

# ABHYUDAYA

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## Mapping Kerala Model of Development

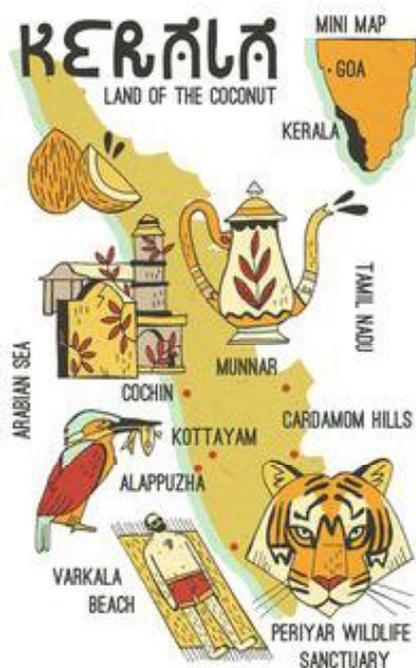
- Nandeeshha . H.K

Kerala Model of development is based on bottom up and state driven development as against “Gujarat Model” which encapsulates primary growth and private-entrepreneurship driven development. The ‘Kerala Model’ is about systematic State investment in education and health. Such investments and mass campaigns have created the transformation.

More precisely, the Kerala model is been defined by Richard W. Franke and Barbara H. Chasin as;

- A set of high material quality-of-life indicators coinciding with low per-capita incomes, both distributed across nearly the entire population of Kerala
- A set of wealth and resource redistribution programmes that have largely brought about the high material quality-of-life indicators
- High levels of political participation and activism among ordinary people along with substantial numbers of dedicated leaders at all levels.

It is a model based on improving health, education and quality of life for people. The foundations for this holistic model of development were laid in part by the enlightened maharajas and in part later by the church, which invested heavily in health and education. Behind Kerala’s development indicators lie a century of fights drivent towards redistributing of wealth among it’s public



along with access to public services to maximum people rather than it’s concentration among the few . This was all possible because of land reform. Land Reform struggles reinforced the lowest caste groups to move upwards Economically and Socially with Political Participation and Activism.

The old Kerala Model fostered literacy, health and motivated population with a sense of purpose, involvement, commitment to ideals, and a generally optimistic future

orientation. These achievements along with the expectation of high material quality of life indicators and willingness to organize and carry out mass actions gave Kerala significant resources with which a new model to suit today’s circumstances could be developed. The “new agenda” is the People’s Plan Campaign (PPC). It is also based on the New Democratic Initiatives which believes in bottom-up participatory planning. These includes elected district councils, the total literacy programme, some unrestricted funds to local panchayats, and the People’s Resource Mapping Programme. The campaign was based on five main ideas:

1. Local people often understand better than outside bureaucrats or experts what their communities need.

(continued page-5)

Inside... Growth Rate Higher.....Page-2
Kerala; Mt.Everst of ....Page-3
Access to Drinking water..Page-4
Women Labour .. ..Page-5
With 93.91% State Leads...Page-6
<b>Kerala- Demography</b>
Population - 3,34,06,061
Male-1,60,27,412
Female- 1,73,78,649
Population Density -860 (Per sq.km)
Area- 38,863 sq miles
IMR -12
MMR-81
Decadal Growth Rate-4.9%
Economic Growth Rate-8.2
HDI Value-0.940

# Growth Rate Higher than National Average

-Arjun.R

Development can be accessed from two aspects, one non-income dimensions and second in income dimensions. Income dimensions looks at the growth pattern of the economy, its sectoral growth, structural changes, poverty, and public distribution system.

Kerala has 8.2 % growth rate during the financial year 2012-13 against a national rate of 5 %. It showed a marginal increase of 0.2 % compared to the previous financial year 2011-12. The Economic Review 2013 has put the estimated debt of the state at Rs. 1, 14,121.38 crore by the end of the current fiscal year (2013-14) as compared to Rs. 1, 03,580.84 crore in 2012-13. The growth in debt has gone up from 13.66 % to 15.8 %. The debt equity ratio earmarked for the state is 30 %. At present, Kerala has touched only 28.5 % in the current fiscal year.

