

Annual Report

2012 - 2013

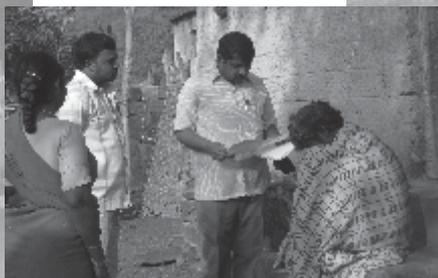


Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad



Annual Report

2012 - 2013



FOREWORD



Adivasis (including scheduled tribes and denotified communities) that represent nearly 10 per cent of the population of India (which 10 per cent would be, in terms of numbers, more than several Australia's), are amongst the most neglected and victimized groups in the country. A major challenge that the country faces is to bring them into the mainstream - not by imposing systems and life-styles of others on them but by making information available to them which they can then convert into knowledge using their own paradigms, and having them make their own choices by enabling them to build on their own unique assets rather than replacing them wholesale.

Unfortunately, for the powers that be, Adivasis have not been a priority on the national development agenda. Even the two Acts concerning them that our Parliament has passed – the PESA and the Forest Dwellers' Rights Act – have, for all practical purposes, not been implemented. I am glad to say that, as the attached Annual Report will show, Adivasis have been a priority on the agenda of the Southern Regional Centre of the Council for Social Development (CSD-SRC) at Hyderabad. We believe we need to empower our Adivasis economically and socially, and thus politically, without their losing their moorings and their unique assets which constitute an integral and important part of our country's heritage. Our projects this year (2012-2013) in this area have been largely concerned with understanding the status of education, agriculture, financial inclusion, NREGA and other sources of employment, capacity building that will enable them to generate/obtain productive employment on their own, age of marriage, availability of basic facilities, operation of political institutions, and region-specific crafts and other creative endeavours in the Adivasi communities, and their status in society.

What comes out clearly of these studies is that, instead of being recognized as an integral part of our rich heritage, our Adivasis have been unduly stigmatised and their social, political and economic rights denied to them. They have been kept insulated from agents of change such as education and financial inclusion. On the contrary, they have been trapped into adopting practices such as monocropping in agriculture, which is now well-known to adversely affect biodiversity (which the Adivasis have traditionally maintained as a major asset) and to open the doors for an agricultural tsunami. Historically, we have had no compunction in declaring inconvenient tribes as inherently crime-oriented, without any rhyme or reason. The stigma remains, even though the laws have changed. We have refused to recognize the tremendous advances made in human genetics which show that in sufficiently large out-bred population groups, all genetic traits are randomized.

The studies of CSD-SRC described in this report also bring out the fact that not all traditional practices are in the interest of Adivasis. Examples would be too low an age of marriage, and consanguineous marriages that are also prevalent and equally harmful in the non-Adivasi sector in Andhra Pradesh as shown by another study reported here. We clearly need to put in substantial effort in the future to determine how we can bring about a change here – just as we must also focus our attention on how we can universalize useful tribal knowledge (as in plant-based medicine) with adequate financial compensation to the tribe that is in possession of such knowledge. We need to evolve a governance strategy not only for marketing tribal *art and craft* but also documenting and marketing *tribal knowledge*. One project described in the attached report has highlighted the problems of governance in forests.

Another important category of rural poor consists of the landless. A CSD-SRC project reported here shows that it is not enough to just give “some” land to the landless to take them out of the chasm of poverty and deprivation.

Other notable projects relate to optimizing benefits from GI labeling and mechanization, and the problems that may come in the way of doing so – for example, in the fishing and Ikat-weaving sectors.

Keeping the emphasis in CSD-SRC on the unprivileged, our institution has also started a study on how do we deal with “differently abled” persons in our cities. Another unusually interesting project documents the response of caste Hindus to Dalits converted to Christianity, presumably to escape caste discrimination.

Thus, the emphasis during the year in the academic and research work done in CSD-SRC has been on some major problems of several categories of the unprivileged in the country.

We recognize that for any major policy decision that will affect the change for the better in the lives of the unprivileged in the country, we should have detailed qualitative and quantitative, reliable, comprehensive and high-quality data and information on them in regard to various parameters.

To achieve the objectives mentioned above, during the year under review, CSD-SRC signed an agreement with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay so that CSD-SRC can offer a Ph.D programme for students selected by and registered with TISS.

It is noteworthy that every member of the academic staff of CSD-SRC has been involved in bringing resources to the institution that would support its research work. In this effort the high credibility of the Director, Dr Kalpana Kannabiran, has played a major role. That this is not an exaggeration is borne out by the fact that the First Amartya Sen Award for Law, of Rs.10 lakhs, for 2012-2013, given by ICSSR, has gone to Dr Kalpana Kannabiran. This award is the highest award given in India, as of today, in Social Sciences.

The record of publications and of the meetings and lectures organized by CSD-SRC, as well as of participation of the academic staff as an invitee in various meetings, as documented in the report, shows that during the year under review CSD-SRC has been a vibrant institution which has the potential of generating new knowledge and ideas that, we hope, will help bring about the much-desired equity in the country; CSD-SRC believes that the emphasis in our country must be on equity and not on growth.

I trust that readers of this report will find the seeds of outstanding socially relevant and important work in the report. I seek your indulgence in suggesting improvement in our approaches so that our work can become the bed-rock of social, political and economic decisions at various levels that will help close the gap between the privileged and the unprivileged (such as the Adivasis) in our country.

(P M Bhargava)

Chairman, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad



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FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



The year 2012-2013 has been a very eventful and energising year at CSD, Hyderabad. This year has seen several new initiatives take off. A multi dimensional focus on Adivasi studies that looks at educational attainment, among other areas of focus; exploring disability studies in relation to urban employment; financial inclusion and the problems thereof for marginalised communities like the chenchus of nallamalai; new concerns related to mining and development induced displacement; the field of intellectual property rights in relation to geographical indications with specific reference to AP; gender concerns, notably the drop in female age at marriage; the impact of conversion to christianity among dalits in AP, especially in relation to combating caste-based discrimination; among others.

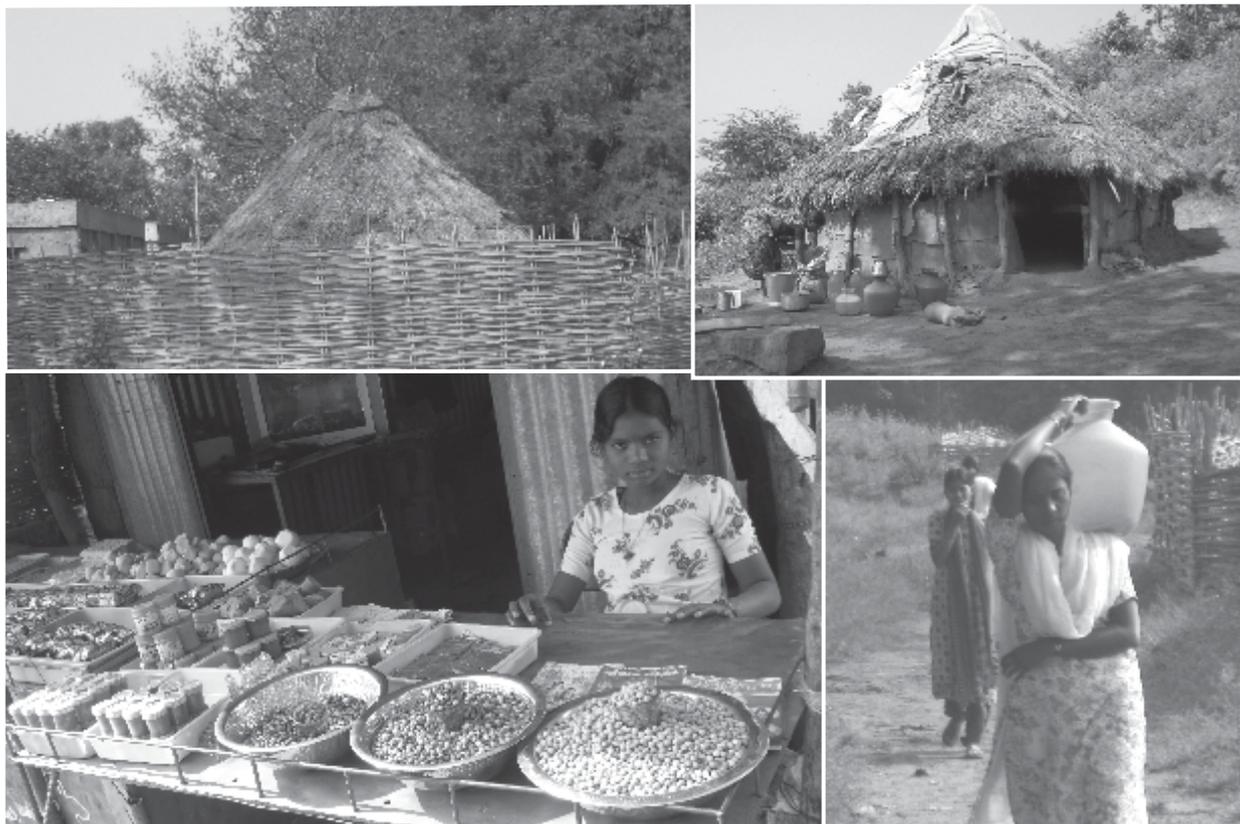
We have had significant academic events: workshops and courses for research scholars from different parts of the country -- research methodology, gender studies, advanced writing -- that drew very encouraging responses from participant-scholars; refresher courses for lawyers belonging to scheduled tribes; national conferences and seminars on matters of urgent policy concern -- disability, financial inclusion, bioethics -- that brought in faculty, practitioners and senior researchers as well as young scholars from across the country to reflect on a way forward. The most encouraging aspect of our academic events is that we have been able to draw in dalit and adivasi participants, women, participants with disabilities in large numbers, thus moving forward in our goal of making CSD a truly inclusive and interdisciplinary space for academic engagement.

On the publications front, 2012 saw the introduction of our annual interdisciplinary peer reviewed working paper series Hyderabad Social Development Papers that presents ongoing and recently completed faculty research. The inaugural volume contained four papers.

Our major achievement has been the introduction of the PhD programme in Social Sciences and in Women's Studies through Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. We currently have five scholars registered in the doctoral programme of whom three draw ICSSR fellowships.



AmartyaSen Award for Distinguished Social Scientists 2012 – Law
L-R: Professors Ramesh Dadhich, SK Thorat, KalpanaKannabiran, KanchaIlaiah



We have had more young scholars affiliate with CSD as postdoctoral fellows, as faculty on short term research projects and as visiting scholars located outside Hyderabad; senior scholars with a wealth of experience are now on our team -- notably Prof. S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor who joined us from Osmania University and Mr. B.N. Yugandhar, Visiting Professor who has been our guiding force and constant support. Dr. N. Vasanthi successfully completed her term with us and rejoined her original position in November 2012. We are grateful to her for her gracious presence in CSD and for her contribution to our academic progress.

Our physical environs have undergone a transformation. CSD is now a fully accessible and disability sensitive institution -- in our view this is an important achievement, considering how marginal barrier free access is in public institutions across the board. We now have a new library space that provides a reflective atmosphere for scholars to work in, and have increased our collection of books substantially in the past year. We are grateful to Architect Yeshwant Ramamurthy and his team at StudioOne for putting in place an extremely creative building renovation plan.

Vital to our work this past year has been the increased financial support we have received from the ICSSR, the Department of Planning - Government of Andhra Pradesh, and the Reserve Bank of India. We are truly grateful for the support and solemnly pledge to take our work forward with renewed vigour in the years to come in partnership with them.

Our publications and new website speak volumes about our work – we are grateful to Raj Mohan Tella and his team at Vishnumohan's Sutras for bringing creative design to the centre of our work in CSD.

We are happy to present to you our annual report for the year 2012-2013 and take this opportunity to thank you for your goodwill and support.

Kalpana Kannabiran
Regional Director
CSD, Hyderabad - 17 June 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh

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UUA-Holdeen Just India Fund, Bangalore

Planning Commission

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Khadi & Village Industries Corporation, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh



I. RESEARCH

A) Natural Resources, Development & Livelihoods

1. MINING CLOSURE AND THE ISSUE OF LIVELIHOODS (Ongoing)

Mine closure can have serious impacts on communities that rely on mining for their livelihoods. The objective of the study is to the shift in the livelihood pattern in pre, during and after the mining operation in the Lead Mine, Sargipalli of Orissa. Preliminary survey in 10 villages in the vicinity of the Lead Mine, Sargipali of Orissa gives an indication of a special voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) of the employees which was a conspiracy and some middlemen were confusing the common man. All this happened because of the lack of transparency between the planners and the villagers. To this, the preliminary survey finds the loss of livelihood of small businessman like cycle repairing shop, kirana shop and hotels. The major impact is found among the temporary employees of the mine and on the weekly market. Apart from this, misappropriation of money (fraud cases) received from the VRS and mismanagement of the school are two other important aspect of the closure of Lead Mine, Sargipalli of Orissa.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor, CSD



2. LAND DISTRIBUTION TO THE LANDLESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH (Completed)

Distribution of waste lands to the landless is one the schemes under implementation in the country since early nineteen-seventies. Andhra Pradesh is top (20%) in wasteland distribution in the country and it is more than 70 per cent of the total assigned land distribution of the state. The potentiality of assigned land in improvement of livelihood or poverty alleviation is rarely mentioned in literature when compared to land in general. Thus, the study is focused to answer two research questions: whether assigned lands really distributed to landless by the Government? If so, how far the lands are contributing to the livelihood of the poor? Issues in policy and utilization of land in terms of cropping pattern and income to the landless, particularly SC, ST and BCs have also been analysed. The study is mainly based on primary data collected from 476 households received assigned lands in Medak and Adilabad districts through a methodological survey. The results from the study indicate that 15 per cent of the beneficiaries either not access to land or not cultivated due to poor quality of soil; and about 10 per cent have cultivated their land, but lost crops or not even recovered their paid out costs; and 7 per cent leased out their land. Of the remaining, the income generated is very meager though the paid out cost is two to three times lower than that of the imputed cost of cultivation in major crops cultivated by them. Thus, they are hardly generating any surplus or profit in majority cases. Hence they are depending on small loans for matching their simple consumption pattern even after pooling their income from multiple sources for livelihood. Thus, there is need for special budget and action plan for land development and irrigation for sustenance of agriculture in assigned lands.



