
ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014



Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

ANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014

FOREWORD

1. THE INSTITUTE

Council for Social Development (CSD) was founded by the legendary social worker and indefatigable institution builder, Dr Durgabai Deshmukh, in 1962 in Delhi. The Southern Regional Centre (SRC) of the CSD was established also by Dr Durgabai Deshmukh in Hyderabad in 1967. Registered under the Delhi Societies Registration Act, CSD at Delhi is led by an



Executive Committee and General Body. The current President of CSD is the distinguished former diplomat Prof. Muchkund Dubey. CSD-SRC at present an ICSSR institute is an autonomous institute governed by a Managing Committee that takes all decisions related to academic and financial administration of CSD-SRC and reports annually to the Executive Committee and General Body of the parent organization in Delhi. The Managing Committee of CSD-SRC includes officers of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the ICSSR.

Set up as a think tank to keep a focus on the social aspects of development planning and to initiate policy-oriented research on the social determinants of development – vital concerns in the early plan period, the primary mission of CSD-SRC is to provide research scholars with a space for innovative research and writing that simultaneously addresses critical needs of pluralism, democracy, diversity and social justice in the context of development and globalization. In focusing on the social sciences and law, CSD-SRC aims to provide a context for the exploration of the intellectual histories of different disciplines and interdisciplinary areas that draw on the rich history of critical engagements, resistance, colonial struggles, and philosophies of justice in the global south, especially in the Indian sub-continent. CSD-SRC encourages new practices in research and intellectual engagement that are based on social action-based academic endeavour in relation to communities that are marginalized and vulnerable.

CSD-SRC offers a doctoral programme through Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and courses on research methodology and advanced writing for research scholars and teachers in the social sciences.

CSD-SRC is supported by

- Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Reserve Bank of India
- Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- Ford Foundation
- Unitarian Universalist Holdeen HIVOS Just India Fund (UUHHJIF)

2. RESEARCH – EARLY AND CONTINUING CONCERNS

The focus of studies conducted by CSD-SRC in the past may be, by and large, summarised as the socio-economic development and welfare of (i) The poor, (ii) The under-privileged, (iii) The

vulnerable, and (iv) Persons with disabilities. The first category includes both the urban poor (e.g. slum dwellers) and the rural poor (e.g. small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labour etc.). In the same category may be included the unemployed, both urban and rural. Among the under-privileged are the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Women, children and the elderly are the principal components of what has been described as “vulnerable”. Persons with disabilities, between themselves, comprise a wide spectrum. CSD-SRC’s studies, projects and seminars have, over the years as well as in the recent past, concerned themselves with all or most of these categories in various institutional and developmental contexts.

Researchers at CSD-SRC have focussed in the past on the issues of health, education, employment and livelihood, distributive justice and welfare of women and children. These thrust areas were initiated by Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh through action-plan projects that focussed on backward districts and tribal areas. Notable among these was the research project integrating maternal and child health, nutrition, child-care, and family planning through functional literacy and Mother-Child Centres in Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh in 1975. Central to planning in independent India has been infrastructural development through the formulation of micro-level plans to improve rural infrastructure. This was the area in which CSD-SRC worked actively using participatory methodologies and household surveys to develop micro-level plans in selected villages in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with APARD. The focus of research on the elimination of poverty marks priorities for the period 1997-2002 especially, although these concerns that are foundational to CSD-SRC continue well into the present. Another major area of focus has been social assessment studies of major government programmes for combating poverty, as well as impact assessment studies for issues related to development-induced displacement.

The Reserve Bank of India supported a full-fledged centre in CSD, Hyderabad, from 1986 to 2011, which focussed on Integrated Micro Project Applied Research and Training. The IMPART Centre concentrated on developing methodologies and training techniques for small-sized rural and urban developmental projects, planned and executed at the grassroot level by different developmental agencies. Since 2011, the RBI, through a corpus grant, has continued to support the RBI Chair in CSD, Hyderabad.

3. THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW: 2013-2014

A. Projects completed:

Some of the main conclusions of the projects completed during the year under review are stated below.

- A socio-economic study of Pochampally handloom has shown that the operation of legal framework of Geographical Indication (GI) in India is at a very nascent stage. In another project on Darjeeling tea and Pochampally Ikat Handloom, it has been shown that information on GI positively affects consumer willingness to pay.
- In the area of building strategies for the protection and realization of civil, political, economic and cultural rights of Adivasi communities, a comprehensive web resource drawing on Indian and

- international materials, publications and case law has been prepared; a working draft of a national tribal policy has been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India; a comprehensive documentation of oral literature of Adivasis in Araku Valley has been done.
- Studies have been carried out on the question of educational attainment in tribal communities – focusing variously on scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh; and denotified and nomadic tribes in ten States of the country. The primary findings show that social and economic conditions are the main hurdles in the educational attainment and advancement of tribal students. In addition, work on projects on educational status of denotified communities has shown that tribal communities are plagued with illiteracy (being virtually totally excluded from the educational system), chronic poverty, unemployment, health problems, poor living conditions, and label of ex-criminals.
- Research on minority development with special reference to Muslims, foregrounded an important issue related to marriages: very low age at marriage of both males and females, early pregnancy, polygamy, divorce and desertion. Other issues related to education, health and communal riots. During work on another project, it was shown that there is poor implementation of RTE in schools located in Muslim *basties*
- In a study on the effects of mining closure on livelihood in Orissa, it was found that the greatest losers were those who derived their livelihood from the local economy, such as the milkman, the washerman, the barber, the hotel staff, the kirana shop keeper, the cycle repairing person, the pan shop keeper, and the domestic worker.

