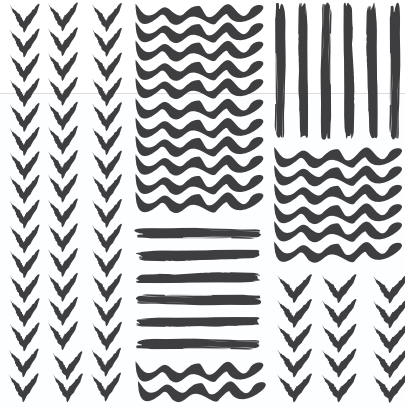




*Foundation for*  
**Agrarian  
Studies**



**Annual Report**  
**2024-25**



*Foundation for*  
**Agrarian**  
**Studies**



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# ABOUT

The Foundation for Agrarian Studies is an independent research organisation established in 2003 to foster multidisciplinary enquiry in the field of agrarian studies. It engages in rigorous scientific study of the socio-economic conditions of contemporary rural society, and the interplay of agricultural science and technology and society. Such studies can lead to evidence-based policy aimed towards progressive transformation of rural India. Through its research, the Foundation aims to build a lasting body of knowledge that provides a detailed and objective picture of the Indian countryside at the turn of the 21st century.

The Foundation works with a wide array of people interested in the agrarian question, including those associated with academic and policy institutions, scholars from public and private research institutions, members of grassroots organisations working on the countryside, and other professionals and scholars. The Foundation collaborates with young researchers and students, senior scholars, leading academic institutions across the globe, donor agencies, and governmental and intergovernmental organisations interested in different socio-economic aspects of rural life in India.

A major activity of the Foundation, since 2005, has been its village studies programme, titled the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI), that has till now covered 27 villages in 12 states of India. In addition, it has been consistently studying some of the most important themes that reflect the change and continuity in rural India today.

The Foundation regularly brings out publications on the agrarian question in India and elsewhere, including through its international peer-reviewed academic journal, the *Review of Agrarian Studies*. Regular events, workshops, and webinars on topics related to rural society and agrarian studies are conducted by the Foundation as well.

The work of the Foundation is supported by CSR and donor agencies that are interested in promoting research to reduce social and economic inequalities, especially in the countryside.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## PROJECT ON AGRARIAN RELATIONS IN INDIA

The Foundation's longest ongoing project, the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI), was initiated in 2005 to characterise the nature of development of class relations in the countryside; conduct specific studies on the oppression of Dalits and Scheduled Tribe communities among the rural working people, and of women in these communities; and 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 and varied range of agro-ecological regions in the country. Till now, PARI has conducted surveys in 27 villages in 12 States of India, along with resurveys of study villages

in four States. The results from PARI are published as part of a book series termed the Socio-Economic Surveys Series.

In 2023, the Foundation resurveyed two villages of Uttar Pradesh – Mahatwar (in eastern Uttar Pradesh) and Harevli (in western Uttar Pradesh). These villages were first studied by the Foundation in 2006. With data processing now complete, our researchers presented their analysis of socio-economic changes over the two survey periods at a workshop conducted by the Foundation. The team is currently finalising the manuscripts for the first series of publications based on the findings from the study.



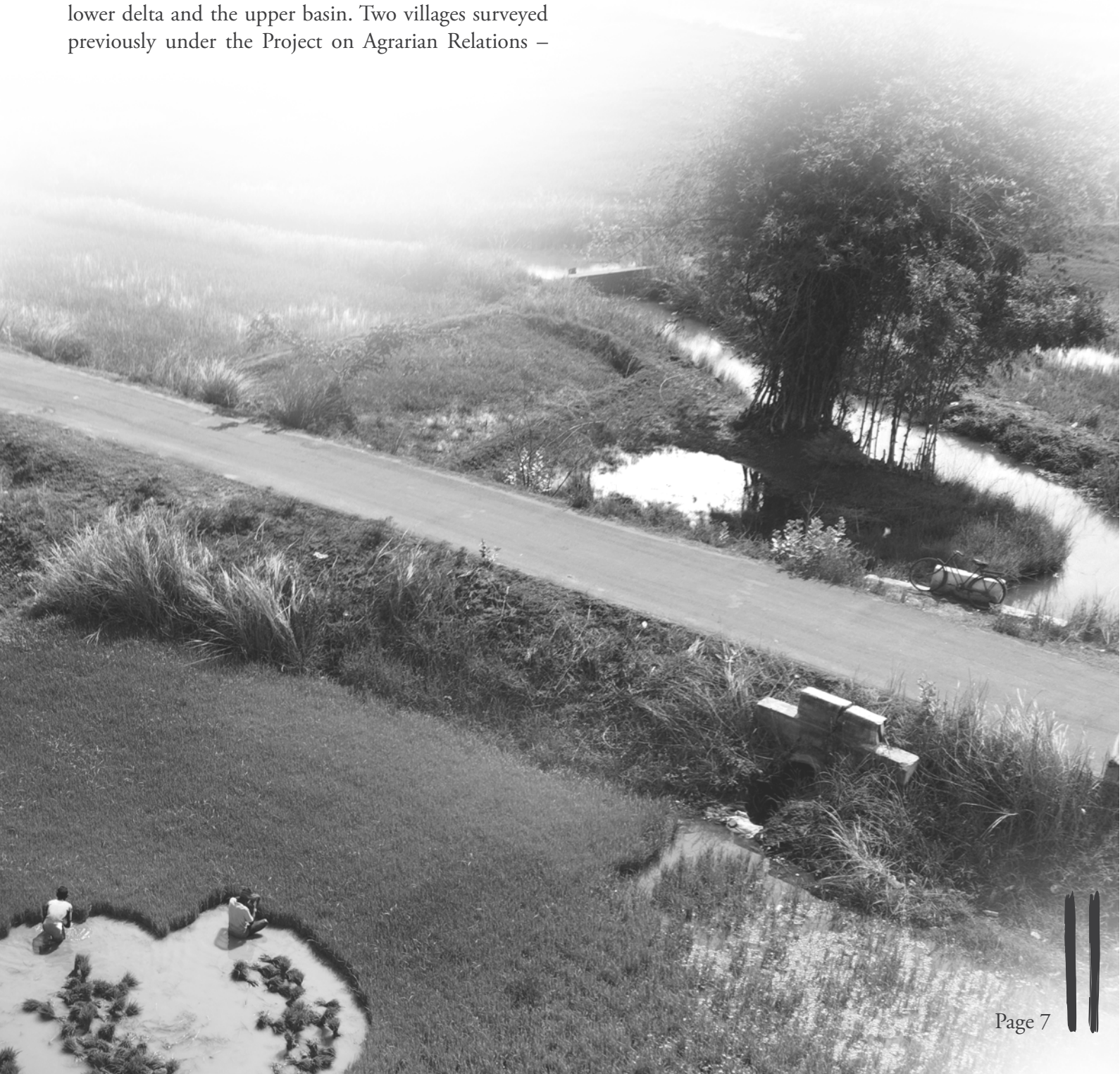
## CANAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND AGRICULTURE IN THE CAUVERY RIVER BASIN

This two-year project, undertaken in collaboration with Professor Daizo Sugimoto from Meijo University, Japan, aims to understand the irrigation system of the Cauvery River basin and its influence on the socio-economic aspects of agriculture in the basin.

The Cauvery River basin stretches across the southern Indian states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and contains an extensive and long-standing irrigation system which plays a key role in agriculture in the region. This study focuses on two regions of the Cauvery basin: the lower delta and the upper basin. Two villages surveyed previously under the Project on Agrarian Relations –

Palakurichi, Nagapattinam district, Tamil Nadu, and Alabujanahalli, Mandya district, Karnataka – form key areas of study.