Research Team:

Dr. L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor - Project Director

Mr. B. Ramesh

Mr. Ch. Appa Rao

Mr. D. Sudhakar

3. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON MARINE FISHERIES & ITS EFFECT ON DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES (Completed)

Government of India has been implementing many schemes for promotion of marine fishing activity considering its contribution to national income and livelihood of the poor. How far these schemes are accessible to the traditional fishing community is a moot point? Access to schemes is not a sufficient condition. They have to avail the capital and technology more productively to improve their livelihood, which are dependent on several other socio-economic factors of fishing households. The study is mainly focused on ascertaining how far the schemes have been impacting livelihood of fishing households.

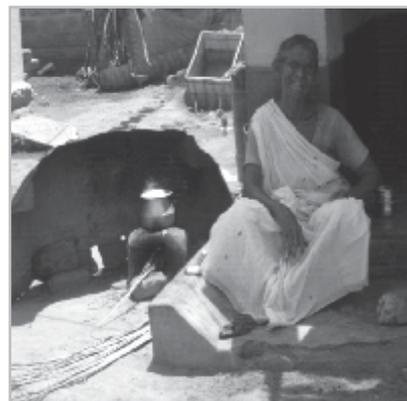


Among Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) schemes, motorization of traditional fishing craft and high Speed diesel (HSD) oil schemes are taken up for the study with the two main specific objectives. These are: (i) to study the policy and procedures in accessing the benefits of the schemes (ii) To analyze the impact of motorization and HSD oil schemes on fish catch, income of the beneficiary households.

The study is mainly based on primary data collected from 400 households both control and non-control group (300 beneficiaries and 100 non-beneficiaries) through a field based survey conducted in two sample districts, Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu and East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The results from the study indicate that the motorization and HSD oil schemes have benefited to the fishing households in terms of increased fish catches, incomes and livelihood. The schemes opened up employment opportunities in fishing activity as well as in marketing by the women folk. All these have multiplier effects on socio-economic status of the fishing communities in marine villages. The perceptions from the field clearly indicate that the subsidy benefits and incentives have induced the fishing community for excessive fishing activity and this has a bearing on environmental pollution. However, there is a need to continue the schemes for some more time for poor fishing households for achievement livelihood security and there is need to take up long term measures for alternative livelihoods for them.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor, CSD



4. VALUATION OF HEALTH COST OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED FROM MAHANADI COAL FIELD LIMITED (MCL), ANUGUL IN ORISSA: A COST OF ILLNESS APPROACH (Completed)

This project report assesses the economic valuation of coal mining in the rural communities in the vicinity of MCL, Anugul, Orissa, in terms of losses to human health. Data has been collected from 250 households from five mining villages and 50 households from two control villages. Cost of Illness (COI) has been used to analyse health impact of the affected communities. Evidence based on review of documents and reports, interviews with coal mining officials, doctors, government department officials and field observations has pointed to different types of health hazards in the mining villages in comparison with the control villages. The illnesses commonly found are fever, headache, malaria, eye allergy, skin diseases and arthritis. Livelihoods and welfare of households can be adversely affected by this type of illness. The livelihood of most of the farmers in the mining area is highly brittle, even a minor shock can jeopardize the security of farm households. Merely providing compensation for the health impact in the present context will not be sufficient to address the problem. What is required is strict regulation of mining companies and requirement of adopting pollution mitigating technologies. Also the jurisdiction of the regulatory authority should not be limited to the area under mining but it should extend to the radius that demonstrates direct impact of mining.



Principal Researcher:

Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor, CSD

B. Interdisciplinary Law

5. WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR GI PRODUCTS IN INDIA: DARJEELING TEA AND POCHAMPALLY IKAT (Ongoing)

There has been increasing awareness among consumers about the different attributes to products (food and non-food products) ranging from the system of production (organic vs. non-organic), health or nutrition claims, genetically modified crops, fair traded or heritage or traditional goods to region of production or geographic origin. Various studies conducted in EU assessing consumer's willingness to pay for origin labeled products have found that consumers are willing to pay a premium for such goods. A few studies on WTP for GI products from India such as Palakkadan Matta Rice (Rose and Umesh 2012) and Darjeeling Tea (Datta 2010) indicate the consumer's willingness to pay premium for GI labeled goods. In this context, the present study makes use of the tools of survey design, statistical experimental design, experimental economics theory and the random nth price auction to elicit consumers' willingness to pay for products of geographical origin with respect to Darjeeling Tea and Pochampally Ikat. The primary objective of this research study is to determine how the respondents WTP are influenced by GI labeling. The products bid functions dependent on the respondents' socio-economic-demographic profile and the type of the product (agricultural vs. non-agricultural, GI vs. non-GI, GI with logo vs. GI without logo) would be estimated econometrically. The study is relevant because, unlike in the European Union, non-agricultural products lead in registering under GI in India and juxtaposing the WTP of consumers for agricultural and non-agricultural products would help the policy makers, academicians and legal experts to understand this trend and streamline legal and institutional framework for GI implementation.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor, CSD

6. SOCIO-ECONOMICS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS IN INDIAN HANDLOOM SECTOR: POCHAMPALLY (Ongoing)

Geographical Indications (GIs) convey information on the source of the goods and other characteristics such as quality of the product owing to natural or human factors which are peculiar to a locality or region. The first piece of relevant legislation was passed in India in 1999 known as the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection Act). Handloom products from India are region-specific and are often highly influenced by the natural and human factors attributed to the region or locality such as the skills of the weaver, process of weaving, dyeing of the yarn and so on. In view of this, GI offers immense potential for handloom products as a marketing tool to enhance their market access. In view of this, the study explores the socio-economic impact of the registration of Pochampally Ikat under the GI Act. Preliminary results from the field shows that contrary to expectation, the tie and dye cloth production system in Pochampally has not seen the emergence of institutional mechanism or governance structure for GI implementation through consolidation of existing horizontal and vertical network and linkages within the production process or through creation of new



arrangements thereby enhancing social capital. Even the producers under the registered users (the Pochampally Cooperative Society and the Pochampally Handloom Tie and Dye Manufacturers Association) are not aware of the registration nor its use or benefit. There is also lack of enthusiasm to re-register the product which is due by 2014. The problems of the weavers remain the same – irregular supply and rising prices of yarn, lack of credit facilities and market access, dependency on master weavers for work, which thereby affect their wages and employment.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor, CSD

7. GENDER, CASTE AND TRIBE IN FOREST GOVERNANCE IN CONTEXT OF FRA, 2006
(Ongoing)

Forests are widely recognized as global public goods serving as sources of biodiversity and carbon sink, with a notable impact on climate change. But forests are also crucial for the every-day needs and livelihoods of millions of communities living in their vicinity. These dual benefits of forest, i.e. meeting global environmental and local survival needs, make conservation and sustainable extraction simultaneously necessary goals. In the contemporary development thinking and policy frameworks for involving local communities in natural resource governance, advocates of participatory forestry now agree that women and tribes should be full participants in forest protection activities, and recognize the importance of their involvement. While agreeing in principle for greater involvement of women and tribes in issues of forest governance, the recent efforts of participatory forestry, in practice, have largely ignored the aspects of significant presence of specific groups based on gender and caste/class in the institutions of decision making over the forest, and its implications on forest management outcomes. In this context, the research study is trying to examine the issues of differences in dependency, and the potential implications of presence of women, tribes and other marginalized groups on forest protection outcomes in the context of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) as constituted under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006. The study attempts to explore the different exclusionary practices that affect the involvement of groups based on gender, caste and ethnicity in forest governance, bringing out a comparative perspective on differential interests and dependency based on gender, caste and ethnicity.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor, CSD

8. COMBATING CHILD MARRIAGE AND GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION
(*In partnership with Asmita Resource Centre for Women*) (Ongoing)

A three year research-cum-advocacy programme investigates the causes for the low age at marriage among girls in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The main goal of the study is to enable young women and girls to secure their fundamental right to life, liberty, non-discrimination and equality under the Indian constitution. This project was initiated in 2012 through a series of consultations at the district and state level with representations of government, elected representatives and CBOs. In the month of February 2013, based on the outcomes of the consultations, a research study was initiated in Konapapapeta marine village of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

Preliminary findings indicate that early marriage of girls in these fishing villages are driven by traditional views of unmarried girls being burdens; the insecurity and fear of leaving adolescent girls at home while parents are away at work; fear of social censure and moral policing of young girls by communities. The preferred form of marriage is with maternal uncles and there is village endogamy or alliances in neighboring villages. Inter community marriages, although rare, appear to depend on possession of

assets and are confined to similarly placed backward class communities such as washermen, toddy tappers, etc. For boys the capacity to undertake fishing and earn an income is what determines the eligibility to marry, and it is not uncommon to find boys in the minority being married off by families.

The study involves sector specific case studies as well as a state wide survey across the communities and districts.

Research Team:

Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran

Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

Dr. S. Surapa Raju

C) Disability Studies

9. URBAN EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (Ongoing)

“Disability is complex and the intervention required to overcome disability disadvantage are multiple, systemic, and will vary depending on context” (World Report on Disability, 2011: p 261). To understand this complex and multidimensional concept of Disability in relation to Urban Employment, a Pilot Survey on “*Urban Employment For Persons with Disabilities*” has been initiated. Hence the survey has been carried on from Employment Exchange, VRC, Corporate Representative Interaction to Universities and Colleges on a random basis in and around Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Apart from these, for a general understanding of the field, Special Training Institutes have been visited like Deaf Enabled Foundation, Sweekar-Upkaar, NIMH, Devnaar Foundation and Jiyar Swami Foundation's NetraVidyalaya at Shaadnagar for the Visually Impaired.

In preparation for this study, which will have a major policy dimension, an attempt has been made to gather Baseline Data on Disability with particular reference to Greater Hyderabad Zone. In this report on status of disability in Hyderabad, we make use of two data sets. First refer to the data on disability available in the Census of 2001. Based on this data an overview of disability is presented for India, Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad (city-urban). Second data set refer to data on Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The analysis is limited only to the city of Hyderabad.

As per the Census of India 2001, out of the total PWDs in India, only 22% are employed. Among women with disabilities (WWDs) this share falls sharply to 13%. While total workers (with disabilities) are main workers, the proportion of the main workers among men stands at 80% and women at 52%. This indicates the vulnerability of disabled women workers. Moreover, they account for 17% of total main workers and 42% of total marginal workers among PWDs highlighting the gender barrier in employment. In case of Andhra Pradesh, only 37% of PWDs were employed. In terms of employment, agricultural labourers accounted for 39%, closely followed by others (excluding cultivators, household industry, and agricultural labourers) at 36%, 21% cultivators and 5% household industry workers. While 82% of PWDs who are employed are main workers, in case of WWD, the figure stands at 69%. However, in the total number of main workers with disabilities 24% are women, while marginal women workers stand at 49% of the total. In case of Hyderabad, only 29% of PWDs are employed and the corresponding figure for WWD is abysmally low at 10%. The proportion of cultivators in total workers stood at 1% while that of household workers were around 4%. Others accounted for the majority of the workers. This is due to the fact that Hyderabad fall under urban category and hence the low share of cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Andhra Pradesh Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (APMEPMA), a registered Society under Andhra Pradesh Registered Societies Act 2007 is an initiative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards poverty alleviation in urban areas. The strategy lies in building organizations of the poor as an essential pre-requisite for poverty alleviation and empowerment which includes profiling the poor in urban areas using participatory methodologies, organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), and promotion and nurturing of federations of SHGs. It also includes capacity building for SHGs and facilitation of bank linkages. Under this mission, MEPMA has pioneered a distinctive approach to mainstream Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in its efforts towards poverty reduction. In consonance with the national and international trends, the approach of MEPMA incorporates “social model” of disability as distinguished from the “individual model”. The data revealed that out of 13,557 PWDs organized into SHGs, 62% were men and 38% were women. Moreover, Locomotor disabled accounted for high incidence of disability (67%) followed by intellectual and psychosocial disabilities (10%) and hearing impairment (8%).

An intensive study of Hyderabad city will be carried out in 2013-2014, based on these preliminary findings.

Research Team:

Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran

Dr. Soumya Vinayan

Dr. Sandhya Maliye

D) Dalit Studies

10. DALITS AND CHRISTIANITY (Ongoing)

This study aims at theoretical and empirical understanding of caste as an aspect that permeated into the socio-economic and cultural lives of Christians in India. It examines the way in which discourses of caste and religion intersect, so as to throw new light on the nature of caste itself, not just as a continuing source of exclusion and subordination of those Christians who come from the lower strata of the Indian social hierarchy, but as a vehicle for the assertion and domination of those Christians that belong to the upper strata in the caste hierarchy. Specifically, the research aims to understand the rise of Dalit Christian activism in India in general and Andhra Pradesh in specific, for rights, resources and dignity. The project is also aims to understand the impact of religious conversion among the Dalits. For, one of the main aims of religious conversion of Dalit is that of emancipating themselves from the practice of untouchability and social discrimination against them. In practice, however, this did not happen. They are continued to be treated as Dalits by the caste-Hindu society and continued to be the victims to the practices of untouchability and social discrimination. In such a context, study on the interactions between caste and Christianity and the latter's impact upon the socio-economic conditions of Dalit Christians would through new light and facilitate initiation of necessary policy measures for the socio-economic development of the Dalit Christians.