The per capita income has risen to 63,492 in 2012-13, against the national average of Rs. 45,238. In 2011-12, the per capita income of Kerala was

only Rs. 59,052. Ernakulam district stands first in per capita income of Kerala state (94,392) and Waynad at the bottom with Rs. 46,507. The revenue deficit growth has been fixed at 2.57 % in the last fiscal, a little higher than that of 2011-12 (2.55 %). In the ongoing financial year, the budget estimate on revenue deficit is 0.54 %, Though, the contribution of agricultural sector to the state economy was on the decline in 2012-13, under the strength of the allied livestock sector, it has picked up from 7.03 % (2011-12) to 7.2 %. In the current financial year, the contribution has been estimated at a higher rate of 7.75 %. The total growth of farm sector has recorded a 4.39 % increase in 2012-13, over a paltry 1.3 % growth in the previous fiscal.

The primary sector comprising agriculture has only a share of 9.34 % in the sectoral distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Price, whereas, the secondary and tertiary sectors have contributed 23.94 % and 66.72 % respectively. The receipts from

state's own tax revenue in the last fiscal were 30,076.61 crore, which was 93.63 % of the targeted revenue. Receipts from Sales Tax and VAT contributed around 75 % of revenue income. The income on account of vehicle sales registered a 17 % growth. As many as 80,48,673 vehicles were sold in 2012-13, against 68,65,539 the previous year. However, in the ongoing fiscal year, the sale has dipped along with fall in the number of land registration. The revenue expenditure of the state has come down to 16.37 % in the last fiscal, from 31.21 % in the 2011-12. The non-tax revenue income of the state has registered a 62 % increase in 2012-13 than in the previous fiscal year (34.25 %).

The State Human Development Report 2005 has examined the possibilities for a qualitative transformation of Kerala's development experience by strengthening the potential linkages between human development and economic growth.

**Source:** Annual Plan 2012-13, Kerala State, Economic Review 2012-13, Kerala HDR- 2005

## Community Led, People Centred Approach to Sanitation

-Deepa T.M.

Sanitation is an important facet of human well-being. Sanitation is taken into account in health status determination. As per Census 2011, about 98% of the households in Kerala have toilets. This is been possible in Kerala because of the strategy to make the Sanitation Programme 'Community led' and 'People Centered'. In Kerala, Sanitation comes under the jurisdiction of the local Governments thus making it more people centred.

Even though not an industrialised state per say, Kerala still face a problem of environmental wastes with 68% of biodegradable wastes and 32 per cent non-biodegradable, such as plastic, bottles, metal parts, rubber, bricks, etc., causing serious environmental concerns. There is no practice of segregation and storage of waste and this has resulted in a disorganised collection system. To add to this, irregular street



sweeping have contributed to inefficient waste transfer and littering. In order to combat this and bring professionalism in managing sanitation and waste management *Suchitwa Mission* was launched in April 2008. This institutional reform has enabled the up scaling of initiatives envisaged in the *Malinya Mukta Keralam Action Plan*. The Mission is taking steps to strengthen its technical capabilities in various aspects of sanitation.

The Management and control of *Suchitwa Mission* is entrusted to a Governing Body and will be carried out on accordance with Rules and regulations of mission. The Hon'ble Minister for Panchayats and Social Welfare is the Chairman of *Suchitwa Mission* and Principal Secretary, Local Self Government Department is the Vice Chairman.

(continued page-8)

# Kerala; Mt.Everst of Social Development

- Vagdevi .H.S

## Health Indicators in Kerala

Sl. No	Particulars	2007	2012
1	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 population)	15	14.8
2	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 population)	6.4	7
3	Total Fertility Rate	1.7	1.7
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per lakh live births)	110	81
5	Infant Mortality Rate (Per '000 live births)	14	13
6	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate (Per '000 live births)	3	2
7	Current Contraceptive Use Any Method (%)	72.1	62.3
8	Life Expectancy at birth 1 Male, 2 Female	70.9 76	71.4 76.3

Source: Kerala Economic Review 2012

It is widely accepted that the demographic development of a society is characterised by decline in birth and

mortality rates and reduction in the growth rate of population, no or minimal gender discrimination and a positive sex ratio. Kerala is one state that has met nearly all the criteria of demographic development. The state has seen a positive sex ratio with 1084 for each 1000 male, which is much higher than the national average. Even in education sector Kerala is showing a positive growth trend with financial support for specialised courses.

