite Capture in Karnataka* by **Sanjiv Kumar, S Madheswaran and B P Vani**
 7. **Working Paper No. 494:** *'Values Concerning Children and Fertility Behaviour: Method, Respondents and Preliminary Insights from the Field in Jharkhand, India'* by **Ujjwala Gupta**
 8. **Working Paper No. 495:** *'Preparedness to Monsoon Diseases in Kuttanad (Kerala)'* by **Bejo Jacob Raju and S Manasi**
 9. **Working Paper No. 496:** *'Livelihood and Social Capital in Vulnerable Ecosystems: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans'* by **Sneha Biswas and Sunil Nautiyal**
 10. **Working Paper No. 497:** *'Eco-Innovations in Waste Management - A Review of High Point Cases'* by **S Manasi and Harshita Bhat**
 11. **Working Paper No. 498:** *'The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO₂ Emissions in India: Evidence from a Time Series Analysis'* by **Priyanka Saharia and Krishna Raj**
 12. **Working Paper No. 499:** *'The Implementation of Domestic Violence Act in India: A State-Level Analysis'* by **Anamika Das and C M Lakshmana**
 13. **Working Paper No. 500:** *'Development Paradox and Economic Development of SCs and STs Since India's Independence with Special Reference to Karnataka'* by **Krishna Raj**
 14. **Working Paper No. 501:** *'Emerging Agrarian System and its Impact on Caste Relations and Local Politics: A Study in the State of Bihar'* by **Prashant Kumar Choudhary**
 15. **Working Paper No. 502:** *'Factors Influencing Urban Residential Water Consumption in Bengaluru'* by **Kavya Shree K and Krishna Raj**
 16. **Working Paper No. 503:** *'COVID-19 Pandemic and Primary Education in India: Does it Cause More Inequality between Public and Private Schools?'* by **Indrajit Bairagya, S Manasi and Roshan Thomas**
 17. **Working Paper No. 504:** *'Social Capital and Tapping Community-Based Organisation's Convergence Potential with MGNREGA: A Micro Study in Karnataka'* by **Sanjiv Kumar and S Madheswaran**
 18. **Working Paper No. 505:** *'Benchmarking of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB)'* by **Kavya Shree K and Krishna Raj**
 19. **Working Paper No. 506:** *'Is Public Education Expenditure Pro-cyclical In India?'* by **Ramanjini and K Gayithri**
 20. **Working Paper No. 507:** *'Nutrition status and socio-economic inequality among children (0-59 months) across different geographical regions of Uttar Pradesh, India'* by **Prem Shankar Mishra and Himanshu Chaurasia**
 21. **Working Paper No. 508:** *'Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry with Special Reference to Intellectual Property Rights: Evidence from a Time-Series Analysis (1990-2019)'* by **Supriya Bhandarkar and Meenakshi Rajeev**

An Overview

Despite the introduction of various welfare schemes for the people who depend on agriculture, our country is far from providing a minimum standard of dignified life for the many who are solely dependent on it for their livelihood. There is still vulnerability, distress and dissatisfaction among the farming population of India. In this context, the paper entitled **Agrarian Distress and Farmer Suicides in Kerala (WP 488)** by **Ance Teresa Varghese** is aimed at understanding the origin of the agrarian crisis in India and its manifestations in different parts of the country, particularly in Kerala, where the nature of the crisis shows some unique tendencies. In order to bring out the uniqueness, the paper will be focusing on the Kerala model

of development, placing the backwardness of the agrarian sector and the farmers' crisis within this framework. The Kerala model, glorified by many, has not done much to mitigate the crisis in the agrarian sector and as a production sector it needs to be strengthened. This paper is a part of an ongoing thesis. The study is review based.

In the paper **Ownership of Firms and their Implication for Productivity: An Empirical Investigation into Indian Mining Industry (WP 489)** Meenakshi Parida and S Madheswaran examine the difference in productivity existing between the public and private sectors of the mining industry in India. The literature on the effect of firm ownership on productive efficiency stands highly divided hence in this context the study adds to the literature by attempting to investigate the effect of firm ownership on total factor productivity (TFP) in the four sectors of Indian mining industry from 2000 to 2016. Here, the authors have sought to compare the productivity difference between the public and private mining firms in the four sectors namely- metallic, non-metallic, coal and petroleum. The paper uses the Levinson and Petrin (LP) method for estimating the TFP of each firm. The results indicate the superiority of private firms in three sectors – metallic, non-metallic, and coal, whereas the petroleum sector reports quite the opposite result. Highest productivity difference was recorded in the non-metallic sector, where in private firms were two times more productive than that of the public firms. Metallic and coal sector followed suit where private firms registered almost more than one times more productivity than the public firms. The above results suggests that although the liberalization process that started around 1990 entailed opening up of the mining industry to private sector participation, with an aim of building healthy competition to improve the productivity of public sector, this very aim has not been materialized as there exists still a large gap between the public and private firms.

Despite the increase in the supply of formal credit to agriculture, the post-reform period in India witnessed enormous gaps between households in their access to credit. Although the decreasing share of wealth and resources affect farmers adversely in access to credit, there are also other social and

economic factors involved, and understanding them is equally important in access to credit. Therefore, the study **Determinants of Agricultural Credit in Rural India by Social Group (WP 490)** by Karthick V and S Madheswaran aims to analyse the trends and determinants of formal agricultural credit in India by using AIDIS data. Probit and Heckman's selectivity bias-corrected-OLS models are employed to analyse the determinants of access to credit, and amount of credit respectively. The study finds that social status, land size, irrigated area, asset values, and education levels of the heads of households influence the formal agricultural credit households receive. This finding indicates that the government needs to revamp existing credit policies to make access to credit more inclusive.

Tribal societies are steeped in indigenous knowledge derived from ancestors which has been in use for centuries in every aspect of their lives. Health is one such major domain where treatment for various illness and diseases is carried on with ethno medicines or various other forms of indigenous health practices. The paper entitled **Knowledge and Practice of Ethno-Medicine by Jaunsaris in Jaunsar-Bawar Region of Uttarakhand (WP 491)** by Geeta Sahu explores such practices of ethno- medicine used to treat various diseases or illness among the Jaunsari tribal community. The information was collected through in-depth interviews with various traditional health practitioners using ethnographic research approach in Jaunsar-Bawar region of Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It was found that people in Jaunsari community use various ethno medicines found locally in the hills of Himalayas and Shivalik range. They use these plants to treat various diseases, infections and skin problems. Some cases of early stage cancer have been also been successfully treated by the local traditional healers.

