

Annual Report

2011-2012



Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad



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Introduction

CSD turns 50 in 2012. The year 2011-2012 has been an exciting, stimulating and energizing year at CSD, Hyderabad. We started the year in April 2011 with a discussion on the possible way forward – both in terms of new areas of inquiry and also with reference to an improvement in financial status, and security of tenure for the faculty. These were pressing concerns and 2011 was a transition year in many respects. We are happy that we have made some significant progress on both these fronts, and hope that CSD Hyderabad will continue to bloom and grow.



The new areas of research and engagement in the past year have been gender concerns, interdisciplinary law, adivasi studies and disability studies. In terms of finances, we have entered into a new agreement with the Reserve Bank of India on the enhanced corpus of Rs. 4 crore, and have secured important grants from Ford Foundation and Unitarian Universalist Holdeen HIVOS Just India Fund (UUHHJIF). Apart from this our faculty has secured precious resources to support research in different sectors – fisheries, self-employment, mining, environment, intellectual property and local self-government, watersheds, employment guarantee and higher education.

This year has also seen the activities at CSD Hyderabad soar, with two streams of public seminars every month, national workshops, consultations and seminars that have brought a steady stream of intellectuals, academics and activists to the institute from the North East, North, South, East and West. We have also travelled out and reached out to institutions that share our concerns, participating in seminars, conferences and public debates. We have reached out to people through the popular press, writing on issues of current interest in English and Telugu, and having our work reviewed in newspapers.

This year has witnessed renewed vigour in CSD's work as a team of dedicated researchers and support staff. Although the RBI Chair was vacant for the first six months of the year, the entire faculty has been actively engaged in research and academic activity that are within the RBI domain of concerns throughout the year. Work under the ICSSR-Government of Andhra Pradesh support has also been carried out with dedication and commitment as will be evident from this report. Our new grants under Ford Foundation and UUHHJIF have enabled a concerted research and training focus on Adivasi Studies, in which several members of the CSD team have been closely involved. This report details activities under each of these three grant categories separately, that are co-supported from other sources.

We at CSD Hyderabad are happy to share with you the detailed report of our activities for 2011-2012.

Kalpana Kannabiran
Regional Director



Programmes Under ICSSR-Government of Andhra Pradesh Support

The CSD team has put together very interesting and informative work on government schemes for vulnerable sections, and has suggested ways of strengthening the delivery of services and benefits to people who need them the most. In any assessment of government programmes the identification of gaps is of utmost importance, and also relevant to departments that can reassess pathways to effective governance. In this context, four major studies have been completed in the course of 2011-2012 that look at (a) livelihoods (with specific reference to self-employment, marine fisheries and watersheds), and (b) issues connected to well being (with specific reference to health insurance and adult education).

A. Research And Evaluation Studies

I. Physical Verification of PMEGP units of KVIC in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State Offices of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
Principal Investigator: L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) aims at promoting self-employment as well as regular and wage employment through setting up of enterprises in industry and service sectors and generating 37.38 lakh additional jobs in the country in four years between 2008-09 and 2011-12. It is a bank credit linked subsidy programme of the Government of India. The physical verification project involved a close evaluation of 6523 units on Census basis (3752 in Andhra Pradesh and 2781 in Karnataka) for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Broadly, the evaluations pointed to the fact that bankers tend to give preference to second-generation entrepreneurs with experience and social contacts who belong to dominant castes. The activities supported through this programme ranged from brick making to beauty parlours to photo studios, agro processing, internet cafes and vermin-compost units among others.

Significant to our purposes is the finding that only 12.7 percent SCs and 4.4 per cent STs were sanctioned loans in Karnataka and 10 per cent SCs and 2 per cent STs in Andhra Pradesh. This reflects among other things market discrimination adopted by the dominant castes. Bankers aggravate this problem in their effort to avoid "risks" in loan recovery from persons with few or no assets, low technical skills and low investment capacity. While 30 per cent of the beneficiaries in Karnataka and 50 per cent of beneficiaries in AP were women, the proportion of women from SC and ST communities was negligible, pointing both to male domination at the bottom of the ladder and proxy applicants in the upper end of the ladder in women's names. On the whole, adequate measures are required to improve quality of employment under the scheme.



II. Economics of Fishing Crafts in Andhra Pradesh

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Principal Investigator: S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor

The study focuses on the economics of fishing crafts in Andhra Pradesh through an examination of three categories of crafts: Mechanised, Motorized and Traditional. Through a multi stage sampling procedure three districts were selected namely Visakhapatnam with a preponderance of mechanized crafts from the north-coastal zone, East Godavari with higher number of traditional crafts from the central-coastal districts, and Nellore with the highest motorized crafts from south-coastal districts. Two landing centres were selected from each district and 100 craft owner households from each category were selected for this study. In general, the research revealed low financial inclusion of persons from poorer households with few assets. Mechanized crafts were generally available to people with stable economic background through the extension of loan facilities by prawn and fishing merchants. As a result the prawn yield was of higher quality in these sections and of lower quality and quantity in motorized and traditional craft owning households. This is reflected also in the large gap in net income between households that owned mechanized crafts and those that owned traditional crafts. The escalation of oil prices leads to a concentration of all crafts closer to the shore, putting pressure on scarce resources. The study also found large disparities in the value of fishing catch between big landing centres located close to the harbor and small landing centres that is spread out closer to the villages. There is a clear connection between the value of per kilo and availability of infrastructural facilities. In general there is a huge gap in net income among mechanized and traditional households, which may be attributed to high technology adoption by the fisherfolk. There is need to strengthen intermediate technologies (motorized sector) to bridge this gap and there is a need to provide better infrastructural facilities at the landing centres in order to ensure better incomes for small fishing units.