As part of the project, interviews, in two phases, have been conducted among the Dalit Christians in Tenali, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Ramachandrapuram.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Sambaiah Gundimeda, Assistant Professor, CSD

E) Adivasi Studies
(Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran)

11. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND CHALLENGES FACED BY DE-NOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES IN INDIA: A STUDY OF 10 STATES (Ongoing)

Council for Social Development, Hyderabad is currently coordinating two sponsored research programmes for the ICSSR that attempt to study educational attainment among De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The DNT communities are recognized as being the most underprivileged, destitute and stigmatised of all the tribal communities in India. Women and girls of these communities fall prey to trafficking, bonded labour and child labour. In general, the right to personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is virtually nonexistent with several communities being confined in “settlements” and the remainder being either evicted from forests or held in illegal custody on charges of petty crime. The high incidence of homelessness and grossly inadequate shelter exacerbates collective insecurity. Existing settlements of Denotified Tribes lack basic amenities like roads, schools, electricity, safe drinking water, access to public health facilities etc. Harassment, discrimination and violence are routine and go unnoticed and unpunished. On the other hand illegal detention and torture perpetuates stereotypical attitudes that assume the “inherent criminality” of members of these communities. Anti-Begging laws, prevention of cruelty to animals' laws, wildlife protection laws and laws like the Habitual Offenders Act particularly target these communities. This national level study is the first that attempts to systematically investigate the obstacles to accessing education, and the patterns and variations in educational attainment across different communities across different states in India.

Pilot studies have been completed for all states. A national review workshop held at CSD in March 2013 discussed the scope of the study and developed the detailed questionnaires through intense discussions, keeping in view the regional variations and internal diversities in these communities. The main study is in progress.



Research Team:

Dr. Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor, CSD - Project Director for the study of the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Dr. Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, CSD - Project Director for the study of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Kerala.

State Coordinators:

- Andhra Pradesh : Dr. Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, CSD, Hyderabad
- Karnataka : Mr. K. Bhaskar Das Yekkar, President, Karnataka State Nomadics, Semi-Nomadics, Community Federation, Bangalore.
- Tamil Nadu & Puducherry : Ms. Anita Tiphagne, Assistant Professor (SF), Department of Social Sciences, Lady Doak College, Madurai.
- Kerala : Dr. Seema Bhaskaran, Former State Programme Director, Mahila Samakhya, Kerala
- Maharashtra : Dr. Anagha Tambe, Assistant Professor, Krantijyoti Savithribai Phule Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune
- Goa : Dr. Maria Bernadette L. Gomes, Independent Researcher, Panaji, Goa
Gujarat Mr. Daxin Bajrange, Bhasha Research & Publication Centre, Vadodara
- Madhya Pradesh : Dr. D.C. Sah, Director (Research), Samarthan, Bhopal
- Chhattisgarh : Mr. Rajendra K. Sail, Coordinator, Raipur Churches Development and Relief Committee, Mahasamund

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran and Prof. Ghanshyam Shah are the National Coordinators for this study.

12. HISTORY OF ADIVASI AGRICULTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH (Completed)

The study dealt with patterns of agriculture among particularly vulnerable tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh. The study, divided into three sections, examined the construction of “tribe” and “ethnicity” by various scholars; the formulation of science and knowledge manifestos especially with the focus on the gap between the critique of official policies and science establishment and the implicit acceptance of mono-cropping which is central to the western science; and finally the ethnographic account of the relationship between forest agriculture and forest dwellers with specific reference to Chenchus of Nallamalai; Kolams of Adilabad; Khonds and Paranji Parayis of Visakhapatnam and Savaras of Srikakulam.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. M. Sridhar, Post Doctoral Fellow, CSD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS OF CHENCHUS

The total population of Chenchus, a particularly vulnerable tribal community in Andhra Pradesh, spread over six districts in the State is 42,030. The districts are Mahabubnagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Guntur, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy. This community is identified as being at a pre-agricultural stage of economy, with low levels of literacy and stagnant or dwindling population. A cluster of studies examine various aspects of economic and social rights of Chenchus.

13. FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF THE CHENCHUS IN ANDHRA PRADESH (Completed)

This project examined the extent of financial inclusion of the Chenchus. The report of the Srisailam ITDA on the Action Plan for 2011-2012 revealed significant gaps in credit disbursement and recovery. Against this backdrop the study covered 624 households in six villages in six districts: Chenchugudem (Mahabubnagar), Chaitanyanagar Colony (Ranga Reddy), Mekala Banda (Kurnool), Chintala (Prakasam), B V K Palem (Guntur), Kambalapalli (Nalgonda).

The study found that although there are schemes with budgetary allocations, grounding these projects has posed several difficulties, one of them being lack of cooperation from banks. The insurance scheme, Janashree Bima Yojana with 12,000 members, Rs. 75 lakhs paid as premium and 709 claims filed has faced obstacles in payment of claims due to discrepancies in personal records of claimants. Insurance coverage was also low at 30%. Of the families that owned land (52%), expenditure for cultivation was mobilized through Mahila Sanghas (39%), banks (26%) and money lenders (24%). The study found variations in the participation in NREGA with Nalgonda and Guntur showing high participation (90%) and Mahabubnagar and Ranga Reddy showing negligible participation. A large majority of households were members of Self Help Groups which provided financial assistance for agriculture. While collecting MFP was widespread, it was not a significant source of income, suggesting the practice of two kinds of activities: sustenance related activities and income generating activities.

In terms of financial inclusion only 35% respondents (or members of their households) had bank accounts or membership in Self Help Groups which had bank accounts. Possession of bank accounts was found to be directly related to access to banking, i.e. availability of a bank within a radius of 5 kilometres. Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Ranga Reddy showed better figures with respect to persons with bank accounts while Nalgonda where the nearest bank is 60 kilometres away is only 5% of persons with bank accounts. However there are instances where despite access to banking, no attempts have been made to include all persons of the village. Only 13% of respondents were able to access credit through banks, the major hurdle being the practice of labeling them as defaulters.

The textbook definition of financial inclusion would be to look at debts, accounts and lending, distance and physical accessibility. By this measure alone the Chenchus are financially excluded with a bank account presence of just 35% inspite of targeted interventions by the State through SHG's and the ITDA. Although a substantial number of accounts were opened to facilitate government payments like crop insurance, NREGA or other loans, the study found that the specter of default loomed large with both the villagers and the banks. Remittance facilities and other bank related activities were not accessible as there were no efforts at financial literacy. Equity in terms of economic citizenship, which is the goal of financial inclusion, is far from realized where the Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh are concerned.

Research Team:

Dr. N. Vasanthi, RBI Chair Professor – Project Director

Mr. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna

Mr. Cheemala Narasimha Rao

14. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF ADIVASIS: AN INITIATIVE WITH CHENCHUS (PVTG) IN SRISAILAM ITDA AREA (Ongoing)

Andhra Pradesh government is implementing the widely known MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) programme since May, 2009 for the marginalized chenchu community with special component of increased days of work throughout the year with unique fifty percent advance payment. The Special Project is under implementation with the aim of improving livelihood security of each Chenchu household, whose members are willing to do unskilled manual work and also to create desirable assets. The need of Special Project arises because it was noted that Chenchu population was decreasing, migrating for livelihood and also cases of extreme poverty, hunger and starvation in some gudems or habitations. Special arrangements for MNREGA implementation have been made in 4 districts viz; Guntur, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar and Prakasam.

In spite of implementing of MNREGS as 'special project', the study revealed that after three years, majority of the chenchus are not covered by the project. However, Chenchus who are working in the special project are unaware of the importance of MGNREGS and facilities provided to wage seekers at various stages. This pilot study involved a strong training component, with capacity building workshops for NREGA Field Level (Chenchu) Workers at Achampet, Yerragondapalem, Dornala, Atmakur, Appapur, Mannanur, Pullalacheruvu, Veldurthy, Lingala, Kollapur and Macherla respectively Village and Mandal level for the NREGA Jr. Technical Assistants, Mates, Village Organisation leaders and Wage Seekers.

Research Team:

Mr. D. Sunder Raj, Assistant Registrar, CSD

Mr. J. Veeraswamy

Mr. T. Guruvaiah



15. STUDY OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS FOR CHENCHUS (Ongoing)

Adivasi communities in India are quite unique in culture, life styles and in all other way. Since habitations are scattered and located in the dense forest, health, education and the civic facilities remain largely inaccessible. As a measure that would go a long way in enhancing access to primary goods, the government of India introduced the concept of ashram schools for vulnerable tribal communities. The major objective behind this measure was to impart education to tribal by preserving their culture. As a part of this mission 620 ashram schools were established across Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 34 ashram schools in Nallamalai forests are dedicated to the Chenchus. Despite this concerted policy focus, literacy levels among chenchus did not exceed 26 percent. What are the factors that inhibit the realization of the right to education for the Chenchus? This study attempts a comprehensive survey of the 34 ashram schools followed by detailed ethnographic fieldwork to investigate the root causes for low literacy levels among Chenchus and aims at informing policy through a more nuanced understanding of obstacles to educational attainment. The survey was carried out between December 2012 and March 2013. Preliminary findings indicate serious gaps in delivery at various levels, ranging from classroom needs and poor student-teacher relations to stigmatization, practices of exclusion and lack of sustainable livelihoods necessitating long period of migration and therefore interrupted schooling.

Research Team:

Mr. B. Ramesh, Research Associate, CSD

Mr. M. Bansi Lal

Mr. D. Subba Rao

Mr. D. Nitin Kumar

Mr. K. Kishore Kumar



16. AGE AT MARRIAGE AMONG CHENCHUS (Ongoing)

Oral accounts of the high incidence of child marriage among Chenchus led us to initiate a small exploratory study covering 113 Chenchu households in Srisailam ITDA. Broadly, the study revealed that it is not uncommon for both boys and girls to marry soon after they attain puberty, with the mean age at marriage being 16.58 years for boys and 13.88 years for girls.

Although there is a widespread prevalence of consanguineous unions, marriages by choice between Chenchu adolescents did not meet with parental disapproval inter community marriages between Chenchus and non-Chenchus are not unknown, with educated Chenchu youth holding government jobs showing an interest in marrying out. In the sample that was studied, 78.5 per cent males and 77.8 per cent females were marrying below the statutory age of marriage.

In a follow up study, on access to education, one of the aspects under investigation is the relationship between low age at marriage and completion of schooling both among boys and girls.

Research Team:

Mr. D. Sunder Raj, Assistant Registrar, CSD

Mr. J. Veeraswamy

Mr. T. Guruvaiiah

17. ACCESS TO EDUCATION AMONG GUTTI KOYA MIGRANTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
(Ongoing)

Prolonged conflict has serious repercussions on communities ranging from loss of life and livelihood and forced migration, to loss of civil and political rights. The situation of Gutti Koya migrants from Chhattisgarh into Andhra Pradesh raises several questions with respect to the situation of Internally Displaced Persons and their access to basic rights. The study aims at examining questions related to access to education and the realization of the constitutional right to education in IDP settlements on the Andhra Pradesh – Chhattisgarh border. In the course of examining access to education, particularly schooling for Gutti Koya children, the study also focuses on reasons for migration, the traditional livelihoods, current livelihood status, access to forest rights, and human rights violations, as all these are connected intrinsically to access to civic amenities and schooling. A pilot study in 5 IDP hamlets from 5 Mandals under the jurisdiction of Bhadrachalam ITDA has been completed. The study focuses on 20 hamlets in different Mandals in the Bhadrachalam ITDA.

Research Team:

Dr. Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, CSD

Mr. Cheemala Narasimha Rao

Mr. Illa Chinna Reddy

Mr. Chanda Hanumantha Rao

Mr. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna

Mr. P. Ravi Varma

Mr. B. Chandu Lal

18. DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF ITDAS IN ANDHRA PRADESH (Ongoing)

Integrated Tribal Developmental Agencies as an institutional set up framed under the Tribal Sub-Plan as a specific component for the development of Adivasis during the Fifth Five Year Plan as part of the planned economic model of the Government of India. Adivasis perceived ITDA is the central argument of the study? This study attempts to map the state's interventions concerning Adivasi entitlements, and attempts to identify the gaps in the state's institutional interventions and the needs and aspirations of Adivasis.



The ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh are located in: Seethampet (Srikakulam district), Parvathipuram (Vizianagaram district), Paderu (Visakhapatnam), Rampachodavaram (East Godavari), Kota Ramachandra Puram (West Godavari), Badhrachalam (Khammam), Eturunagaram (Warangal), Utnoor (Adilabad), Srisailam (NSTR) and Nellore (Nellore). Since the present study is intended to cover all the ITDAs of Andhra Pradesh the pilot study selected five villages from each ITDA, for intensive group discussion and canvassing the questionnaire. The main study is in the preparatory stage and will be completed by December 2013.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Sunkari Satyam, Post Doctoral Fellow, CSD

19. INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE GUIDE TO ADIVASI STUDIES IN INDIA (Ongoing)

The main objective of project is to create a database on tribal studies and bring out together several datasets in form of statistical reports, research articles, policy notes, working papers published in leading and reputed publications to provide the requisite impetus in triggering interest among prospective scholarly community.

During the first phase, a bibliography (offline format) of research articles, books, book chapters, working papers, etc., is compiled with hyperlinks to names of authors arranged in alphabetical order.

A review of literature on three broad themes pertaining to tribal studies is in progress along with an annotated bibliography with an online search interface using open source and cloud based technologies. This will be hosted to conclude the project by the end of 2013.

Principal Researcher:

Dr. Rama Patnaik, Visiting Fellow, CSD & Librarian, IIM, Bangalore

20. CRIMES AND ATROCITIES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA (Completed)

Adivasis are frequently subjected to violent crimes and atrocities, which are in blatant violation of their human rights and dignity. This paper documents trends and patterns at the national, regional and state level in the incidence of crimes against Scheduled Tribes for the period 2001-11 using official data from the National Crime Records Bureau. Additionally, it explores the key legislations targeting such atrocities, as they exist in writing and the actual implementation of these acts, based on field evidence collected by NGOs and human rights organizations. Further, the paper discusses responses of the various agencies such as the police, courts and the state governments in dealing with such crimes. It appears that the most frequent perpetrators of atrocities and injustices are often the state agencies and security personnel. Their response has been highly inadequate, in terms of filing of reports and apathy on the part of the policing system and high pendency rates and low conviction rates by the courts. Moreover, the execution of the anti-atrocity legislations by state governments has been far from satisfactory and most of the mandatory provisions have still not been properly implemented. The study concludes with the observation that the lackadaisical attitude of the state machinery concerning anti-tribal crimes is likely to have detrimental effect not only on the individuals affected in each instance of violence, but more broadly on the Adivasi communities in general by disempowering them and by eroding their trust in the legal system.