Workfare programmes reduces poverty in two ways, i.e., by providing wage employment during lean seasons to many, and through sustainable assets which have multiplier and productivity enhancement impacts on the community and the chosen few. The programme's wage employment component can provide protection against seasonal shocks, but sustainable assets with multiplier effect have livelihood enhancement

and poverty elimination impacts. This study entitled **MGNREGA Quality Monitoring and Multiplier 'Malai' for the Richer States and Regions: Evidence on Elite Capture of Assets in Karnataka and Ways Forward (WP 492)** by **Sanjiv Kumar, S Madheswaran and B P Vani** focuses on the asset component of the programme. Along with Social Audit and Ombudsman, Quality Monitors are an important accountability institution established under the MGNREGA. The study investigates whether credible Quality Monitoring and enforcement, and a follow-up mechanism was put in place in Karnataka. The study finds lackadaisical implementation of Quality Monitoring in Karnataka. The quality of assets, the region or states where it was created and who reaped its benefits are very important questions in understanding the programme's effectiveness which are explored in this study. The study also examines, through both secondary and primary evidences, whether the benefits of sustainable assets created and its multiplier impact accrued to the poorer states; poorer regions within a state, and to poor households. The study finds that richer and more developed states, with fewer number of poor households, were creating more assets than the poorer states with a higher poverty load. The same trend was noticed across districts within Karnataka state. These findings mean that assets were not being created in the areas where it was required the most. Primary evidences from Karnataka show elite capture of assets created largely due to the individual assets and benefits of water resource-based community assets accruing predominantly to the landholding households proportionate to the size of their holdings. The study explores the causes and consequences, and examines the possible policy options and ways forward.

In spite of no such claims in the Act, MGNREGA remains the largest poverty elimination programme. If the poverty elimination goals of this programme were important, its design should have adequate safeguards on the demand side, and initiatives and provisions on the supply side to focus and ensure the poor accessed the programme and benefited from its wage employment and asset components. In this context, **Sanjiv Kumar, S Madheswaran and B P Vani** attempt to study the interests and status of participation of elites in

the wage employment and asset components of MGNREGA and try to examine the extent of elite capture of wage employment and assets in the paper entitled **Interests and Participation of Elites in MGNREGA: Lessons from Elite Capture in Karnataka (WP 493)**. The authors develop an Elite Index based on the socio-economic attributes of the households (HHs) and through the categories of poor, sub-elite, elite and super-elite HHs and primary survey, and the case studies find diverse interests of elites in the programme. The study finds substantial elite capture of wage and more extensive capture of asset components of the programme. The study finds lack of poverty focus in the programme design, where rights and universalism are over relied upon and operational rationing is completely ignored, and finds there was no visible solution against elite capture or preferential

Tribals have been identified by their distinct cultural heritage and hypothesized to have different demographic outcomes as compared to other social groups due to their gender egalitarian social set up. In the paper entitled **Values Concerning Children and Fertility Behaviour: Method, Respondents and Preliminary Insights from the Field in Jharkhand, India (WP 494)** **Ujjwala Gupta** attempts to explore and bring a level of understanding of tribal demographic behavior. With these introductory insights from the field, the study attempts to comprehend the socio-cultural background to fertility as a demographic outcome among three tribal communities of Jharkhand.

In the paper entitled **Preparedness to Monsoon Diseases in Kuttanad (Kerala) (WP 495)** **Bejo Jacob Raju and S Manasi** aim to capture the preparatory measures of the institutional health system in Kerala to address the threats of communicable diseases during the monsoon. Further, with an extensive field survey in Kuttanad, the study explores the preparedness of the households against monsoon epidemics looked in terms of their keenness to treatment, adherence to preventive medicine, vector prevention measures, healthcare insurance coverage and possession of basic knowledge of the etiology of communicable diseases. The study found the pre-monsoon preparatory measures of the local self-governments at the grassroot level inept. The distribution of preventive medicines was

poorly administered. The study also found weak permeation of healthcare insurance coverage in the representative sample. The government bodies should frame tailored preparedness programmes targeting the vulnerable groups during the monsoon.

Indian Sundarbans, situated on the eastern coast of India, is exposed to threats like floods, cyclones and sea level rise. People living in this environmentally vulnerable area have to depend upon various response and adaptive strategies against these perils. Social capital and seasonal migration are two such measures. Social capital plays a crucial role in everyday life, particularly in crisis situations. The paper entitled **Livelihood and Social Capital in Vulnerable Ecosystems: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans (WP 496)** by **Sneha Biswas** and **Sunil Nautiyal** attempts to understand the role of social capital (relationship with neighbours, civil organisations and the local government in particular) in adapting to environmental and livelihood vulnerabilities in the study area. A survey was conducted in 200 households through geographical clustering from four villages of Indian Sundarbans (Madhya Gurguria, Debipur, Satjelia and Rangabelia) through a structured questionnaire and two Focus Group Discussions with farmers and the fishing community. Analysis of secondary data reveals historical evidence of the prevalence of cyclonic and flood events in the area. It was also found that the physical damage caused by these events is exacerbated by the area's bleak socio-economic conditions. The results indicated that at the advent of any natural calamity, it is the neighbours and community people who provide shelter, food and financial support to each other before the arrival of any external support. Seasonal migration became an adaptation strategy for many households (78%) but the opposite picture exists too. Even after threats to their lives and livelihood and despite the government showing a willingness to relocate millions of inhabitants, a majority of the people (61%) of the area are reluctant to leave the place which they refer to as 'bhite'.

Eco-innovation is a new concept of immense importance to trade and policy makers that cover many innovations providing environmental advantage. In the paper entitled **Eco-Innovations**

in Waste Management A Review of High Point Cases (WP 497) **S Manasi** and **Harshita Bhat** examine a few interesting eco-innovation cases in the Indian context specific to solid waste. Solid waste management is one of the critical challenges facing urban India. These eco-innovations have made impacts at various levels on the ground and demonstrate little pathways of transformations towards sustainable development initiatives.