Under this project, a ten-day field visit in the lower delta region was conducted in August 2024. The field visit involved household surveys with farmers from different sections of the village economy, case studies, and interviews with relevant administrative officials from the Cauvery Delta region. Another field visit to the Mandya region in Karnataka is planned for 2025.



## THE DYNAMICS OF AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION IN INDIA

The Foundation for Agrarian Studies, in collaboration with Monash University, Australia, has initiated two research projects – “The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovation in North India,” and “The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovation in South India.” The projects are being funded by Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers-Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (CGIAR-SPIA).

The objectives of these projects are to study CGIAR-related innovations in India, their adoption, and implications. Innovations are defined as approaches or technologies that incorporate CGIAR-related research or activities as inputs and are novel to their users. These innovations include interventions in crop improvement, livestock and fisheries, natural resource management, and policies.

### *The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovation in North India (2025–27)*

The project focuses on studying CGIAR-related innovations in different North Indian states covering a number of agro-climatic zones. The project broadly consists of three main components.

1. Development of a Comprehensive Longlist of Innovations brought in by CGIAR institutions in India since the 2000s. The longlist will be an extensive document that provides key information on each innovation, including CGIAR-related efforts in development, a brief description, observable features,

scale, location, evidence of adoption, and information on dissemination pathways.

2. Shortlisting of Innovations through a consultation workshop with CGIAR institutions in India and NARES partners.

3. The third component involves conducting representative socio-economic surveys at the farm-household level, and collection of relevant bio-physical information to analyse the adoption of shortlisted innovations and their implications at different levels.

### *The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovation in South India (2025–26)*

The project aims to comprehensively document CGIAR-led innovations across six South Indian states: Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala across five agro-climatic zones since the 2000s. The documentation will provide detailed information on each innovation, including their description, details on CGIAR-related efforts in development, observable features, scale of adoption, location, evidence of adoption, and information on dissemination pathways. Once the longlist is prepared, a stakeholder consultation workshop with CGIAR institutions in India, and National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES) partners will be held to curate a shortlist of innovation for the future impact assessment study.



## DIGITAL AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Digital technologies are increasingly being presented as having a transformatory potential for the agricultural sector in India, which can efficiently address complex issues pertaining to agricultural productivity, farm profitability, transparency, and environmental sustainability. The optimism around these technologies is often shared by the Government and various other actors such as multilateral agencies, industry bodies, public research institutions, and private companies.

In this context, an ongoing project at the Foundation, supported by the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS), explores the evolving ecosystem of digital agriculture in India, focusing on the technologies, stakeholders, and policies shaping its development. The study integrates a review of literature and policies, with a rigorous fieldwork component.

Currently, the project team is engaged in reviewing literature and mapping the policy landscape related to digital agriculture in India. Based on this review, a State will be selected for conducting fieldwork. The objective is to examine how policies promoting digital technologies are being framed, and how technologies are being developed and deployed by various actors such as government agencies, public research institutions, private companies, and start-ups. The fieldwork will also include in-depth qualitative interviews to understand how different groups of farmers, extension workers, and local officials engage with these technologies. Based on these analyses, the project team intends to assess how these policies and technologies address the persistent concerns of equity, accessibility, and affordability in Indian agriculture.

## ORAL HISTORY PROJECT ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS IN INDIA: 1950–90

The Foundation has undertaken an oral history project in collaboration with Archives at the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS). The objective of the project is to critically examine the contributions of the first few generations of Indian agricultural scientists to the science of agriculture and food production, and to the practice of agricultural production in developing economies, through their oral history interviews.

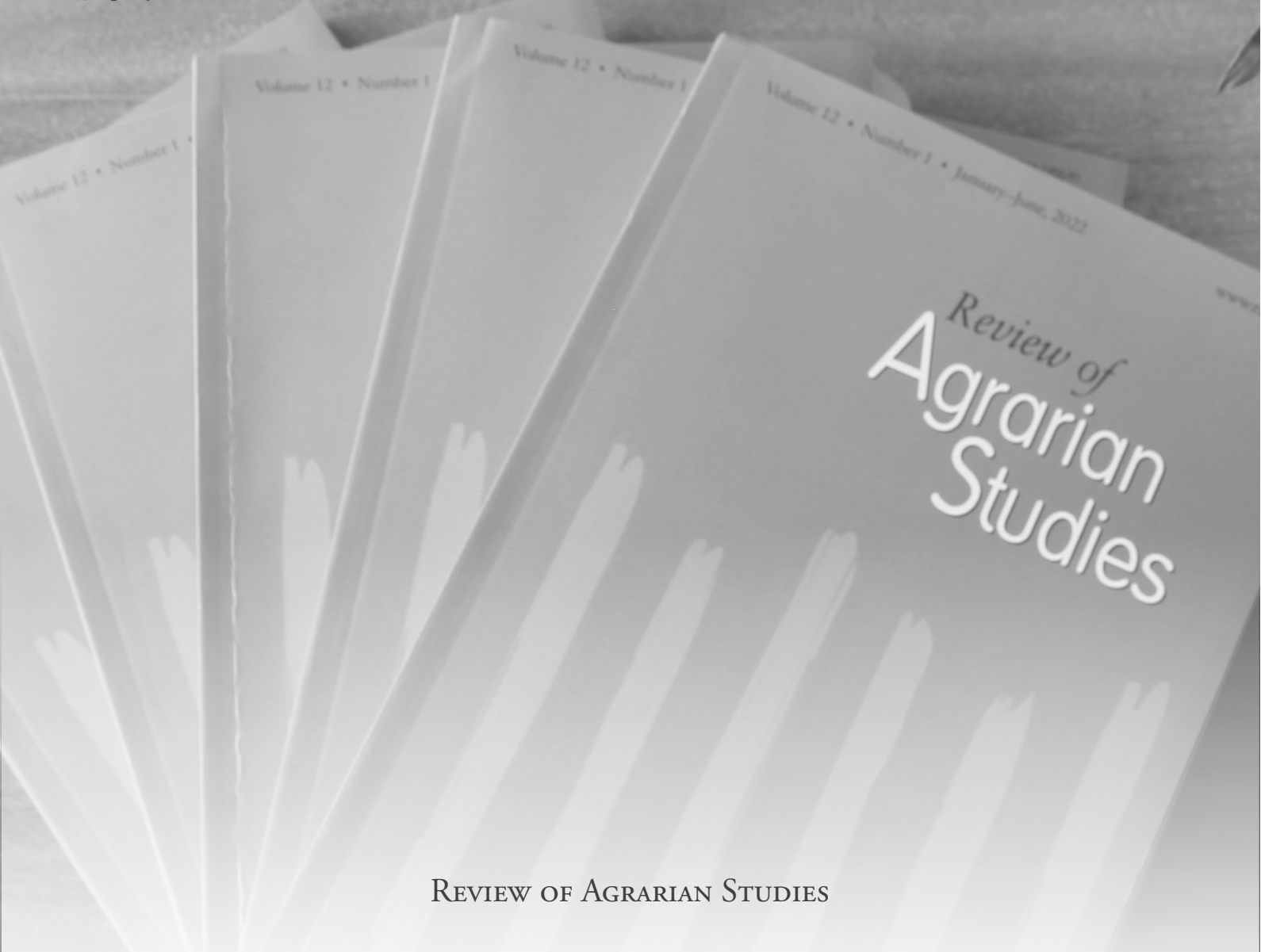
Agricultural productivity and production in India grew steadily in the post Green Revolution period. Public institutions of agricultural research and education, and the community of agricultural scientists, were at the forefront of the transformation of Indian agriculture. This facet of agricultural development is somewhat recognised in scholarship. However, there has been limited work on the evolution of agricultural science, and its adoption in actual production in independent India from the perspective of history of knowledge. The

history of the science and the practice of agricultural production has not been adequately studied in the context of the global flow of knowledge, and the contemporary economic and political history. It is this gap in scholarship that the oral histories project aims to fill.