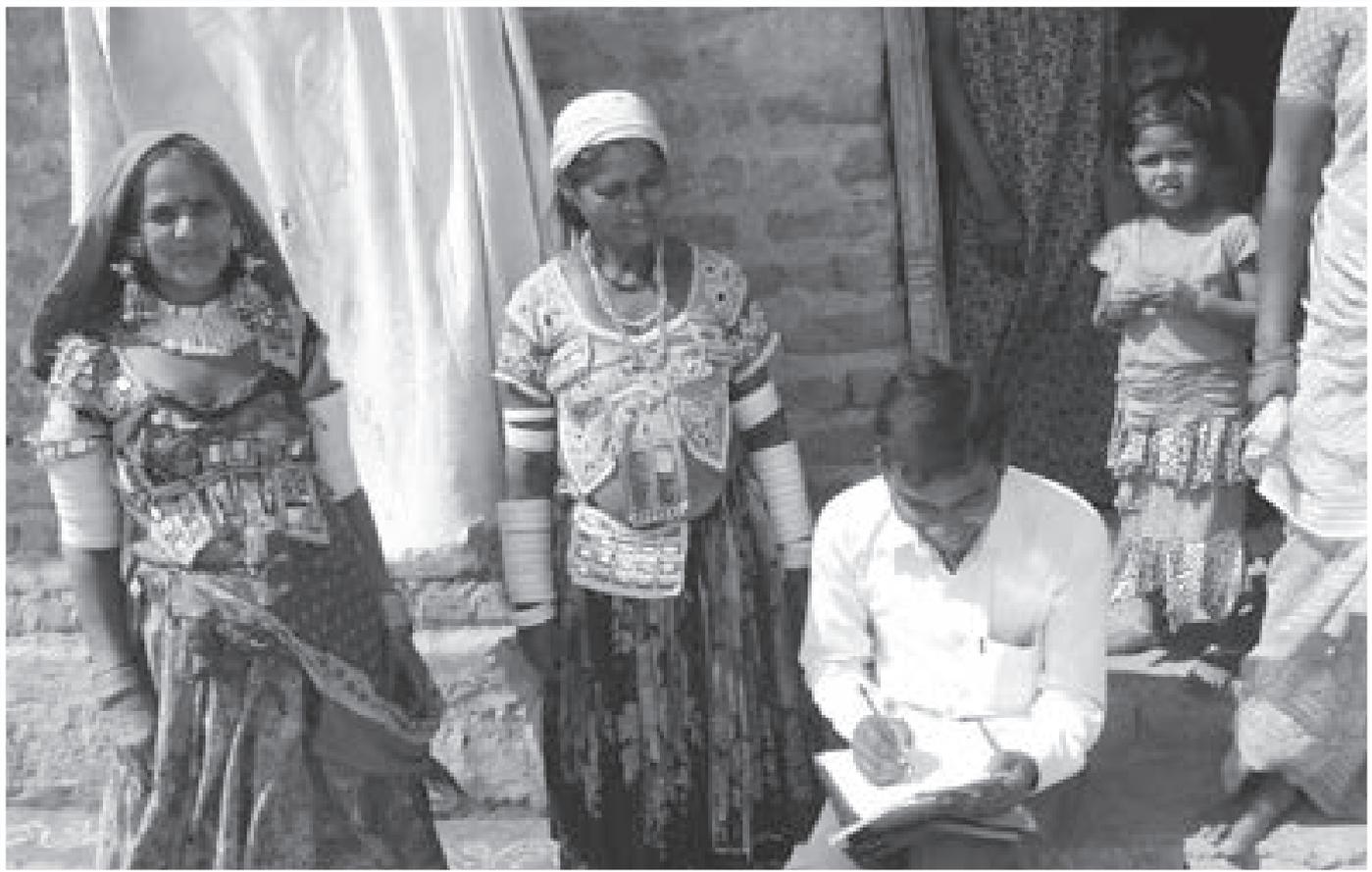




III. Health Insurance: Can it Reduce the Vulnerability of the Poor? (An Explanatory Study with Reference to Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme of Andhra Pradesh)

Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
Principal Investigator: L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor

The primary objective of this study was to assess the inclusion of the poor under the scheme and their awareness of scheme entitlements. The study covered 24 villages in Mahabubnagar, Anantapur and Srikakulam districts. Of the 643 families that were part of this study, 360 were direct beneficiaries, 127 had enrolled but not availed the scheme, and 137 were not enrolled. One significant finding of the study was with regard to the appropriation of benefits by people who did not come within the definition of the poor. The identification of beneficiaries therefore was flawed. It was also found that the rate of utilization of the scheme was far below the optimum level – below 1 per cent both in terms of the family as a unit and in terms of the individual. The level of awareness varied on different aspects of the scheme. For instance, while awareness was very high with regard to choice of hospital, diseases covered and admission procedures in referral hospitals, there was low awareness of premiums to be paid by the government, cashless transactions, and disease wise eligibility of claims. The study also revealed that patients tend to be attracted to private hospitals because of poor patient – hospital interface, poor protocols of treatment procedures, low availability of medicines and equipment and poor quality of services in public hospitals. The key recommendation emerging from this study is the need to completely overhaul public health care and enhance performance and quality of services therein, while simultaneously putting mechanisms in place that will meticulously ensure full inclusion of poor people from marginalized groups.



IV. Impact Evaluation of Ten Jan Shikshan Sansthans in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

Directorate of Adult Education, MHRD

Principal Investigator: R. Venkata Ravi, Associate Professor & S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor

The evaluation underscores the need for more programmes in farming and marine sectors and in coastal areas. Financial inclusion is a major factor that will help start-up of new units and marketing of products. This may be accomplished through the targetted selection of trainees in Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to start units by availing the subsidy, which has the possibility of leading to sustained livelihoods as the outcome of training under JSS.

V. Comprehensive Study on Impacts of Investments in Watershed Projects

*National Institute of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development,
Government of India*

Principal Investigator: R. Venkata Ravi, Associate Professor

This study assesses the impact of investments in watershed projects in Andhra Pradesh through a detailed survey of 11 districts of Andhra Pradesh -- Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Kadapa, Chittor, Prakasam, Nellore and Kurnool – which involved different levels of data collection: (i) farmers' level; (ii) watershed level; (iii) village level; (iv) district level; and (v) state level. The findings reveal that the impact of investments in watershed are on the following: (i) bio-physical aspect in terms of land development, CPR development, land area developed for fodder, ground water recharge, availability of drinking water, soil and moisture conservation; (ii) productivity enhancement in terms of area under cultivation, production and yield of different crops, diversification of crops; (iii) economic effectiveness in terms of increase in income, wage and employment generation, status of debt reduction, migration, cost-benefit analysis; (iv) social and institutional impact in terms of change in social capital, social empowerment, institutional arrangement and capacity building on the farmers is found to be good in Andhra Pradesh. However, there is a need to increase awareness on watersheds and their long run benefits at the village level. There is also a need to remove restrictions on target area for treatment under watershed development project. It should cover the entire area of a Gram Panchayat. Otherwise,

a section of local community develops a sense of distance from the programme. People have to be educated on use of water for irrigation, as WDP is meant for both water and soil conservation and it is not meant for taking up water intensive crop, such as paddy. Farmers need to be educated to adopt crop rotation and a suitable cropping pattern.

B. Academic Policy On Adivasi Regions

The ICSSR has set up an Advisory Committee for Special Programme on Tribal and Remote Areas. Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran has been invited to be a member of this committee that will initiate major policy research in tribal regions under the Fifth Schedule. CSD's special interest in this initiative is to foreground questions of constitutionalism and rights in social science research in this sector.

C. National Events At CSD

*National Seminar on Law and Literature (In Honour of K.G. Kannabiran),
In collaboration with Chityala Ailamma Centre for Interdisciplinary Research-Asmita, 12-14 February 2012*

The National Seminar on Law and Literature aimed to open out the field of law and literatures bringing together writers, social scientists, musicians, artists, poets and law researchers with a love for literature and creative expression.

The relationship between law and literature is an important one. From laws on sedition and censorship to the vitality of resistance literature in times of struggle, creative writing has played a critical role in shaping the public conscience from the time of the freedom struggle to the contemporary times of new social movements. And importantly, there is a large corpus of writing and oral literature across regions and languages that speak to law and justice with its multiple resonances.

An as yet relatively uncharted field in India, this provides a rich context for research. The shifting relations between laws and literatures – the ways in which literatures have historically been in a contentious relation with the law– sedition, the banning of literatures, performance and film – is an area that merits closer attention. The framing of questions of justice with recourse to English literature (Oscar Wilde, in a well known instance) as also the performance of literature in courts to demonstrate the urgent restlessness of free speech in times of political turmoil (as was the case during the Emergency in Andhra Pradesh) effect the interpretation of law, indeed the preamble of the constitution, through literature. Translation is an important and indispensable project. The translation of literature into law; the translation of law/justice into literature; the imagination of constitutionalism through the opening out of fields of injustice, denials and humiliation in literature; the translation of one genre of literature into another and the place of law in this process; are important concerns.

In the era of intellectual property as a right vested in the individual, do literatures constitute the commons? And what are its boundaries and limits of literary commons? What are the particularities in the relationship between law and literature indifferent socio-political and economic formations? During colonialism, for instance. Or during periods of globalization and neo-liberal times? Or during occupation? In societies structured by caste, or those that oust the adivasi from the literary and social imaginary? How does literature represent identities fractured by majoritarian hegemony and violence, and how does literature shape such identity? The seminar concluded with the screening of documentary film *"The Advocate"* and a discussion with Director, Deepa Dhanraj.

The National Seminar on Law and Literature was planned and coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran, CSD and Volga, Asmita.

The papers presented in the seminar were rich and intellectually stimulating:

1. T. S. Satyanath, Former Professor of Modern Indian languages at the Delhi University, On Relationship between Literature and Law in Medieval Indian Literature: Comparative, Typological and Interdisciplinary.