The Indian civil aviation industry is one of the fastest growing service sectors in India. Considering the growing importance and demand for air travel, this study investigates the effects of revenue passenger kilometer (RPK) of the airline industry, wholesale price index (WPI) of aviation turbine fuel (ATF), fuel efficiency of aviation turbine fuel and per capita income of the country on CO₂ emissions from aviation turbine fuel by using yearly time series data for the period 1988 to 2017. To find out the long run relationship between RPK, WPI of ATF, fuel efficiency, GDP-per capita and CO₂ emissions, the study entitled **The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO₂ Emissions in India: Evidence from A Time Series Analysis (WP 498)** by **Priyanka Saharia** and **Krishna Raj** uses the **Autoregressive Distributed Lag model (ARDL)** with the **Bound test** approach. **Bound test** approach is applied to estimate if there is a long run relationship among the variables. The empirical results suggest that there exists a long run relationship between CO₂ emissions, revenue passenger kilometer, fuel efficiency and per capita income of the country. This study used **the error correction term** of the **ARDL** model to find the short run relationships between these variables. **Toda-Yamamoto** causality test is performed to check the causality among the variables. Empirical estimation of the **ARDL** model shows that both in the short run and long run, except the variable wholesale price index of ATF, all other variables are significant in relation to CO₂ emissions from ATF. Empirical results of the **Toda-Yamamoto** test suggest a unidirectional Granger causality running from revenue passenger kilometer (RPK) and wholesale price index of aviation turbine fuel to CO₂ emissions. The findings also show that there is a bi-directional causality existing between per capita income and fuel efficiency to the CO₂ emissions from aviation turbine fuel. The study also suggests

that more focus on increasing the efficiency of fuel will lead to a sustainable growth of the industry.

To protect women against discrimination, the law empowers women in various ways by equipping them with rights and power to enable them to fight against the patriarchal nature of society. The main purpose of the paper entitled **The Implementation of Domestic Violence Act in India: A State-Level Analysis (WP 499)** by **Anamika Das** and **C M Lakshmana** is to probe the provisions made under the Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005) and to explain the roles and responsibilities of different authorities under this Act. This paper analyses secondary data to find the reasons for the failure of the PWDVA which includes highly uneven state-wise budgetary allocations, delays in passing orders, lack of clear directions to stakeholders about their roles and responsibilities for effective implementation. There is an urgent need to strengthen the PWDV Act for the victims to get fruitful justice on time.

The Constitution of India compels both Central and State governments to bring all socially and economically deprived sections of society on the path to development. The governments are compelled to ensure equal rights, opportunities, access to services, benefits, and resources of the government to enable them to develop their potential and capacities as agents of social change for their upward economic and social mobility. The rights to equal opportunity and well-being through preferential treatment in educational and economic spheres in favour of the weaker sections of the people is embedded in the foundation of the Constitution. Clause (4) of Article 16 of the Constitution ensures equitable opportunities for deprived social groups. Further, Article 46 states that “the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)”. Despite several Five Year Plans since Independence, and focus on the economic empowerment of SCs and STs, they continue to live in abject poverty, homelessness, unemployment, landlessness, poor health and education. In this regard, the Government of India, in the recent 12th Five Year Plan, has given special focus on ‘faster, sustainable and more inclusive

growth’ that highlights the concerns for the poor, especially economically deprived sections of the society viz., the SCs and STs. In this backdrop, the paper entitled **The Impact of Civil Aviation Growth on CO2 Emissions in India: Evidence from A Time Series Analysis (WP 500)** by **Krishna Raj** assesses the development status of SCs and STs in Karnataka since Independence, relying on various secondary sources of data on various socio-economic indicators.

The paper entitled **Emerging Agrarian System and Its Impact on Caste Relations and Local Politics: A Study in the State of Bihar (WP 501)** by **Prashant Kumar Choudhary** focuses on caste relations in the villages of Bihar. Various facets of caste discrimination and aspects of inter-caste relationship among different groups are covered, which include the kind of discrimination faced. The paper examines some forms of caste discrimination practiced in the temples where some of the untouchable castes are not allowed to enter. Emphasis is placed on the practice of untouchability towards lower castes and various forms of discrimination exercised in these villages. The phenomenon of caste politics is observed in villages where a member of a particular caste votes for the party headed by the person of his/her caste. At local level panchayat election, people belonging to a specific caste vote for their own caste candidate (which is also observed in assembly and parliament elections). Along with it, the paper also deals with the impact of agrarian change on caste politics. i.e., the impact of change in landholding pattern in villages on politics.

Bengaluru city faces severe water crisis, with both dying sources and inefficient use of drinking water. Identifying the factors influencing water consumption in Bengaluru city is key to offering suitable policies for efficient water utilisation and management. In the study entitled **Factors Influencing Urban Residential Water Consumption in Bengaluru (WP 502)** **Kavya Shree K** and **Krishna Raj** urban residential water consumption and its influencing factors are identified and analysed by using the Ordinary Least Square method. Factors that influence water consumption include the number of dependents in a family, location, size of the house, different

sources of water, water price and education of the consumers.

Indrajit Bairagya, S Manasi and Roshan Thomas examine the extent of inequality between public and private schools related to primary education in India during the COVID-19 pandemic in the paper entitled **Covid-19 Pandemic and Primary Education in India: Does It Cause More Inequality Between Public and Private Schools? (WP 503)**. In particular, the study examines the transformation of the teaching-learning process through digitalisation and aims to understand how egalitarian is the transformation, explicitly focusing on the differential impact between public and private school-going children in the context of their socio-economic backgrounds. To accomplish the objectives, the authors conducted a primary survey comprising online and offline modes with parents of both private and public school-going children. The survey covers 377 samples of parents and spread over rural and urban areas in Karnataka state (India). A 2SLS-based instrumental variable approach is used to study the causal effect of 'choice of school' on study hours of the children and the access to resources for online classes. Findings show that a clear difference exists between public and private schools. In fact, the inequality component increases considerably when the hours of online schooling are added to study hours at home, depicting the intensification of the gap between private and public schools drastically due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, a negative relationship is observed between 'choice of public school' and 'access to resources for online classes', implying that the public school-going children have lower access to the resources that are required to attend online classes, which is a matter of grave concern if the online mode of teaching-learning processes are implemented for public schools. Although there have been several interventions made to address the issue by the government and other institutions, there is an enormous scope for improvement to address concerns to avoid long-term implications that could aggravate the inequity even further.

Despite MGNREGA being a work and rights-based universal programme, where any needy household could self-select themselves, many poor

households have failed to access the programme while many not so poor households have been able to access it. It is widely believed that awareness, social capital and the involvement of CBOs are partly responsible for the differential access exhibited by certain households across states. Kerala's Kudumbasree represents a successful SHG model, whereas Raichur's GRAKOSS represents a successful Trade Union of agricultural workers which could harness the potential of networks and facilitate access and inclusion. In the study entitled **Social Capital and Tapping Community-Based Organisation's Convergence Potential with MGNREGA: A Micro Study in Karnataka (504)** **Sanjiv Kumar and S Madheswaran** explored the potential of SHGs, TUs and Cooperative-Societies in leveraging the benefits of various development programmes like MGNREGA. The study explores the strength, weakness, opportunity and threats (SWOT) in the context of the above organisations to find policy lessons and to explore ways forward. The study tries to identify, through case study and ethnographic evidence, various elements of Social Capital existing in several grassroots organisations which makes them an effective forum for development convergence. Perspectives of various stakeholders and primary data from a micro-study in Karnataka have been used to evaluate comparative suitability of those organisations for convergence.

