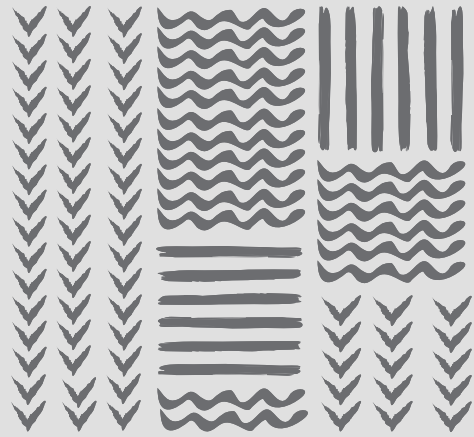




Foundation for
**Agrarian
Studies**



**ANNUAL REPORT
2019-2020**



Foundation for
**Agrarian
Studies**



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INTRODUCTION

The Foundation for Agrarian Studies (FAS) is a charitable trust established in 2003 and based in India. The major objectives of the Foundation are to facilitate multi-disciplinary theoretical and empirical research in the field of agrarian studies in India and other less-developed countries.

FAS works in association with a wide section of people interested in the agrarian question, including persons associated with academic institutions, social and political activists, members of agrarian-based mass organisations, and other professionals and scholars.



RESEARCH PROJECTS

A. Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI)

The Foundation's longest ongoing project, the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI) was initiated in 2005 with the following objectives:

- To characterise the nature of capitalism and class relations in the countryside;
- To conduct specific studies on the oppression of Dalits and Scheduled Tribe sections of rural working people, and of women within them;
- To report on the state of basic village amenities and the access of the rural masses to the facilities of modern life.

The villages studied under PARI represent a wide range of different agro-ecological regions in the country. Each year, one or two States are selected and two to four villages surveyed

in different agro-ecological regions. As of March 2020, PARI had conducted surveys in 27 villages in 12 States of India with re-surveys in three villages of Karnataka and West Bengal, and two villages of Bihar. The most recent detailed survey under PARI was conducted by the Foundation in May 2019. Census type household surveys were conducted in two villages of Tamil Nadu, namely Venmani and Palakurichi of Nagapattinam district. A total of 806 households were surveyed over a span of two months.

The Results from PARI are published as part of a book series termed the Socio-Economic Surveys Series. Till date, the Foundation has published the socio-economic surveys report for Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Tripura.

B. Project on Agrarian Relations in Bengal

The Foundation undertook socio-economic surveys of three villages in West Bengal in 2010 and again, in 2015. The villages, namely, Panahar in Bankura district, Amarsinghi in Malda district, and Kalmandasguri in Cooch Behar district, are located in three different agro-ecological zones of the State. Data from these surveys have been

processed and analysed over the last few years. Based on this, the Foundation is now preparing a book as part of the PARI's state-level socio-economic survey series. The project is being led by Aparajita Bakshi and Tapas Singh Modak. The book is near completion and will be published in 2021.

C. Project on Agrarian Relations in Bihar

In 2012, the Foundation conducted household level surveys in two villages in Bihar – Katkuian, West Champaran district, and Nayanagar, Samastipur district. These villages were revisited in 2018. The data from these surveys have already been processed and analyzed, and the preliminary results have been collated. A

book-project on the contemporary agrarian economy of Bihar, as part of the PARI's state-level socio-economic survey series is now underway. The book will highlight the changing agrarian structure of Bihar, and is being led by Awanish Kumar and Niladri Sekhar Dhar. The book will be ready in 2021.

D. Women's Work in Rural Economies

The research project titled “Women's Work in Rural Economies” was initiated by the Foundation in 2018-19. The objective of the project was to document, describe, and analyse the myriad activities, economic as well as “non-economic” or unpaid work, in which women in rural India are engaged, and the relationships into which they enter as part of the process of production. The project has direct relevance to the objectives of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality, along with gender aspects of SDG 1 (ending poverty), 2 (sustainable agriculture) and 8 (decent work). The project was led by Madhura Swaminathan, Shruti Nagbhusan, and V. K. Ramachandran.

As part of the project, an International Conference was held at Vayalar, Kerala in



2018. An edited volume drawing mainly from the Conference proceedings is now under preparation. The book will have a specific focus on women's work in rural India. The book will have 17 chapters spread across the following six themes: (i) conceptual, theoretical, and methodological issues in understanding women's work; (ii) women's work in agriculture and allied sectors; (iii) caste and class issues; (iv) women in non-agricultural work; (v) women's wages and earnings; and (vi) access to finance. The book will be published under the Agrarian Studies Series published by the Foundation. Under this series, the Foundation publishes edited volumes and monographs that have a thematic focus. The book on women's work in rural India will be the sixth in the series.



E. Project on Wage Rates in Rural India

This research project conducted by Yoshifumi Usami and Arindam Das attempts to evaluate the methodology used by different agencies that collect and publish data on wage rates in rural India. It also analyses data on wage rates and wage earnings from the village studies conducted as part of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India. The study further attempts to explain diverse arrangements or modes of

wage employment, variation in wages paid for different agricultural operations, agricultural wage differentials across States of India, and gender-based wage disparities.

The study began in October 2018, and is nearing completion. The results from the study have been published as multiple research papers.

F. Agrarian Relations in the Lower Cauvery Delta

In 2018, The Foundation initiated a study titled “Agrarian Relations in the Lower Cauvery Delta.” The study aims to understand the nature and characteristics of agrarian relations in two villages, Palakurichi and Kilvenmani, in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu, locating them in their unique historical context of agrarian struggle and change. These villages were surveyed by the Foundation in 2019 as part of PARI.

The study has three core components that will contribute to understanding the nature and characteristics of agrarian relations in the region. They are (a) a study of agrarian relations in Palakurichi village (b) a study of Kilvenmani village, focusing on class and caste in agrarian relations; and (c) a detailed reconstruction and review of the Kilvenmani atrocity that took place on December 25, 1968.

Palakurichi village was first studied in 1918 by Gilbert Slater from the University of Madras. Since then, there have been four more scholarly survey-based studies of this particular village.