Principal Researcher:

Ms. Smriti Sharma, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi.

21. ADIVASI ART: FROM TRADITIONAL SUBSISTENCE TO MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

(Completed)

Adivasi art in India can be traced back to the Indus valley civilisation. Despite its antiquity, there has not been adequate work that traces the history of the various art forms that fall within this broad rubric, nor has there been a significant recognition of these art forms till recent times. Renewed interest and focus on adivasi art by researchers in contemporary India has led to some intensive research on these art forms in the 20th century. This study attempts to trace the development of adivasi art and crafts and their linkages to everyday life in adivasi communities.



Acknowledging the contribution of W G Archer, Verrier Elwin, Stella Kramrisch and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya towards bringing international recognition to Indian adivasi art, this study traces the interconnections between adivasi and non adivasi rural communities and their historical interdependence through an examination of the intermingling of rural artisans with tribal art in everyday life as well as on ritual occasions. Alongside the intermingling, however, there are clearly discernible particularities not just in adivasi art generically, but particularities of each community – that distinguish them from each other.

The researcher classifies adivasi art broadly into traditional and non-traditional art. Traditional art consists of the making of objects for everyday/regular use by families and communities. This again can be viewed in two parts – the first consisting of those objects that are created for their own use utilizing simple techniques, for instance, visual art, ornaments, and clothing (including traditions of embroidery appliqué); the second consists of objects made for the use of adivasi communities by rural artisans – these for the most part include work with metal and clay.

While providing vivid details of the various forms and traditions of adivasi art across the country, the study reflects on the historical development of these forms and the influence of urbanization as well as the rural economy on adivasi life and creativity.

The researcher observes that adivasi youth and women are now increasingly engaged in pursuing artistic vocations as livelihoods, especially in communities that have traditions of visual art and handicrafts. This development brings with it questions related to the market for these art forms. To what extent should the demands of the market determine artistic production? What are the spheres that must be protected from the pressures of the market? What may be the basis for classification of adivasi creative forms into “art” and “handicrafts”? The researcher observes in conclusion that it is important to safeguard adivasi creativity from market forces that put pressure on them to transform their essence and basic foundations.

Principal Researcher:

Mr. Mushtak Khan, New Delhi

22. HONEY GATHERING IN THE FORESTS OF NALLAMALAI: AN ERODING ECONOMY OF THE CHENCHUS (Ongoing)

Chenchus, among the oldest adivasi communities in the country, have a reputation for being forest conservators. Their major occupations derive from honey collection apart from other forest produce. In modern times however, collection of minor forest produce has drastically declined due to several reasons, forcing Chenchus away from their traditional livelihood to choose other livelihoods instead. Despite the government efforts, development for Chenchus, has remained a mirage.

Honey gathering is a highly skilled form of labour. In a hamlet there are few persons who have the expertise in this. The others assist them. This study, involving travels across the six districts of the Nallamalai, documents the process of honey gathering among Chenchus by a barefoot anthropologist. It details five different varieties of honey found in Nallamalai: Peddaperathene [found in high altitude sites, especially big rocks, usually available in summer]; thodidhithene [produced in captive conditions from bees bred in boxes]; Junnu (Putakapera) thene [a farmer friendly variety found on small bushes near streams and the most expensive variety]; Kannegullathene [a Chenchu favourite found in the deep forests]; and Mosari [an abundant variety, the wax of which is used in medicines].

The study details the rituals, tools and traditional practices surrounding the gathering of honey and its use in medicine, courtship, and as a treatment for speech disorders.

Principal Researcher:

Thokala Guruvayya

23. MAPPING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE COMPLIANCE TO CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: DOCUMENTATION FROM VILLAGES WITHIN BHADRACHALAM ITDA (Ongoing)

This project, which is part of a larger project of documenting cases for strategic litigation by adivasi lawyers, has put together live cases from across the region, that fall in different categories.

Displacement and inadequate relocation: This continues to be the single major issue faced by adivasi families and villages. Cases documented involve resettlement from hills to foothills [six villages in Venkatapurammandal]; eviction from forest lands [Wazedumandal]; appropriation for temple construction [Aswapurammandal].

Cases under Land Transfer Regulation Act 1/1970: A detailed documentation of cases filed under the LTR Act in Bhadrachalam ITDA is underway, and the record of disposal in favour of adivasis and in favour of non-tribals is being compiled. Appropriation of tribal land by non-tribals is still very common, as also false records showing tribal lands to belong to non-tribals on paper and cases of this nature have been documented.

Compensation: Compensation claims filed by adivasis in this area range from compensation for the unnatural death of earning member of household, to compensation claims of women whose husbands have been killed by Maoists.

Arrest and Detention: The problem of arrest under the Arms Act, arbitrary arrest and detention and “bindover” cases have been very troublesome for adivasis in this region, located as it is on the Chhattisgarh border, and witnessing a constant influx of people across the state boundary. This has an immediate negative impact on democratic protest and demands for positive compliance to civil and political rights.

Forced in-migration and out-migration in search of livelihood throw up several cases of missing persons, eviction, displacement, discrimination, lack of medical care, absence of school facilities etc. This project aims at a detailed mapping on a case-by-case basis of the situation of adivasis in Khammam district and the Bhadrachalam ITDA.

Principal Researcher:

Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna

XI CD DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

CSD, 24 DECEMBER 2012

Prof. S.K. Thorat
Professor, JNU & Chairman, ICSSR

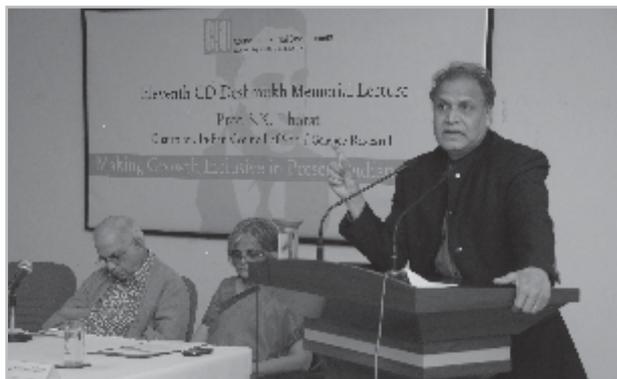
ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH: REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCEPT IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT

Dr. P.M. Bhargava chaired the proceedings

Prof. S.K. Thorat outlined the concept of 'inclusive growth' and traced its development in the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans. Under the Plans, inclusion was not just a conventional strategy but a particular "type of growth process" to meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability. To enable inclusive growth, he argued, "non-discriminatory participation and disadvantage reduction" are necessary conditions. Thus, processes and outcomes of inclusive growth would encompass: positive per capita income growth rates, growth rates in income for disadvantaged groups – at least as high as growth rates per capita income indicating participation in the process proportionately and hence non-discriminatory; and expansion of non-income dimensions of well-being (school, survival rates, nutrition, access to transport, communication, household services) that exceed the average rate for the disadvantaged groups.

The lecture also highlighted several studies which established the inter linkages between growth, inequality and poverty. Recent research has shown that rate of decline in poverty tends to be less where initial level of inequality is high and where inequalities increase rather than decrease with growth. Certain inequalities such as social exclusion, discrimination, restriction on migration, constraints on human development, lack of access to finance and insurance, corruption – generate not only higher poverty but impede future growth and poverty reduction of some excluded groups. In this context he draws our attention to exclusionary character of the Hindu and the non-Hindu communities in Indian society. Forms and spheres of discrimination, the consequences of deprivation and poverty across these groups vary. He pointed out that mere enactment of various laws for protection are not enough, it does not take into account the consequences of historical exclusion. Thus, protection against discrimination becomes significant only through adequate representation of excluded groups in legislature, executive, educational institutions, government services including policy making and monitoring bodies in proportion to their population.

This is to be achieved through three criteria: share of poor in income growth exceeds their existing share; poor's share in incremental income surpasses their share in population; and share of the poor in incremental growth exceeds international norms.



III. ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

A) Public Seminars



April 4, 2012

Prof. Ashwini Deshpande, Professor, Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi

'The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India'

Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, Visiting Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi chaired the seminar.



April 26, 2012

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor & Regional Director, CSD

Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution

Prof. Faizan Mustafa, Vice Chancellor, NALSAR University of Law chaired the seminar.

August 21, 2012

Dr. Joseph Bara, Editor, Educational Records Research Units, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University

'Educational Travails of Tribes in Modern India'

Dr. Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor, CSD, chaired the seminar





November 15, 2012
 (jointly organized by CSD & S R Sankaran Chair (NIRD))

Prof. Barbara Hariss-White, Emeritus Professor of Development Studies, Oxford University

'Innovation in the Informal Economy'

Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Former Chairman, National Statistical Commission chaired the seminar.

December 5, 2012
 (jointly organized by CSD & S R Sankaran Chair (NIRD))

Prof. Roger Jeffery, (University of Edinburg)

'Trust and the Indian Pharmaceuticals Industry'

Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, SR Sankaran Chair, NIRD chaired the seminar.



March 1, 2013

Dr. Binayak Sen, National Vice President, Peoples Union for Civil Liberties

'Hunger and Dispossession in India'

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran chaired the seminar.



B. Public Events :

WORLD INDIGENOUS DAY CELEBRATION

21 August 2013.

Coordinated by Suresh Jagannadham

Lok Ragini Tribal and Traditional Folk Performance Group, Chhattisgarh and

Public Seminar by Dr. Joseph Bara on 'Educational Travails of Tribes in Modern India', CSD.



ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS IN RESISTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

31st December, 2012

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran

The discussion focused on the responsibilities of intellectuals and their contribution to the current debates around sexual assault. Starting from the view that intellectuals bear responsibilities to advance human freedom and the cause of justice, participants in the discussion debated the gaps and silences around the question of sexual assault both in the public domain and among the intelligentsia. Several scholars present pointed to significant gaps in the reporting and responses to grave sexual assault on a everyday basis against women from vulnerable communities – particularly dalits, adivasis and minority women and underlined the need to view crimes against women from vulnerable groups in more responsive and sensitive ways. There was a debate on why the recent incident in Delhi evoked a response of that magnitude. Some participants felt that although ordinarily rape is often viewed as normal, this time the horror at the extent and brutality of the violence triggered an unanticipated response. The responsibilities of the intellectuals must focus on shifting the parameters of understanding sexual violence against women – moving it outside the traditional “honour” framework into a framework of crime and assault. The concern with social bias in the media reporting and registering of cases was widespread in the group. There was also a view that while institutions of higher learning needed to engage more directly with questions of violence against women particularly and women's oppression more generally in the curricula and pedagogic practices, it is also necessary to deconstruct our own assumptions about gender and attitudes towards it. There has been a tendency even while engaging in protest to distance oneself and one's own ideological orientation from the problem in front of us. All participants felt that this separation between personal



and the public needed to be broken down and intellectuals are uniquely poised to do this. The issue is not merely a women's issue, but one that concerns the collective aspirations of the kind of the society in which we would like to live. How to go about transforming the society which for centuries has been mired in patriarchy and feudal violence? It is important and urgent to imagine and build a society based on alternative human values based on respect for human beings. Within a larger context of extreme deprivation, scholars felt that we are witnessing “unleashing of animal spirits” in at least two ways – the pursuit of unbridled profit seeking

and the perpetration of extreme forms of brutality against women.

The meeting ended with a discussion on punishment. Although the recent debate has advocated “strict and harsh punishment”, there has been no informed debate on what the limits of strict and harsh punishments should be, and no informed discussion on what is unacceptable even in punishment for crimes like aggravated sexual assault. International standards on the need to eliminate degrading and

inhuman forms of punishment fade from view as the debate slides quickly into the “retribution and revenge” mode. Can we even match the brutality of the crime in the award of punishment? Should that be the aim of the criminal justice system? Should we respond to brutality with more brutality? Or should we move towards a more humane and just social order?

In general all participants felt that while effective laws are necessary and non-negotiable, the solutions lie in transforming the social fabric at an everyday level. It is no longer possible for intellectuals to live in ivory towers that are shielded from the barbarities that women are subjected to every day.

C. Seminars/Conferences:

1. NATIONAL SEMINAR ON 'REGULATORY ASPECTS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION'



August 23-24, 2010

Coordinated by N. Vasanthi and Sujit Kumar Mishra

Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, had organized a National Seminar titled Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion on August 23-24, 2012 in its premises in Hyderabad. The focus of the Seminar was on issues related to (i) challenges to financial inclusion in India; (ii) regulatory challenges and reforms; (iii) understanding financial inclusion in a broad and integrated manner; and (iv) sector specific challenges to inclusion. This seminar invited researchers to a journey through some narratives of Financial Inclusion as an important aspect of Inclusive growth as it addresses economic discrimination as manifested in the unequal access to financial support among different sections of society. Financial Inclusion represents reliable access to affordable savings, loans, remittances and insurance services. The sectors that are involved are Government organizations dealing with social security, Banks, Insurance Companies, Micro Finance Institutions and regulatory bodies. The Financial Inclusion Plan so far has focused on banks alone. It is important to bring the other players involved, in a holistic approach to Financial Inclusion, to discuss

their role in facilitating greater financial Inclusion. In light of this, it was decided to discuss many of these issues in this two days Seminar. Around thirty academicians across the country took part in this National Seminar. The papers presented in this seminar cover a wide spectrum of issues relating to understanding financial inclusion in broad and integrated manner, challenges to financial inclusion, regulatory challenges and reforms and sectors specific challenges to inclusion.

2. NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON 'TELUGU LITERATURE: CONTEMPORARY POLITICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOVEMENTS'

August 30-31, 2012

Coordinated by Sam Gundimeda

Since the late 1990s and beginning of the 2000s, the politics in the state of Andhra Pradesh have taken a different course, and so did Telugu literature. There has been a strong demand and movement for bifurcation and sometimes even trifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. In recent years Telangana writers and also the non-Telanganites, who are supporting the demand of separate Telangana movement, have sharpened their pens and produced a great body of literature in support of Telangana state. In addition to this, in recent years some writers are focusing on the issues concerning the Adivasis, and also on livelihoods, forms of discrimination, such as discrimination against the beef consumers. Apart from this, there has always been women and minority-focused literature. Thus, these new additions have enriched the arena of the Telugu literature, and they, in turn, have inspiring both politics and socio-political movements in our times. A two-day national symposium on Telugu literature and politics at the Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Rajendranagar, aimed to capture these recent trends and nuances. The symposium had been organised around four overarching themes:



(a) Hegemonies, (b) Livelihoods, (c) Resistance, and (d) Utopias.