The oral history interviews gain special relevance in light of the fact that these scientists are the last living voices from an independent agricultural research system that originated and developed alongside their own academic careers. These interviews will certainly add another dimension to the history of agricultural research and education in India. They will also help in identifying other official archives, and personal collections to be explored subsequently, in the second stage of the project.



# PUBLICATIONS



## REVIEW OF AGRARIAN STUDIES

The *Review of Agrarian Studies* is the peer-reviewed journal of FAS. 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 Tech designed the web and print versions of the journal, and manages the 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 (See Appendix I for the composition of the Editorial Board of RAS).

The *Review of Agrarian Studies* was recently indexed by Scopus (Elsevier), the world's largest abstract and citation database; Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF); and Asian Science Citation Index (ASCI). It is on the list of journals recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), India, with a score of 6.40. It is also indexed by Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau (CAB) Abstracts, Web of Science (Emerging Sources Citation Index), AgEcon Search, and Indian Citation Index (ICI).

In 2024–25, two issues of the journal – volume 14, no. 1, and volume 14, no. 2 – were published online, and in print.

### Highlights of RAS Volume 14 No. 1

This issue of the Review carried three editorials. The first examined the 2024 Indian elections and rural India's role in it; the second analysed new evidence on child food poverty in India; and the third explored the feasibility of carbon trading for the Indian agriculture, forest, and land use sector.

The issue featured four Research Articles: R. Ramakumar traced the trajectory of India's agricultural economy from 2014 to 2024, with a focus on policies and outcomes. R. Vijayamba studied women's ownership of livestock assets, using evidence from Karnataka. Srithi Yadav assessed how animal husbandry facilitates social reproduction with a case study from Haryana. Juhi Chatterjee and Tejal Kantikar looked at the shift to solar irrigation pump-sets in the context of two villages in Uttar Pradesh.

Further, the journal carried three Book Reviews: Silva Lieberherr reviewed Sam Moyo, Praveen Jha, and Paris Yeros' *Reclaiming Africa – Scramble and Resistance in the 21st Century*; Madhura Swaminathan reviewed *Universal Food Security: How to End Hunger While Protecting the Planet* by Glenn Denning; and R. V. Bhavani reviewed Isabelle Guérin, Santosh Kumar, and G. Venkatasubramanian's book *The Indebted Woman: Kinship, Sexuality, and Capitalism*.

### Highlights of RAS Volume 14 No. 2

The issue carried an Editorial on new estimates of poverty in India.

It featured three Research Articles: C. A. Sethu, L. T. Abhinav Surya, and C. A. Ruthu presented new estimates of poverty in India applying the Rangarajan Method on data from the 2022–23 Household Consumption Expenditure Survey. Akinwumi A. Adesina, Colm Foy, Innocent Musabyimana, Solomon Gizaw, and Martin Fregene wrote on food security in Africa in the face of global challenges, focusing on the outcomes of the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) programme. Gopinath Ravindran examined early colonial tenancy reforms and agrarian change in Malabar.

The issue carried two articles in the Research Notes and Statistics section: Arun Kumar wrote on the destruction of agriculture and mass starvation in Palestine; Kunal Munjal explored the recent challenges faced by the sugarcane economy of western Uttar Pradesh.

Venkatesh Athreya and John Harriss paid tribute to Professor C. T. Kurien (1931–2024). Takashi Kurosaki reviewed Takashi Nagatsuka's *The Soil*, a classic of Japanese literature, in the *Agrarian Novels Series*. The issue featured a Review Article by John Harriss of Patrick Joyce's *Remembering Peasants: A Personal History of a Vanished World*. The journal carried a Book Review of Roland Boer's *Socialism with Chinese Characteristics: A Guide for Foreigners* by Venkatesh Athreya.

## PUBLICATIONS BY THE FAS TEAM

### *A Regulatory Price Mechanism for Crops Continues to Be Desirable*

Sandipan Baksi, Tapas S. Modak, Deepak Johnson

*Vol. 59, Issue No. 15, 13 Apr, 2024, Economic & Political Weekly*

A substantial section of farming households in India is income-poor and at a disadvantage when it comes to agricultural markets. The minimum support price mechanism continues to hold relevance given this reality. This article critically examines recent discussions and data to underline why a regulatory price policy, notwithstanding its limitations, cannot be foregone.

### *Status of Women's Landownership in India*

Rakesh Kumar Mahato, Sai Chandan Kotu, Kulvinder Singh, Arindam Das, Bheemeshwar Reddy A.

*Vol. 59, Issue No. 16, 20 Apr, 2024, Economic & Political Weekly*

Women's access to land is limited in India and there persists considerable gender gaps in landownership. This research article compares the extent of women's ownership of land using the National Family Health Survey and the All-India Debt and Investment Survey.

### *The Problem of India's Stagnant Real Wages*

Arindam Das, Jean Drèze

*26 July, 2024, Ideas for India*

New data from the Labour Bureau and the National Sample Survey Office point to a virtual stagnation of real wages in India over the past decade. The essay argues that this trend points to a deep crisis in the country's informal sector, and warrants a lot more policy attention than it has hitherto received.

### *The Deep Crisis in the Informal Sector Is Still Keeping the Lid on Real Wages*

Arindam Das, Jean Drèze

*19 July 2024, Opinion, The Wire*

The stagnation of real wages is an indictment of economic policies that pay little attention to the working class. Real wages are among the most important economic indicators. This article argues that if the country's gross domestic product (GDP) rises at a fast pace without an accompanying substantial increase in real wages, there is something clearly wrong with the pattern of growth. It asserts that this seems to be the case with the Indian economy today, judging from recent data released by the Labour Bureau and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) as both sources point to a virtual stagnation of real wages in the last 10 years or so.

*Patterns of Income Growth in an Eastern Uttar Pradesh Village, 2006–23*

Arindam Das, Niladri Sekhar Dhar, Kunal Munjal, Madhura Swaminathan

*Vol. 59, Issue No. 43, 26 Oct, 2024, Economic & Political Weekly*

Drawing on longitudinal data from a Dalit-majority village in eastern Uttar Pradesh, this research article attempts to quantify the change in household incomes, and identify the sources of income growth. While household income has more than doubled on average, the contribution of the agriculture sector has shrunk. Crop production is not a dynamic sector of the rural economy. Crop cultivation is largely undertaken by Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class households on small plots of leased-in land in order to acquire foodgrain for home consumption. The rise in income across all caste groups is driven by earnings from outside the village, from non-agricultural wage employment, salaries, and from remittances of migrants.

*Universalising Food Security*

Madhura Swaminathan

*Vol. 14, no. 1, Review of Agrarian Studies*

This review of Glenn Denning's *Universal Food Security* examines his call for food as a universal right and the systemic changes needed to achieve it. Highlighting the book's five pillars – sustainable farming, markets, post-harvest care, healthy diets, and social protection – the review appreciates its clarity and evidence-based insights while noting the complexities of translating vision into practice.