The survey conducted in 2019 by the FAS is the fifth in the past hundred years that seeks to document agrarian relations in the village. This study aims to develop a perspective on longer-term change in the region.

In the context of lower Cauvery delta, the Kilvenmani massacre of December 25, 1968 defined the further course of agrarian movements in the region. On that day, as punishment for the firm stand taken by agricultural workers on forming a union, the landlords had their agents herd 44 Dalits – men, women, and children – into a hut which they set fire to, leading to the deaths of all those inside. Analysing the contemporary status of agrarian relations in the village is vital to understanding the condition of the peasantry in the region today.

The core group for this project comprises V. Surjit, V. K. Ramachandran, Madhura Swaminathan, Sandipan Baksi, Aarda Surendran, and Parvathi Menon, Sethu C.A., is coordinating the different activities under the project.

G. Project on Estimation of Surplus Labour in Crop Production

The Foundation and the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on March 07, 2019. As per the MoU, the Foundation was to undertake research projects to study different aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of rural India, in collaboration with NIRDPR. This research project is the first to be incorporated under the MoU. The work under this project began in January, 2020. The preliminary analysis of data has already been completed. The final project report is expected to be published by August 2020.

This project seeks to examine the levels of labour absorption in crop production and identify the variations in these levels across 20 villages located in different agro-ecological zones. The study estimates the magnitude of surplus labour that exists in each village, given

the labour supply in the village. The relevance of such a study is based on the fact that agriculture in India is the major employer of the rural workforce, both in the form of family labour as well as hired labour. As in many other less-developed countries, Indian agriculture is marked by seasonality and the rural economy by the presence of a large reserve of workers, who theoretically can be withdrawn from the agricultural sector and gainfully employed in the non- agricultural sector without any decline in agricultural output. In India, the 'surplus' workforce is reflected in the complex problem of large-scale underemployment. To understand the extent of the problem of underemployment among the rural workforce and to estimate the pool of workers available for employment in gainful activities elsewhere, an in-depth analysis of labour absorption in crop production across agro-ecological regions is essential.

JOURNAL

Review of Agrarian Studies

The *Review of Agrarian Studies* is the peer-reviewed journal of FAS (www.ras.org.in). The journal publishes articles on agrarian studies - on the forces and relations of production in agriculture and in rural areas, on living standards, and on different aspects of social formations in the countryside. The *Review* carries theoretical and empirical articles on social, economic, historical, political, scientific, and technological aspects of agriculture and rural societies.

TNQ Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (www.tnq.co.in) has designed the web and print versions of the journal, and manages production of both versions. The print edition of the *Review* is published jointly by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies and Tulika Books, New Delhi, a noted publisher of books in the social sciences.

The *Review of Agrarian Studies* is on the list of journals recognised by the University Grants Commission and the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), India. It is indexed by Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau (CAB) Abstracts and Web of Science (Emerging Sources Citation Index). It has also been selected for indexing by Indian Citation Index (ICI).

Editor

V. K. Ramachandran

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During 2019-2020 two issues of the journal – Volume 9, No. 1, and Volume 9, No. 2 – were published online and in print.



Highlights of Volume 9, No. 1:

Editorials on basic income schemes in India, stagnation in rural wage rates, and trade wars and the United States farmer.

Articles on the Carnatic debts and the agrarian crisis of the eighteenth century by Parvathi Menon, farm mechanisation and its impact on women's labour by Tamaki Kashio, and on improving awareness about crop insurance in India by Subhankar Mukherjee and Parthapratim Pal.

An In Focus section on rural protest music in

India, introduced by Sumangala Damodaran, and featuring articles on Bishnuprasad Rava and the rural in Assam by Prachee Dewri, and on agrarian production and the archiving of folksong by Smita Tewari Jassal.

Ashish Kamra and R. Ramakumar discuss the underestimation of farm costs in official data in India.

The contents of this issue of the *Review* can be found in Appendix I.

Highlights of Volume 9, No. 2:

The In Focus section in this issue is on novels and rural societies, introduced by John Harriss, and featuring essays on Rahi Masoom Raza's *Aadha Gaon* by Subhashini Ali, Emile Zola's *La Terre* by John Harriss, Rosario Castellanos' *Balún Canán* by Alexander Dawson, and Jaques Roumain's *Gouverneurs de la Rosée* by Alejandra Bronfman.

Research article: Adopting hybrid Bt cotton: Using interrupted time-series analysis to assess its effects on farmers in northern India by Ian Plewis.

Research notes on agricultural tenancy in Punjab, a study based on National Sample Survey data by Soham Bhattacharya, and on farmer producer companies in India by Annapurna Neti, Richa Govil, and Madhushree R. Rao.

This issue also features an RAS editorial on new recommended dietary allowances for women, and book reviews by Sandipan Baksi, R. S. Deshpande, and John Harriss.

The contents of this issue of the *Review* can be found in Appendix II.

PUBLICATIONS

Papers and Presentations by Staff and Research Collaborators

Bakshi, Aparajita, (2019), “Inadequacy of Agricultural Incomes in India,” presented at the seminar on Indian Agriculture, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai: June 20-21.

Bakshi, Aparajita, (2019), “Withdrawal of the State, Deepening Neo-liberalism, Financialisation in Indian Agriculture: Winners and Losers,” presented at the Symposium on Corporate Concentration in Agriculture and Food, organised by Focus on the Global South, Bengaluru: June 27-28.

Bhattacharya, Soham, and Bansal, Gaurav (2020), “Harvesting Misery,” Frontline Magazine, Print edition: May 22, 2020, Available at: <https://frontline.thehindu.com/cover-story/article31535013.ece>

Bhattacharya, Soham, and Bansal, Gaurav (2020), “Situation Assessment Report during the COVID-19 Lockdown: A Report from Hakamwala and Tehang Villages in Punjab. Available at: <https://coronapolicyimpact.org/2020/04/20/hakamwala-tehang/>

Bhattacharya, Soham, and Bansal, Gaurav (2020), “COVID-19 in Rural India – XIX: Punjab Villages Face Double Brunt of Lockdown and Curfew,” News click, Print edition: April 21, 2020, Available at: <https://www.newsclick.in/COVID-19-Rural-India-Punjab-Villages-Face-Double-Brunt-Lockdown-Curfew>

Das, Arindam (2019), “Identifying Socio-Economic Classes in Indian Countryside:

Evidence from the Village Studies,” presented at Flame University, Pune: October 14-15.