The idea and the themes of the symposium are well received by the academics, activists and writers, who are engaged on Telugu literature, social movements and state politics across the country. Some of the notable participants of the symposium includes: Gogu Shyamala, B.S. Ramulu, Krupakar Madiga, Jupaka Subadra, Koyi Koteswararao, Darla Venkateswararao, Kakani Sudhakar, G. Kanakaiah, KattiKalyan, Sridevi Kinnera, Khasim, Javvaji Neeraja, Uday Bhanu and others. While Prof. Yendluri Sudhakar, one of the famous Telugu poets and scholar from Telugu University, Dr. M M Vinodini, feminist scholar from Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, gave key-note addresses, Mr. G. Kalyana Rao, a well-known activist and writer of the famous novel, the Untouchable Spring, delivered a special lecturer during the symposium.

3. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES”

October 19-20, 2012

Coordinated by N. Vasanthi

The National Conference on Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities was hosted by CSD on October 19-20, 2012. The Conference had seven sessions encompassing various themes, issues and debates with regard to rights of PWDs. These included: Discrimination; Social Exclusion; Gender dimension; Rights of children with Disabilities and Legal Framework – the Rights of PWD (RPD) Bill 2012. The main concern of the RPD bill is to mainstream the struggle for recognition and rights of persons with disabilities. The main aim of the bill is to replace the medical model of disability with the social model of disability which focuses on the environment and not the person; which can be strengthened through rights based approach. Through presentations and deliberations in the conference, it was brought out that the PWDs continue to be assessed in the norms set by the able bodies without reference to barriers and hostile environment. Cultural constructs of disability need to



be addressed through engaging the issue not only in the public but also in the private sphere. In this context, it is necessary to draw parallels from the women's movement and feminist engagements with discrimination and exclusion. Social exclusion of PWDs is highly significant in the private sphere which is best reflected in the absolute negation of any right against ability based selection of unborn children. The silence in the new law on this regard highlights the acceptance of disability as a state not to be lived in. This also leads to the necessity of creating more space for legal activism where in legal imagination needs to be expanded beyond the reasonable accommodation and cultural citizenship. Though confirming the right to dignity and equality, the RPD Bill 2012 restricts its scope by providing that discrimination may be practiced if it can be shown that the impugned act, provision, criterion practice, treatment or omission is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. In addition, the bill does not comply with several non-negotiable especially issue of livelihoods in informal sector, rural areas, vocational training and so on for PWDs. Right to education for children with disability also require attention since lack of investment in teacher training even by apex bodies in education is not conducive to realizing inclusive education for children with disabilities. Gender along with caste has been a significant vector missing from the disability discourse. Care giving is an integral issue in the gender dimensions of disability which has not received enough mention in the new bill. While women are perceived as care-givers, men are viewed as receivers making women with disability more vulnerable.

Moreover, there exist various provisions under personal laws which provides for insanity as a ground for divorce, marriage of women with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities by guardians as legal, which are discriminatory to PWDs.

4. FOURTH NATIONAL BIOETHICS CONFERENCE ON “ETHICAL AND REGULATORY CHALLENGES IN HEALTH RESEARCH.”

December 6-8, 2012

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran, Pratyusna Patnaik, Soumya Vinayan

IJME Fourth National Bio-Ethics Conference organized by the Forum for Medical Ethics Society (FMES), Mumbai was co-hosted by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The Conference held during December 6 to 8, 2012 at the University of Hyderabad was attended by 370 participants from various parts of the country and across the globe. The health practitioners, researchers, social scientists, activists, policy makers and students deliberated for 3 days on the theme of the conference – Ethics and Regulatory challenges in Health Research.

The Inaugural address to Conference was chaired by Dr. G.N. Rao and Dr. GVS Murthy, Director, Indian Institute of Public Health, Hyderabad delivered the inaugural address. Professor P M Bhargava, Chairman, CSD, Hyderabad gave special address. He focused on the need to distinguish between ethics, morality and law. Prof Ramakrishna Ramaswamy, Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad released a publication on ethics 'Towards a history of bioethics in India (1980-2010): mapping the field' by Maithreyi MR, Centre for Studies in Ethics and Rights, Mumbai.

The Conference had three plenary sessions (excluding inaugural and valedictory), nine parallel sessions and eight workshops. The main themes for the plenary were: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Research Ethics; Clinical Trials; and Research, Regulation, Law and Ethics. The first plenary had four key note addresses on Bio Medical Sciences (Dr Prathap Tharyan and Dr Veena Shatrugna), Social Sciences (Dr Purendra Prasad) and Public Health (Dr Vandana Prasad). The second plenary on clinical trials had three key note addresses: on Vulnerability (Dr. Nandini Kumar), Ownership of Knowledge (Prof. Roger Jeffrey) and Multicentric trials (Dr. Arun Bhatt). The final plenary focused on regulation of research and had three speakers: Dr Vasantha Muthuswamy, Mr S Srinivasan and Dr Chandra M Gulati.

The topics of papers presented in parallel sessions covered wide ranging issues - socio-political and cultural dimension of research ethics, empirical and public health ethics, research ethics and the importance of methods. The conference also had a separate session on ethics and traditional medicine. The eight workshops dealt with different yet relevant issues – intervention research in maternal health, challenges and complexities of working within an ethics committee, role of the IEC, ethics of biomedical and health experimentation. The relatives of clinical trial participants also spoke in one of the workshops and narrated the exploitation of patients. A short film on publication ethics, Publish or Perish by the Centre of Biomedical Ethics and Culture, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi was screened. It highlighted the perils associated with publishing for the sake of advancement in career, namely, plagiarism, fabrication of data and bogus co-authorship.

The valedictory address was given by Prof Alistair Campbell, Director, Centre for Biomedical Ethics, National University of Singapore, Singapore. The Guest of Honour was Mr. T Sundaraman, Executive Director, National Health System Resource Centre and Member Convener, National Rural Health Mission. Prof Kalpana Kannabiran, Director, CSD Hyderabad addressed the audience highlighting the way forward for National Bioethics Conferences in future.

There were poster presentations by participants on various topics related to bioethics and research as well as student poster presentations on related issues from various educational institutions from the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Conference also included a cultural evening hosted by University of Hyderabad and a Conference Dinner hosted by CSD, Hyderabad on December 7, 2012.

D. Workshops/Courses

1. NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRIBAL QUESTION IN INDIA

Training Programme for Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows (conducted by TISS)

19 April 2012

Coordinated by: Kalpana Kannabiran

This workshop explored different aspects of the adivasi question in Schedule V areas of the country and of tribes living in non-scheduled areas. The one-day workshop focused on Schedule V areas. The speakers and panelists, all people who are closely involved with issues on the ground, outlined issues underscoring the complexity that must be addressed in developing an integrated action plan. The session featured speakers from adivasi communities who have worked extensively on issues. Among the speakers were senior activists, young scholars, senior academics and community based organisers. The issues that were covered in these sessions were: Forest Rights Act, PESA, Environment issues, mining, displacement, sovereignty and autonomy in tribal areas, mass mobilisation, education, settlements in non scheduled areas and the interpretation of law, order and the constitution.

Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran opened the workshop with an outline of the constitutional framework within which adivasi rights must be located. The session on Autonomy, livelihoods and governance in tribal areas featured Philip Kujur (Campaigner, BIRSA MMC, Jharkhand), Vasavi Kiro (State Women's Commission, Jharkhand), Kunjam Pandu Dora (Adivasi Aikyavedika), Sagari R. Ramdas (Anthra); and N. Madhusudhan (Yakshi); the session on Adivasi Communities outside Scheduled Areas: nomadic and denotified tribes and problems of development featured Malli Gandhi (Sr. Lecturer, NCERT Mysore) and Dr. Suresh Jagannadham, (Independent Researcher, Hyderabad); in the concluding session, Mr. Prafulla Samantara (Convenor, National Alliance of Peoples' Movements) spoke on Adivasi Rights and Popular Mobilisation in Orissa. The sessions were marked by animated discussion and debate. It also provided the Fellows with opportunity to interact with people known for their commitment to these issues and in some states like Jharkhand, AP and Orissa, provided Fellows with contacts and information that will prove useful during their placements in those states.

2. GENDER STUDIES WORKSHOP

January 2-8, 2013

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran



The Gender Studies Workshop held at CSD from 2-8 January 2013 aimed at opening out the vast and growing field of gender studies to research scholars – providing them with interdisciplinary and historical perspectives on gender as a category of analysis and as location.

Beginning with an open discussion on why gender should be a subject of study, the workshop had sessions that looked at women's work and labour, gendering plans and budgets and gendered workplaces. The

discussions around “Embodiments” examined question of reproductive politics, sexuality, sexual orientation, sexual diversity, sexual choice and very importantly disability. That gender is a category and location that is intersectional by definition was opened out through sessions on “Gendered Intersections” which focused on caste and tribe. The question of representation has a twin echo – in the realm of literature and law. Sessions on Representing Women, Representing Gender examined the realms of law and literature. The erasure of women and the erasure of sexual diversity from public discourse and its delegitimation has been possible through the practice of partisan historiography. Recovering the craft of history writing, history itself is critical to the politics of feminism. It is also critical to dignity of women and sexual minorities. Two sessions on Gender and the Writing of History attempted to address the wide range of concerns in this field over while providing a window to the stunning corpus of feminist historiography.

An important part of the workshop was the screening of films – “Morality TV aur Loving Jihad: Ek Manohar Kahani” directed by Paromita Vohra and “Invoking Justice” directed by Deepa Dhanraj.

The Gender Studies Workshop organised at a time when debate around sexual assault were at a peak in India, ended with an open session on Gender and Violence.



Faculty was invited from Universities and institutes from across the country:

Padmini Swaminathan (Economist), Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 U. Vindhya (Psychology), Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 Lakshmi Lingam (Sociology), Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 Prem Chowdhry (History), Formerly Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Delhi
 Govind Kelkar (Development Studies), Rural Development Institute
 Anita Ghai (Psychology), Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Delhi
 Vasanth Kannabiran (Literature), Asmita Resource Centre for Women
 Prabha Kotiswaran (Law), King College, London
 S.Anandhi (History), Madras Institute of Development Studies
 G. Arunima (History), Jawaharlal Nehru University
 Pallavi Gupta (Women's Studies), Asmita Resource Centre for Women

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

21-30 January 2013

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran and Sujit Kumar Mishra



The Research Methodology Course for doctoral scholars was held at CSD from 21-30 January 2013. Twenty-four scholars from different disciplines from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi attended the ten day programme. Designed to introduce young researchers to interdisciplinary perspectives in the social sciences, the course commenced with an introductory lecture on “Methodological Questions in the Social Sciences” by Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran. The course featured sessions on: Methods in Development Research introduced by noted economists, Prof. K.P. Kannan, Visiting Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi and Prof. Padmini Swaminathan, Tata Institute of Social Sciences;

Methods in the Study of History by well known historian of ancient India, Prof. Aloka Parasher Sen, Dean, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad and historian of modern India Dr. Bhangya Bhukya of English & Foreign Languages University; Psychology in Social Survey by Prof. Nagaraju Gundemeda of University of Hyderabad and Prof. Hussain Siddiqui, Professor of Social Work, MANNU. Prof. C. Ravi from CESS, Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra from CSD and Dr. P. Satish Chandra from NIRD took sessions on computer applications and SPSS. A high point of the course was an orientation and field visit using PRA techniques coordinated by Dr. Sunny Jose, TISS, Hyderabad. Mr. Anindo Banerjee from PRAXIS, Patna and Mr. Amar Jyoti Nayak from Action Aid, Bhubaneswar were part of the training team.

The valedictory session on “The Value of Critical Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Social Sciences” featured Prof. Kancha Ilaiah, Director, Centre for Studies in Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, MANNU, Hyderabad and Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy, S.R. Sankaran Chair Professor, NIRD.

The feedback from participants about this course was very positive on all counts.



4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR SCHOLARS FROM SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

11-20 February 2013

Coordinated by Vijay Korra and L. Reddeppa



The Research Methodology Course for scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held in CSD with support from ICSSR from 11-20 February 2013.

Twenty-six research scholars drawn from the disciplines of Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Philosophy and History attended the course. They came from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal, and Delhi

The course, designed by ICSSR, to build capacity for independent research consisted of five units that focused on basic concepts, instruments and techniques of data collection, research design and statistical analysis. Adding to this basic framework, the course commenced with an inaugural address on Interdisciplinary Social Science Research Methods by noted Political Scientist and ICSSR Council Member, Professor KanchaIlaiah. Several senior scholars with rich experience in conducting research came in as faculty for the course – like Prof. S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor, CSD; Prof. K. Hanumantha Rao, Professor of Economics, NIRD; Prof. E. Revathi, Centre for Economic & Social Studies; Dr. Bhangya Bhukya, English and Foreign Languages University; Dr. Nagaraju Gundemeda, University of Hyderabad and Dr. Sunny Jose, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad. CSD faculty took several sessions in the course.

In terms of content, the broad contexts of research were outlined through sessions on the philosophical foundations of social science research, colonial ethnography and anthropological perspectives and discourse analysis. The course included two full sessions on Mining Library Resources and Online Databases by Dr. K. Rama Patnaik, Librarian, IIM, Bangalore.

An important part of the course was the field visit to the old city of Hyderabad and interviews with the domestic workers union and the housing rights campaign organised by the Montford Social Institute.

The participants, in their evaluation of the programme, expressed their deep satisfaction with the rigour of the course as well as the congeniality and warm hospitality provided at CSD.