Among the health indicators, the CBR shows an improvement from 15 to 14.8 in span of six years. The Child Mortality Rate in Kerala shows a declining trend. Death rate has slightly increased in Kerala during 2012 from 6.4 in 2007 to 7 per thousand population. Spreading of communicable diseases & life style diseases are one of the major contributing

factors for increase in life expectancy. MMR has declined by 21 from 110 to 81. Though the state has a low IMR one can still see that there is an improvement from 14 in 2007 to 13 in 2012. The other health indicators that have shown positive growth are CMR and life expectancy at birth. The use of contraceptives has shown a remarkable increase of almost 10% in five years from 72.1% to 62.3%. The education and government efforts have been successful in creating awareness and thereby, controlling population expansion in the state.

Though income indicators are not much appealing, the non – economic indicators are unparalleled in Kerala. Kerala's unusual socioeconomic and demographic situation is summarized by author and environmentalist as "Kerala stands out as the Mount Everest of social development; there's truly no place like it".

Source: Kerala Economic Review 2012

## Inter District Disparities in Kerala

Kiranbabu .J

### Index Values, Kerala - 2011

SL. NO	Districts	Per Capita Income	Education Index	Health Index
1	Thiruvananthapuram	57563	0.941539	1.222
2	Kollam	48795	0.924303	0.921
3	Pathanamthitta	56994	1.259546	0.928
4	Alapuzha	53535	0.978822	1.188
5	Kottayam	61668	1.39152	1.541
6	Idukki	51367	1.187519	1.634
7	Eranakulam	79553	1.031705	0.997
8	Thrissur	56087	1.032621	0.964
9	Palakkad	49825	0.966515	0.686
10	Malappuram	33783	0.772137	0.647
11	Kozhikkode	50389	0.936743	0.854
12	Wayanad	38341	1.122099	1.314
13	Kannur	50623	1.037223	0.759
14	Kasaragod	44588	0.920151	1.364

Source: Census of India 2011

Kerala is the only State in the country with very high Human Development Index of 0.709 in all the three dimensions of Health, Education and Income both with and without adjustment for inequality.

The table reflects actual position of the per capita, education and health index of Kerala among its districts. As per the table, the per capita income is highest in Eranakulam followed by Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram. Likewise, Kottayam lead in education index trailed by Parthanamthitta and Wayanad. In Health care amongst 14 districts, Idukki is followed by Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram. Malappuram District with 33783 in percapita income, 0.772137 education index and health index of 0.647 is the least developed district in Kerala.

The index of education, health and per capita income is the symbol of social development and are inter-dependent. Together better education and health has an implication on better percapita income.

Source: Kerala HDR

# Tap Drinking water Facility is Lowest in Kerala

**Mahamadmusstaf .P.S**

Kerala has plenty of rivers, lakes, ponds and brackish water and receives two monsoons. After all this also, there is a drinking water scarcity in Kerala. The state has the lowest tap drinking water facility in southern India, as per Census 2011. A

65 percent of the households dependent on wells for drinking water in Kerala, over 76 percent use water from uncovered wells. It can be seen from the table that, the second most important source is tap water; in urban areas only 35 per cent of

**Percentage of Households by Sources of Drinking Water Facility -2011**

Kerala	Well Water			Tap Water			Hand Pump/ Tube Well/ Bore hole water	Other Source Of Water	Total
	Un-Covered Well	Covered Well	Total	From Treated Source	From Un-treated Source	Total			
Rural	50.5	14.3	64.8	17.2	7.3	24.5	3.9	6.9	100
Urban	43.9	15	58.9	30.4	4.5	34.9	4.6	1.7	100

*Source: Kerala Water Authority*

mere 29.3 per cent of the households in the state have access to protected drinking water as against 69.9 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 66.1 percent in Karnataka and 79.8 percent in Tamil Nadu.

Kerala is dependent on Ground water. In Kerala 65 percent of rural and 59 percent of urban households have wells; the density of wells is the highest in the country. There is a limited potential for groundwater in the state as 88 percent of the total geographical area comes under the layer of crystalline rocks thus lacks in porosity.

Kerala is the only state in India, where households predominantly depend on wells for drinking water. Overall percentage of households using wells for drinking purposes is

households use tap water for drinking purposes and 24.5 percent in rural areas depend on taps from both treated and untreated sources.

Kerala also has a very high proportion of households that had to treat the drinking water from the primary source. In Kerala, 82.4 percent of rural households and 90.1 per cent of urban households treat the water from primary source before drinking. It can be said that, although, households in Kerala have easy access to drinking water (with wells located within the premises), it does not come from improved sources and is required to be treated to maintain its quality.