Das, Arindam (2019), “Wage Rates in Rural India: Sources and Trends,” presented at Azim Premji University, Bangalore: September 26.

Das, Arindam (2019), “Women’s Wages and Wage Rates,” presentation at the 61st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Patiala: December 7 -9.

Dutta, Ritam, (2019), “Financial Inclusion in India: A Case Study of Bihar,” presentation at the 50 Years of Bank Nationalisation: Indian Banking at Crossroads, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad: November 16-17.

Mahato, Rakesh Kumar and Nagbhushan, Shruti (2019), “Social and Economic Exclusion of Dalits in Two Villages of Bihar,” presented at “Development and Resilience among Dalits in India: Towards Understanding Differences and Diversity Between and Within States,” Dr. John Matthai Centre, Thrissur, January 9-11.

Nagbhushan, Shruti (2019), “Exploring the Decline in Rural Women’s Labour Force Participation in Rural India”- paper presented along with Soham Bhattacharya at the Indian Society of Labour Economics.

R., Vijayamba (2019), “Women and Work in Livestock Economy – Evidence from National Sample Survey Data and Primary Time Use Survey Data,” presentation at the Conversations

on Research (CoRe): PhD Colloquium, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai: November 5-9.

R., Vijayamba (2019), “Women in Livestock Economy,” presentation at the 79th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Raipur: November 21-23.

R., Vijayamba and S., Niyati (2019), “Declining Female Work Participation in Rural Karnataka: Evidence from PLFS and Time Use Survey in Two Villages,” presentation at the 61st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Patiala: December 7 -9.

R., Vijayamba and S., Niyati (2020), “Situation Assessment Report from Alabujanahalli (Mandya) and Siresandra (Kolar) in Karnataka,” *Social and Economic Research (SSER) Reports on Indian Villages – Impact of Covid-19 Policies in India*, available at: <https://coronapolicyimpact.org/2020/04/07/alabujanahall-siresandara/>

S., Niyati (2019), “Changing Nature of Women’s Work in Rice-Based Agriculture: Evidence from Indian Villages,” presented at AFEP (French

Association for Political Economy) - IIPPE (International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy) Conference titled “Envisioning of the Economy of the Future, and the Future of Political Economy,” Lille, France: July 3-5.

S., Niyati (2019), “Changing Nature of Women’s Work in Rice-Based Agriculture: Evidence from Indian Villages” presented at the 79th Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Chhattisgarh: November 21-23.

S., Niyati (2019), “Declining Female Labour Use in Rice Cultivation: Findings from Indian Villages,” presented at the UNU-WIDER Development Conference titled “Transforming Economies – for Better Jobs,” Bangkok, Thailand: September 11-13.

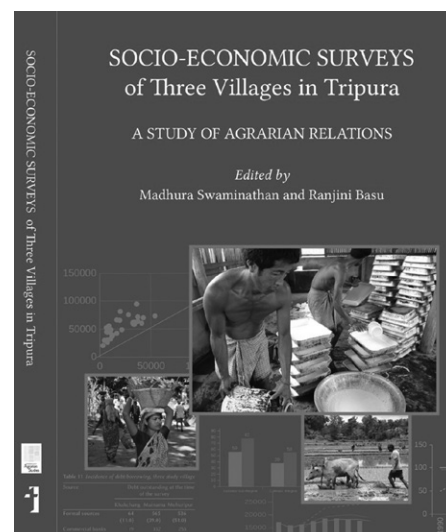
Swaminathan, Madhura (2020), “Contemporary Features of Rural Workers in India with a Focus on Gender and Caste,” *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, vol. 63, no. 1, pp 67-79. Available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs41027-020-00210-z>, viewed on September 14, 2020

Books and Theses

Swaminathan, Madhura and Basu, Ranjini (2019), *Socio -Economic Surveys in Three Villages in Tripura: A Study of Agrarian Relations*. Tulika books, New Delhi.

Abstract

This book is a field report on agrarian relations in rural Tripura. It is based on a detailed household survey of three villages: Mainama in Manu block of Dhalai district, Khakchang in Dasda block of North district, and Muhuripur in Julaibari block of South district. The three villages are drawn from different agro-ecological regions.



A stratified simple random sample survey was conducted in May-June 2016; the three villages were surveyed earlier, in 2005, for the Tripura Human Development Report 2007. The book provides a detailed statistical picture of land, labour, incomes, assets, indebtedness, and other features of households in different socio-economic classes in the three villages. It also examines special features of the rural economy of Tripura such as homestead cultivation and rubber plantations. Lastly, the book attempts to understand the role of the Left and public support in the evolution of the rural economy of the state.

The book has 18 chapters spread across the following five sections: (i) the context; (ii) agrarian structure, production, and agrarian relations; (iii) aspects of income generation; (iv) standard of living; and (v) overview. The contents of the book can be found in Appendix III.

Bansal, Gaurav (2019), *Tenancy and Accumulation: A study of Capitalist Farm Sector in Punjab*, M.Phil. Thesis, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai.

Abstract

Despite a revival of agricultural growth in India after 2004-05, various scholars of India's agrarian political economy have argued that the revival process has been very slow and unequalising, giving it the form of an 'unending' agrarian crisis. While the vast majority of the rural households have seen their position stagnate or even decline in real terms, few in the top echelons of the rural hierarchy have accumulated wealth during the same period. This work brings empirical evidence of the above process from a village in Doaba region of Punjab

using census data collected by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies in 2011, and a resurvey of sample households by the author in 2019. The study finds that in the last decade, a group of capitalist farmers from the landed castes have used tenancy to continue their accumulation of capital on an ever increasing scale. This was made possible by their privileged access to the lands owned by members of their own caste and class who are settled abroad. This strategy termed as "tenancy-driven accumulation" was further facilitated by factors like control over the labour power of cheap and vulnerable migrant workers; assured procurement at pre-announced prices by the State agencies; active market for new and old machinery; decline of usury and access to institutional credit at affordable rates of interest. While this strategy provided an opportunity to big agrarian capital to circumvent the agrarian distress, they did not let the benefits of expanded surplus production in agriculture reach the lower strata of the agrarian structure-migrant labourers, historically oppressed castes and small landowners- who struggled with precarious, insufficient, and even declining incomes from agriculture.