5. GRADUATE STUDENTS' WORKSHOP ON INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21-22 February 2013.

Co-organised by Kalpana Kannabiran

A two day workshop on India's development experience aimed at providing an introduction and perspective to graduate students of TISS and visiting students from the University of Keele, UK. Sessions focused on constitutional framework to understand the rights of the marginalized; gender based violence against dalits and the perpetration of atrocity; rights of adivasi communities; dalit and indigenous perspectives on development in the context of the Polavaram dam project; and situating dalit politics within the larger Indian mainstream politics. Speakers included Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Ms. Jhansi Geddam (Dalit Stri Shakti), Dr. Sujatha Surepally (Satavahana University, Karimnagar), Dr. Bhangya Bhukya (English and Foreign Languages University), and Dr. Sam Gundimedda (CSD).

6. ADVANCED WRITING COURSE

February 22 to 07 March 2013

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran and Pratyusna Patnaik

The Advanced Writing Course was conducted for research scholars in the social sciences primarily to provide a basic understanding about various nuances of writing ranging from dissertations to research articles and larger context of writing project proposals. The course involved both an evaluation and active participation method in order to engage the scholars throughout the duration of the two weeks. The evaluations were based on different activities, which ranged from reading and presenting the texts to writing a paper during the course. In the beginning of the course, the research scholars were assigned a set of research articles according to their disciplinary orientation and the evaluation was based on the comprehension and articulation skills of the scholar. Technical sessions were taken to discuss the craft of reviewing of books, structure of academic writing, using library resources for bibliography, citation formats and online databases, and to discuss the different aspects of survey of literature in research. Special classes were also taken to improve the skills in English language. The research scholars were

given assignments on reviewing books, writing abstracts for research papers, using appropriate citation formats and writing reviews of journal articles. Finally, the course enabled the research scholars to work towards developing a concrete plan and writing a 3000-word paper by the end of the course. While giving importance to specific disciplinary boundaries, the course also had a strong orientation towards interdisciplinary methods.



7. REFRESHER COURSE FOR ST LAWYERS

March-July 2012

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran and N. Vasanthi



The course was triggered by the national workshop on legal clinics and adivasi rights in January – February 2012 which witnessed some very detailed discussions on the issues lawyers need to address. Given the poor quality of training and unevenness in delivery and pedagogic practice in legal education, we decided to conduct a 21-day Refresher Course for Advocates from the Scheduled Tribes, instead of short two-day workshops for different batches of lawyers. This course, which spanned all branches of public law and communication skills commenced in March

and concluded in July 2012, and had enrolment of 22 lawyers representing different tribes and 2 law students – all from Andhra Pradesh – of whom 15 lawyers completed the course.

The objective of the course was to provide lawyers from Scheduled Tribes an exposure to contemporary issues, fresh developments in law, update their knowledge and skill sets as well as create a network of lawyers that the community can draw upon to address issues of justice. With a balance of interactive lectures, case discussions, presentations by participants, moot courts, special classes in English communication, this course covered areas of constitutional law, procedural laws, environmental laws, labour laws, family law, torts, special legislations, child rights as also a discussion on the issues of justice that confront adivasi communities today.

The course was inaugurated by Mr. Somesh Kumar, Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Valedictory session featured Ms. Vasavi Kiro, noted journalist and Member, State Women's Commission, Jharkhand. While exploring the possibility of developing practice guides and manuals in partnership with the lawyers who have completed the course, we have also been engaged in some research activity and all our lawyers have standing advice to gather cases and case studies from their districts even while they go through the course. We have daily diary entries that are rich in detail on the spin offs of the course, which is the first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh – a course for adivasi lawyers on adivasi rights and social justice lawyering. On the final day of the course in July, the lawyers formed the Adivasi/Tribal Advocates Forum, and elected office bearers representative of different tribes. We hope to be able to run one course every year and work to strengthen the ATAF both through training successive batches of lawyers from tribal groups and acting in an advisory capacity.



Feedback...

Gender Studies Workshop

Pallabi Roy

The examples that were used by these professors, how their lectures were more like dialogues and the kind of themes that they dealt with – issues that made me rethink about things I thought I was well versed with. Issues of sexuality, the body, politics of reproduction etc have always evoked great interest in me and thus these discussions really helped me. Moreover, the one on one talks with these eminent women broadened certain ways of thinking for me.

Swastee Ranjan

Their diversity in knowledge and experience pushed my own learning to the hilt. Having been trained in political science, feminism has come to me in batches, and the consciousness remains only in a certain, perspective of responses to the affairs of the state. Attending this workshop challenges this and compels me to look at feminism as a key to understanding everything, some sort of substructure to all contemporary issues pertaining to the society. Realising, therefore that feminism cannot just be about gender but also about oppression and subjectivities that emerge out of this violent oppression.

The themes incorporated in the workshop were an extremely satisfying approach to understanding Gender. The themes of embodiment and disability, was extremely compelling in the manner in which how it is incorporated in both state and society practices.

Having arrived two days late, I was apprehensive of the hospitality and the workshop (since we were not given the schedule) but the quality of the workshop and hospitality have exceeded all sorts of expectations I might have had.

Ketaki Chowkhani

What was most useful was those who mapped the debates in their fields (like Arunima, Anandhi, Arvindnarrain, Vindhya) or those who presented their own cutting edge research (Padminiswaminathan). This proved most useful to think of our own work, or be exposed to new ideas, debates, theories and methodologies.

The staff at CSD was all very friendly and helpful.

S. Jeevanandam

The workshop influenced me in two ways (personal and academic). Earlier, I knew some of the concepts of Gender Studies, but I am not able to apply those concepts in my personal and academic spheres. Now, the workshop made me to understand the concepts and theories in a right sense. The workshop taught me 'how to question', 'understand the concepts' and 'interpretation'.

Personally I admired the presentations of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Prof. Govind Ketkar, Prof. Lakshmi Lingam, Prof. Padmini Swaminathan, Prof. Anita Ghai and Prof. S. Anandhi because they made a difference in my thinking in every sense.

The non-teaching and teaching staffs of CSD are kindful. The hospitality is excellent because I never experienced any kind of inconvenience.

Dinesan V

Instead of indoctrinating the participants with updated western theoretical developments, the presentations as well as reading materials provided were structured and selected so as to lead the participant gradually into theoretical issues firming first on concrete foundations on the empirical situations in our state and adequate understanding of the contemporary socio-political order.

Support staff of the Council for Social Development too deserves comments. They treated us fantastically by providing a serene atmosphere to read and attend the workshop, excellent food and other logistic supports.

Nirmala MN

The contribution of the resource persons towards our understanding of Gender has been significant. The workshop provided the space to discuss, debate and to engage with questions of gender.

Interaction with the participants who brought in personal and field experiences to the discussion was also very enriching. I would like to acknowledge that the learning from the workshop will continue to have its influence in all my future works.

Lata P Madhukar

I found once again my lost sense of humour which I think essential for any critical study

L. Reddeppa

The workshop would certainly create impressions among the scholars, particularly men to think and take up research towards achievement of equal rights and entitlements for women and men in all the endeavors of life.

Prasanta Kumar Das

The resource persons were well versed in their respective areas. All the lectures were very fascinating and enriching. The hospitality was wonderful and fantastic.



Three Week Refresher Course for Scheduled Tribe Lawyers



Narsimha Rao Cheemala

This course is immensely useful to me. During my college days I did not learn much about the laws and acts. Soon after the completion of the LLB I started working under the senior advocates but they treated as an assistant. For a long time I remained as an assistant. At the concluding day of Refresher course for ST lawyers I am leaving with full of legal knowledge.

Chanda Hanumantha Rao

My attitude and way of thinking is absolutely changed from first programme to valedictory session. The legal knowledge and terminology has improved. I have learned how to connect the laws and acts with the human rights perspective. I am now more familiar with human rights and also learnt how they are being violated by the non tribals and state.

K. Sreenivas Rao

When I joined the course on the first day I was in total confusion. I have merely completed my LL.B. No awareness at all on legal aspects. To be frank I am poor in English, faced huge problem. . . the University of Hyderabad English classes immensely helped me. This refresher course improved my knowledge. I am now familiar with all the laws and acts. I have understood the role of lawyer in solving the tribal problems. I am proud to share that I have unearthed the land scam by the VRO in our village. It is only possible through this course.

Chinna Reddy Illa

Course is highly useful. Learnt lot of issues related to law. It is clearly illustrated how the tribal rights have been violated on the name of development. At the conclusion I came to know how to get the things done by the concerned officials in the agency area. It is solely possible through the course. Thanks to CSD.

P. Prabhakar

According to me moot court and the High Court visits are the highlights of the course. Besides I am more familiar with all acts. Central University English classes are extremely useful. We are able to speak in English with confidence. The issue which impressed me was that cross examination while in argument. Prof. Vasanthi repeatedly focused on that my thanks to madam and also my sincere thanks to Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran for designing such a useful course.

M. Sanjeeva Rao

I learnt how to appeal a case before the judge after High Court Visit. As a matter of fact I do not know the process of case presentation. Came to know how the old Cr.PC and the new Cr.PC are applicable to scheduled areas. Visiting Hyderabad Central University is a thrilling experience. I learnt the usage of terminology such as stay order, injunction, temporary orders etc, during the high court observation visit.

R. Janaki Ram

It's a boon to tribal advocates. HCU English course extremely useful. The laws and acts related to tribals have been covered in this course. The support rendered by CSD to towards the upliftment of the tribals is laudable. The aspects taught in the course are very useful to tribal advocates to improve their professional knowledge. Group discussion and sharing of experience is another feather in the cap.

B. ChanduLal

The course is comprehensively designed covering all aspects and tailor made course to the tribal lawyers. Indeed, being a lawyer from tribal community, I did not know what scheduled area is. The constitutional safeguard to the tribals. My argument skills improved through the Central University English classes. Came to about professional ethics. Concluding remarks by Ms. Vasavi Kiro are thought provoking. Formation of tribal advocates' forum is the first step. It is very essential for tribal lawyers for effective functioning.

Atram Naveen Kumar

Thanks to CSD for such an initiative and concern towards the tribal advocates. None of the senior advocates suggest and guide how to practice. It is true that none of our tribal lawyers have hardly aware on laws and acts. Professional confidence levels have increased after this course. English skills have improved. This course has empowered us to argue the tribal cases in the agency.

S. Satish Kumar

The course at CSD will have tremendous impact on our profession. The topics covered throughout the course are very excellent and extremely useful. The discipline at CSD is good.

Vignan Kumar

The course is utmost useful to tribal advocates. The subjects covered in sessions are elaborative and lucid. Prof. Vasanthi's teaching skills are good and her way of teaching is lucid. Her sessions made the advocates to think is practical oriented. Being born and brought up in the city I did not much about the tribal issues, after attending this course came to know the practical scenario through fellow advocates. The course is an eye opener for me particularly.

Bukya Thavurya Naik

Though I am LL.B graduate, I did not know much about laws and acts. This course is immensely useful to us. It taught us lot of issues, which are very relevant to our profession. The discussions on human

rights, tribal rights etc. lead us to ponder upon various issues related to our profession. During the three years, the L.L.B course did not familiarize us with acts and laws the way the three weeks course has given insight and knowledge. Through the English classes at HCU came to know how to learn English.

S. Satya Narayana

I would say I am more fortunate for having undergone the ST lawyers' refresher course at CSD. During the three weeks course I have learnt lot of unseen and unknown things during my L.L.B. To begin with I have got rid of my stage fear due to various assignments. I have personally benefitted through moot courts. During the course we have highlighted lot of contemporary tribal problems and also had discussion how the constitutional safe guards being violated in the scheduled area. Familiarized with Hindu marriage act, labour laws, C P C, Cr. P C, Evidence law Industrial disputes act and bail petition etc.

Arem Papa Rao

This course immensely helped me to hone my professional skills. Before attending this course I did not have enough knowledge on the legal issues. Our role was confined to assistance to senior advocates. I proudly share that this course has empowered us.

Soma Raju

Being a tribal lawyer, I have less awareness on tribal laws. I came to know many acts in this course. These are very relevant and more useful for practicing in the rural areas. Thanks to CSD.

VenkataRamana

This course is immensely useful for tribal lawyers. Since all are from the rural background usually have less awareness and understanding about the acts and laws. Dr. Raju CSD and Dr. Priya, Osmania University taught valuable aspects regarding common property and family laws respectively.



E. THE HYDERABAD SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PAPERS

A peer reviewed Working Paper Series, the Hyderabad Social Development Papers, featuring ongoing faculty research was inaugurated by Prof. S.K. Thorat, Chairman, ICSSR on December 24, 2012.

The inaugural volume consisted of the following four papers:

Volume 1: Numbers 1-4

1. Sujit Kumar Mishra: “Coal Mining Externalities: A Study of Basundhara Coal Field in India”
2. Soumya Vinayan: “Student Loans in Financing Higher Education: Levels of Indebtedness among Student Borrowers in Kerala”
3. Pratyusna Patnaik: “Does Political Representation Ensure Empowerment? Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats of Orissa”
4. Sam Gundimedda: “In Search of Equality: Caste and Dalit Strategies in Contemporary India





Doctoral Programme

The Ph.D Programme, offered in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, commenced in June 2012, with five students, two in Social Sciences and three in Women's Studies. Three ICSSR research fellowships have been awarded to Rimi Tadu (Social Sciences), Lata P Madhukar (Women Studies) and Vaishali Sonavane (Women Studies). Ranjana Das (Social Sciences) and Bhanumathi Kalluri (Women Studies), have opted for off campus registration. The students of women's studies completed two semesters of course work at TISS Hyderabad, while the students in social sciences have completed two modular courses in research methodology as per the stipulations of TISS, Mumbai. Four of these students have registered under the supervision of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran and one under the supervision of Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra.”

G. International Collaboration & Internships

YORK UNIVERSITY, CANADA

As a Coordinator for the project on Employment Outcomes for People with Disabilities in India, Nepal and Bangladesh (Collaboration with York University) – Skype Meetings were held on 25 February and 5 March 2013 and processed the detailed data for persons with disabilities – India, AP and Hyderabad.

H) Internships

Kurli Varnitha

During her internship with Dr. Sujit Mishra, Ms. Varnitha created a framework for performing a social audit on Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), which was launched in the year 2000-01 under the ambit of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The framework for a social audit on the KSY by Ms. Varnitha was highly appreciative as it has enabled us to review the program in a comprehensive manner.