*Source: Census of India 2011 Kerala Water Authority*

## Gap of 12 Lakh Housing Facilities in the State

**-Sreenivasa .D**

Safe and secure shelter is one of the basic needs of human beings. This has been recognised as a fundamental human right in international agreements. Investment in housing has multiplier effects on the economic growth of the country. The construction sector generates demand for building materials, expansion of transport network and employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. It is estimated that overall employment generation in

economy on account of additional investment in the construction/housing industry is eight times that of the direct employment.

The government of Kerala has taken several initiatives dating back to 1950s with the village housing scheme implemented with the support and sponsorship by Government of India. In 1972 to develop the conditions of housing 'One Lakh Housing Scheme' was implemented in. This programme aimed

to provide permanent dwellings for the landless agricultural labourers. The flagship housing scheme of Government of India, Indira Awas Yojana was launched in 1996. Meanwhile, Kerala also launched many loan-subsidy linked housing programmes for economically weaker sections of the society through the Kerala State Housing Board, which was established in 1971. This was followed by housing schemes for SCs

*(continued page-6)*

# Kerala; Gender Disparity in Assets and Resources

**-Venugopal Gowda M.K.**

The objective of gender development indicators is to generate specific sets of information that can be usefully utilised to identify and intervene for improving the status of women.

For men and women in Kerala, there are three main ways of accessing economic assets and resources. In each of these areas, women appear to be unequal partners even

with the prevalence of matriarchal system in the past.

**1. Access to Family Assets:** According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) only 21 percent of women between the ages of 15-49 in the state have some money which they control. This was less than half the national average of 44 percent.

**2. Access to resources through Employment:** Labour participation of women is low in Kerala, one of the lowest in India. The State HDR of 2005 points out that only 23 per cent of female population is economically active.

**3. Establishment of small business enterprises or participation in the informal sectors;** In Kerala 45 percent of women workers are in the informal sectors but face great challenges in

navigating in public places. According to the World Bank’s Doing Business 2008, among 17 cities in India, Kochi ranks as the 16th in terms of the ease of doing business. As per NFHS – 3 among

**Workforce Participation Rate**

	Kerala		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urban	57.7	17.7	55.4	13.8
Rural	55.6	22.1	54.8	28.9

women who were primarily housewives, but willing to start an economic activity on their own, 62 percent cited the lack of initial finance on easy terms curtailed their opportunities. Domestic workers are another group of women who are highly vulnerable in Kerala. They work without any contracts, no clear terms or conditions, and without any security of employment.

Kerala’s high levels of human development is the result of its achievements in the field of health and education for women. Kerala has the highest literacy rates in the country; 92 percent of its women are literate. Although, the rates for men are slightly higher at 96 percent (Census 2011), these rates fare well when compared to national figure of 86 percent for men and 66

percent for women. Both men and women in Kerala have high life expectancies, equivalent to some European countries. Kerala is one of the few states in the country where the female-male ratio is over 1 (1084 women for every 1000 men while the national rate is 940 according to the provisional data for the 2011 census). Notably, fertility rate

even in the rural areas of Kerala is already below the replacement level of 2.1 children. But, when we look at economic opportunities for women in Kerala, a grim picture surrounds the above achievements.

Gender Development is one of the pivotal facets of Human Development. Countries & Communities need to understand that, if one is to realize the dream of a prosperous country, women who account for equal percentage of population as that of men should be the equal partners in the development process.

*Source: Kerala Economic Review, 2012, Janasree Gender Mission, Kerala*

## Mapping Kerala Model of Development

*(continued page-1)*

- The use of a mass campaign mode would draw in people who might not come forward in a bureaucratically-structured reform.
- A mass campaign mode would make it easier to ensure transparency and accountability, reducing corruption and thus reducing the cynicism of people towards government.
- A mass campaign mode held out the best hope for bringing about changes in attitudes, creating a greater sense of community, a greater sense of optimism, and a lessening of party identification in development activities—necessary elements of what activists called the “new development culture.”

5. Local planning and local participation offer the greatest hope for attention to the environmental aspects of development sustainability of the resource base.

By arranging government from the bottom up and by inspiring ordinary people to contribute more fully into developing their communities, this model puts democracy, empowerment, environment and community as priority and thrust on action in place of passivity.