B. Projects underway:

Some of the on-going projects are concerned with

- Employment strategies and labour market barriers for individuals with disability;
- Socio-economic survey of housing for urban poor in Andhra Pradesh;
- Low (less than 18 years) age of females at marriage in Andhra Pradesh;
- Labour and employment in the rural-urban continuum;
- MGNREGS in selected villages of Andhra Pradesh;
- New forms of collectives in Kerala;
- Democracy and tribal voice in contemporary Indian politics;
- Measurement of institutionalized capacity for development projects in India;
- Impact of climate variation on marine fishing communities in Andhra Pradesh;
- Gender, caste and tribe in institutions of participatory forest governance in the context of Forest Rights Act;
- Inclusion, empowerment and modernization of OBCs; and
- Internal and external dimensions of financial globalization with respect to India.

C. Other activities during the year:

Several training programmes and workshops and conferences were held during the year.

The CD Deshmukh Lecture for the year was delivered by Prof. Faizan Mustafa, Vice-Chancellor of

NALSAR University on 29 March 2014.

D. Publications and other related activities:

CSD-SRC has an excellent record of publications and other related academic activities that are described in detail in the report. Thus the members of the faculty of CSD-SRC authored five books and 43 articles including those published in popular press, and delivered 55 lectures during the year.

4. THE FUTURE:

- For future programmes, the concerns of disability rights, adivasi studies, environment and development research, climate change, intellectual property rights of artisanal communities, and gender studies are planned to be major thrust areas.
- CSD-SRC is also taking important steps in the direction of socio-legal research, legislative interventions (as with the interventions before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Disability Rights Bill), and the emerging field of legislative impact assessment, and legal pedagogy. A highly successful National Moot Court Competition on Transformative Constitutionalism Focusing on Adivasi Rights was held on 30-31st August 2014. Twenty-nine teams from across the country participated in the competition. This competition inaugurates our work with students in law schools, a new and emerging area of intervention.

In conclusion, for CSD-SRC to meet its long-term objectives, it will need sustained and superb leadership supported by meritorious staff. CSD-SRC would not be where it is today, if it did not meet the above requirements. It is my fervent hope that CSD-SRC will, with the present and future leadership, continue to raise the bar in the years to come.

Pushpa M. Bhargava
Chairman,
CSD-SRC

December 2014

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

The year 2013-2014 has been a year of intense research activity and conferences, but also a year that ended with some uncertainty and concern about what lay ahead for us as an institution after state re-organisation, especially since this moment of crisis faced us when we had, as a team, worked very hard to put together a measure of stability and gain recognition through our various publications, outreach and academic events. Professor D. Narasimha Reddy formally joined our team as ICSSR National Fellow, a matter of great pride for all of us at CSD.



The highpoint of our work in this year was the *International Conference on Violence and its Habitations in India*, supported with a generous grant by the ICSSR. This conference, in the words of the distinguished participants easily met international academic standards, and witnessed serious academic engagement, debate and warm conviviality, through three days. Held from 28-30 November 2013, the keynote address was delivered by Professor Akhil Gupta of the University of California at Los Angeles, author of *Red Tape: Bureaucracy, Structural Violence, and Poverty in India* (2012). The fifteen papers presented at the conference will be published in a volume on *Violence Studies* edited by Kalpana Kannabiran for Oxford University Press.

On the publication front, our working paper series, *Hyderabad Social Development Papers* has increased in circulation and has become a stable avenue for peer-reviewed publication of research findings by our faculty and research team. The second volume of HSDP contains essays on Geographical Indications, dalit activism, credit and fishers and disability and labour. In addition to the working papers, two new publications were introduced in this year. The first, is a series on *Interdisciplinary Law* – a single paper series, the inaugural issue featuring a paper that attempts a statistical and institutional analysis of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes. The second new publication titled *Three Essays on Constitutional Morality*, features three essays on poverty, PESA and bonded labour, by distinguished bureaucrat-scholar BN Yugandhar.

Our public seminar series and the CD Deshmukh Memorial Lecture in this year covered new ground – international relations and the Syria crisis, medieval history, women in science, women-centred agriculture and minority rights. We also had discussions around the UID and Section 377 – matters of urgent discussion nationally. Our public events in this year extended to theatre, with a performance of two plays Vakkumoolam and Sudalaiamma by Cheenai theatre group Marappachi.

Finally, CSD has been the site for a number of workshops for young scholars on research methodology and capacity building – contributing to building a cadre of rigorous social science researchers especially from marginalized social groups.

We welcome collaborations and your close involvement in the academic life of CSD and promise it will be a mutually rewarding experience.