Amanda Stephens and Justin Schwemmer

Amanda Stephens and Justin Schwemmer, from Indiana University Maurer School of Law, completed a six-week internship under supervision of Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran. They worked on the child marriage project that looks at the causes for the drop in female age at marriage in AP. The interns developed content and templates for a web portal on child marriage - a major part of content formulation involved international human rights law frameworks and social science research findings. Justin and Amanda also spent two weeks in Shaheen, a centre for adolescent girls and women in the old city of Hyderabad, assisting the centre in its ongoing documentation.



Sanika Gokhale

Sanika Gokhale, a student of law at National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata completed a four week internship with Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, assisting her in the preparation of a manuscript on women and Law for Sage Publications, Delhi. In addition to this, Sanika spent a week at Shaheen, a centre for adolescent girls and women in the old city of Hyderabad, contributing to the ongoing work of the centre and learning about issues related to women, especially violence against women on the ground.

IV. FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

KALPANA KANNABIRAN, *Professor & Regional Director*

Amartya Sen Award for Distinguished Social Scientists, 2012 for Law

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. "A Cartography of Resistance: The National Federation of Dalit Women" in Raka Ray (ed.), *Handbook of Gender*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012 (republished).
2. "Disability, Constitutional Communications and the Interrogation of Normativity", in Ranabir Samaddar and Suhit Sen (ed.), *Political Transition and Development Imperatives in India*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2012.
3. "State Policy and the Twelfth Plan through a Gender Lens", *Economic & Political Weekly* (Co- author), 28 April 2012.

Popular Press (English)

1. "Regulating cultures through food policing", *The Hindu*, edit page, 1 May 2012.
2. "Girl punk, interrupted", *The Hindu*, edit page, 24 August 2012
3. "Why focus on child marriage?", *The Hans India*, edit page, 14 October 2012.
4. "A moment of triumph for women", *The Hindu*, edit page, 25 January 2013.
5. "Moving towards a Bill of Rights for Women", *The Hans India*, edit page, 3 February 2013.
6. "UPA Strays off Sonia's Course", *The Hindu*, edit page, 10 February 2013.

B. LECTURES/PAPERS

1. "Creating an Inclusive Society for People with Disabilities and their Role in Social Development" Key Note Address, National Workshop on "Networking with Disabled Peoples Organizations and Parents Associations in Andhra Pradesh", National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad on 2 April 2012.
2. "A Rights Perspective on Adivasi Society", Training Programme for Training Programme for Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 19 April 2012.
3. "Sensitising the Criminal Justice Machinery to issues concerning Vulnerable Sections," Sardar Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, 7 May 2012.
4. "Constitutional Framework for Understanding Informal Sector Worker's Rights", Consultation on Problems of Labourers in Informal Sector with a focus on Seasonal Migrant Workers in Brick Kilns, Action Aid, Hyderabad, 25 July 2012.
5. "The Rights to Non-Discrimination and Liberty for Adivasis", National Conference on 'Adivasi Rights', Centre for Dalit & Adivasi Studies and Translation, University of Hyderabad, 17 October 2012.

6. “Women and Justice in South Asia” 4thPranabGhosh Memorial Lecture, Pakistan India Peoples' Forum for Peace and Democracy, West Bengal Chapter, Kolkata, 2 November 2012.
7. “Understanding Disability in the Social / Human Rights Context” Inaugural Address, International Conference on Community Based Rehabilitation, The Catholic Health Association of India, Secunderabad, 18 December 2012.
8. “Role of Constitutional Bodies and Parliamentary Standing Committees in Democracy” Guest Lecture, International Training Programme for the Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Secretariat officials of Bhutan, AMR-Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 19 December 2012.
9. “Non-Discrimination and Liberty: Reflections on Social Vulnerabilities and Constitutional Interpretations”, International Conference on 'Beyond Structures of Discrimination', Centre for Study of Discrimination & Exclusion (CSDE), School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 10-11 January 2013.
10. “No Country for Women”, Panel Speaker, Hindu Lit for Life Festival, Chennai, 16 February 2013.
11. “Indian Constitution: Rights, Justice and Constitutional Morality”, Two-day Workshop on India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21-22 February 2013.
12. “Beyond the Death Penalty for Rape: Necropolitics and Human Rights”, Mukta Salve Memorial Lecture, University of Pune, 22 March 2013.

C. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. Work in Progress Workshop on “Measuring the Materiality in Informal Production-Distribution Systems: Rice in India”, Centre for Agrarian Studies and Disaster Mitigation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 16 November 2012.
2. National Consultation of the Tribal Research and Training Institutes, Bhasha Centre, Baroda, 23-24 November 2012.
3. South Asian Meeting of Women's Groups held at Madurai from 26-29 November 2012.
4. Workshop on “Strengthening of Research in Social Sciences”, ICSSR-SRC, Hyderabad on 1 December 2012.
5. Member, Court of University of Hyderabad. Annual Meeting on 4 December 2012.
6. Annual Meeting of Directors of ICSSR Research Institutes, New Delhi, 11-12 January 2013.
7. Public Hearings before the Justice Verma Committee, Session: Conceptual Framework to Understand Violence against Women, 19-20 January 2013.
8. Winter Meeting of Sociologists for Women in Society Editorial Board Meeting of Gender and Society, New Mexico, 7-10 February 2013.

9. “Social Security for Unorganized Workers: The Way Ahead”, National Consultation on 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act: Implementation Concerns', SR Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25-26 February 2013.
10. International Meeting of ISA Programme Committee Annual Meeting for 2014 World Sociology Congress and International Seminar of International Sociological Association, University of Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain, 11-15 March 2013.
11. Advisory Committee Meeting, ICSSR sponsored study 'Educational Achievements of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh: Issues and Challenges' presented by Dr. Ramdas Rupavath & Dr. Bhangya Bhukya at University of Hyderabad, 26 March 2013.
12. Advisory Committee Meeting, 'Educational Status of Scheduled Castes: Attainments & Challenges' presented by Dr. G. Nagaraju & Dr. Krishna Rao at University of Hyderabad, 28 March 2013.
13. Vice Chair, Institutional Ethics Committee, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. Monthly meetings to review faculty research proposals and PG student dissertation proposals.
14. Member, Ethics Committee LV Prasad Eye Institute. Two meetings on 21 December 2012 & 29 January 2013 to review research protocols.
15. Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Social and Economic Change. Attended two Board Meetings on 9 January & 2 March 2013.

D. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. Tribal Question In India, Training Programme for Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellows, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 19 April 2012.
2. State Level Consultation on Strengthening Community-Centered Approaches and Statutory Mechanisms to Legal Entitlements, Council for Social Development, Ushassu, Navatejam, 365 x 6, Alliance, HLLFPT and APSACS in collaboration with Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), 14 May 2012.
3. National Consultation on Women's Rights, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 21-22 July 2012.
4. Refresher Course for Lawyers from Scheduled Tribes, March-July 2012.
5. Fourth National Bioethics Conference on “Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research, 6-8 December 2012
6. Public discussion on the Role of Intellectuals in Resisting Violence Against Women, 31 December 2012.
7. Gender Studies Workshop, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.
8. Research Methodology Workshop for Research Scholars and Doctoral Students, Council for Social Development, 21-30 January 2013.

9. Graduate Students' Workshop on India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21-22 February 2013.
10. Review Meeting for State Coordinators, Country Coordinator of 'National Study on Educational Attainment of De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes' covering 15 states, 4-6 March 2013.

N. VASANTHI, *RBI Chair Professor (till 31 October, 2012)*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. "Organizing Domestic Workers and Workplace Rights: A Case Study from Hyderabad", *Journal of Workplace Rights*, Vol.16(1), 2011-12, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc, 2012, pp.31-46.
2. Guest Editor, Special Issue on Clinical Legal Education, *Social Change*, Vol. 42, No.4, December 2012 and author of Introduction, "Strengthening Clinical Legal Education in India".

B. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. National Conference on "Financial Inclusion", Assocham India, Hyderabad, 15 May 2012.
2. Consultation on "Designing Social Inclusion Plan for Marginal and Vulnerable Communities", National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Ministry of Women & Child, Govt. of India and Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), Hyderabad, 1 October 2012.

C. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. Refresher Course for Lawyers from Scheduled Tribes, March-July 2013.
2. National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion', August 23-24, 2012
3. National Conference on "Social Exclusion and Rights of Persons with Disabilities", October 19-20, 2012

S. INDRAKANT, *RBI Chair Professor (from 1 February 2013)*

A. LECTURES

1. "Sampling Techniques" and "Correlation and Regression" to participants of 'Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars' Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 12 & 15 February 2013.
2. "Probability Sampling", "Non-Probability Sampling" and "Hypothesis Testing" to participants of 'An Introductory Training Course in Research Methodology and Computer Application for Ph.D. Students, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, 15 & 16 March 2013.

B. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Inclusive Growth through MGNREGS”, 31st Annual Conference of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association, Dept. of Economics, Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad 23-24 March 2013.

C. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. Two-day National Consultation, “Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act: Implementation Concerns”, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25-26 February 2013.
2. Public Seminar, “Union Budget 2013-14”, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 21 March 2013.

L. REDDEPPA, Associate Professor**A. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS**

1. “An Analysis of Economic Support Schemes for Tribal Development in Andhra Pradesh”, National Conference on Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 23-24 August 2012.
2. “Mainstreaming of Scheduled Castes from social Exclusion: A Study in Andhra Pradesh”, National Seminar on Development of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges, Center for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
3. “Health Insurance-Can it reduce the Vulnerability of the Poor? An Explanatory study with reference to Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme of Andhra Pradesh”, Validation Seminar on Research Studies, India Institute of Public Administration, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution System, Government of India), New Delhi, 23 February 2013.
4. “Viability of Agriculture in Assigned Lands in Andhra Pradesh”, State Level Conference of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association, Nizam College in Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23-24 March 2013.

B. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. KVIC, Hyderabad with regard to the Project work on “Physical Verification of PMEGP units in Andhra Pradesh” and submission of revised reports.
2. Gender Studies Workshop', Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.

C. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.

2. Ten-Day Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013

SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA, *Associate Professor*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. "People's Responses to the State Policies of Resettlement: The Case of Ultra Mega Power Plant in Orissa", *Journal of Socio Economic Development*, 2012, 14(2), pp. 202-214.
2. "Flood in Thailand: Assessing Institutionalized Capacities to Reduce Vulnerability", *Social Change*, 2012, 43 (3), pp. 411-423.

B. LECTURES

1. Session on "Drought Mitigation: A Community Approach: A Case Study of Odisha", International Training Programme on "Community Based Disaster Management", National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 25 August 2012.
2. Research Methodology for M.Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad.
3. Research Methodology for Doctoral Scholars, 21-30 January 2013, CSD, Hyderabad.

C. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. "Assessing Institutionalized Capacities for Child Marriages in Andhra Pradesh (Co-author), National Seminar on Gender, Law and Social Transformation in India, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 17-18 September 2012.
2. "Impact of Pollution on Agriculture: A Study in Basundhara Coal Field in Orissa", National Seminar on 'Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way Out', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 5-7 November 2012.
3. "Big Projects vs Protest in India: A Study in Orissa", 1st R.S. Rao Memorial Lecture, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, 11 November 2012.
4. "An Overview of Risk Assessment Methods for Development Projects", International Conference and Doctoral Colloquium on Social Science Research: Issues, Challenges and Strategies, Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
5. "Institutionalized Capacities and Development induced Displacement in India", National Seminar on MDG and Rural Development in India, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.
6. "Assessing Institutionalized Capacities for Reducing the Impact of Development Induced Displacement in India", International Conference on Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR), Oxford University, UK, 22-23 March 2013.

D. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. 'Gender Studies Workshop', Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.

E. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. National Seminar on 'Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion', August 23-24, 2012
2. Modular Course on Research Methodology for Doctoral Students, 8-12 October 2012.
3. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.
4. Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Doctoral Students, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 21-30 January 2013.
5. Panel Member, Training-cum-Workshop "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction through Rural Development Programmes", National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 13 March 2013.

S. SURAPA RAJU, Assistant Professor**A. PUBLICATIONS****Articles**

1. "Continuing Education Programme: A Study in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh" (ed.) Changing Paradigms of Education and Human Development, B.S. Vasudeva Rao and P. Viswanadha Gupta (ed.), Ambala: Associated Publishers, 2012, pp. 103-113 (Co-author).
2. "Motorization of Fishing in Andhra Pradesh: Studying the Scope and Impact of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme", Man & Development, Vol. XXXIV, No, 4, December 2012, pp. 1-12.

B. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. "Financial Institutions and Fishing Households: A Empirical Study in Andhra Pradesh", National Conference on Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 23-24 August 2012.
2. "Emerging trends in Marine Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh", UGC Sponsored National Conference on Emerging Trends in Fisheries and Aquaculture (ETFA-2012), Post Graduate Department of Zoology, Yogeshwari Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai-Maharashtra, 27-28 September 2012.
3. "Commons in Andhra Pradesh: A Special Focus on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes", National Seminar on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges, Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.

4. "Development of Marine Fishing Households through Centrally Sponsored Schemes: A Case Study on HSD Oil Scheme", National Seminar on Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India: Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements, by Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.
5. "Climate Variations and its Impact on Marine Fishing Communities of Andhra Pradesh", National Seminar on Climate Change–Effects on Sustainable Livelihoods", Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, 22-23 March 2013.
6. "Marine Fisheries Sector in Andhra Pradesh: A Review on Technology, Production and Programmes", Conference Volume of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association XXXI Annual Conference, Dept. of Economics Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23-24 March 2013, pp 302-315.

C. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. Panel Member, Expert Committee for selection of best paper and poster presentation, National Seminar on Futuristic Agricultural Extension for Livelihood Improvement and Sustainable Development, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, 19-21 January 2013.

SOUMYA VINAYAN, *Assistant Professor*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Book Review

1. Justice V R Krishna Iyer, Processual Justice to People, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2012, pp. 298, Rs. 450, Social Change, Vol. 42 (4), 571-575.