*Source: Franke W. Richard & Chasin H. Barbara (2000), Is the Kerala Model Sustainable? Lessons from the Past: Prospects for the Future, Zed Press, London.*

# With 93.91% State Leads in literacy rate

-Shivaprasad B.M

Kerala is the first State to have achieved universal literacy. In this respect, Kerala is often compared not only with the other Indian states or developing countries but also with some of the developed countries. Education accounts for more than one third of the total revenue expenditure of the state Education sector is also one of the biggest employers in the state. A sum of rupees 1325.7 crore had been earmarked for Education sector during XIth five year plan. Kerala's literacy rate is 93.91%.

## Literacy Rate

year	Literacy rate
1951	47.18
1961	55.08
1971	69.75
1981	78.85
1991	89.81
2001	90.92
2011	93.91

*Source: Sensus-2011*

There were 12644 schools in Kerala during 2011-12. Out of these 4620 were government schools, 7161 aided schools and 863 unaided schools. During 2011-12, 56.6 per cent of total schools were aided schools, 36.5 per cent government schools and 6.8 per cent unaided schools. Compared to Government upper primary and high schools more number of Lower Primary schools are functioning under

Government sector. Aided schools outnumber government schools in all sections.

According to 2013 estimation, Kerala ranks first in literacy rate with 98.9%, highest in the country. Though the education cost is generally considered low in Kerala, according to the 61st round of the National Sample Survey (2004-2005), per capita spending on education by the rural households in Kerala was reported to be INR 41 for Kerala, which is more than twice the national average. The survey also revealed that the rural-urban difference in the household expenditure on education was much less in Kerala than in the rest of India.

Infact, Kerala is far ahead of the national objectives in the Primary and Secondary education and is striving for attaining international standards in Higher education, Technical education and Research. Deviating from its trajectory, the Twelfth Plan document states that the private sector will be encouraged to establish larger and higher quality institutions. It also states that new models of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in higher education will be encouraged.

*Source: Kerala Human Development Report-2005  
Census-2011, Kerala Economic Review-2013*

## Gap of 12 Lakh Housing Facilities in the State

(continued page-4)

and STs integrated with the centrally sponsored employment generating schemes. This gave way to the *Mythri Housing Scheme* launched in 1996 targeting the housing needs of the economically weaker sections of the society. The *Kerala State Nirmiti Kendra*, which was established in 1987 pioneered many innovative experiments in the development of cost effective and environment friendly building technology. The district panchayats and other local bodies play a major role in providing housing facilities within their reach.

As per 2011 census, the population of Kerala is a little over 3 crore but the number of houses are around 83 lakhs. There is a gap of 12 lakh housing facilities in the state. Out of the, 5.5 lakh houses coming in the category of reconstruction, while remaining 6.5 lakh houses needs to be constructed to meet



the needs of a growing population. Among the total outlay of 12 lakhs 7.5 lakhs housing units are marked for the economically weaker section making it around 60% in total plan expenditure.

At present, apart from Centre sponsored Housing Schemes, the State government aided housing schemes for the economically weaker sections are the EMS Total Housing Scheme, Tribal Housing Scheme, *New Suraksha Housing Scheme*, Schemes for SC & ST, Fishermen Housing Scheme, *Bhavanasree, Asraya and MN Lakshamveedu Punar Nirmana*

*Padhathi* and many others. In 2011, Kerala govt. have launched Housing Policy, which stress on the growth pattern of settlements, the investment promotion opportunities, environmental concerns, magnitude of slums and sub-standard housing. The major thrust of this policy is to look into the rural – urban structure of housing which will be able to house rural and urban population with appropriate access to shelter, services, livelihood support systems and also stress on creation of the integrated rural and urban habitat for sustainable development. In all, the primary focus of this policy is to generate suitable approach for housing leading to the sustainable development of human settlements in the state.

*Source: Kerala State Housing Policy 2011*

# Good Governance –Kerala Experience

**-Gayathri .R**

Good Governance according to UNDP stands for participatory, transparent and accountable system. Good governance also means effective and equitable policies which promote the rule of law.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan highlighted the importance of governance for tackling the problems of poverty, backwardness and low human development and pointed out the importance of embarking on a comprehensive governance-related reforms agenda. A multifaceted approach was adopted, with particular

emphasis being laid on the implementation of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992. These Amendments to the Indian Constitution brought in a Local Government system as the third tier of governance with focus on economic development and social justice. The real test of the effectiveness of these amendments depended on how seriously the mandate of decentralisation was taken up by each state in which Kerala embarked on a trajectory of rapid decentralization since October 1995.