2. Hameedah Nayeem, Professor of English at the University of Kashmir, Scriptural Law as Literature
3. Jameela Nishat, Feminist Poet, Writer and the Executive Director of Shaheen Women's Resource and Welfare Association in Hyderabad, Deccani Women Literature and Muslim Personal Law.
4. Volga, Feminist Writer and the Executive Chairperson of Asmita Resource Centre for Women in Hyderabad, The Hindu Code Bill- A battle fought through literature
5. D. Nagasaila, Advocate, High Court of Madras, Law, Language, Culture and the Rights Discourse
6. Ahmad M. Khan Yazdani Zarrani, Journalist and Output Editor, NTV Hyderabad, Protest Literature is the Genesis of Future Constitutions.
7. Sumangala Damodaran, Associate Professor, School of Development Studies, Ambedkar University, New Delhi, Expressing Equality through Performance
8. Sushama Deshpande, Theatre artiste based in Maharashtra, Law and Literature with specific reference to theatre and films in Maharashtra.
9. Saroop Y. Dhruv, Poet, playwright, cultural activist and Secretary of DARSHAN, Chain around the pen and bars on the curtain
10. Nabin Mundu, Editor and publisher of the literary Mundari Magazine Senra Seteng in Ranchi, Future of Mundari
11. Vidya Rao, Thumri-dadra and ghazal singer, Publisher, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, On Thumri
12. Akkineni Kutumba Rao, Writer and film maker, Literature and Labour Laws with reference to 'Maalapalli' a Telugu Novel.
13. K. Suneetha Rani, Associate Professor at the Centre for Women Studies. Interface between Law, Literature and Gender Studies: Teaching Women's Texts in a Literature Classroom.

14. U.Sudhakar, Country Manager, DNV Software, Mumbai, Raavi Shastry's Aaru Saaraa Kathalu: An Early Critique of the Failing Legal System.
15. Sam Gundimeda, Assistant Professor, CSD, Caste, political power and the state of democracy in India: An Analysis of the film 'Leader' and beyond.
16. Paromita Vohra, Documentary Filmmaker and writer based in Mumbai, Love and Kisses: Dispatches between cinema and the Law
17. Usha Raman, Associate Professor, Department of Communication, University of Hyderabad, Seeking to Still: regulating voices on the web
18. Vasanth Kannabiran, feminist poet and founder member & Lakshmi Vivek, Programme Associate, Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Balancing Lives
20. Antara Dev Sen, Editor The Little Magazine, Ways of Seeing: Storytelling and the Law
21. Kalpana Kannabiran, Director, Council for Social Development Hyderabad and founder member of Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Facts, Fiction and Exceptional Law of Emergency: based on A Case of Exploding Mangoes by Mohammed Hanif and Jurisprudence of Emergency by Nasser Hussain.



Programmes under Reserve Bank of India Support

There has been a diverse range of work carried out all year round with support from the Reserve Bank of India, with important contributions from all members of the faculty. The activities under the RBI have ranged from research to academic events like public seminars on current issues that have carried forward the debate on crucial issues. In the case of research, alongside individual project support, the institutional support and co-support for the projects has been made possible because of the corpus grant from the RBI. The thrust areas for research have covered a range: the unorganized sector and workplace rights for women; loans for higher education; mining and development; issues of inclusion in political participation by vulnerable groups; and gender and livelihoods.



A. Research And Evaluation Studies

VI. Studies on Unorganised Labour with Specific Reference to Women

Principal Investigator: N. Vasanthi, RBI Chair Professor

A cluster of studies on unorganized labour with specific reference to (a) women in domestic work and (b) workplace rights for women are being carried out with support from the RBI corpus. Work under the RBI corpus is one part of the work carried out by the RBI Chair Professor at CSD.



The Indian Constitution envisages a welfare state for all its citizens and focuses on providing not only civil and political rights but also social and economic rights. The fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy such as the Equality code Articles 14-16, 23, 24 focus on equality, non discrimination, affirmative action, special provisions for women and children, the right against exploitation and forced labour. There are several Articles in Part IV of the Constitution of India i.e. the directive principles of state policy that direct the state to secure adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, that the health and strength of its workers are not abused, just and humane conditions of work, maternity benefit and a living wage.

In pursuance of these stated objectives the Indian state has enacted several laws on the protection of workers rights. These laws may be broadly described as the laws on Industrial relations, Social security, wages and welfare. There are few laws that are directed towards women such as the Equal Remuneration Act and the Maternity Benefit Act. The proposed sexual harassment law will be the third law that is being drafted exclusively for women. Some of the general laws such as the Factories Act have special provisions for women.

One of the major drawbacks of the current regulatory framework is the absence of the recognition of unpaid work that is borne exclusively by women. It is now become recognized that unpaid work has value and contributes substantially to national economies. Further with women sharing this burden

disproportionately it becomes a double burden and affects her entitlements to equality in general and at work in particular. Because work such as reproductive and nurturing work is done at home and done for people the worker cares about, it tends to hide the fact that even such work is 'real' work. Men engaged in market work receive a subsidy from those who perform unpaid household services for them or for their children. Existing notions of efficiency do not take into account unpaid work, though they ought to do so. Unless this is acknowledged as a major issue concerning women it is difficult to do justice to women at the workplace. The ILO Convention on workers with family responsibilities seeks to persuade employers to see all their workers not only women as persons with care responsibilities and to accommodate a variety of obligations that workers have. Economic issues are not separate from social and political ones and efficiency cannot be advanced without looking at social- political aspects.

Increased presence of women in low paid jobs is being termed as the feminization of the workplace. Current entitlements reflect the outcome of earlier social-political struggles that have institutionalized in terms of formal rights and informal norms- these also reflect the weaker position of women vis-à-vis men. However, this does not mean that they cannot be contested, especially given the new transformation of work and unsettling of earlier notions and stereotypes about male and female workers. Feminization focuses on the gap between work that is considered worthy of regulation and unpaid work. Assigning economic value to unpaid work and redistributing power and resources is a pressing need.

VII. Indebted Education – Social Implications of Student Loans in Higher Education: A Case Study of Kerala

Kerala State Higher Education Council, Thiruvananthapuram
Principal Investigator: Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

In the era of liberalization, education is no longer considered a merit good or quasi-public good which has positive externalities for not only the individual but for the society at large. In view of deepening crisis to find resources for higher education in many developing countries, student loans programmes have been introduced. Based on the broad guidelines of the RBI and the IBA, most of the commercial banks have formulated their own norms and regulations under various titles. Evident from the data on educational loans in Kerala is the prominence of public sector banks in the education loan portfolio with respect to application, sanctioned, outstanding and NPA. This clearly shows that it is still promoted by the nationalized banks and the SB Group, while that of private players is not so significant.

Long-term recommendations made by the study included appointing a high-powered committee to restructure the present scheme and also the creation of a separate agency/body to deal with educational financing.

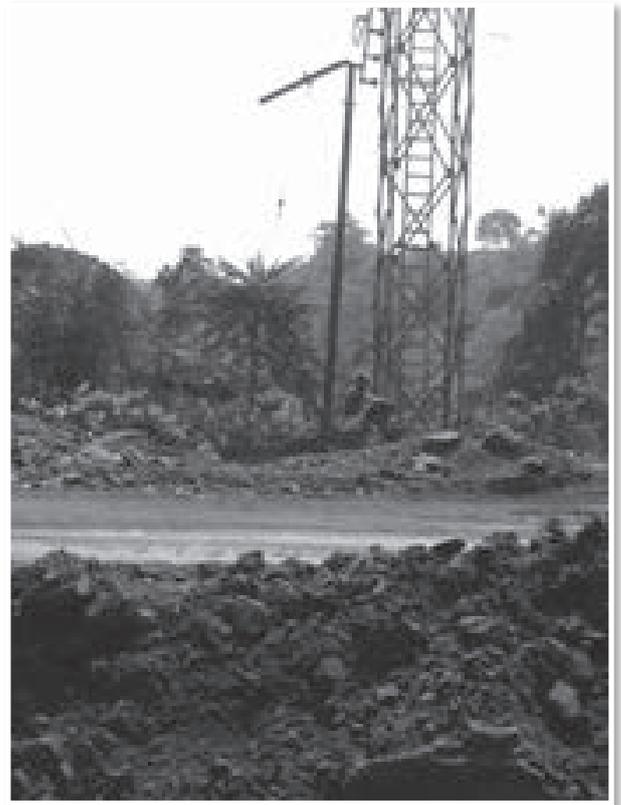
In general the survey revealed low share of students from Scheduled Castes and Tribes, a large number of students from unaided institutions outside Kerala; overwhelming majority pursuing nursing, low employment and consequent non repayment and default & importantly asymmetry of information to the borrowers with regard to choice of career, job prospects, schedule of repayment.