The paper entitled **Benchmarking of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) (WP 505)** by **Kavya Shree K and Krishna Raj** attempts to assess the performance of the urban local body, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB), by applying international benchmarking standards. The performance of BWSSB is assessed for the periods 2015-16 and 2017-18. The benchmarking indicators are drawn from IBNET, World Bank and ADB. There are two components of indicators used for the assessment – firstly technical and operational indicators and secondly financial indicators. The secondary data for the study was collected from BWSSB and one-to-one discussion was held with its officials for in-depth understanding of the performance of BWSSB. For cross verification of BWSSB data, supplementary data from Census 2011, BBMP and

(Continued on page 16)

77% of migrants plan to return to work in cities: Study

Secure job contracts, limited use of acquired skills in rural areas, and higher remuneration in places where they worked are some of the reasons for the desire

R. KANUNGIAR & K. KANUNGIAR
Reverse migration (massive movement of workers from "destination" to "origin") on account of the COVID-19 lockdown has caused concern among industries and businesses, and raised some important questions: Will they stay back there or return to work? Will the return of economic activities in rural India be adversely affected because of the non-return or delayed return of migrants?



About 69% of the migrants were in the age group between 20 and 40, and most were graduates and technically qualified. — ISEC News

come from the developed district of Dakshina Kannada, while dead-end job offers are from Kalaraburgi. While some high-end workers, with assured salaries or ample availability of work from home opportunities, stayed back in destinations, several dead-end workers were stuck there. A person from Kalaraburgi working in a hotel in Pune could not return owing to transport disruption. As the employer refused to pay salary, money from home is obtained to survive in Pune. Two construction workers, husband and wife from Kalaraburgi, were earning

LOCKDOWN DISTRESS II

The first reason for wanting to return to cities is the availability of secure and attractive job contracts as in the case of a sales manager in an automobile company. Second is the belief that economic improvement is possible only in urban India. For instance, an employee working as quality controller in a company in Bengaluru said that though livelihood is possible in his village, he prefers the city work as this has greater potential to improve his situation.

concerns and the perception that their livelihood opportunities in urban India are destroyed by the pandemic and associated lockdown. In some cases, the decision was also influenced by the ownership of landed villages, schooling children in villages and possession of multiple skills that can be used in villages. Attractive social security and safety-net measures such as health and income security are therefore necessary to win their confidence back in building a self-reliant India in line with the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision.



Central team visits areas affected by UPCL

Members of Central team visited areas affected by UPCL at Yellur. The team collected input about the project. The team visited areas affected by UPCL at Yellur. The team collected input about the project. The team visited areas affected by UPCL at Yellur. The team collected input about the project.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2020

OPINION

COVID-19 VACCINE

Ready for roll-out in cities

YAHINI ARAVIND & KALA S SRIDHAR
Authors are, respectively, faculty with the Bangalore University and the Institute for Social and Economic Change. Views are personal

COVID-19 HAS devastated more than 7 million lives in India, second only after the US. The only way to bring a vaccine, trials, companies and a vaccine ready for roll-out in cities. The study for the Centre for Decentralization and Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, is not only for economic cities but also to make com-

How cities can cope in these Covid times

Already stretched in providing even basic services, cities will do well to take the help of NGOs and resident welfare associations

KALA SETHARAM SIDDHAR
The theme for this year's World Cities Day — on October 31 — was sustainable communities and cities. In 2018, 55 per cent of the world's population lived in cities, and it is expected that by 2030 two-thirds of the global population will live in cities. While decades of development economics research has focused on rural poverty and development, there can be no better time to appreciate the importance of cities than the unprecedented times we are in. Covid-19 has shown how important cities are not only for economic growth but also to make com-

of 51 billion a week. However, there is little data on Covid prevalence in our cities, whatever data reported is at the district/state level. At the State level, our study found a positive correlation of 0.41 between urbanisation and Covid prevalence. At the district level, urbanisation had a positive and significant effect on Covid prevalence, due to density. The study also found the workforce participation rate to have the expected positive effect on Covid prevalence at the district level, reinforcing their effect on economic activity. Most interestingly, district income had a negative effect on Covid prevalence, implying that rich areas have cities been so

(RWAs) as units of governance in cities to assist city governments. Community and collective action as assisted by RWAs and NGOs in cities play a major role in Covid incidence. Given the extent of association should initiate a repository of best practices from these organisations, so that other cities can follow the protocol to prevent the spread of the virus. This also will reduce the burden of the city administration, already

WINS CONTROL

FPOs can help horticulture grow

Apartment supplying quality seeds/fertilisers, Farmer Producer Organisations can help in direct marketing of produce

THE HINDU
BENGALURU, MAY 19, 2020
The value of horticulture in the state is around 10 per cent of the total value added in the state. The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state. The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state. The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state.

THE HINDU

FPOs can help horticulture grow

Apartment supplying quality seeds/fertilisers, Farmer Producer Organisations can help in direct marketing of produce

The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state. The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state. The horticulture sector is one of the most important sectors in the state.

A 'Nobel' reward for auction designers

Paul Milgrom and Robert Wilson have brought path-breaking innovations in the design of auctions

KALA SIDDHARAM SIDDHAR
Governments world over now use the auction method to sell public assets such as telecom spectrum. The credit of making auctions popular must go to Paul Milgrom and Robert Wilson, who have been awarded this year's Nobel in Economics for their pioneering work on auction design. Auctions are a form of sale and purchase in which the price is determined by the market. Auctions are a form of sale and purchase in which the price is determined by the market.



Professors Robert B. Wilson and Paul R. Milgrom of Stanford University

spectrum band. The auction history in the US is not complete without mentioning the auction that was conducted over a period of 15 months during 2000-02, the mechanism design of which was pioneered by Milgrom. The process started with a reverse auction that facilitated broadbanders to relinquish voluntarily their spectrum rights in the upper end of the Ultra High Frequency band (above 1.5 GHz). The process started with a reverse auction that facilitated broadbanders to relinquish voluntarily their spectrum rights in the upper end of the Ultra High Frequency band (above 1.5 GHz).

AGRICULTURE AND ATMANSIBHARTI

'Agriculture and Atmanirbharta' is a Noble Vision, but Needs Hard Decisions and Political Consensus

Dr. P. S. Srinivasan
The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers. The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers. The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers.