*Poverty in India: The Rangarajan Method and the 2022–23 Household Consumption Expenditure Survey*

C. A. Sethu, L. T. Abhinav Surya, C. A. Ruthu

*Vol. 14, no. 2, Review of Agrarian Studies*

This paper examines data on poverty in India from the most recent Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, whose reference year is 2022–23. It computes poverty levels by using the method proposed by the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for the Measurement of Poverty chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan, which submitted its report in 2014. The results show significantly higher levels of poverty in 2022–23 than previously suggested by various reports and studies.

*Green Revolution in India: Making Sense of the Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects of Change*

Deepak Johnson, Sandipan Baksi, C. A. Sethu

*Vol. 59, Issue No. 52, 28 Dec, 2024, Economic & Political Weekly*

While the Green Revolution has been criticised on political, economic, and ecological grounds, it undeniably played a critical role in increasing crop yields and ensuring food security. This research article critically engages with the recent “revisionist histories” that downplay the qualitative shifts and dismiss the quantitative achievements of the Green Revolution. Through an analysis of agricultural statistics from 1950–51 to 2021–22, it underlines the contours of the change in agricultural production brought about by the Green Revolution in India.

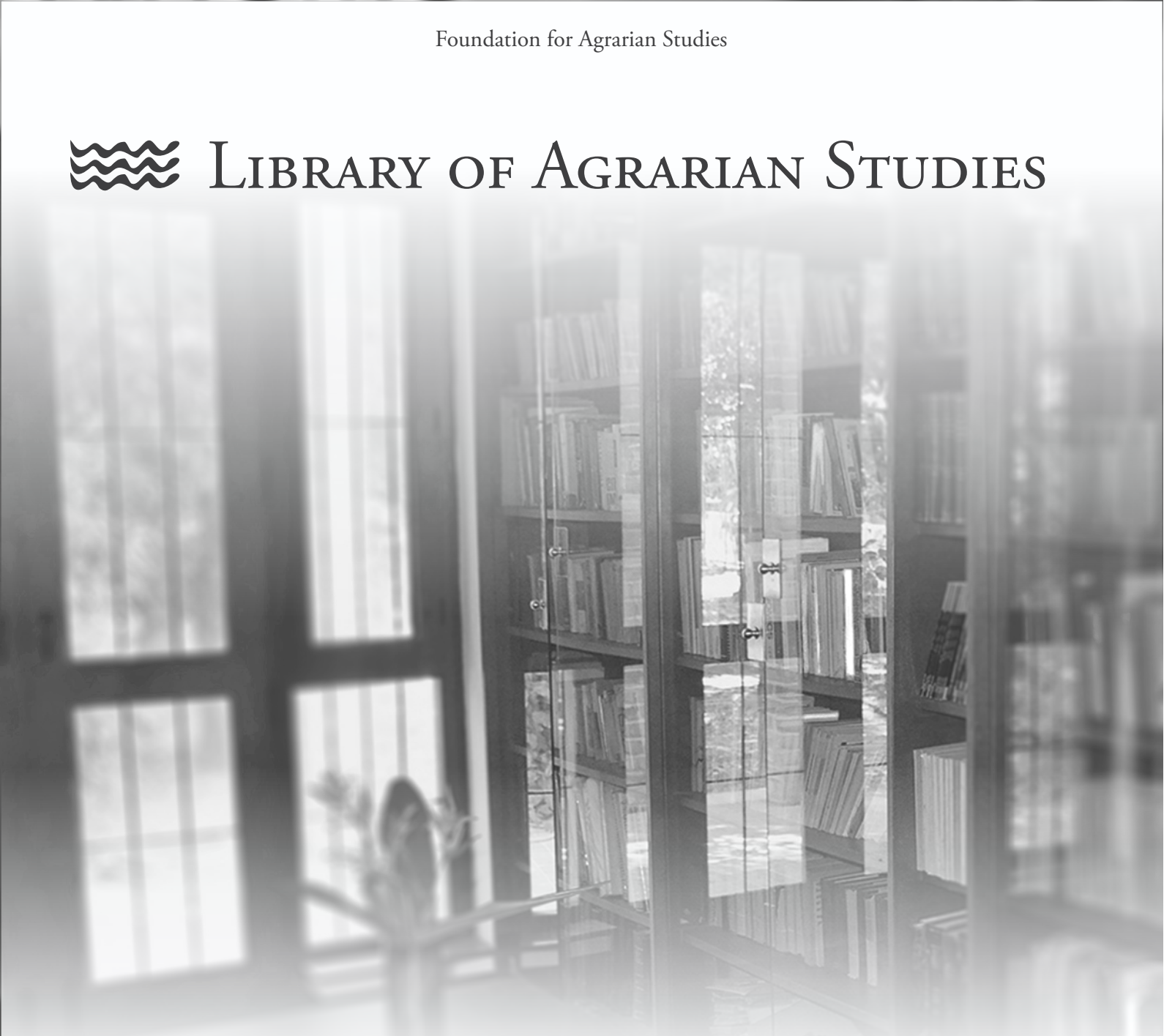
*Agrarian Classes in Contemporary India: Illustrations from a South Indian Village*

Madhura Swaminathan

*February 15, 2025, Agrarian Questions, Journal of Agrarian Change*

Drawing on detailed empirical evidence from village studies conducted by the Foundation, the blog focuses specifically on the shifts in agrarian relations in Palakurichi, a village in the Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. The insights discussed contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolving socio-economic dynamics in rural India.

# LIBRARY OF AGRARIAN STUDIES



The Library of Agrarian Studies (LAS) is a specialised academic resource and reference library comprising around 12,000 publications with a primary focus on agrarian studies, including agricultural economics and rural development. It is a valuable resource for scholars working in the field of agrarian studies and rural development, and, more broadly, in related social sciences. The current collection of the library covers some 13,200 books, reports, working papers, and dissertations, previous 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 for all publications of LeftWord Books 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, Professor of Economics (retired) at the University of Osaka, Japan. The library has also received a gift of 347 books on the Indian economy and polity from N. Ram, Director, THG Publishing Private Limited.

We have also digitised our library catalogue in OPAC (<https://libcatfas.informaticsglobal.com/>). The library is open to all researchers.

The Foundation is seeking financial and technical assistance for preserving, and digitising the collection in its library.

# EVENTS

## PUBLIC EVENTS

### Webinar – Costs and Incomes from Crop Production in India

On April 6, 2024, FAS organised a webinar on “Costs and Incomes from Crop Production in India.” This followed the recent release of a report titled “Trends in Costs and Incomes from Crop Production in India” by the Foundation, which was the outcome of a research project conducted in association with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The report provides an in-depth analysis of data on the costs of cultivation published by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for the previous two decades.

The event was chaired by V. Surjit, Associate Professor and Head, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

Deepak Johnson (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Japan), the lead author of the report, presented the main findings, starting with laying out the significance of farm incomes for the vast majority of the rural population. He said that the agriculture sector’s performance, particularly the trends observed in cost and returns, and the structure of cost of cultivation are crucial for livelihoods of the rural population. He further stated that these trends also give direction for the formulation of appropriate agricultural policies.

The study discussed in detail the costs, incomes, cost structures, yields, use of inputs, prices, and profitability for 10 selected crops (2 cereals: paddy and maize; 3 pulses: urad, gram, and arhar/tur; and 5 oilseeds: rapeseed and mustard, groundnut, soybean, sunflower, and sesamum) across different States in India. It concluded that the selected crops suffered from substantial yield gaps. It also highlighted the rising cost of cultivation, and declining profitability for all the crops. It further highlighted that the gap in costs between States have become narrower than gaps in incomes and yields and various policy measures are required to reduce the regional imbalances and to improve overall incomes from agriculture.