Kalpana Kannabiran
Director

December 2014

CONTENTS

| Sl. no. | Title | Page no. |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Research Activities | 1 to 24 |
| 2 | Academic Events | 31 to 35 |
| 3 | Publications | 36 |
| 4 | Faculty Achievements | 37 to 48 |
| 5 | CSD Team | 49 to 51 |

I. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

A. COMPLETED PROJECTS

1. SOCIO-ECONOMICS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS IN INDIAN HANDLOOM SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF POCHAMPALLY

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

The study examines the socio-economic impact of registration of Pochampally Ikat under the *Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999*. An early form of trademarks, origin of goods has been used to impart not only the source of goods but has been signifier of quality of the product whether natural or human. For example, Darjeeling Tea, Parma Ham, Banaras Silk, Alphonso Mango and so on are examples of Geographical Indications (GIs). Handloom products from India best represent GIs in India – region specific and endowed with natural and human factors – intersecting geography and culture. Thus, it has been a powerful marketing tool with significant impact on the livelihoods of weavers. The study shows that the operation of legal framework of GI in India is at a very nascent stage. Though there has been considerable growth in the number of goods applied for and registered both from India and abroad, the levels of awareness about the Act have been low as evident from both secondary and primary data. The secondary data reveals a concentration of applications and registrations from South India at the initial stage while the other regions of the country lagged behind. It was reflected in the primary survey too that even the producers (weavers in our case) of the good registered under the proprietors were unaware of the registration of their product as GI. Thus, the need of the hour is to evolve a mechanism at institutional level to streamline the operation of GI to realize its full potential of creation of value through improved market access and thereby boost rural development. Two major phases in the operation of GI Activities can be identified – Pre GI and Post GI. In the pre-GI phase, one can identify several activities – identification of the products, awareness among producers about GI and institutionalizing the benefits through ownership, networking and building of linkages among stakeholders, brand building. The all encompassing feature of all these activities would be constructive policies. The post-GI phase should be focused on monitoring and supervision of the institutional mechanism built up during the pre-GI phase as well as strengthening and improving these systems with adequate policy support. The study suggests short term and long term policy recommendations. Short term policy suggestions are those which not only need urgent attention but are a pre-requisite to the GI, while long term recommendations are time-consuming i.e. structural and institutional mechanism required for the success of origin labelled products to reap the market premium and benefit the producers through increased levels of income and consumers through ensuring quality. Creation of a common logo for GI products; increased levels of public awareness; identification of products with potential by community based organizations; facilitated by government institutions; stake in ownership by primary producers are some of the short term measures suggested. Long term measures include amendments in the Act to issue public notice about advertised and registered products (akin to Land Acquisition Act); mandatory provision for registration under Part A and B and institutional mechanism for monitoring and supervision.

Key Findings

From the study it has emerged that the operation of GI in India is at a very nascent stage. Even though the legislation was passed in 1999, the Rules became operational only in 2003. Since then, there has been considerable growth in the number of goods applied for and registered both from India and abroad. Nonetheless, the levels of awareness about the Act have been low as evident from both secondary and primary data. The secondary data reveals a concentration of applications and registrations from South India at the initial stage while the other regions of the country lagged behind. It was reflected in the primary survey too that even the producers (weavers in our case) of the good registered under the proprietors were unaware of the registration of their product as GI. Thus, the need of the hour is to evolve a mechanism at institutional level to streamline the operation of GI to realize its full potential of creation of value through improved market access and thereby boost rural development. Two major phases in the operation of GI Activities can be identified – Pre GI and Post GI. In the pre-GI phase, one can identify several activities – identification of the products, awareness among producers about GI and institutionalizing the benefits through ownership, networking and building of linkages among stakeholders, brand building. The all encompassing feature of all these activities would be constructive policies. The post-GI phase should be focused on monitoring and supervision of the institutional mechanism built up during the pre-GI phase as well as strengthening and improving these systems with adequate policy support. The study suggests short term and long term policy recommendations. Short term policy suggestions are those which not only need urgent attention but are a pre-requisite to the GI, while long term recommendations are time-consuming i.e. structural and institutional mechanism required for the success of origin labelled products to reap the market premium and benefit the producers through increased levels of income and consumers through ensuring quality. Creation of a common logo for GI products; increased levels of public awareness; identification of products with potential by community based organizations; facilitated by government institutions; stake in ownership by primary producers are some of the short term measures suggested. Long term measures include amendments in the Act to issue public notice about advertised and registered products (akin to Land Acquisition Act); mandatory provision for registration under Part A and B and institutional mechanism for monitoring and supervision.

2. BUILDING STRATEGIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS OF ADIVASI COMMUNITIES (completed)

Unitarian Universalist Holdeen HIVOS Just India Fund

3. REALISING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF ADIVASI COMMUNITIES (ongoing)

The Ford Foundation, New Delhi

Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor

a. Case Documentation and Internships

Assisted by Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

Detailed case documentation has been prepared under the project with the help of a full time legal researcher appointed in September 2013 supported by interns from law schools across the country. These cases document the entire range of issues taken to court by Scheduled Tribes and represent intersection of civil and political rights with economic, social and cultural rights. Detailed list of cases and abstracts is under preparation as the final leg of the work will be completed by middle of June. The substantive archiving has of course been completed by March 2014.

b. Creation of Data Base

With K. Rama Patnaik, Visiting Fellow

The widespread interest in adivasi studies across different disciplines can form the basis for a more comprehensive approach to adivasi rights in law. In order to provide easy access to multidisciplinary resources, CSD has built a comprehensive web resource. A resource base comprising annotated information on books, eBooks, journal articles, book chapters, Audio Visual Resources, Government reports, working papers, statistical reports, theses and dissertations on wide range of topics pertaining to Adivasis of India is created using cloud technologies and hosted on Internet. The URL to search for resources is <http://tribelibrary.csdhyd.org>.