Farm labourers were the worst hit in April

Study finds the extent of losses suffered by labourers, informal sector workers, cultivators and others in rural Karnataka

K. S. SIDDHARAM SIDDHAR
The pandemic has not only affected the short-term poverty susceptible but can have long-term implications on education and human development. The pandemic has not only affected the short-term poverty susceptible but can have long-term implications on education and human development.



Centre line was structured for one month in case of work.

LOCKDOWN DISTRESS I

Protecting peri-urban areas key to saving Bengaluru, says study

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THE BUSINESS STANDARD

Protecting peri-urban areas key to saving Bengaluru, says study

The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers. The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers. The government has to take a decision on whether to continue with the current policy of subsidising farmers.

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ನಂದಿಕೂರು ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವೆ

ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಪರಿಸರ ಹಾನಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ

ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ ವರದಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಪರಿಸರ ಹಾನಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್: ಜನವರಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ವರದಿ

ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಪರಿಸರ ಹಾನಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಕೊಳಚಾರು, ಉಳೂರು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ

ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ. ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ: ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ್

ಭಾರತ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ: ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ್. ಭಾರತ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ: ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ್. ಭಾರತ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ: ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ್.

ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗೆ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ

ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗೆ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ. ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗೆ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ. ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗೆ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ.

Study in Bagalkot exposes lacunae in public healthcare system

Study in Bagalkot exposes lacunae in public healthcare system. A study of the public health infrastructure in Bagalkot district has highlighted some of the potential issues that districts and health budgets face.

Time to focus on rural non-farm economy

Time to focus on rural non-farm economy. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown have shattered economies across the world, devastating the lives of workers in India, primarily living from rural regions.

'ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕುರಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣ'



'ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕುರಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣ'. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕುರಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕುರಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾತಿಯೇ ಕಾರಣ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯ

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯ.

ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ

ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ.

ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಎಲ್ಲೂರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ ಭೇಟಿ

ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಎಲ್ಲೂರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ ಭೇಟಿ. ಯುಪಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಪರಿಸರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಎಲ್ಲೂರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಪರಿಸರ ತಜ್ಞರ ತಂಡ ಭೇಟಿ.

Burden of capital hurts Karnataka most among top states

Burden of capital hurts Karnataka most among top states. BENGALURU: While the country has been adding a record number of fresh cases each week, a majority of patients are still concentrated in five states that have more than a lakh cases each.

Will woes of farmers vanish?

Will woes of farmers vanish? Three important bills concerning the farm sector were passed recently amid contrasting voices of the ruling and opposition parties.

Urban reforms can no longer be ignored

Urban reforms can no longer be ignored. India's densely populated cities, the engines of economic growth, have been the worst affected by the pandemic. Social infrastructure, especially housing for the urban poor, needs to be scaled up.

(Continued from page 13)

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board were collected. Based on these data sources, the technical and financial performance indicators were calculated to assess the performance of the board. The overall efficiency of BWSSB is assessed with respect to actual versus the potential water supply for the years 2016 - 2018. The results of benchmarking for technical, operational and financial indicators show that BWSSB does not meet most of the international benchmarking indicators for the study period.

The paper entitled **Is Public Education Expenditure Pro-Cyclical in India? (WP 506)** by **Ramanjini and K Gayithri** examines the cyclicity of public education expenditure of Indian states using recent data and advanced estimation techniques. The empirical results suggest that public education expenditure is pro-cyclical with respect to states' GSDP. Expenditure on higher levels of education shows a relatively higher degree of pro-cyclicity than lower levels of education. Economic downturns seem to have hampered public investment on education and more specifically public investment on higher levels of education across Indian states, as pro-cyclicity of education expenditure is symmetrical. On the other hand, the fiscal transfers from the sUnion government are not enabling the state governments to protect the expenditure levels of the education sector during economic downturns. Hence, there is a need for incorporating relevant instruments in the intergovernmental transfer system that enables the states to provide minimum levels of public services such as education and healthcare.

Nutritional status is determined by diverse, highly interrelated physical, biological, environmental, and socio-cultural factors. Among Indian states, Uttar Pradesh has an alarmingly high prevalence rate of child malnutrition. Various geographical regions are experiencing uneven growth and development in the state that has ultimately impacted on child health and nutritional development. **Prem Shankar Mishra and Himanshu Chaurasia** explore the magnitude of the nutritional status and disparities among children in various regions of Uttar Pradesh in the paper entitled **Nutrition Status and Socio-Economic Inequality Among Children (0-59**

Months) Across Different Geographical Regions of Uttar Pradesh, India (WP 507) using data from the 4th round of the NFHS (2015-16). Multivariate logistic regression and decomposition analyses were conducted to understand the socioeconomic inequality in childhood malnutrition. The result shows that the Bundelkhand (southern) region has the highest prevalence of underweight (45.4 per 100) and wasted (29.5 per 100) children; however, the Purvanchal (eastern) region has the highest prevalence of stunted (48.3 per 100) children respectively. The rural areas in the state have the highest percentage of underweight (40.9%) children followed by stunted (48.4%) and wasted children (17.9%) respectively. Among mothers with no schooling, about half (46.3%) of their children are underweight, and more than 55 percent of the children are stunted, and approximately 18 percent of children are wasted. The results also indicate that child malnutrition is highly concentrated among the poor. The findings indicate that there is a need to redesign existing programmes to reach vulnerable (poor) and marginalised groups.

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is playing an important role in combatting the Covid-19 pandemic and other important illnesses. However, FDI is essential to have enough capital to carry out R&D and bring forth innovation. The signing of the TRIPS agreement saw a global harmonization of intellectual property rights underpinned by the theory that stronger IPRs spur increased foreign direct investment inflows by reducing the threat of imitation. Following an ARDL approach and using time series data for India between 1990 and 2019, the study entitled **Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry with Special Reference to Intellectual Property Rights: Evidence from a Time-Series Analysis (1990-2019) (WP 508)** by **Supriya Bhandarkar and Meenakshi Rajeev** examines the impact of IPRs on FDI inflows into the Indian pharmaceutical industry. The authors consider two measures of IPR protection- implementation of TRIPS and strengthening of the IPR regime through the construction of a new pharmaceutical patent index for India. They also take into account the impact of industry characteristics and host-country conditions on FDI flows into the country. Furthermore, as governments in

developing countries seek more FDI, they open their economies and adapt market-friendly policies that ensures a global process of competition. While such competition is indeed widespread, given that the Chinese pharmaceutical industry is India's biggest competitor, due to its cost-competitive manufacturing sector producing the largest number of active pharmaceutical ingredients, the study takes into consideration the competition offered by China through the FDI confidence index. The results show that while the implementation of TRIPS in the country has increased the FDI inflow into the pharmaceutical sector, the enforcement of the IPR regime, as measured by the pharmaceutical patent index has led to the reduction of FDI inflow. The study also finds that institutional factors such as corruption and political instability in the economy along with the degree of trade openness are major determinants of investment decisions in India, while the competition from China does not play a significant role.