VIII. Valuing Coal Mining Externalities: A Study in Basundhara Coalfield, India

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Principal Investigator: Sujit Kumar Mishra, Assistant Professor

This study assesses the impact of coal mining externality in rural communities in terms of losses of agricultural production, human health and livelihood. The economic cost estimates are based on the detailed household survey from an intensive study of 10 villages- 7 pollution affected and 3 control villages (not affected by pollution). The study area, Ib valley coalfield of Orissa, is located in the state's inland area which is much less developed than the coastal area. Coal mining activities in this area started nearly 100 years ago. The whole region was very underdeveloped before coal mining was started. With the nationalization of the coalmines in the 1970s, mining operations accelerated and consequently there has been a development of the area. But yet there is a dearth of research on the socio-economic and

environmental impacts of coal mining. Ib valley coalfield is situated in the Jharsuguda and Sundargarh district of Orissa. The coalfield has five parts: Orient area, Ib valley area, Lakhanpur area, Basundhara area and Garjanbahal area. The first three are located in Jharsuguda district and the last two areas are located in Sundargarh district. Within the valley, there is very little work in Sundargarh district in comparison to Jharsuguda district. The coalfield of Sundargarh district (Basundhara coal mine) was therefore selected for this study.



The cost estimates revealed that the impact of mining pollution on the communities is substantial in monetary terms. On the one hand, with the inception of mining the material condition of the people has improved as they have better and more diversified opportunities to work. Their annual income is higher than the annual income of the people of control villages. But on the other hand, the high levels of pollution leads to diseases directly related to mining. To remedy this situation, compensation based on realistic estimates of damage could be awarded. It is necessary to have a regulatory frame work and institutions in place that do not merely address the “environmental problems”. Finally, the adoption of pollution mitigating technologies must be made non-negotiable.

IX. Power, Influence and Decision Making: A Sociological Study in the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Orissa

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Principal Investigator: Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor

The project report analyses the representation and participation of elected representatives in all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Dhenkanal District of the State of Orissa. Empirically, the project covered eight Gram Panchayats, two Panchayat Samitis and one Zilla Parishad. The respondents constituted all the elected representatives of the selected PRIs, 200 local citizens and 40 local elites from these PRIs.

The level of awareness of representatives, including those belonging to disadvantaged categories, was observed to be quite high about the objective and various developmental schemes implemented by PRIs. Representatives exhibited a higher degree of participation, with respect to their involvement in panchayat activities. However, participation was observed to be minimal in making important decisions of the PIRs. The representatives from disadvantaged categories were less active in political participation than general caste representatives on the above two aspects.



In all the eight study panchayats, elites were found to have remarkable influence in the functioning of the panchayats. Often they influenced the panchayat decision-making process directly, while in most times they did so indirectly by getting their candidates elected to the panchayats. It was observed that the ability to exercise power is not necessarily related to the representational status and/or the institutionalized authority that the position carries with it. The elected representatives, who in principle, were bestowed with political authority by the state and were expected to

exercise power in panchayat related matters, remained powerless in practice.

X. Factors Facilitating Active Participation of Women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Karnataka

National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

Coordinated by: Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director and study carried out by Dr. N. Sundara Babu, Vikas Adhyayan Kendra, Mumbai and his team in Karnataka.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a landmark initiative in providing 100 days guaranteed employment on demand to every rural household at the minimum wage whose adult members (both male and female) would like to do unskilled manual work. NREGA has several gender sensitive features. The objectives of the study were (1) to assess the present status of women's participation in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in all phases; (2) analyze the facilitating factors as well as hindering factors (socio-cultural and economic) for qualitative participation of women in MGNREGS and state specific development program effecting women's participation; (3) to study the influence of social capital and women functionaries in MGNREGS on motivation and attitudes of women wage seekers, (4) documentation of good case studies on promotion of women participation in implementation aspects as well as wage seeking

Two Blocks, namely Byadgi and Ranebennur, comprising of four Gram Panchayats Budpanhalli, Chikkbasur, Ghalpuji, Hanmapur from Haveri district of Karnataka State were chosen for the study. The villages that were chosen for the study were Budpanahlli, Chikkbasur, Ghalpuji, Hanmapur and Nukapur. The study was conducted on 100 women workers enrolled in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

As the number of days that these women workers in MGNREGS is very minimal, a quantifiable change or effect on their standard of living, decision making, leadership qualities, or personality development has not occurred. As less as 3 per cent of women have responded that they have witnessed some change in their life as a result of participation in MGNREGS. According to the respondents, the factors that facilitated them in the participation of MGNREGS are as follows: (1) Work can be demanded whenever required, (2) Equal wages for men and women, (3) Provision of work in their own village, and (4) Payment through banks and post offices.

Nearly 70 per cent women workers have responded that the lack of information about NREGS work and other provisions of the act is a hindering factor in women's participation. 20 per cent of women said that some of them did not receive proper wages even after completion of work and others have experienced malpractice by the officials in payment of wages. The remaining 40 per cent women complained that they did not get work even when they demanded. In these villages, a large number of male earning members are forced to move to neighbouring towns in search of some work after monsoon as agricultural activities come to a halt. In the villages studied therefore, NREGS has not been able to stop seasonal migration of agricultural workers, pointing to some gap between the stated objectives of the Act and its implementation.

B. National Events At CSD

- South India Consultation Towards Preparation of IV and V Periodic NGO Alternative Report on CEDAW (in association with National Alliance of Women and Asmita), Hyderabad, July 12-13, 2011
- National Consultation on Women and Human Trafficking on 29 August, 2011

C. Current Issues Seminars

- Leo Saldanha and Bhargavi Rao, Environment Support Group on Biopirates and the Expansion of Agribusiness in India, 19 December 2011. Chaired by Dr. Chitra Kannabiran, Senior Scientist, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad.
- Sambiah Gundimeda on Up against caste: Dalit strategies and activism in contemporary India to go beyond caste, 5 January 2012. Chaired by Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director,

CSD.

- Judith Heyer, Dalit women becoming 'Housewives': Lessons from the Tiruppur region, 9 February 2012. Chaired by Dr. N. Vasanthi, RBI Professor, CSD.
- Jhansi Geddam, Kancha Ilaiah, Gogu Syamala, Volga, Seminar on Meeting the Challenge of the Right to Education, to commemorate the life and work of Krantijyothi Savitribai Phule, 12 March 2012. Chaired by Ms. Jhansi Geddam, Dalit Stree Shakti.



Adivasi Rights Programme carried out with support from Ford Foundation and UJHHJIF

Adivasi communities are mired in poverty and negative/contested compliance with economic and social rights along every indicator – literacy, education, health, economic activity and access to forest environments and the commons and access to justice. Displacement due to conflict and development induced displacement are major impediments to securing economic and social rights for adivasis, with the absence of due diligence by the state compounding the problems of physical and livelihood insecurity. This fact of negative compliance to established and legally recognized standards and regulatory frameworks has been acknowledged by several reports [including official reports] on the adivasi question in contemporary India. The primary aim of this project is to promote positive compliance to the framework of economic and social rights for adivasi communities along several axes, and to systematically build knowledge in this area that speaks to the complex network of protections that exist on paper and therefore must be translated into rights practice. To this end we have organized several events at CSD in the past year.