The search interface is powered by various types of searches, which includes basic and advanced search. It is built on Koha platform and available round the clock.

This resource base is built on survey of published literature on adivasi studies in social sciences and humanities and includes major publishers of online journals and aggregators like Sage Social Sciences and Humanities, Wiley Blackwell's Humanities and Social Sciences, Springer Journals, Cambridge and Oxford Journals, Project Muse, JSTOR archival and current scholarship journals on Arts and Humanities, World Bank publications, Taylor and Francis and Routledge journals apart from many other which are not available online. Journal articles from *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Mainstream*, *Seminar*, *Tribal Research Bulletin*, *Eastern Anthropologist*, *Man in India*, *Man and Life*, *Man and Development*, *Kurukshetra Social Action* etc. are catalogued and made searchable at the article level.

c. Training Programme for Lawyers

Assisted by Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

The Training Programme for Lawyers has been completed in three phases.

Phase I: *March–July 2012*

This phase of the training involved an introduction to substantive law and fundamentals of statutory interpretation through lectures and moot courts. It also involved building of capacity through English language training in collaboration with University of Hyderabad, which conducted a special dedicated course on legal English and legal communication skills for the lawyer trainees of this programme.

Phase II: *December 2012 – September 2013*

During this phase the research and documentation skills of the lawyer trainees were a point of focus. The lawyers were provided with onsite training in social science research methods and the basis of evidence to measure social status through a project that focused on the Right to Education among Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities. There was also a study of Right to Education with reference to Internally Displaced Communities on the Chhattisgarh – Andhra Pradesh border. Both these projects have been completed and the data analysis is in progress. While this was not the primary brief of the lawyers their involvement in research assistance went a long way in strengthening their understanding of the diversity of tribal communities and their capacity to find facts using rigorous social science methods.

Phase III: *October 2013 - March 2014*

This phase involved a direct exposure of lawyer trainees to court craft, procedures, criminal procedure, and policing. Monthly two-day sessions were followed up by daily court visits in the court of their choice in the local area. The lawyer trainees maintained detailed diaries of their court visits including the cases they heard and their application of law in those cases. This formed the basis for the training session in the following month, thus making the training process totally dialogical and responsive. This phase in the training programme also involved visits to the National Police Academy, lectures on the application of the criminal procedure code by police officers and visits to the model police station in the Police Academy. The visits to the Police Academy were followed up by a detailed lecture session in CSD by a retired police officer on the application of the Cr.P.C. in the pre trial stage.

The final part of the training phase aims to prepare the lawyer trainees to become trainers of para legal volunteers in the state. The actual training of para legal volunteers has been delayed owing to difficulties in local organizing in the context of state bifurcation. While the materials for the para legal training are in place and the lawyers have been trained for the purpose, the implementation of the para legal volunteers training will take place between August – December 2014.

d. Strategic Litigation

In the course of the training, we have come up with two cases where CSD is supporting litigation:

Council for Social Development is also working closely on legal cases from adivasi communities,

with the help of few lawyers. The objective here is to provide adequate legal representation to the adivasi communities in order to ensure fair trial and access to justice. Such live cases include giving representation to an accused belonging to Chenchu tribe, facing life imprisonment in a criminal case (*Bhumani Veeranna v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, High Court 2012), challenging malafide suspension order in a service matter (*B. Ravindra v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, Administrative Tribunal, 2013) and a bail petition opposing curtailment of liberties of a community worker from Koya tribe in a 'binding case', Section 107 CrPC (*V. Murali v. State*, Sessions Court, Khammam, 2013) among others.

e. Research on Law and Policy

- (i) **Smriti Sharma**, Doctoral candidate in Economics, University of Delhi. A detailed study on the application of the SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Act to Scheduled Tribes has been completed using Law and Economics framework This paper has been published as the inaugural paper of a series of Interdisciplinary Law being brought out by CSD.

Title of Paper: *Atrocities against Adivasis in India: A Statistical and Institutional Analysis*

- (ii) Kalpana Kannabiran with Sujit Kumar Mishra, A working draft of National Tribal Policy.

f. National Moot Court Competition on Adivasi Rights

Coordinated by Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

CSD has announced a National Moot Court Competition on Transformative Constitutionalism focusing on Adivasi Rights on August 30 – 31, 2014. The preparatory work for the Moot Court Competition was carried out between December 2013 and February 2014. Twenty nine teams from law schools across the country have sent in their entries to the competition. This is the first time that a National Moot is being held on this subject. The problem in the moot combines civil and political rights, forest rights and the new ordinance amending the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4. ADIVASI ORIYA OF ARAKU VALLEY: INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY PERTAINING TO COLLECTION, TRANSLATION AND PRESERVATION OF ORAL LITERATURE

Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor

ICSSR under ST Component Plan Grant

The Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh is a geographical and cultural borderland where the continuous culture of the Telugu plains ends. Similarly, the tribal culture of this region is also hybrid in terms of languages as we see the evolution and continues usage of language called Adivasi Oriya. The eight tribes who speak this language are Kondadora, Khond, Kotia, Bagata, Gadaba, Poraja, Parangi Poraja and Valmiki. In their native habitat they have their own language but in the new region of Araku, they have adopted the use of Adivasi Oriya. Since this is a new area and very less research have been carried out on this subject, the collection and preservation of such language, forms major part of the research and thus generates unique primary data. In this project a central aspect would be to search a portal of the Adivasi Oriya, keeping in mind the larger question of formation and the development of the language. In addition to be a geographical and cultural borderland, the parameter of evaluating

Adivasi Oriya should be drawn from concept and category of tribal or indigenous rather than adopting a top-down approach.