B. LECTURES

1. M.Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad - Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, August–September 2012
2. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology, 8-12 October 2012, CSD, Hyderabad.
3. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars, CSD Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

C. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. "Intellectual Property Rights in Indian Agriculture: The Case of Geographical Indications", National Seminar on Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way Out, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 5-7 November 2012.

D. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. 4th National Bioethics Conference 'Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research', University of Hyderabad, 6-8 December 2012.

PRATYUSNA PATNAIK, *Assistant Professor*

A. LECTURES

1. M. Phil (Women's Studies), TISS, Hyderabad, September 2012.
2. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology, CSD, Hyderabad, 8-12 October 2012.
3. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, CSD Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

B. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. "Politics is not just a Man's Game: Women in Democratic Local Governance of Orissa", International Conference on 'Social Science Research: Issues, Challenges and Strategies', Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, 9-11 January 2013.
2. "Empowerment or Dis-empowerment of Women: Representation in Decentralised Local Governance of Orissa", National Seminar on 'Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India: Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements', National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 18-20 February 2013.

C. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. 4th National Bioethics Conference, 'Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in Health Research', University of Hyderabad, 6-8 December 2012.
2. Advanced Writing Workshop, 22 February-7 March 2013.

SAMBAIAH GUNDIMEDA, *Assistant Professor*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. "What's the Menu - Food Politics and Hegemony", Sambaiah Gundimeda, V. B. Tharakeshwar and Uma Bhrugubanda (eds.), *Anveshi Broadsheet on Contemporary Politics*, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 2012.
2. "Democratization of the Public Sphere", in Gundimeda, Sambaiah et.al. (eds.), *What's the Menu - Food Politics and Hegemony. Anveshi Broadsheet on Contemporary Politics*, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 2012.
3. "Democratization of the Public Sphere: The Beef Stall Case in Hyderabad's Sukoon Festival", in Satyanarayana, K. and Susie Tharu (eds.), *steel nibs are sprouting: New Dalit Writing from South India [Dossier II: Kannada and Telugu]*, Delhi: HarperCollins Publishers India, 2013, pp: 767-787, 2013.

B. LECTURES

1. "Caste, Hegemony and the State of Democracy in India: An Analysis of the Film 'Leader' and beyond", Department of Cultural Studies, English and Foreign Languages University, 25 April 2012.

2. “Caste in India”, Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Secunderabad, 28 June 2012.
3. “The Role of Caste in Contemporary India”, Council on International Educational Exchange, Study in India Program, University of Hyderabad, 12 July 2012.
4. “Dalit Issues and Struggles”, Graduate Students' Workshop On India's Development Experience, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 21 February 2013.

C. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Ambedkar on Caste, Equality and Social Justice”, National Seminar on Issues in Ambedkar Studies, Indian Council for Philosophical Research, Department of Philosophy, School of Humanities, Pondicherry University, 23-24 July 2012.
2. “For Social Equality and Political Representation: The Adi-Hindu Activity in Hyderabad”, National Seminar on Socio-Religious and Cultural Responses of India to Colonial Rule in the 19th and 20th Centuries, Indian Council of Historical Research, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, 17-18 August 2012.
3. “Caged in their Own Habitat: An Ethnographic Enquiry into the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Chenchus of Nallamalai Forest”, National Seminar on Strategies to Include the Excluded: An appraisal of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for Inclusive Growth in India, UGC, Government Degree College, Khairatabad, Hyderabad, 26 September, 2012.
4. “Freedom Through Preferential Treatment: Ambedkar in our Times”, National Seminar on State and Freedom: Ambedkar's Perspective, Indian Council for Philosophical Research (ICPR) Department of Philosophy, Pondicherry University, 27-29 September, 2012.
5. “Rethinking State Structure in India: How Small States Matters for Democratization”, National Seminar on New States and Social Movements, ICSSR–Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, University PG College, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 5-6 October 2012.
6. “Caste and Political Power in India: An Analysis of the film 'Leader', C PACSIS International Conference on Cinema Cultures in South India, Thrissur, Kerala, 13-14 October 2012.
7. “From the Politics of Self-Respect to the Politics of 'Packages': An Assessment of the Telugu Desam Party from an Ambedkarite Perspective”, International Conference on Governance, Democracy and Political Parties, The Centre for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University, Australia and Dept. of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 1-3 December 2012.

SURESH JAGANNADHAM, *Assistant Professor*

A. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Beena Chehreka Bharat (People without Identities)”, Akhara: Tribal India International Seminar and Festival, Jharkhand Central University, Jharkhand, 8-10 November 2012.

2. “Bharat ke Khanabadosh Janajateeyaaaur Hindi Adivasi Sahitye” (Nomadic Tribes of India and Hindi Adivasi Literature), International Conference on Literature and Marginality: Comparative Perspectives in African, American, Australian and Indian Dalit Literature, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, 20-22 February 2013.

B. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. Three Week Research Methodology Refresher Course, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, 24 May–13 June 2012.
2. Participated in National Seminar on 9-11 January 2013. 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges' organised by National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

C. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. World Indigenous Day Celebration featuring Lok Ragini Tribal and Traditional Folk Performance Group, Chhattisgarh and Public Seminar by Dr. Joseph Bara on 'Educational Travails of Tribes in Modern India', CSD, 21 August 2013.

VIJAY KORRA, *Assistant Professor*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. “What Leads Agriculture into Distress: Evidence from Mahabubnagar District in Andhra Pradesh”, Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, December 2011, Vol. 16, No. 2.

B. COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

1. Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11-20 February 2013.

B. RAMESH, *Research Associate*

A. PUBLICATIONS

Articles

1. “Continuing Education Programme: A Study in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh” in Changing Paradigms of Education and Human Development, B.S. Vasudeva Rao and P.Viswanadha Gupta (eds.), Ambala: Associated Publishers, 2012, pp. 103-113 (Co-author).
2. “Policy Intervention for Inclusive Growth: A Study on MGNREGS in Ranga Reddy District”, ANU Journal of Social Sciences, Vol 3, Nos. 1 & 2, June-December 2011

Popular Press [Telugu]

1. [Education For Adivasis] Adivaasulakuvidhya-anthaamidhya, Prajashakti, Telugu daily, 8 September 2012.
2. [Situation Of Nomadic Communities] Sanchaara Jaatula Sthaanam Ekkada, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 9 September 2012.
3. [Right To Education] Punaadividyaku- putted savaallu, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 18 October 2012.
4. [Education for Persons with Disabilities] Vikalaangulavidyapai - Vivaksha, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 8 November 2012.
5. [On Chenchus] Teeranivetalu-MaaraniBatukulu, Namaste Telangana Telugu daily, 18 November 2012.
6. [Development and Adivasis] Aadivaasulaku Doorangaa–Abhivruddiphalaalu, Prajashakti, Telugu daily, 16 December 2012.
7. [On KG Kannabiran] Hakkula Sureedu, Namaste Telangana Telugu daily, 30 December 2012.
8. [On Gangireddollu, a BC community] Ganjidorakani Gangireddulajeevitaalu, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 13 January 2013.
9. [On Budubukkala Community] Moogaboyina Damarukham, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 10 February 2013.
10. [On Arikateka Community] Andhakaaramlo Are Katikalu, Namaste Telangana Telugu daily, 24 February 2013.
11. [Poverty and Daasari Community] Daaridryamlo Daasari Batukulu, Namaste Telangana, Telugu daily, 17 March 2013.

B. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Indigenous Medical Practices and the Chenchu Tribe”, National Conference on Health Culture and Tribal Communities: Emerging Research Agenda and Policy Shifts” Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, 2-4 January 2013.
2. “Ashram Schools and Tribal Education: A Study with Reference to Chenchu Tribe of Andhra Pradesh, National Seminar on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 9-12 January 2013.

C. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. Three Weeks Research Methodology Refresher Course, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, 24 May–13 June 2012.

2. Public Hearing on “Children's Right to Education” organized by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Visakhapatnam, 12 July 2012.
3. Modular Workshop on Research Methodology 8-12 October 2012.
4. Advanced Writing Workshop, Council for Social Development, 22 February-7 March, 2013.

M. SRIDHAR, *Post Doctoral Fellow*

A. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Politics of Tribal Livelihoods: Preliminary Account on 'Primitive Tribal Groups' in Andhra Pradesh”, Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), National Seminar on 'State and Freedom: Ambedkar's Perspective', Dept. of Philosophy, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 27-29 September 2012.

SATYAM SUNKARI, *Post Doctoral Fellow (from 1st January 2013)*

A. SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

1. “Dalits and Societal Social Exclusion: Visible and Invisible Practices”, National Seminar on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges, National Institute of Rural Development, 9-11 January 2013.
2. "Comprehensive Policy Analysis on Poverty Alleviation Programmes of Rural India", National Seminar on Millennium Development Goals and Rural Development in India: Policy Initiatives, Targets and Achievements, National Institute of Rural Development, 18-20 February 2013.
3. “Agriculture Policies under the Plans: Whether they addressing Poor and Marginal Farming needs of Adivasis”, National Seminar on 'Inclusive Growth in Agriculture' Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 9 March 2013.

SANDHYA MALIYE, *Post Doctoral Fellow (from 1st January 2013)*

A. PARTICIPATION IN CONSULTATIONS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS ETC

1. Gender Studies Workshop, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-8 January 2013.

RAMA PATNAIK, *Visiting Fellow, CSD & Librarian, IIM, Bangalore*

A. LECTURES AT CSD

1. “Mining Library Resources Research”, 'Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars' Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 28 January 2013.
2. “Library Resources and Online Database I & II”, Research Methodology Course for SC/ST Research Scholars' Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 16 February 2013.
3. “Using Library Resources”, 'Advanced Writing Workshop' Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 2-3 March 2013.

Inauguration of Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Library
16 July 2013
Speakers: Dr. V. Lalitha & Prof. V. Ramakrishna



CSD TEAM

Academic Staff

Faculty

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran

Dr. S. Indrakant

Sri B.N. Yugandhar

Dr. L. Reddeppa

Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra

Dr. S. SurapaRaju

Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik

Dr. Soumya Vinayan

Dr. Sambaiah Gundimeda

Dr. Suresh Jagannadham

Dr. Vijay Korra

Sri. B. Ramesh

Regional Director

RBI Chair Professor

Visiting Professor

Assistant Professor

Research Associate

Fellows

Dr. K. Rama Patnaik

Dr. M. Sridhar

Dr. Satyam Sunkari

Dr. Sandhya Maliye

Visiting Fellow

Post Doctoral Fellow

Post Doctoral Fellow

Post Doctoral Fellow



Academic Support Staff

Sri. P. Satya Nagesh

Assistant Librarian

Sri. P. Kumar

Assistant Programmer

Administrative Staff

Sri. K. Sanjiva Rao

Deputy Registrar

Sri. D. Sunder Raj

Assistant Registrar

Sri. B. Laxminarayana Rao

Manager Services

Sri. Y.S.S. Prasad

Secretary to Regional Director

Ms. K. Mahalakshmi

Stenographer

Ms. P. Lalitha Kumari

Typist-Clerk

Administrative Support Staff**Faculty**

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

Sri. P. Mariyadas

Office Assistant

Adhoc Project Staff

Sri. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna

Project Assistant

Sri. T. Guruvaiah

Project Assistant

Sri. J. Veeraswamy

Adjunct Fellow

(November 2012 to February 2013)

Managing and Finance Committee

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Dr. N. Vasanthi (upto October 2012) RBI Chair Professor	Member
Dr. S. Indrakant (February 2013 onwards) RBI Chair Professor	Member
Dr. L. Reddeppa Associate Professor, CSD	Member
Sri. B.N. Yugandhar Visiting Professor, CSD	Special Invitee



RESEARCH PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

This template lists research projects carried out in 2012-2013. Over 65% of these projects have been carried out with support or co-support from the Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh, through its annual grant-in-aid to CSD.

S.No.	Title of Project/Programme	Financial Support
A. Natural Resources, Development & Livelihoods		
1	Mining Closure and the Issue of Livelihoods	ICSSR
2.	Land Distribution to the Landless in Andhra Pradesh	ICSSR
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Marine Fisheries & Its Effect on Development of Fisheries	Planning Commission, ICSSR
4.	Valuation of Health Cost of the People Affected from Mahanadi Coal Field Limited (MCL), Anugul in Orissa: A Cost of Illness Approach	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, ICSSR
B. Interdisciplinary Law		
5.	Willingness to Pay for GI Products in India: Darjeeling Tea and Pochampally Ikat	ICSSR, GoAP
6.	Socio-Economics of Geographical Indications in Indian Handloom Sector: Pochampally	ICSSR, GoAP
7.	Gender, Caste and Tribe in Forest Governance in Context of FRA, 2006	ICSSR, GoAP
8.	Combating Child Marriage and Gender-Based Discrimination	GoAP
C. Disability Studies		
9.	Urban Employment of Persons with Disabilities	GoAP

D. Dalit Studies		
10.	Dalits and Christianity	ICSSR, GoAP
E. Adivasi Studies		
11.	Educational Attainment and Challenges faced by De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes in India: A Study of 10 States	ICSSR, GoAP
12.	History of Adivasi Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh	GoAP
13.	Financial Inclusion of the Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh	Reserve Bank of India, GoAP
14.	Economic and Social Empowerment of Adivasis: An Initiative with Chenchus (PVTG) in Srisailem ITDA Area	GoAP, Ford Foundation
15.	Study Ashram Schools for Chenchus	Ford Foundation, GoAP
16.	Age at Marriage among Chenchus	GoAP
17.	Access to Education among Gutti Koya Migrants in Andhra Pradesh	GoAP
18.	Diagnostic Study of ITDAs in Andhra Pradesh	ICSSR, GoAP
19.	International Resource Guide to Adivasi Studies in India	CSD, Ford Foundation, GoAP
20.	Crimes and Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes in India	HIVOS
21.	Adivasi Art: From Traditional Subsistence to Means of Livelihood	Ford Foundation
22.	Honey Gathering in the Forests of Nallamalai: An Eroding Economy of the Chenchus	Ford Foundation
23.	Mapping Positive and Negative Compliance to Civil and Political Rights: Documentation from Villages within Bhadrachalam ITDA	HIVOS



Area: Contemporary Politics, Economic Movements

Themes of the Symposium:

Resistance • Livelihoods • Utopia

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