A. Public Seminar Series: Adivasi Communities And The Idea Of Freedom

Adivasi communities have waged a long struggle for life, livelihood and dignity. In documenting contemporary histories of adivasi movements, scholars have challenged academic protocols of research to create the space and possibility for communities to theorise their struggles; pose their questions; redefine concepts and reflect on political processes and transformations that foreground questions of dignity, equity and liberty, shifting thereby the parameters of public discourse. The Public Seminar series featuring monthly seminars on the first Friday of every month, explores different dimensions of adivasi rights, as well as different possibilities for pedagogy of rights rooted in the experience of adivasi communities.

- Bhangya Bhukya, English and Foreign Languages University, Shades of the Assimilation: Adivasis and the irintegration into the Indian Nation (4 November 2011). Chaired by Prof. SK Thorat, Chairman, ICSSR.
- Jarjum Ete, Arunachal Pradesh, Rights of Tribes to Land, Forests and Commons : The Case of Arunachal Pradesh (2 December 2011). Chaired by Prof. Kancha Ilaiah, Director, Centre for Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Maulana Azad National Urdu University.
- Kasi Easwarappa, NIRD, Is Social Capital a Sociological Construct? An Ethnographic Enquiry of Sugalis (3 February 2012). Chaired by Dr. L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor, CSD, Hyderabad.



B. Workshops

1. State Level Capacity Building Workshop for Adivasi Youth

A one-day workshop, held on January 18th 2012, brought together around 50 people from the Chenchu tribe, a particularly vulnerable tribal community from Mahabubnagar and Srisailam. The Project Officer of

Srisailam ITDA, Mr. Ramesh Babu attended the inaugural session of the workshop.

The participants were drawn from various occupations like NREGS Technical Assistants and Mates, Teachers, Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA) Presidents and Members, EDC (Ecology Development Centre) Chairman, Community Health Workers, SHG Leaders, Social Workers from Girijana Aikya Vedika, students and women representing the Prakasam, Guntur, Mahabubnagar and Ranga Reddy districts respectively.

An exploratory and brainstorming workshop, the two sessions during the day facilitated by the Asmita team, aimed at identifying the problems and the needs of Chenchu youth; and at providing them with some structured inputs on NREGA, Social Audit and the Forest Rights Act.

This workshop was coordinated and organized by D. Sunder Raj and B. Ramesh, Research Associates, CSD.



2. National Workshop on “Challenges to Clinical Legal Education in Contemporary India with Special Focus on Social and Economic Rights of Adivasis.”

The National Workshop on Legal Clinics and Adivasi Rights was organized by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad January 31 - February 1, 2012. The participants came from diverse background – academicians, advocates / lawyers, activists from within and outside adivasi background. Participants included Ms. M. Ramanamma who runs a BRIDGE school for Koya children migrated from Chattisgarh in Bhadrachalam, Dr. Joseph Bara, JNU, New Delhi, Dr. Bahrul Islam from NEF College of Law, Guwahati, Mr. Rajendra Sail, lawyer from Raipur, Mr. Bineet Mundu, activist from Jharkhand, Dr. Smita Nayak from Utkal University, Orissa, former distinguished bureaucrats Mr. K.B. Saxena and Mr. B.N. Yugandhar to mention a few.

The noteworthy aspect of this workshop was the participation of Adivasi lawyers from different districts in the state. These lawyers used this opportunity to make recommendations on the issues that required urgent attention in Scheduled areas – trafficking being a major issue. The workshop consisted of six sessions which deliberated upon various issues such as the challenge of understanding socio-economic rights of adivasis and exploring channels of enhancing access to rights.

Deliberations brought out the fact that given the socio-economic and cultural context of Adivasis – community ownership of land, ownership based on caring and sharing and forest as not only means of livelihoods but as abode of their ancestors - it is very important that the legal access is tailored to suit their moral psyche. It was clearly pointed out by participants that rich in oral tradition and sense of collectivity, the complexities of modern judicial system which is entrenched in documentation and procedures would be alien to the adivasi community. In other words, they are neither culturally nor financially equipped to access legal services which are legislated to protect their rights. It is in this context that the importance of legal clinic for adivasi community through capacity building from within the community assume significance. It was also pointed that apart from creating legal consciousness and provision of legal services, the clinic should develop into a multiple assistance mode which would also act as an agency for dissemination of information. There was support for the view of Mr. Yugandhar and Mr. Saxena that Adivasi resource centres could provide a range of legal and paralegal assistance and services at the community level.



This workshop was planned and coordinated by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran and Dr. N. Vasanthi. The workshop logistics were managed by D. Sunder Raj and B. Ramesh with active support from the administration. The documentation and report writing was undertaken by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Mr. Sam Gundimeda and the Asmita team with support from Dr. Soumya Vinayan. This report was published in the Economic and Political Weekly.

C. Internal Seminars On Adivasi Issues

- Kalpana Kannabiran (October 2011): Mapping the Field of Adivasi Rights
- Sujit Kumar Mishra (November 2011): Land Unrest in Andhra Pradesh: Some Policy Concerns
- D.SunderRajandB.Ramesh(December2011):InsightsfromtheField:IssuesfacedbytheChenchutribewith respect to education, health and livelihoods.

D. Refresher Course For Lawyers From Scheduled Tribes

Council for Social Development commenced a comprehensive three-week residential Refresher Course for Lawyers belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the course is to provide lawyers from Scheduled Tribes an exposure to contemporary issues, fresh developments in law, update their knowledge and skill sets as well as to create a network of lawyers that the community can draw upon to address issues of justice. The course will cover the areas of constitutional law, procedural laws, environmental laws, labour laws, family law, torts and special legislations, as also a discussion of the issues of justice that confront adivasi communities today. There are 23 lawyers and 2 law students enrolled in the course representing all the major tribes from all districts. The first session was organized from 26 – 31, 2012. The course was inaugurated on 26 March 2012 by Mr. Somesh Kumar, Commissioner, Department of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

With a balance of interactive lectures, case discussions, presentations by participants and a moot court, the first contact programme had presentations on various aspects of constitutional law including special provisions for scheduled tribes; discussions on the Fifth Schedule; and international conventions on human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples. A resource team from Asmita Resource Centre for Women organized interactive sessions on international conventions and the right to information.





As part of this course, CSD has entered into collaboration with the Centre for English Language Studies, University of Hyderabad, for a dedicated spoken and written English course for the participants that will commence in the month of June.

This course has been planned and is being coordinated by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran and Dr. N. Vasanthi, with logistics being managed by Mr. D. Sunder Raj and Mr. B. Ramesh.

E. Research

The Adivasi Rights Programme has provided the space for an exploration of questions of discrimination, equal opportunity, diversity and the meaning of adivasi/tribal development through focused research. Systematic collection of background materials and existing literature began in the first phase of the programme in 2011-2012. This has included documenting materials available in the Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad, and building up a special collection on Scheduled Tribes and Indigenous Peoples in the CSD Library. Exploratory field trips to different districts have been made by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Mr. D. Sunder Raj and Mr. B. Ramesh. A broad based, multi pronged study on issues in tribal development has been planned in close consultation with Prof. Ashwini Deshpande, Professor of Economics, University of Delhi. The combined experience of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran in the Expert Group on Equal Opportunity Commission, and Prof. Ashwini Deshpande in the Expert Group on the Diversity Index, both constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India in 2007, it is hoped will provide new direction to research on formulating a development index for Scheduled Tribes.

F. Library

We have strengthened our collection on adivasi studies and aim at developing the CSD library into a hub for published and unpublished writing in this area. Apart from this we have acquired three special collections in the past year: Late Sri S. R. Sankaran's collection; Sri. B.N.Yugandhar's collection and Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy's collection. We hope to be able to make our library accessible to scholars from different institutions in a short time. Sri Satya Nagesh and Sri Lakshminarayana have worked tirelessly to keep pace with our rapidly growing acquisitions.



Institutional Collaboration

Recognition As A Centre For Doctoral Research By TISS, Mumbai

CSD, Hyderabad has commenced Ph.D. Programme through TISS, Mumbai for the academic year 2012-2013 in Social Sciences and Women's Studies. Candidates selected for Ph.D will work under the supervision of faculty from CSD, Hyderabad. The PhD admission process will be part of the TISS admissions and will be governed by TISS rules.