The major objectives of the study were to map the origin and spread of Adivasi Oriya; to identify the collected language and preserve it in digital form to make it accessible and as well as preserve it for easy retrieval through digital methods. The methodology followed was multi-pronged: literary, ethnographic and field documentation. Ethnographic and literary survey of this region revealed that 4 of the 12 communities found in the region use their own exclusive language for their internal/domestic social and private engagements while other 3 tribes use what is generally known as Adivasi Oriya.

Tribes with specific language are Khonds (Kuyi), Kondaderu (Kuvi) and Valmiki (Kupiya). The songs collected are sung in these languages as well as in the Adivasi Oriya and can be classified into (a) Field Songs (Oyili), (b) Songs at Home/Moon light songs (Sailori), (c) Sankidi or Kindiri (Questions and Answers between adult boys and Girls) d) Dhimsa (Musical recitations in the social gathering), (e) Jilji Songs (Bard songs with instruments), (f) Balli Songs (songs for Bali Festival), (g) Tode Songs (Songs for Seeds Festival). These songs disseminate certain knowledge and a world view of generations. Deeper exploration of these songs enables us to understand how the people in the region have understood their region, religion, family relations and agricultural production. Many songs pertain to the changing climates, the arrival of calamities and methods of cropping and hunting, two main occupations of the region from time immemorial. While season specific songs describe seasonal variations, animal/bird songs are sung by balladeers in the social gathering shows their multiple relations with nature and non-human creatures. Songs of separation and lullabies are reflective of their delicate feelings towards family, romance and children.

Key Findings

During the period of field-work in the valley of Araku, Vishakapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh, certain important segment of Adivasi Oriya's Oral Literature and tradition was collected. The collected materials include 60 oral songs and couple of folk stories that have become almost extinct now. The agency area has been overlooked by the scholars who are working on the socio-religious and literary life of the tribal communities, which live there. Broadly, the oral songs, the main focus of research, reflect many characteristics of tribal life and their relations with one another in Araku. These songs deal with their respective religion, geography, seasons and occupations.

All these overlooked songs are important as they disseminate certain knowledge and a worldview for generations. Deeper exploration of these songs would enable us to understand how the people in the region have understood their region, religion, family relations and agricultural production. Many songs pertain to the changing climates, the arrival of calamities and methods of cropping and hunting, two main occupations of the region from time immemorial. While season specific songs describe seasonal variations, animal/bird songs are sung by balladeers in the social gathering shows their multiple relations with nature and non-human creatures. Songs of Separation and Lullabies, two another segment of this region's oral literature are reflective of their delicate feelings towards family, romance and children. In short, there is a possible washout of many important cultural traits and information.

Since this area belongs to the agency region, there are hardly any institutions working on the aspect of their language and culture. Another important issue has been the region's geographical location; near yet far from both the states, Andhra and Orissa. There are many yet unexplored areas of oral tradition and knowledge in this region and can only be made available to the public with more similar research, exploration, collection, translation and preservation.

5. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Sponsored Research Programme of ICSSR

Bhangya Bhukya, Associate Professor,

English and Foreign Languages University

Ramdas Rupavath, Assistant Professor,

Dept. of Political Science, University of Hyderabad

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under its Sponsored Research Programme on SC & ST, has commissioned state level studies on 'Educational Status of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh: Attainments and Challenges', on all India basis. These studies have uniform nature and scope, methodology and analytical framework, with a duration of 24 months starting from April 1, 2012 and end by March 31, 2014. The study is spread across five districts of the state, Hyderabad, Adilabad, Medak, Vishakhapatnam and Anantapur. Under the project 540 Upper Primary students, 540 high school students, 540 college students, 1575 households, 270 teachers both tribal and non-tribes were surveyed. The project also covered 135 schools and 40 villages. The primary findings show that social and economic conditions are main hurdles in the educational attainment and achievement of tribal students. There is also utter failure of Government in maintaining standards of education in the institutions. The present education system has failed to provide sufficient skills to student to find a job. During the field survey several young graduates were found engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities for livelihood despite their levels of education.

Key Findings (Andhra Pradesh)

It is the reality that there are two perspectives on the problem and impact of Government on Tribal Education. Outsiders has found problem with the infrastructure and lacuna in the government policy with lack of co-ordination. But in reality the lack of incentive towards attraction of education of tribals is the major problem with lack of necessary action towards tribal language curriculum.