Baksi, Sandipan (2020), *Modernization of Agriculture in India under late colonialism the case of the united provinces from 1890- 1945*, Doctoral Thesis, School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Abstract

This thesis studies the origin and development of the idea of agricultural modernisation, in discourse and in reality, in India under colonialism. It has a particular emphasis on the application of modern science and technology to the process of agricultural production, and a geographical focus on the (erstwhile) United Provinces of British India.

The study locates itself in the changing economic and political context of British colonial rule in the country. It begins with examining the origin of the idea of agricultural improvement in the late nineteenth century, and its institutionalization in the early decades of the twentieth century. It documents and explains the evolution of this idea and the institutional framework in the last fifty years of British colonial rule. It also highlights the different meanings of agricultural modernisation for different classes of historical actors, and the respective roles played by them in the process of agricultural advancement.

The study concludes that the idea of agricultural modernisation that emerged under British colonial rule appreciated the need for a productive interplay between the expansion and modernisation of productive forces, and changes in agrarian relations and institutions. However, there were contradictions inherent in the idea from its inception that were to critically undermine its realization, and eventually lead to a fragmented view of agricultural improvement. The study examines the various ways in which these contradictions played out as the notion of agricultural improvement evolved in the twentieth century and limited the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, as well as the Department of Agriculture in the United Provinces. In the ultimate analysis, these contradictions were inherent in the reality that the idea of agricultural modernisation and the institutional framework that was designed to bring it about took shape under colonial rule, and were driven by its motivations. At a more concrete level, however, it was the zamindari class, and the related agrarian relations and institutions, which were both the bulwark of British rule, as well as the key to the failure of the absorption of scientific agriculture.

Basu, Ranjini (2020), *Land Reforms in West Bengal: A study of its movement and implementation*, Doctoral Thesis, School of Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Abstract

This thesis attempts to document the agrarian movements in West Bengal that demanded land reforms, the design and execution of the policy before and after 1977 and the role played by elected State and local governments in the process. It also analyses broad changes in land relations that resulted due to land reforms in three villages of West Bengal (surveyed by FAS).

Modak, Singh Tapas (2020), *Groundwater Irrigation in West Bengal after 1990: Policies, Institutional Arrangements and Its Implications for Farm Households*, Doctoral Thesis, School of Social Sciences, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Abstract

This thesis describes and analyses groundwater irrigation development and its implications for agricultural growth and agrarian relations in West Bengal, particularly after 1990. More specifically, this study traces groundwater irrigation development in the State and districts from 1990 to 2016; examines State Government policies in this sphere after 1993; and examines the actual impact of groundwater irrigation development and policies on farm households in two villages in different agro-ecological zones of the State. The thesis used available secondary data on irrigation and primary data from two villages in West Bengal. The two study villages were surveyed in 2010 and 2015 by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies as part of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI).

EVENTS

The major part of 2019 was spent in series of field surveys. A string of events planned in February and March 2020 had to be canceled, in view of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The list of canceled events included the Second Annual Oration of the Foundation to be delivered by Shenggen Fan, former Director General of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and now a Senior Chair Professor at the China Agricultural University, Beijing.

The Foundation had also planned to organise a

Young Scholars Workshop in March 2020, for M.Phil. and Ph.D Scholars working on different aspects of agrarian economy. The central theme for the workshop was “Science and Technology in Indian Agriculture.” It was to deal with a range of topics, including the development of science and technology in Indian agriculture, agricultural research and extension, technological change, and environmental sustainability.

Efforts are being made to reschedule this event in next year.

FIELDWORK

Fieldwork in Two Villages of Tamil Nadu

In May - June, 2019, over a period of two months, the Foundation for Agrarian Studies team conducted a detailed household survey in two villages of Tamil Nadu. The household questionnaire used for PARI was modified in order to collect data on the effect of Gaja cyclone, details of land distribution through LAFTI and information regarding the Kilvenmani atrocity of rural households in Tamil Nadu.

The first village surveyed was Venmani in Kilvelur taluk of Nagapattinam district. The village is located in the lower Cauvery delta at

a distance of 8 km from Kilvelur town and 20 km from Nagapattinam, the district capital. The survey in Venmani began on May 2, 2019 and continued for 29 days.

Palakurichi was the second village surveyed and it is located at the tail end of the lower Cauvery delta in Kilvelur taluk of Nagapattinam district. The village is located 16 km from the nearest town Velankanni and 18 km from Nagapattinam. The survey in Palakurichi began on June 1, 2020 and continued for 26 days.

Revisit to the Tamil Nadu villages

A four member research team from the Foundation for Agrarian Studies re-visited the Venmani and Palakurichi village in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu between January 27 and February 01, 2020. The purpose of this visit was to get detailed information from the different educational institutions, and administrative offices active in the region. These villages were surveyed by the Foundation in May-June, 2019, as part of

its project on “Agrarian Relations in the Lower Cauvery Delta.”

The team members include: Ritam Dutta, Sanjukta Chakraborty, Sangeetha Rajapandian, and Sethu C.A. The research team was accompanied by Dr. Fumiko Oshikawa, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, and Dr. M. Thangaraj, Visiting Professor, Department of Economics, Raiganj University.

Field Visit to Two Villages in Punjab

The two villages – Tehang in Jalandhar district, and Hakamwala in Mansa district – in Punjab were surveyed during June 8 to 18, 2019. The two villages were first surveyed by FAS in 2011. The main purpose of this round of survey was a clarificatory visit to fill data gaps. The survey was for around 10 days and it was carried out by the FAS team. Shruti Nagbhusan, and Subhajit Patra were the team members. At first, the team visited Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, to understand cultivation practices with respect to yield and input use. The village visit was mostly to clarify some of the local terminologies to get ground-level information for the existing standards. Also there had been a group discussion with cultivators operating different landholdings. The team also interviewed input dealers to clarify some doubt on input cost, and the change that happened in 2011. The team

also interviewed input dealers to clarify doubts on input cost, and the changes since 2011. The team also interviewed commission agents to understand and document the process through which commission agent are paid. Interviews were also scheduled with heavy- machinery dealers to understand second-hand markets for tractors and other machinery.