Internship Programme With Maurer School Of Law, Indiana University

In 2011 nine students at the IU Maurer School of Law participated as summer interns in India through the law school's Center on the Global Legal Profession. Inaugurated in 2010, the unique programme offers students experiences in a variety of settings, including highly reputed law firms and rights-based, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The programme has proven so successful that the Maurer School has expanded to Hyderabad.

Prof. Jayanth Krishnan of the IU Maurer School of Law visited CSD on 20th February 2012 to concretise plans to send two interns in the summer of 2012 to CSD. Discussions were initiated with Dr. Aparna Rayaprol, Director of the Study India Programme, University of Hyderabad, to permit the interns to stay in the Tagore International House, University of Hyderabad for the duration of their internship with CSD. This has been approved and all three institutions hope that this will lead to new, three-way academic linkages, possibly a collaborative research project that can start with the first cohort of Maurer students in June-July 2012. The interns will work under the supervision of Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran.

Collaboration On Block Placement Programme With Maulana Azad National Urdu University

A one-day exposure visit to Chaitanya Vikalangula Hakkula Vedika, a disability rights group in Achampet, Mahbubnagar, on 17 March 2012, marked the beginning of a collaboration between MANUU and CSD on the block placement and exposure programme for students of social work. The day long programme included close interactions between the students and persons with disabilities from rural areas. CVHV leaders Abdul Sajid Ali and Nara Thirupathamma also took sessions on the operationalization of the UN Convention on Disability Rights in rural areas; the adaptation of government schemes for persons with disabilities; and the problems of multiple discrimination faced by poor persons with disabilities from marginalized communities living in rural areas. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran and Mr. D. Sunder Raj in CSD and Prof. Husain Siddiqui in MANUU.

Collaboration With University Of Hyderabad

The University of Hyderabad invited Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran to be member of the UoH Court. The university has opened out its international residential facility to the interns from Indiana University Maurer Law School. On the Adivasi Rights Programme, we have begun a valuable exchange on the possibility of putting together a dedicated proficiency course in the English Language for lawyers. We have also worked with the Department of Sociology to provide doctoral mentoring to PhD scholars working on adivasi issues. We look forward to opening out more channels of robust formal and informal collaboration with the University of Hyderabad.

Music At CSD

Performing The Relationship between Law and Literature: Vidya Rao

A Thumri performance by Vidya Rao opened out the relationship between law and literature to a creative exploration that was captivating. Among the thumris she sang, Vidya Rao discussed and performed a particular Thumri that could have been sung during 1857. The nayika in this song mentions the increasing presence of the British soldiers on the streets requests her beloved to come back as soon as he can. She also sang a soul-stirring rendition of Meera Bai's poetry which highlighted Meera Bai's admiration for her guru who was a chamar and the pity she felt for the king her husband. Many Thumris refer to the presence of the kotwal or the East India Company. One such song which she sang was about young wife pleading her husband not to get carried away with the beauty of another woman whom he could meet in course of his employment with the company. Vidya Rao kept the audience enthralled with her renditions and interpretations of these compositions.

At CSD, this was a refreshing new experience, as the campus came alive with music for the first time.



Conference/Seminar Participation

B. Ramesh, Research Associate

“Right to Education and Adivasis: A case study of Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh,” Young Scholars Colloquium Centre for Human Rights, University of Hyderabad, 31 January and 1 February 2012, University of Hyderabad.

Sambaiah Gundimeda, Assistant Professor

“Up against caste: Dalit strategies and activism in Contemporary India to go beyond caste.” CSD Public Seminar, 5th January, 2012.

“Caste, political power and the state of democracy in India: An analysis of the film ‘Leader’ and beyond”, National Seminar on Law and Literature, CSD, 12-14 February, 2012.

Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor

“Does Political Representation ensure Empowerment? Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats of Orissa,” National Seminar on Development and Discontent in the Contemporary Tribes of India, MPISSR, Ujjain, February 28-29, 2012.

Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

“Financing Higher Education: Policy Debates on Student Loan Programmes in India”, Annual Conference of Comparative Education Society of India, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, November 16 – 18, 2011.

S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor

“Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Marine Fisheries: A Study on Motorization of Traditional Craft Scheme in Andhra Pradesh” at UGC sponsored National Conference on “Evolving National Fishery Policy for Rural Development: Problems and Prospects,” Department of Economics, KVB Mahavidyalaya, K.S. Nagar, Orissa, 2 – 3 December 2011

“Motorization and its impact on fishing communities in Andhra Pradesh” at 9th Indian Fisheries Forum on “Renaissance in Fisheries: Outlook and Strategies,” Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Chennai on 19 – 23 December 2011.

Sujit Kumar Mishra, Assistant Professor

“Adaptation To Flood: Assessing Institutionalized Capacities to Reduce Vulnerability in Thailand” at the Sixth Biennial Conference of the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) on “Nature, Economy and Society: Understanding the Linkages,” Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, October 20 -22, 2011.

“Economic Valuation of Coal Mining Externality on Agriculture: A Study in Basundhara Coal Field in Orissa” at a National Seminar on “Mining: Its Economic, Environmental and Social Implications” organized by Centre of Advanced Study, Department of Advanced & Applied Economics, Utkal

University, Bhubaneswar on 23 March 2012.

“Water Pollution Externality on Human Health: A Study in Basundhara Coal Field, Orissa” at a National Seminar on “Natural Resources & Livelihood Systems in Orissa,” P.G. Department of Economics, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, 24 March 2012.

L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor

“Some Reflections on Industrial Growth in Andhra Pradesh” at 30th Annual Conference of A.P. Economic Association, S.V. Arts College, Tirupati on 11 – 12 February 2012.

N. Vasanthi, RBI Professor

“Inclusive Growth and Inclusive Banking: Achieving Financial Inclusion,” International Conference on Banking Laws and Financial Regulation, National Law University, Delhi, 3-4 December 2011.

“Indicators for Financial Inclusion,” RBI Chair Professors Conference, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai on February 14, 2012.

“Labour Rights for the Informal Sector: Case Study of Domestic Workers,” National Conference on Labour Rights in Globalising India, Centre for Human Rights, University of Hyderabad, 29th February 2012.

Kalpna Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director

“Women, Armed Conflict and the Need for Mechanisms for Justice in India,” International Consultation on Women’s Perspectives on Conflict Resolution, Peace Making and Peace building in South Asia, UN Women, South Asia Sub Regional Office, Delhi, September 27-28, 2011.

“Discrimination and Untouchability: Constitutional Articulations”, National Seminar on ‘Annihilation of Caste’, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, November 20 – 23, 2011.

“A Historiography of Women’s Resistance in India,” National Conference on Women’s Rights & Development, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, January 20 – 21, 2012.

“Problems in School Education among Adivasi Children in Andhra Pradesh,” National Conference on the State of Secondary Education in Eastern & Central Tribe India, Dept. of Tribal & Regional Languages, Ranchi University, January 24 – 25, 2012.

“Posing the ‘Why?’ Question in the Social Sciences: The indispensability of critique to law and public policy” ICSSR International Conference on Indian Social Sciences in the Changing World: Roles, Responsibilities and Reforms, New Delhi, February 6-7, 2012.

“Facts, Fiction and Exceptional Law of Emergency: Based on A Case of Exploding Mangoes by Mohammed Hanif and Jurisprudence of Emergency by Nasser Hussain,” National Seminar on Law and Literature, CSD and CACIR, Hyderabad, 12-14 February 2012.

“Hostile Environments, Plural Societies and the Possibilities of Insurgent Jurisprudence,” International Seminar on Democracy, Pluralism and Justice: Challenges for India in a Changing World [commemorating 40 years of the School of Social Sciences], Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, February 29 -2 March, 2012.

“The Textures of Contemporary Resistance in India,” International Workshop on Democratic Transitions in the Arab World and Beyond, American University of Beirut, Lebanon, March 18-22, 2012.