In his comments, V. Surjit discussed the different studies related to farm incomes in India, and their relevance to understanding the agrarian economy. He also underlined the important data sources for studying the subject, along with their limitations. The data on the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops (CCPC) Scheme carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, remain relevant. V. Surjit highlighted the seminal contributions of eminent agricultural economists Abhijit Sen and M. S. Bhatia. This report, he noted, was a follow-up to their work. He further discussed a number of possible studies that could be taken up following the current study.



## Webinar – Wage Inequality in India: Evidence from National Labour Force Survey Data

In a webinar organised by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies on May 30, 2024, Arindam Das, Joint Director, FAS, dealt with two critical questions: What are the main factors driving the changes in wage inequality? And what does this dichotomy mean for economic inequality in the country?

The debate on the state of economic inequality in contemporary India has been ongoing for a long time. Findings from a number of studies show that inequality has risen in recent times. However, the debate remains unsettled and inconclusive as existing studies use different approaches, methods, and indicators to address the question of inequality in India.

Arindam discussed how wages can prove to be an important proxy for studying incomes in India, given that nearly half of the country's total workforce derives their income from wages. Wage inequality can, therefore, be an important tool to understand economic inequality. The earnings data from the National Labour Force Survey shows a clear decline in wage inequality for both regular and casual workers in rural and urban India since 2011. However, at the same time, the growth of wages has remained stagnant in this period.

The webinar ended with a lively Q&A focused on some methodological issues concerning wage data and the linkages between wage data and days of employment.

## Measuring Poverty: An Online Panel Discussion

On December 18, 2024, the Foundation for Agrarian Studies (FAS), Bengaluru, organised an online panel discussion on "Measuring Poverty in India." This event was held in the backdrop of the release of the Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2022–23 by the Government of India which has reignited discussions on poverty. While initial reports based on this dataset suggested poverty levels had dropped to around 10 per cent, a recent article published in the Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS) found that over a quarter of India's population is below the poverty line. This finding significantly reframes the poverty discourse in India.

The event, chaired by Madhura Swaminathan, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), comprised a panel of esteemed experts from the field of Economics and Development: Gaurav Datt, Associate Professor, Monash University; Himanshu, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University; P. C. Mohanan, Chairman, Kerala State Statistical Commission; and R. Ramakumar, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

The event began with a presentation by Sethu C. A., one of the authors of the RAS article. The presentation briefly outlined the background of poverty estimation in India with a focus on the method proposed by the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for the Measurement of Poverty chaired by C. Rangarajan, which submitted its report in 2014. Using this method, the poverty line in 2022–23 for rural areas was estimated to be Rs 2,515 and Rs 3,639 for urban areas. This resulted in an overall poverty head-count ratio of 26.4 per cent.

The first discussant, Gaurav Datt, asserted the importance of resetting the poverty line as opposed to updating it. He recommended a cost of basic needs approach to estimating poverty, which would also allow comparisons over time.

Himanshu highlighted the background of the Tendulkar Committee's method of poverty estimation. He also noted the arbitrariness inherent to the Rangarajan Committee's method, which throws up a set of challenges for any calculation that tries to build on it. P. C. Mohanan focused his remarks on some issues

pertaining to data collection at the field level in the surveys of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in general, and consumption surveys in particular.

Ramakumar highlighted the need to recalculate the poverty line, and set new standards to look at the issue of measuring poverty. He also argued for a scientific rebuttal of the many claims of declining poverty in India

This was followed by an engaging Question & Answer session. The discussion centred around aspects of the proposed poverty estimation methods of the Tendulkar and Rangarajan committees.

In her remarks, the Chair, Madhura Swaminathan, drew attention to the larger problem of not having any official estimate of poverty in India. She asserted the need for having an income or expenditure metric as part of any poverty estimation method. Measures like the multi-dimensional poverty index (MDPI), unlike the Human Development Index, she clarified, do not have any income or expenditure measure at all. “Those concerned with not just measuring poverty but also the real problem of ending it,” argued the Chair, “need to bring back the money metric in some way, even if not basing all understanding on just using that.”

## **The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovation in North and South India: Inaugural Event**

On March 7, 2025, the inaugural event for two research projects funded by the CGIAR-SPIA, “The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovations in North India” and “The Dynamics of Agricultural Innovations in South India,” was held at ISI, Bengaluru. These projects are being jointly undertaken by FAS and Monash University, Australia. The Principal Investigators are Gaurav Datt, Monash University, and Professor Madhura Swaminathan, ISI, Bangalore, and Trustee, FAS. The two Co-Principal Investigators are Emilia Tjernström, Monash University, and Sandipan Baksi, Director, FAS. Sherry Jacob, Principal Scientist, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBPGR), is serving as an affiliated expert for these projects.

B. S. Daya Sagar, Head of ISI, Bengaluru, inaugurated the event. The event was chaired by Madhura Swaminathan.

The first talk of the event, on the role of CGIAR institutions in Indian agriculture, was delivered by V. Surjit, Associate Professor and Head of the Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad. He explained the evolution of CGIAR and its contributions to Indian agriculture.

The second talk on agricultural innovations in India, highlighting new technologies adopted in the

country, was delivered by Parmod Kumar, Head of the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC) at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.

Subsequently, Sandipan Baksi provided an introduction to the projects in both north and south India, outlining the team’s objectives and work plan. Tapas S. Modak, the Project Manager and Associate Fellow at FAS, talked about the first component of the project, the stocktaking exercise, which entails comprehensively documenting the innovations undertaken by all CGIAR research centres in India over the last 20 years. He also posed a few questions to the experts regarding the stocktaking exercise, seeking their views and suggestions.

The final talk was delivered by Gaurav Datt, Associate Professor, and Emilia Tjernström, Senior Research fellow at Monash University, Australia. They focused on approaches to studying the impact of agricultural innovations, which will form an essential part of the project at a later stage.

The event concluded with an engaging discussion featuring expert opinions and valuable suggestions from the participants.

## YOUNG SCHOLARS' ONLINE SEMINAR SERIES 3



As an independent research institute committed to the pursuit of multidisciplinary enquiry into the field of agrarian studies in India and other less-developed countries, the Foundation is known for working with, and building a network of young scholars since its inception. These efforts, in the past, have included regular workshops and seminars, rolling internship programmes, and a repository of open access research resources for young researchers.

The Young Scholars' Online Seminars Series that began in April 2022 is yet another instance of our ongoing efforts to engage with emerging scholars working on aspects of the agrarian question, and rural life.

In this series, young scholars present their research in these hour-long seminars, which are followed by comments from a discussant with subject expertise, and a general discussion chaired by Barbara Harriss-White, Professor Emeritus of Development Studies, University of Oxford. These monthly seminars are well-received academic events attended by a large number of scholars from across the globe.

The third round of the seminar, conducted over 2024–25, included seven presenters (the seventh seminar is scheduled in May 2025), with a wide range of

specialisations, exploring different avenues of agrarian studies in India. The first seminar in this round was presented by Ritwika Patgiri, Ph. D. Scholar at the South Asian University, in August 2024. The objective of Ritwika's study, based on empirical data from 18 villages across 6 districts in Assam, was to analyse the historical development of the rural non-farm sector in Assam, and its implications for rural household poverty in the State. Her study tries to understand the streams of seasonal migration in rural Assam, and their effect on livelihoods. The discussant for the seminar was Rajshree Bedamatta, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati.