The collected data will be analysed and processed to prepare a statistical abstract pertaining to the different aspects of Punjab agriculture and agrarian relations. This abstract will then be used for preparing research articles and notes on the agrarian structure of the State. The statistical abstract and the research based on it will be shared widely with students, scholars, and peasant activists working on Punjab.



VISITS BY RESEARCH COLLABORATORS

Visit by Professor John Harriss, Bangalore: January 10, 2020

Dr. John Harriss, an emeritus professor of international studies at Simon Fraser University, and visiting faculty at the London School of Economics and SOAS, visited the office of the Foundation for Agrarian Studies (FAS) on January 10, 2020. Professor Harriss is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Review of Agrarian Studies*, the journal of the Foundation.

He came to participate in the editorial board meeting of the journal. Professor Harriss spent a day discussing the various ongoing and future research projects with the research staff at FAS. A detailed presentation was made by a few members of the project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI), familiarising Professor Harriss with the method and database of PARI.

Visit by Professor Fumiko Oshikawa and M. Thangaraj, Bangalore: January 20 - February 06, 2020

Dr. Fumiko Oshikawa, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University, and Dr. M. Thangaraj, Visiting Professor, Department of Economics, Raiganj University visited the Foundation for Agrarian Studies for more than two weeks in January. Both of them are collaborators in the research project titled “Agrarian Relations in the Lower Cauvery Delta.” Professor Oshikawa plans to study the condition of literacy and education in the region, while Professor Thangaraj would study the changes in the land economy of the lower Cauvery Delta.

discuss with them the different research projects that they are involved in. Detailed sessions were held to familiarise them with the data that was collected by FAS through household surveys in Venmani and Palakurichi village in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu, in May-June 2019. The Professors also participated in a week-long re-visit to the villages between January 27 and February 01, 2020.

We heartily welcome this new research collaboration with two eminent scholars, and look forward to working with them in the next few months.

The team at FAS got many opportunities to



SEMINARS AT FAS

Changing Labour Structure in Tea Plantations in Assam, May 15, 2019

Sarma, Angshuman, a Ph.D. candidate from the Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, made a presentation on the changing labour structure in the tea plantations of Assam. Angshuman began with a brief discussion on the historical

establishment of tea plantations in Assam under British colonialism, and went on to trace the changes in the tea industry in independent India. He also described the corresponding changes in the labour structure, from slave-like bondage to complete casualisation.

Drudgery of Women's Work: Pilot Study of Two Villages, June 29, 2019

Goenka, Ritika, an intern at FAS, made a presentation on the “Drudgery of women’s work: pilot study of two villages.” The presentation is part of a study led by Madhura Swaminathan, Professor at the Economic Analysis Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Bengaluru. In her presentation, Ritika described the different methods used to estimate the Physical Activity Levels (PAL) among males and females. Individuals are categorised as highly active, active, sedentary, and etc, based on the PAL values that they obtain. Ritika and Madhura’s study uses the data collected through time-use

surveys conducted in two villages in Karnataka – Alabujanahalli in Mandya district, and Siresandra in Kolar district. The data gives the detail of the time spent by rural women in various activities during the span of a day. The data on the energy spent corresponding to these activities have been taken from in a global compendium (Ainsworth MET compendium). These data points have been used to calculate the total energy spent by these women in the course of their daily routine. They plan to test the findings of the study with evidence from some other laboratory-based method of evaluating PAL.

Time-Use Studies, July 25, 2019

Ramanarain, Smita, Assistant Professor, University of Rhode Island, Kingston and Rao, Smriti, Associate Professor, Assumption College, Worcester, began their presentation with a discussion on the importance of the method of Time Use Studies, particularly in measuring women’s work within the household. Such work is often not taken into account by the usual survey methods. They discussed in detail the various tools that can be used to execute the Time-Use Studies. Smita and Smriti, along with

their colleague Avanti Mukherjee, are planning to conduct Time-Use Studies in two villages — Tehang in Jalandhar district, and Hakamwala in Mansa district — in Punjab. These villages were surveyed by the Foundation in 2011. They recently completed a pre-pilot study in these villages. Shruti Nagbhushan from FAS was also a part of the pre-pilot survey. The impressions from the pre-pilot were also discussed during the presentation.

Survival and Expansion of the Handloom Sector in Contemporary Globalisation, August 19, 2019

Das, Anamika, from St Joseph's College Autonomous, Bangalore made a presentation on 'Survival and expansion of the handloom sector in contemporary globalisation: evidence from Sualkuchi silk handloom cluster in Assam.' Her study is based on primary data collected from handloom enterprises in Sualkuchi town in Assam. A majority (more than 60 percent) of the handloom enterprises in Sualkuchi were own-account enterprises that operated at a small-scale and used only family labour. Such enterprises, argued Anamika, did not record any significant value addition. About 37 percent of the handloom enterprises in Sualkuchi were classified by Anamika as master-weaver enterprises. These were larger in scale

and relied mostly on hired labour. The hired labour comprised mostly tribal women who had migrated from nearby flood-prone regions of Assam. The study showed that such enterprises enjoyed higher levels of value addition. Some significant factors contributing to the value added by these enterprises included number of looms, number of migrant workers employed, and membership in marketing cooperatives. The study also concluded that producer cooperatives can provide the much needed scale to the own-account enterprises in Sualkuchi. The industry, she asserted, did not suffer from a demand constraint, and the own-account enterprises, if able to achieve the economies of scale, would find a ready market for their produce.