Public Lectures

Public Lectures

Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director

Keynote address at the UGC sponsored Two Day National Seminar on “Empowerment of Women with special reference to Marginalized Groups” organized by Department of History, Hindu College, Guntur August 5, 2011.

First Nisha Dhanagare Memorial Lecture: “Re-Examining the Tools of Justice: The Case of Non Discrimination and Liberty in India,” University of Pune, September 29, 2011.

Chief Guest’s Address for International Women’s Day, Reserve Bank of India Women’s Forum, Hyderabad, March 7, 2012.

Guest Lecture to IPS Officer Trainees on “Socio Economic Profile of the Forest Rights” at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, March 7, 2012.

“Sexual Harassment is not a Joke: Ethics and behavioural codes among peers”, International Women’s Day Lecture, University of Hyderabad, March 9, 2012.

Keynote address on “Evolution of Sexual Assault Laws in India” at 2nd National Course on Comprehensive Healthcare Response to Survivors of Sexual Assault organized by Cehat, Mumbai, March 31, 2012



International Programmes

- Soumya Vinayan: Visiting Scholar at India Studies Centre, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand under ICSSR-NRCT Bilateral Exchange of Scholars Programme from February 5-25, 2012.
- Kalpana Kannabiran: Member of the Programme Committee of the XVIII World Sociology Congress, Yokohama, Japan 2014. Meeting of the Programme Committee in American University, Beirut, March 19, 2012.



Publications At CSD



Books

L. Reddeppa, *Food Security in India: A Case Study of Adivasis of Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Kanishka, 2011.

Kalpana Kannabiran, *Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2012.

Journal Articles/Book Chapters

Soumya Vinayan, “Intellectual Property Rights and the Handloom Sector: Challenges in Implementation of Geographical Indications Act”, *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights*, Vol. 17, No.1, January 2012, pp. 55-63.

Sujit Kumar Mishra, “Vulnerability and Adaptation Analysis in the Drought Affected Areas of Rural Orissa” *Journal of Rural Development*, January- March 2012.

Kalpana Kannabiran, Sambiah Gundimeda et. al. “Legal Clinics and Adivasi Rights”, Report of a National Workshop, *Economic & Political Weekly*, March 10, 2012, Vol. XLVII, No. 10.

Kalpana Kannabiran, “Development as a Justice: A Real Utopia from India”, *Global Dialogue* (Newsletter of International Sociological Association), Issue 1.5, Vol. 1, No. 5, July 2011.

Kalpana Kannabiran, “A New Beginning”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. xivi, No. 3, August 13, 2011, pp. 34-37.

Kalpana Kannabiran, “A Cartography of Resistance: The National Federation of Dalit Women” in Raka Rayed. *Handbook of Gender*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012.

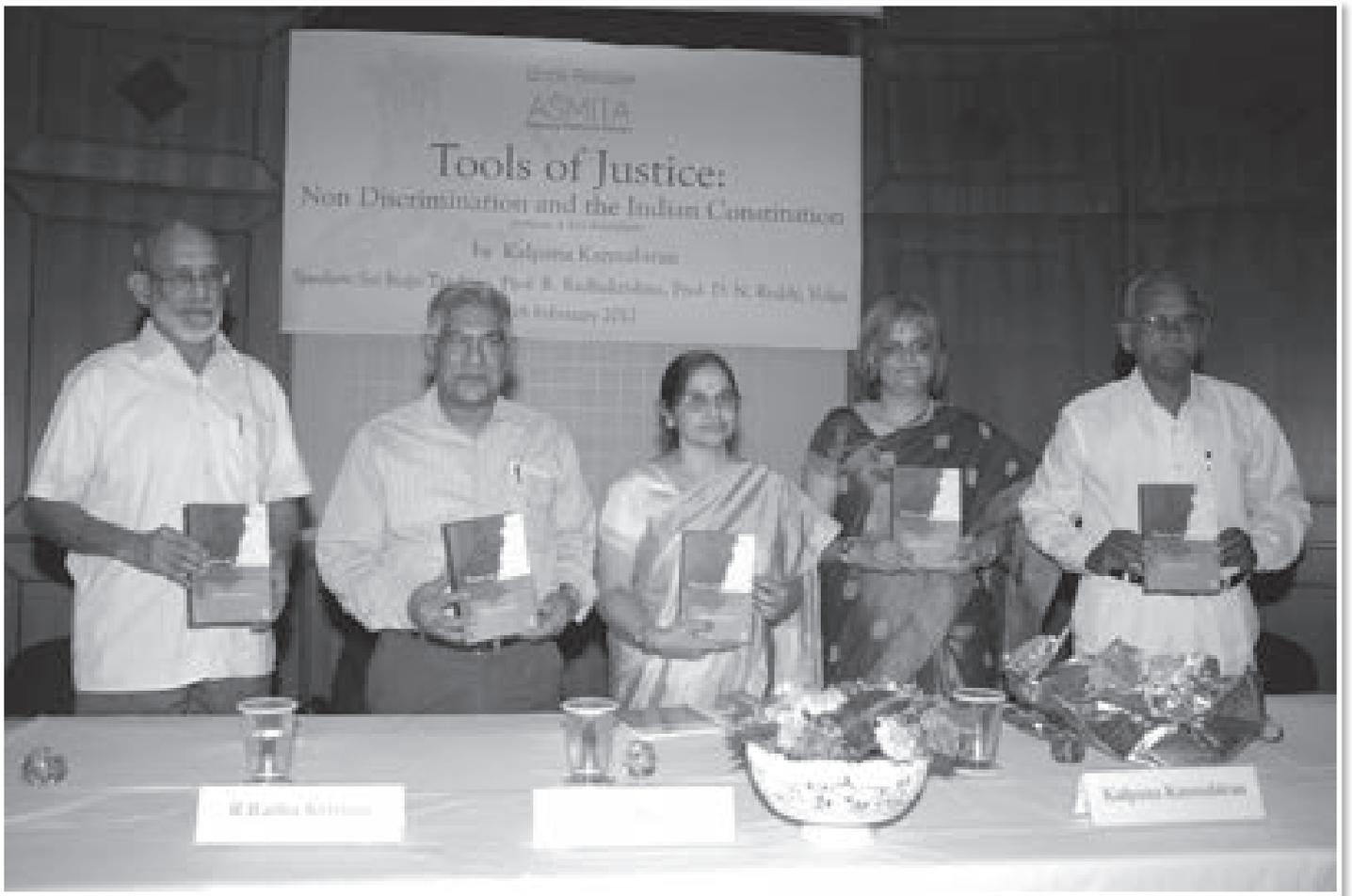
Kalpana Kannabiran, “Who will be able to Access the Provisions of Liberty? Ability, Disability, and the Interrogation of Norms”, in Ranabir Samaddar and Suhit K. Sen, ed. *Political Transition and Development Imperatives in India*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2012. Pp. 121-159.

Popular Press

Kalpana Kannabiran

- “Cultures of Corruption”, *kafila.org*, 28 April 2011.
- “Creating Enabling Environments”, *The Hindu*, edit page, 24 June 2011.
- “Development, Justice and the Constitution”, *The Hindu*, op-ed, 27 July 2011.
- “Whither Dignity and the Rule of Law?” *The New Indian Express*, 1 January 2012.

S. Surapa Raju, Pettubadi Valalo Matsya Sampada [Telugu: On the crisis of traditional fishers], *Andhra Jyothi*, 20 November 2011



Book Reviews

Pratyusna Patnaik, Review of Rita Manchanda, ed., *States in Conflict with Their Minorities: Challenges to Minority Rights in South Asia*, Delhi: Sage Publications, 2010, pp. xi + 319. Rs. 695. ISBN 978-81-321-0455-1. *Social Change*, September 2011; vol. 41, 3: pp. 493-496.