The second seminar was presented by Anchal Kashyap, Doctoral Student, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, O. P. Jindal University in September. Anchal's study explores the role of capital in the horticulture sector of Himachal Pradesh. It discusses the penetration of capital through agrochemicals and machinery, and its effect on differentiation among apple farmers. It also highlights the role of the State in creating and facilitating the process. The discussant for this session was Taniya Sah, Assistant Professor, Economics, Vidyashilp University, Bengaluru.

The third seminar was by Tony Kurian, Assistant Professor, Azim Premji University, Bangalore, in October. Tony's study delves into the reasons behind the unsuccessful launch and subsequent closure of the cardamom futures market. Despite being a globally traded spice with moderate price volatility, cardamom failed to establish a viable futures market. Tony examines the primary factors contributing to this outcome, focusing on the unique characteristics of cardamom as a commodity and the political dynamics influencing its market. This study uses mixed research methodology and places itself in the interstices of political economy and economic sociology. The discussant for this session was Sumalatha B. S., Assistant Professor, Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

The fourth seminar in the Series was presented by Prachi Bansal, Assistant professor, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, O. P. Jindal Global University in November 2024. Prachi's study gives a comprehensive view of total labour use in crop cultivation across different agro-ecological zones of rural Haryana. It identifies key features such as the use of unfree labour, high levels of mechanisation, gendered division of labour, and caste–class inequalities in villages. The study also explores the variations in labour use for different crops, different operations for each crop, the alternative techniques used for the same operation, and the various contracts under which labour is employed in the region. The discussant for this session was Niladri Sekhar Dhar, Associate Professor, Bihar Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Patna.

The next seminar of the FAS Young Scholars' Online Seminar Series 2024–25 was presented by Brian T. Cannon, Lecturer, Critical Writing Program, University of Pennsylvania, in February 2025. Brian's study explores how regimes of land-keeping in desert regions in early modern and colonial India engendered and

sustained hierarchical social and economic relationships by controlling access to land, water, and other natural resources. Employing a host of descriptive and statistical material from Marwari, Hindi, and British colonial archives, it demonstrates how ownership of and access to sources of land and water persistently shaped claims to and contests over caste status over three long centuries. The work challenges the historiographical consensus that primarily views caste as a social phenomenon and argues for a materially grounded perspective of caste. The discussant for this session was Akhila Mathew, Assistant Professor of History, School of Arts and Sciences, Azim Premji University.

The sixth seminar of the series was presented by Vani Swarupa Murali, Instructor, South Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore, in March 2025. Vani's study examines the structural and institutional challenges in the decentralisation of agricultural policy in Tamil Nadu, situating it in the context of climate change. It explores how bureaucratic fragmentation, administrative burdens, and competing jurisdictions hinder policy implementation and how these barriers shape farmers' reluctance to engage with existing government policies. By highlighting disparities in access and adoption, particularly in groundwater conservation schemes, the study sheds light on the growing agrarian inequality and the uneven capacity of farmers to adapt to climate challenges. Drawing on a century of administrative reports tracing the history of decentralisation in Tamil Nadu, alongside interviews conducted with farmers between 2022 and 2023, the research interrogates the structural and institutional dynamics shaping these choices. The discussant for this session was Gopinath R., Principal Scientist, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation.

The final seminar in this series is set to take place in May 2025.

## IN-HOUSE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **A Study on the Land Market in Karnataka**

Rithika Pulagiri, Research Intern at the Foundation, presented a seminar on “A Study on the Land Market in Karnataka.” The seminar, based on her master’s dissertation, was delivered in hybrid mode.

Rithika’s study examines land market dynamics in a village in the Indian State of Karnataka, using data collected by the Foundation. It focuses on the volume and direction of land sales and purchases, as well as emerging trends in land rental. The findings reveal that small marginal farmers are more likely to be sellers than buyers in the land market. The study also showed the constraints that hamper the functioning of the land market in Karnataka, highlighting issues such as poorly maintained and inaccurate land records, coupled with high transaction costs that prevent formal land transactions from happening. Furthermore, the study highlights the disproportionate influence of wealthy landowners, industrialists, and land developers in the market.

Rithika argued that the robust rules and regulations implemented by the State are critical to addressing these challenges and ensuring the smooth functioning of the land market.

### **Economic Well-being of Tribals and the Economics of Apple Production in Jammu and Kashmir**

On January 23, 2025, Dr. Mehak Majeed, Assistant Professor in Economics, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Jammu and Kashmir; and Mr. Zahid Gulzar Rather, Assistant Professor in Economics, Government Degree College, Bijbihara, Jammu and Kashmir, visited the Foundation and presented their research findings at an in-house seminar.

Dr. Mehak Majeed presented her paper, “Economic Well-being of Tribals in Jammu and Kashmir.” She presented the findings from her sample survey of 1,500 households belonging to the Gujjar community. Her presentation provided an overview of their occupational status, assets, livestock holdings, income, and consumption patterns. It highlighted significant changes within the community over the years – notably, their transition from a nomadic lifestyle to a settled one, and a gradual shift away from traditional economic activities such as crafting and shepherding.

Mr. Zahid Gulzar Rather presented his work, “The Economics of Apple Production in Jammu and Kashmir.” His presentation provided an overview of the apple economy of Jammu and Kashmir. He noted that while the area under apple cultivation has expanded, productivity has remained stagnant. He emphasised the uncertainties surrounding apple cultivation, which lead to year-on-year price fluctuations. Additionally, he emphasised the need to expand cold storage facilities to align with the growing demands of apple production.

## **Revival or Statistical Smoke? The Rise of Women's Employment in Rural India**

On February 3, 2025, Dr. Bheemeshwar Reddy, Associate Professor of Economics at the Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences, Hyderabad, presented his study titled "Revival or Statistical Smoke? The Rise of Women's Employment in Rural India" in an in-house seminar organised by the Foundation.

Bheemeshwar's research examines the apparent rise in the female labour force participation rate (FLPR) in recent years, as reported in the official labour force surveys. This rise, the paper argues, can likely be attributed to the changes in the instructions given to the enumerators. The seminar was conducted in hybrid mode.

## **Technical and Technological Progress in Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries in India**

On March 12, 2025, Abhinav Surya, Ph. D. scholar at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, and a collaborator of the Foundation, presented his study titled "Technical and Technological Progress in Small and Medium Manufacturing Industries in India" in an in-house seminar organised by the Foundation.

Abhinav's study examines the evolving organisation of production in India's small and medium enterprises, focusing on technological progress, capital accumulation, contractualisation, and labour processes in the last two decades.

The seminar was conducted in hybrid mode.

## **Workshop on the Uttar Pradesh Surveys under the Project on Agrarian Relations in India**

On February 15, 2025, FAS conducted a workshop to discuss the findings from the Uttar Pradesh surveys conducted under the Project on Agrarian Relations in India. Scholars presented their preliminary findings that explored the various social and economic aspects of the survey villages.

The workshop covered a wide range of topics such as socio-economic differentiation in the study villages, shifts in household incomes, changes in landownership patterns and mobility, the economics of farming, livestock economy, changing educational profiles, housing and living standards, and credit.

The event was conducted in hybrid mode. Daya Susan Thomas, Deepak Johnson, Dona Safui, Kulvinder Singh, Kunal Munjal, Madhura Swaminathan, Niladri Sekhar Dhar, Rithika Pulagiri, Ritam Dutta, Sethu C. A., Shamsher Singh, V. K. Ramachandran, and R. Vijayamba presented their work.

Other participants included Ajil M., Arindam Das, Harshan T. P., Nikita Gupta, Noopur Verma, Rebecca Rose Varghese, Sandipan Baksi, and V. Sridhar.