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Madheswaran, S

Welcome Address during the inaugural session on ‘COVID 19 and Local Government in Karnataka’, jointly organised by Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchayat Raj University, Gadag, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, and Ramakrishna Hegde and Abdul Nazir Sab Decentralization Action Lab, Centre for Rural Management (CRM), Kottayam, Kerala, July 10, 2020.

Delivered Welcome Address and Chaired the Session on ‘Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Policies, Pathways and Tools’, November 26, 2020. (online)

Welcome Address delivered in the Karnataka

Rajyothsava Extension Lecture, December 29, 2020.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Delivered Keynote lecture on 'Climate, Conservation Policy HWC and Sustainable Livelihood development in Mountains', in the International Webinar on Public Health, Research and Awareness for Sustainable Environment 2020, organised by Department of Environmental Sciences from Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi and along with the group of Haritalaya and the Better Earthlings, September 27, 2020.

Chief Guest and Inaugurator for Institutional Development Plan, in the National Webinar Entrepreneur Development: SAR & LiDAR, organised by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad College of Forestry, Sirsi and delivered inaugural address on 'SAR and LiDAR - Linking with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Entrepreneurship Development', September 28, 2020.

Rajasekhar, D

Valedictory address on 'Academic Writing in Social Sciences: Status and the Way Forward', in the Workshop on Academic Writing in Social Sciences for Post-Doctoral Fellowship Holder and Young Faculty, organised by ICSSR, SCR, Hyderabad, October 14-16, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Keynote address on 'COVID-19 Pandemic in India: Time to Focus on the Rural Non-farm Sector', in the Webinar on Covid-19: Adversity to Advantage, organised by BAPUJI Institutes, Davengere, Karnataka, June 1, 2020.

**Papers Presented at Conferences/
Workshops/Seminars**

Bairagya, Indrajit

(with Manasi S and Roshan) Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Divide the Government and Private Schools More Sharply?, in the Web-conference: SANEM International Development Conference (SIDC) 2020 on COVID-19

and Development Challenges, organised by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), October 1-3, 2020.

Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Cause more Inequality between Public and Private Schools?, in the Winter School 2020, organised by the Centre for Development Economics (CDE) jointly with The Econometric Society at the Delhi School of Economics, December 14-17, 2020.

Balasubramanian, M

The Value of Recreational Ecosystem Services in India; at the First International Electronic Conference on Forests- Forest for a Better Future, Sustainability, Innovation, interdisciplinarity, organised by MDPI, Switzerland, November 15-30, 2020 (Virtual).

Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) in the Western Ghats: Karnataka; at the 3-Day International Workshop Cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR Policies, Pathways and Tools, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, November 26-28, 2020.

Economic Value of Cultural Ecosystem Services in Karnataka; at the International Virtual Conference on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in a Climate Change Perspective, organised by Environmental Management and Policy Research Institute (EMPRI), Government of Karnataka, December 10-11, 2020.

George, Sobin

(with P Omkar Nadh) Indian Academia.Inc; at the International Conference on Locating and Timing Matters: Significance and agency of STs in emerging worlds, organised by Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) [Session organizer Julian David Cortes Sanchez, School of Management, Universidad del Rosario], August 21, 2020, at Prague, Czech Republic.

(with Prajwal, N, Ajay Bailey, Dick Ettema and Lekha Subaiya) Transport Disadvantage: Understanding Ageing and Mobility in the Peripheral Bengaluru; at the 13th International Conference on Transportation

Planning and Implementation Methodologies for Developing Countries (TPMDC), organised by Transportation Systems Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Bombay, December 10, 2020. (Online)

Kumar, Parmod

Webinar Presentation - Contract Farming and Land Tenancy in India: Way Forward; at the Virtual Conference Around Trends and Opportunities in the Agricultural Sector for Institutional Investors, organised by Nirmal Bang Institutional Equities, Mumbai, July 17, 2020.

Indian Agricultural Outlook; at the Two-days Webinar, 4th India Agricultural Outlook Forum 2020, organised by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, October 15-16, 2020, at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Agriculture Reforms: the Recent Debate; at the One-day Webinar on New Agricultural Reforms and Its Impact on Rajasthan Economy, organised by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Jaipur on October 26, 2020.

Outlook on Food Security in India – The Future Scenarios to 2033, Moderated by Siraj Hussain; in a Lecture Series, the Mapping Sustainable Agriculture, organised by India International Centre and ICRIER, New Delhi, December 23, 2020.

Manasi, S

(with Indrajit Bairagya and Roshan) Effects of COVID 19 on Primary Education in India: Does it Divide the Government and Private Schools More Sharply?, in the Web-conference: SANEM International Development Conference (SIDC) 2020 on COVID-19 and Development Challenges, organised by South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM), October 1-3, 2020.

Manjunatha, A V

(with Devika, C M) Exploring Mitigation Strategies for Elephant Induced Damages in India's Coffee Plantations; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020, at UAS, Bengaluru.

(with Lavanya B T) Invisible Monopsony in Indian Sugar Sector; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020, at UAS, Bengaluru.

Economic Analysis of Groundwater Market for Irrigation in Karnataka; at the 28th Annual Conference, organised by Agricultural Economics Research Association, December 16-18, 2020, at UAS, Bengaluru.

Nautiyal, Sunil

(with Sneha Biswas) Exploring the Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge Asan Adaptation Strategy: A Case Study from Indian Sundarbans; at the Three-day International Workshop cum Training on Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, jointly organised by NIDM, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and CEENR, ISEC, November 26-28, 2020.

Bio-resource Conservation, Local Livelihood & Access and Benefit Sharing: An Approach to Understand Socio-ecological Development; at the 14th Annual Convention of Association of Biotechnology and Pharmacy and International Conference on Emerging Trends in Biotechnology (ICETB), organised by the VIT University and Association of Biotechnology and Pharmacy, December 14-16, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Presented paper at the National Level Webinar on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy: Stimulus Package for Survival and Revival, organised by the Adasha Shikshna Samiti, Department of Economics, Gadag, July 16, 2020.