The study brought out some common elements, as also a number of points of difference. While one could notice a degree of socio-economic development in terms of total rural electrification, an increasing number of girl students accessing educational facilities and widespread ownership of gadgets like mobile phones, one could also discern that social segregation is still very much in evidence and we have 'many miles to go' before social integration becomes near total. One positive issue that came to the fore is that the younger generation is more accommodative towards those of castes different from theirs. It was also noticed that the Scheduled Tribes are increasingly adopting a forward looking attitude and seem to be very focused on upward social mobility. The disguised and 'selective' forms of untouchability being practiced (and being allowed to 'flourish') came out glaringly during the course of the study. Government authorities and social activists need to be more firm and uncompromising when

dealing with persons who continue to have obscurantist mindsets. We need to use our eyes more (and less of our eyelids) when coming across heinous discriminatory practices.

The survey has found various loopholes like existence of discrimination, poor socio-economic condition, lack of basic facility in the school and households etc. But such loopholes have been decreased due to the steps and policy of the government. The gender discrimination has been found in the tribal society. Poverty, sub-tribes, utilization of children's services and gender bias, migration, mode of production, access to school, low enrolment and high dropout rate, irrelevance of text books, content and curriculum, role of teachers, inadequate infrastructure and basic facilities, dual system of administration in tribal areas, health situation in tribal areas and impact of modernity on the traditional practices are some other issues that got thrown up in the course of the survey as factors influencing educational attainment. Policy reforms and programmes thus far have not tackled the deeper systemic issues – including both home and school factors. Despite significant increases in literacy and enrolment rates, the overall low average literacy level of the country, and especially among Scheduled Tribe population, continues.

Key Findings (Telangana)

In our educational institutions one can easily witness the scanty infrastructural facilities, demoralizing curriculum, demoralized teachers, poor quality education and indifferent attitude of state. Almost all parents are sending their children to school, irrespective of the quality, one or two teachers are coming to school regularly, some or no teaching aids are used in classroom teaching, one or two facilities are provided by state to disadvantaged but there is no proportionate qualitative change seen in Scheduled Tribes' education in Telangana. We believe it's the same case all over India. This is a complete denial of quality education to STs, a form of discrimination, which is deliberate and embedded in our social and political system. In this sense this is more of a political question rather than a mere educational problem.

In fact, the issue of ST education is a multi-dimensional one. It is not purely financial problem; it is also social, culture, linguistic and political problem. It should be addressed with a multi-dimensional approach. It is to say education has to be developed among the STs as part of overall development of their community; their economic standards, infrastructure in their areas, health facilities, recognition of their culture and language and participation of their community in decision making. It is not a new idea we are proposing as it is thought up long ago and is already in place in the form of Integrated Tribal Development Agency. But this system is an utter failure due to heavy bureaucratization and indifferent attitude of the state and its bureaucrats towards these communities. It has to be set in new lines involving respective community, academicians and social activist engaged in ST cause.

6. DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENTAL AGENCIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

ICSSR Research Promotion Scheme

Satyam Sunkari, Post Doctoral Fellow, CSD

Integrated Tribal Developmental Agencies (ITDAs) were launched under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the development of Adivasis as part of the development of India's underdeveloped areas and social groups during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The main objective of the ITDAs is to provide special attention to the problems of development of Adivasis. Since ITDAs were framed to solve the problems of Adivasis, this study examines the issues – people and the state, nexus between the state and its agencies through ITDAs and explores state's interventions concerning tribal people's welfare and development. The study covered 10 ITDAs and used interview, in-depth and focus group discussion as methods for data collection.

Key Findings

Institutional outreach is largely limited through bounded responsibilities with highly bureaucratic nature. There is rigid administrative framework in the place. Plans or proposals are proposed based on the previous year's outcomes and targeted goals but not on the ground realities. Base line survey on the people's needs is not seen in any documents of ITDAs concerning this study. In very clear sense, both people's desires and its objectives are largely absent.

7. ASIAN WORKPLACE APPROACH THAT RESPECTS EQUALITY: IMPLEMENTING AN EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY FOR WOMEN AND MEN WITH DISABILITIES

In collaboration with York University

Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor

Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

Sandhya Maliye, Post Doctoral Fellow

A vast majority of persons with disabilities in Bangladesh, India and Nepal live in conditions of poverty and isolation. The poverty is in part because women and men with disabilities experience significantly lower employment rates than women and men without disabilities. Given this context, promotion of employment of persons with disabilities increases the economic well-being of their households, including children, as well as the performance of labour markets. The major objective of this study has been to identify and address the key labour market causes of chronic unemployment, underemployment and poverty of women and men with disabilities in three urban areas in three countries: Bangladesh (Dhaka); India (Hyderabad); and Nepal (Kathmandu) which share cultures, and have similar labour markets in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Council for Social Development has been involved in the secondary data collection for the generation of baseline report of the study with specific reference to Hyderabad. This included identification and collation of various databases on disability and employment: Census data, data available with the rural and urban self-help group initiatives of the Government of Andhra Pradesh namely Society for

Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) respectively and also the Vikasam programme under the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC.)

Council for Social Development has been involved in the secondary data collection for the generation of baseline report of the study with specific reference to Hyderabad. This included identification and collation of various databases on disability and employment: Census data, data available with the rural and urban self-help group initiatives of the Government of Andhra Pradesh namely Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) respectively and also the Vikasam programme under the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC.)