The workshop concluded with an engaging discussion that provided valuable insights, contributing to the further refinement of the research papers.



## EIGHTH ANNUAL RETREAT OF THE FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES

The eighth Retreat of the Foundation for Agrarian Studies (FAS) was successfully held at Mookanana Resort, Sakleshpur, Karnataka, from March 1–3, 2025.

The Retreat began with a presentation by the Director of FAS, followed by reports from department heads and research project leads on their teams' work in 2024. Individual researchers also shared insights from their ongoing work. The Communication and Events Coordinator gave an overview of the performance of the FAS website and social media handles. There was also a discussion on the different academic events that were organised in the last year.

The Editorial Assistant led a discussion on the journal of the Foundation, Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS). There were detailed discussions on different office functions, including human resources, and administration. One session was dedicated to the planning of the international conference on agrarian change that will take place in November/December, 2025

A key highlight of the Retreat was the engaging SWOT session conducted by Noopur Verma, Honorary Consultant for Human Resources at FAS, which was followed by critical and open discussion on the different points. It gave FAS employees an opportunity to report, reflect, and critically discuss their activities and tasks, while also receiving valuable feedback to help plan the year ahead. It was a great team-building experience that strengthened collaboration and camaraderie.

The Retreat also featured several fun activities, including a treasure hunt, quiz, and charades competition.



# SELECT VISITORS TO THE FOUNDATION

## **Visit by Dr. Gontupulugu Jagadeesh**

Dr. Gontupulugu Jagadeesh, Assistant Professor at the School of Social Sciences, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Yeshwanthpur Campus, Bengaluru, visited the Foundation's office in Bengaluru on June 19, 2024.

He interacted with the Foundation's research team and was introduced to the programme of village studies and village database. This was an opportunity to share the different research ideas the Foundation is working on, and to discuss scope for future collaborations. It was an enriching experience for all involved.

## **Visit by Prof. Takashi Kurosaki**

Professor Takashi Kurosaki, Director, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, Japan visited the Foundation's office on August 12, 2024.

He presented his research titled "Who Becomes a Politician in a Gender Quota System? Evidence from Rural Karnataka, India." This presentation is part of Professor Kurosaki's collaborative work with Yuko Mori (Tsuda University), R. Manjula (Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC)), D. Rajasekhar (ISEC), and Jun Goto (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)). In his presentation, Professor Kurosaki examined the impact of gender quotas on political representation, and candidate competence in India. The results suggest that the quota system could have the potential to promote broad political participation and encourage meritocratic candidate selection.

Professor Kurosaki also interacted with the Foundation's research team, and was introduced to the village studies programme and village database.

## **Visit by Prof. Daizo Sugimoto and Dr. Daisuke Sakata**

Daizo Sugimoto, Professor at the Department of Economics, Meijo University, Japan, and Daisuke Sakata, Associate Professor, Kanagawa University, Japan, visited the Foundation between August 21, 2024 and September 1, 2024. During this visit, they conducted a field trip to the village Palakurichi, Nagapattinam district, Tamil Nadu. The village is located in the Lower Cauvery Delta, and was part of a study of the region conducted by the Foundation in 2019. The findings from that study were published in the book *Economic Change in the Lower Cauvery Delta: A Study of Palakurichi and Venmani*.

This field visit was part of a study that aims to understand the challenges related to surface irrigation systems in the face of adverse climatic conditions, and the effects on agriculture and farmers at the village level.

Tapas Singh Modak, Associate Fellow at FAS, and Sethu C. A., Senior Research Assistant at FAS, were part of the field visit.

The ten-day field visit involved household surveys with farmers from different sections of the village economy, case studies, and interviews with relevant administrative officials from the Cauvery Delta region.

## **Visit by Dr. Kalyani Raghunathan**

Dr. Kalyani Raghunathan, Research Fellow at the Poverty, Gender, and Inclusion Unit of International Food Policy Research Institute visited the Foundation's office on Friday, September 13, 2024. Kalyani presented her recent work on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) conducted in four States using a mixed-methods approach.

During the visit, she was introduced to the FAS village studies database PARI and interacted with the research team and discussed various research projects.

## **Visit by Dr. Vijesh Krishna**

On September 25, 2024, Dr. Vijesh V. Krishna, Principal Scientist/Lead Economist, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), visited the Foundation's office in Bengaluru.

During this visit, a number of research ideas and avenues for collaboration were discussed between Dr. Vijesh and the FAS research team.

## **Visit by Dr. Aya Ikegame and Dr. Crispin Bates**

Dr. Aya Ikegame, Professor, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies Division of Global Area Studies, University of Kyoto; and Dr. Crispin Bates, Professor of Modern and Contemporary South Asian History, School of History, University of Edinburgh and Honorary Professor, Graduate School of Area Studies, Kyoto University, visited the Foundation's office in Bengaluru, on Monday, January 6, 2025.

During the visit, Aya and Crispin were introduced to the various research projects undertaken by the Foundation. This was also an opportunity to discuss possibilities for future collaboration.

## **Visit by Dr. Mehak Majeed and Mr. Zahid Gulzar Rather**

Dr. Mehak Majeed, Assistant Professor in Economics, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Jammu and Kashmir; and Mr. Zahid Gulzar Rather, Assistant Professor in Economics, Government Degree College, Bijbehara, Jammu and Kashmir, visited the Foundation's office on January 23, 2025, and presented their research findings.

During the visit, Mehak and Zahid were introduced to the various research projects undertaken by the Foundation. The FAS team introduced them to its village studies database from the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI). They also discussed the scope for joint initiatives in the future.

## **Visit by Faculty Members from CHRIST University**

On March 13, 2025, a group of faculty members from the Department of Economics at Christ University, Bangalore Main Campus, visited the Foundation for Agrarian Studies for an interactive session. The delegation included Dr. Deepa V. K., Dr. Divya Pradeep, Dr. Harilal Madhavan, Mr. Sankar Varma K. C., and Dr. Deepak Johnson, who is also a collaborator with the Foundation. During the visit, the FAS team provided an overview of the various research projects undertaken by the Foundation and shared insights from the village studies database of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI). This was followed by a dynamic exchange of ideas, fostering discussions on key research themes.



# COLLABORATORS

## YOUNG SCHOLARS

Bansode, Nageshwar, *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar School of Economics University, Bengaluru*

Basu, Ranjini, *R. V. University, Bengaluru*

Bhattacharya, Soham, *KREA University, Sri City.*

Dutta, Ritam, *Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre*

Johnson, Deepak, *CHRIST University, Bengaluru*

Munjal, Kunal, *Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre*

Pandey, Mrityunjay, *Univeristy of Hyderabad*

Satheesha, B., *Azim Premji University, Bengaluru*

Singaraju, Niyati, *International Rice Research Institute*

Surya, Abhinav, *Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram*

Vijayamba, R., *National Law School of India University, Bengaluru*

## SENIOR SCHOLARS

Athreya, Venkatesh B., *Professor, Retired*

Bakshi, Aparajita, *Independent Researcher*

Chandrasekhar, Indira, *Tulika Books, Delhi*

Chavan, Pallavi, *Independent Researcher*

Dhar, Niladri Sekhar, *Bihar Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Patna*

Gopinath, R., *M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai*

Harriss-White, Barbara, *University of Oxford, England*

Heyer, Judith, *University of Oxford, England*

Jayaraman, T., *M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai*

Kanitkar, Tejal, *National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bengaluru*