Economic Analysis on Farmer Producer Companies and Agricultural Development in Tamil Nadu, August 27, 2019

M Sabarisakthi, a Ph.D. scholar from the Gandhigram Rural Institute, presented his doctoral research proposal on "Economic Analysis on Farmer Producer Companies and Agricultural Development in Tamil Nadu." Sabarisakthi is currently working as an intern with the Foundation. He is part of a team

responsible for entering data collected through household surveys in Venmani and Palakurichi villages, in Nagapattinam district Tamil Nadu. These villages were surveyed by the Foundation in May-June, 2019. Sabarisakthi was a field investigator during the survey.

Horticulture Research in India, September 13, 2019

Gautam, Sridhar, Senior Scientist at ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru, visited the office. Sridhar had a range of discussions with the team at FAS on different research projects. He also interacted with the

team members of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI), and was shown the PARI questionnaire. This was followed by a seminar presentation by him on 'Horticulture Research in India.'

PARI: Household Introduction Matrix, October 23, 2019

Dutta, Ritam, Senior Data Analyst at the Foundation conducted a session titled “How to Clean the PARI Household Introduction Matrix.” Ritam discussed in detail the method

of cleaning and categorising variables in the data matrix. The common problems encountered in the process of cleaning and processing of PARI data matrices was also part of the discussion.

Financial Inclusion: A Case Study of Bihar, November 05, 2019

Dutta, Ritam, Senior Data Analyst at the Foundation for Agrarian Studies (FAS), made a presentation on different aspects of financial inclusion in two villages of Bihar — Katkuian in West Champaran district and Nayanagar in Samastipur district. Ritam’s study was based on the primary data collected by FAS, as part of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI), in 2012 and 2018. His analysis showed a high incidence of indebtedness in both the villages. A majority of the credit came from informal sources. The access to formal credit was limited to the rural rich, constituted by the

landlords and capitalist farmers. These classes also belonged to the dominant caste group/s of the respective villages. Strikingly, the rural rich also received significant amounts of credit from ‘friends and relatives,’ at zero interest rates. The class of manual workers almost completely depended on rich farmers for their credit requirements. An interesting contrast that came out of the presentation was that a majority of the households in both the villages had registered bank accounts, but rarely were there any credit transactions (or any financial transaction for that matter) through them.

General Accounting Rules and Procedures, November 14, 2019

Ghosh, Pinki, Assistant Manager (FAS Accounts), conducted a training for all employees on the general accounting rules and procedures at FAS. The training primarily included the accounting processes to be followed during

fieldwork, and when organising meetings outside office premises. The next session on the general accounting rules is expected to be conducted within the next couple of months.

Political Economy of Growth of Small Towns in India, November 21, 2019

Goyal, Anuj, a Ph.D. candidate at IIM Calcutta made a presentation on the political economy of growth of small towns in India at the office of the Foundation. Anuj’s ongoing doctoral work investigates the factors driving the recent

phenomenon of rapid growth in populations of small towns in the country. He also plans to study the changing nature of civil society and political society in the small towns.

Tenancy and Accumulation: A Study of Capitalist Farm Sector in Punjab, January 2, 2020

Bansal, Gaurav, made a presentation titled “Tenancy and Accumulation: A Study of Capitalist Farm Sector in Punjab” at FAS. The presentation was based on his recently completed M.Phil. study at the Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. For his analysis, Gaurav

has used the data collected from the Tehang village in Punjab through household level surveys conducted by FAS in 2011, as part of its Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI). Gaurav’s presentation invited a detailed discussion on the methodology for classifying the village in different socio-economic categories.

Global Warming in an Unequal World, January 08, 2020

Jayaraman, T., Professor from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai made a presentation titled “The rich fiddle while the world burns: A report on COP25.” He began by describing the political context in which the 25th Conference of Parties (COP 25) was held in Madrid instead of Chile. Jayaraman characterised the phenomenon of climate change as “global warming in an unequal world,” which, therefore, calls for a differential responsibility between the developed and the developing countries with regard to

climate action. He also discussed the political implications of viewing carbon as a pollutant rather than a resource that is meant to be shared equitably by way of a carbon budget. Such a perspective does harm to the development goals of emerging economies such as India, Brazil, and China. Professor Jayaraman concluded that not much progress was made in Madrid at COP25, even though the room for negotiations and thus for climate action is steadily reducing.



Observations from the Visit to Lower-Cauvery Delta, February 05, 2020

Oshikawa, Fumiko, Professor emeritus, Kyoto University, Japan, gave a presentation on her observations from a recent visit to the FAS study villages, Kilvenmani and Palakurichi, in Nagapattinam district, Tamil Nadu. She discussed the tentative structure and plan for her study of literacy and schooling in the villages. This study is part of an ongoing research project on Agrarian Relations in Lower Cauvery Delta, undertaken by the Foundation in 2018.

Her discussion had two broad components. Firstly, she presented her impressions about the state of the schooling system (public, private, government-aided and facilitated by the Christian missionaries) in Nagapattinam district. This was followed by a presentation on her ideas to study the inter-relationship between the presence of private-funded higher educational institutes in the region and engagement in salaried employment.

Observations from Fieldwork in Mekong Delta, Vietnam, February 11, 2020

Johnson, Deepak, a Ph.D. candidate at the Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, presented preliminary findings from recently concluded fieldwork in Mekong Delta in Vietnam titled “Observation from Fieldwork in Mekong Delta, Vietnam.” His study focuses on the economics of agricultural production, particularly from rice cultivation, in Adat village in Thrissur district, Kerala, and in Dinh Thanh, a commune in the Mekong delta, Vietnam. In addition to incomes from crop production, the study also examines

different strategies adopted by the respective governments in relation to rice cultivation. In Vietnam, the government has focused on increasing rice yields and intensification of rice cultivation through research and extension services. These efforts have resulted in improvement of incomes from agriculture. In Kerala, the focus has been more on providing different types of direct support to farmers, including high price for their produce and subsidies for different inputs.