8. ISSUES IN MINORITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUSLIMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

In collaboration with Shaheen Women's Resource Association, Hyderabad

Supported by Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh

The report of the Sachar committee on the Status of Muslims in India marks a watershed in our understanding of minority rights in the context of discrimination faced by minorities in independent India. The widely disseminated report of the Sachar committee pointed to various ways in which Muslims faced discrimination on grounds of religion in the spheres of education, housing, employment and livelihoods, and health care access, in addition to being frequent victims of targeted violence. The present research on minority development is being conducted in collaboration with Shaheen, an organization located in the Old City of Hyderabad, which has been identified as an Entitlement Centre under the Rehnuma Project. This study aims to create baseline data base on different socio-economic indicators for muslim communities in 20 Bastis of Hyderabad. A total of 150 samples will be drawn from each bastis randomly taking the total sample size for the pilot study to 3000. This baseline survey is conceived not only as a source of information on basic data for identifying gaps in socio-economic indicators and other specified amenities that would help in the design of multi-sectoral development plans for the Muslim communities, but also as the basis for monitoring the progress in overcoming the development deficits in these districts.

Key Findings

The following issues were identified from the analysis:

- (I) Issues related to marriage -- very low age at marriage for both female and male, early pregnancy, polygamy, divorce and desertion;
- (ii) Education -- vulnerable status among the women. most women were not allowed to go away from home. Their preference was adapted to this attitude and they themselves strongly preferred to stay back home and abide by the mobility curtailment;
- (iii) Communal riots -- arbitrary arrest, detention at police stations and fear of arrest;
- (iv) Health -- A significant number of respondents have accessed information related to

nutrition and accessed services related to common health issues such as cough, cold and fever. At the same time, very few were able to access information about sexually transmitted diseases, family planning and contraception, abortion and counseling services from the health centre. Majority of women could not access the services of health centre due to reasons such as distance, family's reluctance, high costs of services, non-availability of clinic and social taboo on unmarried girls accessing these services. Some also reported unfriendly and insensitive staff at the clinic as the main reasons for inaccessibility to services. Majority of the women were not aware and were working below minimum wage rate. It is found that there is non-responsiveness among women about some key information like working status, working hours, wage rate, sexual abuse, upgrading skills etc. Lack of access to required information and health services was the major impediment in addressing the sexual and reproductive health rights of women. Restrictions by family to access such services were also reported. In the wake of lack of services available, home remedies were resorted to rather than approaching a health care professional. Moreover, in terms of use of contraceptives, the levels of awareness did not match actual use.

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

In collaboration with Montfort Social Institute, Hyderabad

Supported by Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh

There have been several programmes for achieving “slum-free” cities, such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which attempt a new policy paradigm in housing for the urban poor. There is also the larger framework of the right to housing, which is especially important in the context of urban housing – with a UN Special Rapporteur on Housing stationed in India. Given that the largest section of manual workers in the cities work within the urban informal economy – domestic workers, street vendors, traders, construction workers, to name a few – the widespread debates on the rights of workers in the informal sector and around the right to decent work as defined by the ILO become extremely relevant.

The project on urban housing was carried out in close collaboration with the Montfort Social Institute, Hyderabad, that has had the longest involvement in housing rights of the poor in the city of Hyderabad, through Chhatri, the Housing Rights network. This study investigated the socio-economic and living conditions of urban poor in 15 Bastis of Hyderabad. Apart from this, mapping of the existing livelihoods patterns of the urban poor was another important objective of the study. A total sample of 200 households selected randomly was drawn from each basti – with a total sample size of 3000 for the pilot study. This baseline survey will be helpful in thinking through multi-sectoral development plans for the urban poor.

Key Findings

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) covers an area of 650 square kms and the total slum area is 80.45 square kms, which is 12 percent of the total GHMC area. There are 1476

slums in Hyderabad out of which 1179 are notified and 297 are non-notified. Total slum population is 19, 51,207, which accounts 28.65 percent of the total population of GHMC. The total number of households in the slums is 4.06 lakhs.

The profile of households living in the slums/bastis based on the primary data indicate that SCs and STs constitute half of the sample, and of the remaining, majority are backward communities (BCs). Muslim BCs and most backward among BCs are about 25 percent in the total sample. The type of house data shows that about 40 per cent of the houses are temporary huts (katcha); about 40 percent are semi-pacca houses (no concrete cement roof) and 20 per cent are pacca houses irrespective of the size of house. The average size of the households is about 4 members. The other disquieting feature of housing is that majority (55 percent) are single room tenements.

Drinking water facility with individual tap connection is available for 35 percent of the sample households and the remaining are dependent on community hand pumps, public tap system and tankers. The fuel used for cooking is LPG in the case of 50 percent households and the remaining on kerosene, firewood, and coal. Street lighting is available only 62 percent of the households, but 90 percent of the households use electricity as source of lighting, while the remaining are dependent on kerosene and candles. The sanitary conditions available to them indicate that 27 percent of the households have no drainage system; 25 percent have open drainage system; and the remaining households have closed drainage system and individual toilets too. One third of the households have no option but open defecation, the rest depending on community latrines. Cleaning of drains is very poor and there is no service from the GHMC for majority of households.