Kumar, Awanish, *Azim Premji University, Bengaluru*

Nagarajan, Aravindhana, *Azim Premji University, Bengaluru*

Oshikawa, Fumiko, *Professor, Retired*

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

Reddy, Bheemeshwar, *Birla Institute of Technology and Science - Pilani, Hyderabad Campus*

Sakata, Daisuke, *Kanagawa University, Tokyo*

Sarkar, Biplab, *People's Education Society University, Bengaluru*

Singh, Shamsheer, *FLAME University, Pune*

Sridhar, V., *Bangalore*

Sugimoto, Daizo, *Meijo University, Japan*

Surjit, V., *National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad*

Thangaraj, M., *Professor, Retired*

Thomas, Jayan Jose, *Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi*

Usami, Yoshifumi, *Professor, Retired*



# PERSONNEL

Sandipan Baksi, *Director*  
Arindam Das, *Joint Director*

Pinki Ghosh, *Manager (Accounts, Human Resources and Administration)*

Tapas Singh Modak, *Associate Fellow*  
Harshan Tee Pee, *Associate Research Fellow*

Rakesh Kumar Mahato,\* *Senior Data Analyst*  
Sethu C. A., *Senior Research Assistant*  
Sai Chandan Kotu, *Research Assistant*  
Rithika Pulagiri, *Research Assistant*  
Nency Agrawal,\* *Research Assistant*  
Dona Safui, *Research Assistant*  
Daya Susan Thomas, *Research Assistant*  
Ajil M., *Research Officer*  
Kristy Saikia, *Research Officer*

Utkarsh Bhardwaj,\* *Coordinator (Communication and Events)*  
Rebecca Rose Varghese, *Coordinator (Communication and Events)*  
Nikitha Gupta, *Editorial Coordinator (Review of Agrarian Studies)*  
Sudha N., *Administrative Assistant*  
Muktha C.,\* *Administrative Assistant*  
Jayamary J., *Office Assistant*

\* *left during the year*

## STUDENT INTERNS

Rithika Pulagiri  
Daya Susan Thomas



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Foundation is grateful to the following individuals and institutions for donations, research project support, and grants:

Indian Council for Social Science Research  
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung  
Monash University  
Pharmalab India Private Limited  
Daizo Sugimoto, Meijo University  
Madhura Swaminathan  
V. K. Ramachandran  
V. Namasivayam  
Subhashini Ali  
V. Surjit  
K. K. Menon (FCRA Donation)

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

*TNQ Technologies*. for rendering the journal Review of Agrarian Studies online, and typesetting the print edition.

*Tulika Books, New Delhi* for managing the publication of the print edition of Review of Agrarian Studies.

*Noopur* Varma for providing HR support to the Foundation.

*Rahul Reghunath, Vinod Kumar, Gautham N., Arumugham N., and the Free Software Movement Karnataka (FSMK)* for providing technical support to the Foundation.

*Sudeep Shetty & Co* for providing financial and accounting support.

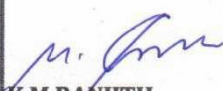

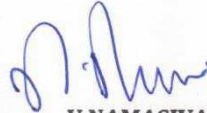


*Informatics Publishing Ltd.*, for providing technical support for online cataloging of the Library of Agrarian Studies.

*Kalyanasundaram & Associates* for providing accounting support.





# AUDITED ACCOUNTS

<b>FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES</b>			
No.677, 1st Floor, 9th A Main Road, Indiranagar 1st Stage, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560038			
<b>BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2025</b>			
Particulars	Sch. No.	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
<b>(I) SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>			
(a) Corpus	1	5,56,25,000.00	5,56,25,000.00
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	46,44,017.71	54,31,597.52
(c) Current Liabilities	3	1,39,223.00	1,59,223.00
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>6,04,08,240.71</b>	<b>6,12,15,820.52</b>
<b>(II) APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>			
(a) Fixed Assets	4	7,26,520.00	5,91,172.00
(b) Investments	5	5,41,25,000.00	5,56,25,000.00
(c) Cash and Bank Balances	6	17,55,980.00	29,14,929.00
(d) Other Current Assets	7	38,00,740.71	20,84,719.52
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>6,04,08,240.71</b>	<b>6,12,15,820.52</b>
<b>NOTES TO ACCOUNTS &amp; SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</b>			
Schedules referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of Balance Sheet			
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Report of even date.			
<b>FOR KALYANASUNDARAM &amp; ASSOCIATES</b>		<b>FOR FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES</b>	
<b>CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS</b>			
<b>FRN NO:005455S</b>			
			
<b>K M RANJITH</b>		<b>V NAMASIVAYAM</b>	<b>V K RAMACHANDRAN</b>
<b>PARTNER</b>		<b>TRUSTEE</b>	<b>TRUSTEE</b>
<b>MEM. NO: 219645</b>			
<b>UDIN: 25219645BMIYUX6645</b>			
			
<b>PLACE: BANGALORE</b>		<b>PLACE : BANGALORE</b>	<b>PLACE : BANGALORE</b>
<b>DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025</b>		<b>DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025</b>	<b>DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025</b>




# AUDITED ACCOUNTS

<b>FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES</b>				
No.677, 1st Floor, 9th A Main Road, Indiranagar 1st Stage, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560038				
<b>INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2025</b>				
Sr. No	Particulars	Sch. No.	1st April 2024-	1st April 2023-
			31st March 2025	31st March 2024
			Amount	Amount
<b>Income:</b>				
I	Grants & Donations	8	40,77,700	35,00,000
II	Interest Income	9	42,27,879	38,50,655
III	Project Receipts	10	28,15,163	26,31,603
IV	Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS) Journal Grant	11	1,50,000	1,50,000
V	Other Income	12	31,648	-
<b>Total Income</b>			<b>1,13,02,390</b>	<b>1,01,32,258</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>				
VI	Fellowships, Salaries & Honorarium	13	86,55,400	92,42,611
VII	Field Survey Expenses	14	1,59,107	19,14,094
VIII	Workshop /Seminar/ Research Meetings/ Other Events Expenses	15	2,05,912	42,346
IX	Review of Agrarian Studies (RAS) Journal Expenditure	16	2,08,493	6,21,786
X	Academic Collaboration Expenditure	17	79,551	1,21,188
XI	Administrative Expenditure	18	25,68,751	16,84,669
XII	Depreciation	4	2,12,755	1,37,026
<b>Total Expenses</b>			<b>1,20,89,969</b>	<b>1,37,63,720</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) carried over to Balance Sheet</b>			<b>7,87,579</b>	<b>36,31,462</b>

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.

<p><b>FOR KALYANASUNDARAM &amp; ASSOCIATES</b>  <b>CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS</b>  FRN NO:0054555</p> <p><i>K M Ranjith</i>  <b>K M RANJITH</b>  <b>PARTNER</b>  MEM. NO: 219645  UDIN: 25219645BMIYUX6645</p> <p>PLACE: BANGALORE  DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025</p>	<p><b>FOR FOUNDATION FOR AGRARIAN STUDIES</b></p> <p><i>V Namasivayam</i>  <b>V NAMASIVAYAM</b>  <b>TRUSTEE</b></p> <p><i>V K Ramachandran</i>  <b>V K RAMACHANDRAN</b>  <b>TRUSTEE</b></p> <p>PLACE : BANGALORE      PLACE : BANGALORE  DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025      DATED: 25TH AUGUST 2025</p>
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TRUSTEE  
Foundation for  
**Agrarian  
Studies**

677, First Floor, 9th A Main Road,  
Indiranagar 1st Stage, Bengaluru 560038







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