List of Ongoing Projects

1. Valuing of Health Cost of the People affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Limited, Anugul in Orissa: A Cost of Illness Approach (Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India)

Principal Investigator: Sujit Kumar Mishra

2. Socio-economics of Geographical Indications in Indian Handloom Sector: A Case Study of Pochampally (Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi)

Principal Investigator: Soumya Vinayan

3. Economics of Land Distribution to Landless in Andhra Pradesh (Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi)

Principal Investigator: L. Reddeppa

4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its Effect on Development of Fisheries: A Study on Motorization of Traditional Crafts and HSD Oil Schemes (Socio-Economic Research Division, Planning Commission, Govt. of India)

Principal Investigator: S. Surapa Raju

5. Realising Social and Economic Rights of Adivasis (Ford Foundation -Institutional Project)

Project Director: Kalpana Kannabiran

6. Building Strategies for the Protection of Civil & Political Rights of Adivasi Communities (Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund -Institutional Project)

Project Director: Kalpana Kannabiran

7. Combating Child Marriage, Eliminating Discrimination against the Girl Child (Ford Foundation - Collaborative Project with Asmita Resource Centre for Women)

Project Director: Kalpana Kannabiran



CSD Team

Faculty

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran | Regional Director |
| 2. Sri B.N. Yugandhar | Visiting Professor |
| 3. Dr. N. Vasanthi | RBI Professor <i>(From 1 November 2011)</i> |
| 4. Dr. R. Venkata Ravi | Associate Professor <i>(Till September 23, 2011)</i> |
| 5. Dr. L. Reddeppa | Associate Professor |
| 6. Dr. S. Surapa Raju | Assistant Professor |
| 7. Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra | Assistant Professor |
| 8. Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik | Assistant Professor |
| 8. Dr. Soumya Vinayan | Assistant Professor |
| 9. Sri. Sambaiah Gundimeda | Assistant Professor |

Academic Support Staff

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Sri P. Satya Nagesh | Assistant Librarian |
| 2. Sri D. Sunder Raj | Research Associate |
| 3. Sri B. Ramesh | Research Associate |
| 4. Sri P. Kumar | Assistant Programmer |
| 5. Ms. A. Jyotsna | CAPART Young Professional <i>(Upto July 31, 2011)</i> |

Administrative Staff

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sri K. Sanjiva Rao | Admn. & Accts. Officer |
| Sri B. Laxminarayana Rao | Manager (Services) (Ad hoc appointment) |
| Sri Y.S.S. Prasad | Secretary to Regional Director |
| Ms. K. Mahalakshmi | Stenographer |
| Ms. P. Lalitha Kumari | Typist-Clerk |

Administrative Support Staff

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Sri Ch. Shanker Reddy | Driver-cum-Office Assistant |
| Sri B. Pratap Reddy | Electrician-cum-Driver |
| Sri D.L. Sunil Kumar | Office Assistant |
| Sri K. Umamaheswara Rao | Office Assistant |
| Smt. T. Santamma | Sweeper <i>(Retired on June 30, 2011)</i> |
| Sri P. Mariyadas | Office Assistant |



Managing/Finance Committee



Managing/Finance Committee

| | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. P.M. Bhargava Chairman | (Member, GB, EC & Chairman, RPC) |
| 2. | Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran Member Secretary | Regional Director, CSD, Hyderabad |
| 3. | Dr. Ranjit Sinha Member | Member-Secretary, ICSSR |
| 4. | Representative of ICSSR | Member |
| 5. | Sri S.P. Tucker, I.A.S. Principal Secretary, Planning Department Government of Andhra Pradesh | Member |
| 6. | Prof. Ramakrishna Ramaswamy Vice Chancellor, Hyderabad Central University, Hyderabad | Member |
| 7. | Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. | Prof. E. Hari Babu Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad | Member |
| 9. | Dr. B.C. Muthayya Former Director, Centre for Behavioural and Organizational Development and D.D.G. NIRD Hyderabad (till December 2011) | Member |
| 10. | Dr. Y. Saraswati Rao Former Vice Chancellor, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur | Member |
| 11. | Dr. N. Vasanthi RBI Professor | Member |
| 12. | Dr. L. Reddeppa Associate Professor, CSD | Member |
| 13. | Sri B.N. Yugandhar Visiting Professor, CSD | Special Invitee |

Research Projects/ Programmes at a Glance

| Sl. No. | Title of Project / Programme | Director/Principal Investigator | Sponsor/Sanctioning Authority |
|---------|--|--|--|
| 1. | Indebted Education – Social Implications of Student Loans in Higher Education: A Case Study of Kerala | Soumya Vinayan | The Kerala State Higher Education Council, Thiruvananthapuram |
| 2. | Conducting Physical Verification of PMEGP Units of KVIC in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 | L. Reddeppa | Khadi and Village Industries Commission, State Offices, Hyderabad and Bangalore |
| 3. | Economics of Fishing Crafts in Andhra Pradesh | S. Surapa Raju | ICSSR, New Delhi |
| 4. | Valuing of Health Cost of the People affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Limited, Anugul in Orissa: A Cost of Illness Approach | Sujit Kumar Mishra | Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India |
| 5. | Socio-economics of Geographical Indications in Indian Handloom Sector: A Case Study of Pochampally | Soumya Vinayan | ICSSR, New Delhi |
| 6. | Economics of Land Distribution to Landless in Andhra Pradesh | L. Reddeppa | ICSSR, New Delhi |
| 7. | Valuing Coal Mining Externalities: A Study in Coalfield, India | Sujit Kumar Mishra | ICSSR, New Delhi |
| 8. | Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries and its Effect on Development of Fisheries : A Study on Motorization of Traditional Crafts and HSD Oil Schemes | S. Surapa Raju | Socio-Economic Research Division, Planning Commission, Govt. of India |
| 9. | Factors Facilitating Active Participation of Women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Karnataka | Institutional Project | National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad |
| 10. | Impact Evaluation of 10 Jan Sikshan Sansthan | Institutional Project (S. Surapa Raju) | National Literacy Mission, Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India |
| 11. | Health Insurance: Can it Reduce the Vulnerability of the Poor? An Explanatory Study with reference to Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme of A.P. | Institutional Project (L. Reddeppa) | Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi |

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|-----|--|--|---|
| 12. | Comprehensive Study on Impacts of Investments in Watershed Projects | Institutional Project (Sujit Kumar Mishra) | National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad |
| 13. | Realising Social and Economic Rights of Adivasis | Institutional Project (Kalpana Kannabiran) | Ford Foundation |
| 14. | Building Strategies for the Protection of Civil & Political Rights of Adivasi Communities | Institutional Project (Kalpana Kannabiran) | Unitarian Universalist Holdeen Hivos Just India Fund |
| 15. | Combating Child Marriage, Eliminating Discrimination against the Girl Child | Collaborative Project with Asmita Resource Centre for Women (Kalpana Kannabiran) | Ford Foundation |
| 16. | Does Presence Matter? Gender, Caste and Tribe in Institutions of Participatory Forest Governance in the Context of Forest Rights Act | Pratyusna Patnaik | ICSSR, New Delhi |
| 17. | Implementing a Multi Sector Employment Strategy for Women and Men with Disabilities | Institutional Project (Kalpana Kannabiran) | Canadian International Development Agency through York University |



National Bioethics Conference

The Fourth National Bioethics Conference, co-organised by Forum for Medical Ethics Society (FMES), University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad and Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad will be held from 6 to 8 December, 2012 in University of Hyderabad, with the Local Secretariat located in CSD. The Conference theme is “Ethical and regulatory challenges in health research.” Sessions will be organized into the following sub-themes: biomedical, public health and social science research; priority setting and social relevance; protection of research participants benefit sharing; and research integrity, among other areas. We look forward to a national debate on important aspects of bioethics generated by the forthcoming conference.



Acknowledgement

CSD Hyderabad gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the design team of Vishnumohans Sutras in designing stationary, 2012 calendar, photo collage of Durgabai Deshmukh, seminar banners, our golden jubilee logo, advertisements and this annual report along with general design support throughout the year and look forward to a continuing partnership. The unique and thoughtful design effort has played a significant part in our effort to build CSD Hyderabad into an institute with a difference.



Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

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