Covid-19, Capitalism and the Environment: Whither Covid-19 the Precursor for Sustainable Development; at the Two Day National Webinar on Implications of Covid-19 on Environment and Sustainability, organised by the Department of Economics, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, August 5-6, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

(with Shivakumar Nayka) Determinants of Commute Time: The Case of Bengaluru; at the

15th International Conference on Public Policy & Management, organised by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, August 24, 2020.

Covid-19 and Collective Action Among the Urban and Urban Poor in India, organised by Fall School II, School of the South of the World, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milan, Italy, November 11, 2020, by GoToWebinars.

(with V Sridhar) Do Home Stay Digital Platforms in Indian Cities Impact Housing? The Case of Airbnb, India Land Forum 2020: Data-driven Research & Evidence for Land Policy in India, organised by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, November 27, 2020, by zoom.

Simulations of Economic Benefits from Relaxation of Land Use Regulations and Transport Infrastructure, organised by Asian Development Bank (by MS Teams), December 4, 2020.

Questions and Policy Directions for Our Cities; at the International Webinar on *Covid-19 and Cities*, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, December 14, 2020.

Subaiya, Lekha

Social and Demographic Aspects of Child Development in Karnataka; at the Capacity Building Orientation Programme for Officers in the Line Departments of GoK, organised by Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, December 19, 2020.

(with Prajwal, N, Ajay Bailey, Dick Ettema and Lekha Subaiya) Transport Disadvantage: Understanding Ageing and Mobility in the Peripheral Bengaluru; at the 13th International Conference on Transportation Planning and Implementation Methodologies for Developing Countries (TPMDC), organised by Transportation Systems Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Bombay, December 10, 2020. (Online)

Tantri, Malini L

(with Varadugra Bhat) Covid-19, Trade and India - Policy Issues in Leveraging The Opportunities; at the International Conference on Post Pandemic Business and Institutional Implications: An Exploration by Corporates and Academics, July 27-28, 2020.

(with Varadugra Bhat) Trade in Pollution Intensive Products: Evidence from India; at the 2nd Rajgiti International Conference on Economics and Finance, November 5-6, 2020.

Talks and Media

Madheswaran, S

Talk given on 'Humanities and Social Sciences, at International Science Fiction Centre, Bangalore University Conference, December 8, 2020. (online)

Raj, Krishna

Invited as expert for Live Discussion on 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund: An Analysis' Phone in Programme, *Doordharshan Chandana*, August 11, 2020. https://youtu.be/Cd_qjS6E-CY

Invited as subject expert for Live Discussion on 'FPTC, APMC, Karnataka Land Act and The Essential Commodities Act 2020', *TV 5*, September 23, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Delivered a Webinar Talk on 'Game Theory and Its Application in Research', at the Bodoland University, Assam, July 5, 2020.

Delivered a Webinar Talk on 'Game Theory and Its Application in Research', at the Bodoland University, Assam, July 6, 2020.

Sridhar, Kala S

Special Talk Series: The State of Cities - #CityConversations | #WebPolicyTalk (by zoom), An Additional Anathema for Our Cities and Policy Directions, organised by Impact and Policy Research Institute (IMPRI), New Delhi, December 7, 2020.

Newspaper Articles

Bairagya, Indrajit

Has been quoted in the *Business Standard*, Bangladesh.

Balasubramanian, M

'Karnataka: Value of five forest areas, Nandi Hills is Rs 39,000 crore', August 2020. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/value-of-5-forest-areas-nandi-hills-is-39k-cr/articleshow/77579271.cms>.

Kumar, Parmod

(with Meenakshi Rajeev) 'Will woes of farmers vanish?'. *Deccan Herald*, October 5, 2020. Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/main-article/will-woes-of-farmers-vanish-897359.html>.

Nautiyal, Sunil

'Protecting Peri-urban Areas Key to Saving Bengaluru, Says Study'. *Deccan Herald*, December 8, 2020. Read more at: <https://www.deccanherald.com/city/bengaluru-infrastructure/protecting-peri-urban-areas-key-to-saving-bengaluru-says-study-924704.html>

Three-day International Workshop at ISEC. *Deccan Herald*, December 1, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

NGT visit to UPCL. *Udupi news coverage*.

Rajasekhar, D

'Indian MSMEs Must Take E-Commerce Pathway to Expand Markets, Recover & Succeed'. *Business World*, July 15, 2020.

'FPOs Can Help Horticulture Grow'. *Business Line*, August 4, 2020.

'Indian MSME Sector Should Consider E-Commerce for Export-led Recovery, Prosperity'. *Plunge*, August 12, 2020.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

(with Anush Hariharan) 'Time to Focus on the Rural Non-farm Economy'. *Deccan Herald*, July 7, 2020.

'Will woes of farmers Vanish'. *Deccan Herald*, October 5, 2020.

Reimeingam, Marchang

'Government Expenditures on Education in

Manipur'. *The Sangai Express*, Imphal, July 15, 2020, p.4.

'Morals from COVID-19 pandemic for North East Migrants'. *The Morung Express*, Nagaland, July 17, 2020, p.5.

'Bitter truth of seeking for equal representation of ST in Manipur'. *The Sangai Express*, Imphal, July, 28, 2020, p.4.

Sridhar, Kala S

(with V Sridhar) 'A 'Nobel' Reward for Auction Designers', *The Hindu Business Line*, October 21, 2020.

(with Vahini Aravind) 'Covid Vaccine: Ready for Roll-out in Cities'. *The Financial Express*, October 21, 2020.

'How Cities Can Cope in These Covid Times'. *The Hindu Business Line*, November 5, 2020.

Honours/Awards/Fellowships

Gayithri, K

Collaborated with Association of Private Health Providers (Dr Alexander Thomas and his team) and IIM B (Prof Raghunath) to prepare a report on 'Comparison of GIC and AHPI Costing towards Treatment of COVID 19 Patients', July 2020.

Member, Technical Advisory Group, UNICEF project on Capacity Building and Research on Public Finances for children in Karnataka state undertaken by the Fiscal Policy Institute.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Elected as Member of Editorial Board of the Journal of Forestry, July 2020.

Nominated as Jury Member for the Event-cum-Contest (Nav Bharat Nirman-Building of the New India), IISF by Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, November 2020.

Raj, Krishna

Expert Committee Member of the 'Think Tank' to advice the Honourable Social Welfare Minister,

Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, on the Welfare Policy of the underprivileged.

Member of the Expert Committee constituted by the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Government of India.

Visiting Professor, Kannur University, Kannur.

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Expert for DAY-NULM Government of Karnataka on Shelter for Homeless (SoP)

Sridhar, Kala S

Subject expert (Economics) in Higher Education from NIEPA, August, 2020.