Measuring the Impact of a Disaster at a Local Level, February 14, 2020

Harshan T.P., a Ph.D. candidate from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, made a presentation on the limitations of “Measuring the Impact of a Disaster at a Local Level.” The presentation was based on his doctoral study. He began his presentation by explaining the complexities in choosing a region to study the impact of disasters. This was followed by a discussion on the different types of studies – impact studies, where direct and indirect damages

of a disaster are assessed; and vulnerability studies, where potential risks of regions are assessed – that are generally used to measure impacts of disasters along their limitations. He argued that while vulnerability studies are useful in assessing the potential damage in a region, they are rarely connected with the actual impact of a disaster. Impact studies, on the other hand, are more effective for the purposes of planning and providing relief.

LIBRARY

The Foundation has a unique book collection, which is a valuable resource for scholars working in the field of agrarian studies and rural development, and, more generally, in related social sciences. The current collection of the Foundation covers some 13,200 books, reports, working papers, and dissertations, back issues of journals, and other documents and publications. The library collection also includes publications on development studies (including development economics), history, politics and sociology. The library is a repository library for all publications of Left Word and Tulika publishers.

At the core of the collection is a gift to the Foundation of about 7,000 books and other publications by Yoshifumi Usami, retired

Professor of Economics at the University of Osaka, Japan. The library has also received a gift of about 1,022 books on agrarian history from Parvathi Menon, and a gift of 347 books on Indian economy and polity from N. Ram.

The collection has been duly catalogued and classified. The Foundation is currently collaborating with G.K. Manjunath, Director of Libraries, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad, for shelving the books, and for developing the online public access catalogue. We plan to open the library for interested scholars and students from January 2021. The Foundation is seeking financial and technical assistance for preserving, and partially digitising the collection in its library.



VISITORS

Visits by Research Collaborators

Das, Anamika, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
 Fujita, Koichi, Kyoto University, Japan
 Goyal, Anuj, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
 Gutam, Sridhar, ICAR- Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore
 Harris, John, Simon Fraser University, Canada
 Hoffmann, Lasse, Intern, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, New Delhi
 Koshti, Vinod, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, New Delhi
 Krishnan, Vijoo, All India Kissan Sabha, New Delhi
 M C, Shashank, Free Software Movement Karnataka, Bangalore
 Maniar, Vikas, Azim Premji University, Bangalore
 Mathew, Linitha, National Law School of India University, Bangalore
 Mukherjee, Avanti, University of Massachusetts Amherst, US
 Naidu, Sirisha, University of Missouri Kansas City, USA
 Naveen, Free Software Movement Karnataka, Bangalore
 Oshikawa, Fumilko, Kyoto University, Japan
 Ramanarain, Smita, University of Rhode Island
 Rao, Smriti, Assumption College, Kerala
 S., Shan, National Law School of India University, Bangalore
 Sarma, Angshuman, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
 Shyil, Free Software Movement Karnataka, Bangalore
 Singh, Birendra, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, New Delhi
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 Surendran, Aardra, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
 Suresh, Neenu, National Law School of India University, Bangalore
 Thangaraj, M., Raiganj University, West Bengal
 Upadhyaya, Himanshu, Azim Premji University, Bangalore
 Vikraman, Surjit, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

Student Interns

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 Rani, J Jancy, University of Madras, Tamil Nadu
 Rishik, Sai, Loyola College, Chennai
 Sabarishakthi, M, the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Tamil Nadu
 Harrison, Denver, University of Madras, Tamil Nadu
 Muthuneela, University of Madras, Tamil Nadu
 Hanok, the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Tamil Nadu
 Goutham, R, Tata institute of Social Science, Mumbai
 Krishnan, R Roshith, University of Calicut, Kerala
 C A., Ruthu, Central University of Tamil Nadu

PERSONNEL

The Foundation currently has 16 people on its rolls, of whom 10 are involved with research activities of the Foundation.

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Riya Anie Cherian - Editorial Assistant
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Sudha N

Office Assistant

J Jayamary

Cataloguing Assistant

Venkatesh K

Collaboration with Research Scholars

B., Satheesha, Doctoral Scholar, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

Bansal, Gaurav, M.Phil. Candidate, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Basu, Ranjini, Doctoral Scholar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Bhattacharya, Soham, Research Fellow, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Bora, Kaushik, Research Fellow, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Das, Yasodhara, Research Scholar, North Bengal University

Johnson, Deepak - Research Fellow, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Nagarajan, Aravindhana, Doctoral Scholar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Pandey, Mrityunjay, Research Scholar, University of Hyderabad

R., Vijayamba, Research Fellow, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Radhakrishnan, Goutham, M.Phil. Candidate, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Singaraju, Niyati, Research Fellow, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Collaborating Individuals and Institutions

The Foundation is grateful to the following individuals and organisations for their support.

TNQ Books: The journal is rendered online,

* Left during the year

and the print edition typeset, by TNQ Books and Journals.

Tulika Books: The print edition of the *Review* is published and managed by Tulika Books, New Delhi.

Gupta, Mansi, provides editorial support to the Foundation.

Manjunath, G. K. helping the Foundation in arranging its Library at Thrissur.

Varma, Noopur, provides HR support to the Foundation.

Vignesh, Raghu, Free Software Movement, Karnataka (FSMK). FSMK provides technical support to the Foundation.

Financial and accounting support is provided by Sudeep Shetty & Co.

External Collaboration

Athreya, Venkatesh, Professor, Retired

Chandrasekhar, Indira, Tulika Books, Delhi

Chavan, Pallavi, Mumbai

Dhar, Niladri Sekhar, Asian Development Research Institute, Patna

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Kumar, Awanish, St. Xavier's College – Autonomous, Mumbai

Murari, Kamal, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

Ramakumar, R., Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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Sridhar, V., Deputy Editor, Frontline magazine

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APPENDIX I

Review of Agrarian Studies
Volume 9, Number 1 (January-June, 2019)

EDITORIALS

No Panacea: Basic Income Schemes in India
Editor, Review of Agrarian Studies

Stagnation in Rural Wage Rates
Editor, Review of Agrarian Studies

Trade Wars and the United States Farmer
Editor, Review of Agrarian Studies

RESEARCH ARTICLES

The Carnatic Debts and the Agrarian Crisis of
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Farm Mechanisation and its Impact on Women's
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On Improving Awareness about Crop Insurance
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IN FOCUS: RURAL PROTEST MUSIC IN INDIA