## Six Phases of the Planning Process during Ninth Plan

PHASE		PERIOD	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	GENDER COMPONENT
I.	<i>Grama Sabhas</i>	Aug. to Oct. 1997	Identify the felt needs of the people.	Grama Sabhas in rural areas and ward conventions in urban areas.	<i>Special subject group in the Grama Sabhas to discuss gender problems</i>
II.	Development Seminar	Oct. to Dec. 1997	Objective assessment of the resources, problems and formulation of local development Perspective.	Participatory studies: Preparation of development reports, organisation of development seminars	Special chapter in development report on Gender issues. Special subject group for discussing gender issues in the development Seminar.
III.	Task Forces	Nov. 1997 to March 1998	Preparation of projects	Meeting of task forces	A special task force for women development Projects. Gender impact statement of projects.
IV.	Elected Bodies	March to June 1998	Formulation of plan at grass-root tiers.	Plan formulation meetings of elected representatives	A separate chapter on women development Project. Ten per cent to be set apart for women Component plan.
V.	Elected Bodies	April to July 1998	Formulation of plan at higher tiers.	Plan formulation meetings of elected representatives	A separate chapter on women development Project. Ten per cent to be set apart for women component plan
VI.	Volunteer Technical Corps I	May to Oct. 1998	Appraisal and approval of plans.	Meetings of expert committees	

*Source: Planing Commission -Kerala*

*(continued page-8)*

## Community Led, People Centred .....

(continued page-3)

### MISSION :

- Sanitation for all
- Catalyze development of an attitudinal change among the people of Kerala towards waste management and environmental up keep.
- Enable achievement of an overall hygienic environment
- Facilitate implementation of comprehensive scientific waste management systems
- Promote employment of appropriate technology
- Facilitate active community participation
- To achieve waste reduction at source

### Action Plan

The Action plan is the 4 R's strategy –Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover. This strategy would lead to an interim scenario of barest minimum of waste generation that needs to be treated or rejected for land fill and ultimately to the concept of Zero Waste. Through IEC and provision of advice of technology, the message of waste minimization and segregation would be spread to households and institutions. This would be accompanied by maximizing recycling as well as recovery of energy and manure using appropriate technological interventions.

To start with, the focus was on awareness building, followed by shift to persuasion and observation. Simultaneously, the regulatory framework would be strengthened through proper enforcement of existing laws and restructuring the existing laws to give more teeth for enforcement

A new healthy citizenship believing in zero waste concept and a society inclined to create wealth from waste is in formation if this mission is carried out in the right direction.

*Source: .sanitation.kerala.gov.*

## Good Governance –Kerala Experience

(continued page-7)

The State has moved ahead on the agenda of transferring functions and responsibilities to the local governments at good pace. The Kerala Panchayat Act, 1994 and the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1994 were enacted by the Congress led UDF government in 1995 providing for the devolution of a majority of the functions specified in the amendments to the local bodies. A comprehensive general Government Order issued in September 1995 placed a large number of Government institutions, officials and personnel, both professional and ministerial, under the control of the local governments.

The Communist-led Left Front which came to power in 1996 launched a People's Plan Campaign with a 'big bang' approach. Decentralisation was thought of, if not as a panacea for all ills, as a way out of the specific problems faced by Kerala. Since not much had happened by way of transfer of functions and functionaries from the line departments to the local bodies, in 1996, when the left led coalition came to power, a Committee on Decentralisation of Powers (known as the Sen Committee) was appointed and based on its recommendations, comprehensive amendments were enacted in 1999 to the Kerala Panchayati Raj Act of 1994 and Kerala Municipality Act of 1994. Along with the appointment of the Sen Committee on decentralisation of powers, the State Government also initiated in 1996 a drive for decentralised planning in a 'campaign' mode, as mentioned earlier in an attempt at 'participatory development'. The experiment, given its uniqueness has drawn considerable attention of scholars and policy-makers at the national and international levels with distinct features as mentioned in the table.

*Source: Planing Commission -Kerala*

**University with Potential for Excellence** of University Grants Commission was awarded to the University of Mysore in the disciplines of Science and Social Science. In Social Science, the focus area of study is '**Media and Social Development: A Case Study of Karnataka**'. The *Newsletter ABHYUDAYA* is an initiative to create awareness in the area of media and social development by encouraging Project Fellows to submit contributions in interdisciplinary areas of social sciences.

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