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

Bairagya, Indrajit

Member of the Econometric Society

Co-coordinator of the PhD programme, ISEC, Bangalore.

Balasubramanian, M

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics MS University Affiliated Colleges, Tamil Nadu, July 15, 2020.

Member, Board of Studies Department of Economics Lady Doak College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, August 2020.

George, Sobin

Member, Ethics Committee, ICMR- National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research, Bengaluru.

Member, General Body, Centre for Education and Communication, New Delhi.

ISEC Seminar Coordinator.

Member, ISEC Grievance Committee.

Member, ISEC Building committee.

Kambara, Channamma

Member, National Life Skill Council, Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (WICCI).

Madheswaran, S

Member, State Planning Board, Government of Karnataka, from September 2020.

Advisory Committee Member, ICSSR, Southern Region, from May 2020.

Honourable Governor, Maharashtra appointed me a Member of Search Committee for Vice Chancellor, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, May 2020.

Executive Council Member, Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, 2020.

Executive Council Member, Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Karnataka, 2020.

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre, Government of Karnataka, Scientist Member, 2020.

Technical Committee Member and General Body Member, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka 2020.

Member, Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute, Bengaluru.

Member, National Committee for India-IIASA Programme, New Delhi.

Member, Panchayats Performance Assessment Committee – SPPAC, Govt. of Karnataka order no. GRAAPAMRA 551 JIPASA 2020, Bengaluru, November 24, 2020.

Member, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, 2020.

Manasi, S

PhD Program Coordinator, ISEC, Bangalore.

Publications In-charge, ISEC, Bangalore.

Grievance Committee Member, ISEC, Bangalore.

Nautiyal, Sunil

Nominated as Member of Board of Studies in Environmental Science, HNB Garhwal University, A Central University by the Honble Vice Chancellor, for a period of 02 years, October 13, 2020.

Raj, Krishna

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

Member, The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Managing Editor of the Journal of Social and Economic Development

Chair Person, Grievance Redressal Cell, ISEC, Bangalore.

Reimeingam, Marchang

Coordinator, Certificate Course in Methods and Applications in Social Science Research (CCMASSR), from January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2022.

Subaiya, Lekha

Editor, ISEC Newsletter, ISEC, Bangalore.

Guest Editor, Special Issue of Ageing in *Journal of Social and Economic Development*.

Member, APC and Library Committee, ISEC, Bangalore.

Syamala, T S

Member, Board of Governors, Praxis India.

Member, Academic Advisory council, IIHMR, Bangalore.

Managing Editor, *Journal of Social and Economic Development (JSED)*, Springer.

Tantri, Malini L

Editor, ISEC Policy Brief, ISEC, Bangalore.

Miscellaneous

Gayithri, K

Participated in the Audit Committee of Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company, as an Independent Director of the Company, December 14, 2020.

George, Sobin

Co-Principal Investigator (India) EQUIMOB Research Team on Inclusive Cities through Equitable access to urban mobility. This is a consortium of six research institutes from India, Bangladesh and The Netherlands (<https://inclusivemobilities.sites.uu.nl/>).

Kumar, Parmod

Resource Person for the Evaluation of Faculty programme of ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi, Institute Research Council (IRC) Meeting, July 24-25, 2020.

Attended Agricultural Outlook Meeting with Mr Bodh, Dr P K Joshi, Dr Shekhar, IEG and Poornima Verma, CMA – Better Managing Farm Sector Growth with Stability and Farmers' Welfare, August 14, 2020.

Presentation of Draft Report titled 'Functioning of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in Fertilizer at Retail Point' to the Additional Secretary Fertilizer, August 28, 2020.

Dispatched Comments on the Seed Mini Kits report by the AERC – Bagalpur Centre for Bihar, September 3, 2020.

Dispatched Comments on the Seed Mini Kits Report by the AERC – Jabalpur Centre for Madhya Pradesh, September 4, 2020.

Lakshmana, C M

Attended Board of Studies in Development Studies Meeting, conducted by Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore, December 8, 2020 through zoom.

Madheswaran, S

Participated in the Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, July 26, 2020.

Introductory Remarks given in National level E-conclave on NEP 2020: Futuristic Policy for Aspiring Minds, August 14, 2020. (online)

Meeting with Victorian Government Trade and Investment, The State Government of Victoria, Australia, September 2, 2020 through zoom.

Invited as Chief Guest and delivered the Convocation Address, in the 38th Annual Convocation of Gulbarga University, November 20, 2020. (online)

Nautiyal, Sunil

Presented detailed reports on 'People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Belagavi, Mandya and Ramnagara Districts for Zilla Panchayat Members (BMC).

Final report presentation on 'Exploring Wild Edibles of the Male MahadeshwaraBetta (MM Hills) and Their Potential for the Socio-economic Development of Local People', during Evaluation Expert Committee (EC) Meeting for TSP-TITE (Tribal Sub Plan-Technological Intervention for Tribal Empowerment), through video conferencing-facilitated by Karnataka State Council of Science & Technology (KSCST), August 24, 2020.

Nominated as Doctoral Committee Members for students from the Department of Studies and Research in Environmental Science, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri, Mysore, from October, 2020 onwards.

Raj, Krishna

Acted as external examiner for the PhD thesis from Kannur University

Rajeev, Meenakshi

Subject Expert, for Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Expert Member, of EGROW (Foundation for Economic Growth and Welfare, New Delhi).

Co-Guiding one PhD student at Kassel University

Germany through a project given by the University.

Chaired as an External Examiner for the synopsis presentations of two PhD Doctoral Scholars of Economics, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), conducted through Zoom, September 24, 2020.

Expert for Jain University PhD programme.

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

Expert Committee Member to the Centre for Open Data Research of Karnataka Evaluation Authority in partnership with the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

Improving the performance of the MSME Sector in Karnataka.

Sridhar, Kala S

Reviewer for the Fulbright Nehru Master's Program applications in Urban & Regional Planning, July, 2020.

Upon invitation from the WRI/ADB, Working on a project to help the World Resources Institute (WRI) to enable an understanding of the impact of land use regulations and metro infrastructure on urban form, taking the case of Bengaluru.

Subaiya, Lekha

Participated as external examiner for proposal defense of PhD student from Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, October 27, 2020.

Attended an interactive online meeting of senior consultants in UNICEF project at Fiscal Policy Institute, Bengaluru, November 19, 2020.

Attended the team meeting of EQUIMOB project, December 16, 2020.

Syamala, T S

Participated in the Annual General Body Meeting and Management Committee of Praxis India, September 14, 2020.



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