Introduction: Situating the Rural in Musical
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Bishnuprasad Rava and the Rural in Assam:
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Prachee Dewri

Agrarian Production and the Archiving of
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Addressing the Climate Change Debate in
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In Focus: Rural Protest Music in India
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Review of Agrarian Studies
Volume 9, Number 2 (July-December, 2019)

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Editor, Review of Agrarian Studies

Beyond Revolution: Water and Gender in Masters of the Dew

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Adopting Hybrid Bt Cotton: Using Interrupted Time-Series Analysis to Assess to Its Effects on Farmers in Northern India

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Agricultural Tenancy in Contemporary Punjab: A Study Based on National Sample Survey Data

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Introduction: Rural Societies and Agrarian Change: The Novelist's Gaze

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Farmer Producer Companies in India: Demystifying the Numbers

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Decline of a Social Order: The End of Zamindari Rule in Northern India

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Sandipan Baksi

Agrarian crisis and the French Peasantry in the Late Nineteenth Century

John Harriss

Exploring Real-Life Economics

R.S Deshpande

Driven from Below: A Story of Agrarian Reform in Chiapas

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John Harriss

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Ranjini Basu, Ritam Dutta, Tapas Singh Modak, Subhajit Patra, and Arindam Das, Agrarian Structure, Production, and Agrarian Relations in Mainama

Tapas Singh Modak, Ritam Dutta, Subhajit Patra, and Arindam Das, Agrarian Structure, Production, and Agrarian Relations in Muhuripur

Arindam Das and Subhajit Patra, Employment and Wages of Manual Workers

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Rakesh Kumar Mahato and Sandipan Baksi, Basic Amenities and Housing in the Study Villages

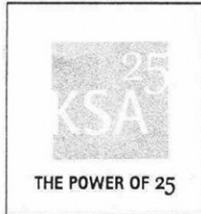
Sanjukta Chakraborty and Madhura Swaminathan, Literacy and Schooling in Three Villages of Tripura

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AUDITED ACCOUNTS



**KALYANASUNDARAM
& ASSOCIATES**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATUTORY AUDIT
INTERNAL AUDIT
DIRECT TAXATION
INDIRECT TAXATION
START UP SERVICES
CONSULTING

Independent Auditors' Report

UDIN: 20219645AAAAFX7847

To the Board of Trustees of FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES,

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES ("the Trust"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended, and a summary of significant policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Trust in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Trust and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

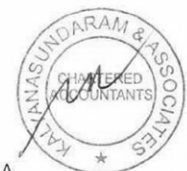
Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depends on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Trust's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Trust's Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.



Opinion

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India;

- a) in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31,2020;
- b) in the case of Statement of Income and Expenditure, of the Deficit for the year ended on that date.




Place: Bengaluru
Date:4th October, 2020

For Kalyanasundaram and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.005455S



K.M.RANJITH
(Partner)
Membership No.219645

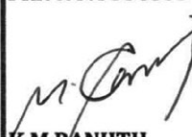


FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES			
No.677, 1st Floor, 9th A Main Road, Indiranagar 1st Stage, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560038			
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH,2020			
Particulars	Sch. No.	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2019
(I) SOURCES OF FUNDS			
(a) Corpus	1	55,225,000	55,225,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	6,992,114	7,457,064
(c) Current Liabilities	3	135,000	35,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		62,352,114	62,717,064
(II) APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
(a) Fixed Assets	4	779,432	875,210
(b) Investments	5	53,000,000	49,500,000
(c) Cash and Bank Balances	6	6,100,958	8,592,010
(d) Other Current Assets	7	2,471,724	3,749,843
TOTAL ASSETS		62,352,114	62,717,064
NOTES TO ACCOUNTS & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES			
<i>Schedules referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of Balance Sheet</i>			
<i>This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Report of even date.</i>			
FOR KALYANASUNDARAM & ASSOCIATE FOR FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES			
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS			
FRN NO:0054552			
 K.M.RANJITH PARTNER MEM. NO:219645 UDIN: 20219645AAAAFX7847	 V NAMASIVAYAM TRUSTEE	 V K RAMACHANDRAN TRUSTEE	
PLACE: BANGALORE DATED:06-10-2020	PLACE : BANGALORE DATED:06-10-2020	PLACE : BANGALORE DATED:06-10-2020	

FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES				
No.677, 1st Floor, 9th A Main Road, Indiranagar 1st Stage, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560038				
INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2020				
Sr. No	Particulars	Sch. No.	1st April 2019- 31st March 2020	1st April 2018- 31st March 2019
			Amount	Amount
	Income:			
I	Grants & Donations	8	1,100,000	2,835,000
II	Interest Income	9	4,468,675	4,483,041
III	Project Receipts	10	9,208,707	10,522,834
IV	Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS) Journal Grant	11	130,000	120,000
V	Other Income	12	134,501	-
	Total Income		15,041,883	17,960,875
	Expenses:			
VI	Fellowships, Salaries & Honorarium	13	8,498,306	7,324,038
VII	Field Survey Expenses	14	3,267,543	959,625
VIII	Workshop /conference Expenses	15	-	3,584,727
IX	Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS) Journal Expenditure	16	1,048,532	949,058
X	Academic Collaboration Expenditure	17	463,734	281,912
XI	Administrative Expenditure	18	2,031,215	3,037,337
XII	Depreciation	4	197,502	200,316
	Total Expenses		15,506,833	16,337,012
	Surplus/(Deficit) carried over to Balance Sheet		(464,950)	1,623,863

Schedules referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of Income & Expenditure Statement
This is the Income & Expenditure Statement referred to in our Report of even date.

FOR KALYANASUNDARAM & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN NO:005455S


K.M RANJITH
PARTNER
MEM. NO:219645
UDIN: 20219645AAAAFX7847

PLACE: BANGALORE
DATED:06-10-2020

FOR FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES

 
V NAMASIVAYAM **V K RAMACHANDRAN**
TRUSTEE TRUSTEE

PLACE : BANGALORE
DATED:06-10-2020

PLACE : BANGALORE
DATED:06-10-2020

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