The occupation of the head of the household indicates that people engaged in casual labour is the significant group depending on different activities like building and construction work, and painting; small business particularly street vending; transport sector like drivers, autos and rickshaw pullers; small repair works or helpers in mechanic sheds; rag pickers; and watchmen and domestic workers. The other major activity for livelihood is small labour contract works based on the local demand. It is very important to note that the proportion of people depending on monthly salary is very limited. It is observed from the study that the family members were also involved in multiple activities to pool their income for their livelihood. The family members, particularly women are serving as domestic workers in the nearby colonies. Households with a ration card of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) do not constitute even 4 percent of the total households surveyed.

House ownership patterns indicate 28 percent ownership of dwelling place; rented houses in 23 percent of the cases; with others living in temporary dwellings in government and private lands. It is important to note that about 23 percent have received assistance for construction of house under the scheme of Rajiv Avas Yojana (RAY) and other government schemes. Although RAY envisions a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter, the study reveals that majority of the households neither own house nor have access to basic services for a decent life in urban slums.

10. LABOUR MARKET BARRIERS AND URBAN EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A STUDY OF SIX CITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

In collaboration with Chaitanya Vikalangula Hakkula Vedika, Mahbubnagar

Supported by Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Understanding the incidence of disability in India has been difficult due to its complex, multifaceted nature and interventions required to overcome disability disadvantage are multiple, systemic and contextual. One of the major interventions required to overcome disability disadvantage is employment which helps the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) to escape from the vicious circle of marginalization, poverty, discrimination and social exclusion and gain autonomy, dignity, equality by embracing the public platform of labour market. There are very few studies in India which have looked at the status of employment of PWDs using primary survey-based data. In this context, this study seeks to examine the barriers to employment for PWDs in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh through a field based survey. The study has been carried out in six urban areas/municipalities in Andhra Pradesh namely Warangal (Warangal district), Nizamabad (Nizamabad district), Ramagundem (Karimnagar district), L.B. Nagar (Ranga Reddy district), Musheerabad (Hyderabad district) and Khammam municipality (Khammam district). From each municipality, 500 PWDs in the age group of 20-50 were randomly chosen from the SADAREM database of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The study has been carried out in close collaboration with Chaitanya Vikalangula Hakkula Vedika (CVHV) Mahbubnagar, an organization of persons with disabilities, which have been in the forefront of advocating disability rights. As part of the survey, the status of disability, education, health, employment, physical and attitudinal barriers, socio-economic characteristics are collected to understand the enabling and disabling factors that equip them to seek and undertake employment or remain unemployed.

Key Findings

The study found that persons with locomotor disabilities and visually/hearing impaired are relatively better placed in accessing information about employment and gaining employment. The intellectually challenged and those with psychosocial disabilities along with multiple disabilities suffer from isolation and loneliness. The welfare schemes, especially the pension, is riddled with problems such as corruption, delays, logistical issues such as personal identification and verification. The benchmark for disabilities in certification with respect to education and access to welfare scheme has become a major barrier in gainful employment as well as presence in public sphere. Women with disabilities face triple discrimination, as women, persons with disabilities and women with disabilities. This is aggravated by declining family support due to death/old age of caregivers (predominantly parents) and the nuclearisation of families due to marriage of siblings. Thus, lack of institutional/care support becomes a major concern. Even those who are employed complained that they are being asked to quit the jobs or are being fired due to lack of barrier free access and lack of knowledge among employers with respect to their specific capabilities.

Key Recommendations:

1. Accessible environments
2. Strict adherence to reservation for PWDs in the realm of employment and education

3. Training for employers
4. Streamlining the welfare schemes through a social audit
5. Inclusion of Braille and sign languages as part of school curriculum to integrate PWDs into the society.

11. LOW FEMALE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

In collaboration with Asmita Resource Centre for Women

Supported by Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh

The study attempts to investigate the causes for the low age at marriage among girls in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Seventeen districts of Andhra Pradesh were selected on the basis of the percentage of women who got married before the age of 18 years. From each district, 2 mandals were selected on the basis of literacy rate (high and low literacy mandal). The districts selected for the study are: Srikakulam, Vizianagram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, Nalgonda and Nizamabad (control unit). The study combined qualitative and quantitative methods and three-pronged approach was adopting for collection of information: (a) a field survey; (b) collection of data from secondary sources and discussion with officials in government, non-officials and local leaders in the study area and; (c) Focus Group Discussion with various stakeholders.

The preliminary survey of the study collected 25,357 marriage histories from all the age groups between the years 1998 to 2013. This study has selected marriage histories on the criteria of the age less than 18 for female and less than 21 for male. Thus, the study has found 7834 marriage histories within the above-mentioned age group, out of which finally 3000 marriage histories have been selected for the final study. The outcome of this study will be helpful in finding the point and level of intervention and more importantly it will identify the gaps in the monitoring mechanism available to address the age at marriage problem in India. Thorough research on this topic will be useful to policy makers, academicians, administrators, and planners in different phases of the implementation of the institutional interventions.

Key Findings

Irrespective of caste and occupation, the age at marriage of women is found to be very low (less than 18). However it is more severe, where a particular occupation needs a pairing of workers like fishery and construction work. Apart from poverty, very low age at marriage has been reported in the case of single parents and women-headed households.

12. RIGHT TO EDUCATION FOR MINORITY MUSLIM CHILDREN

Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

The main aim of the study is to examine the improvements brought out by RTE in the education of minority children from Muslim families since its enactment five years ago. The study makes use of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection from schools covering Government, Private and Madrasas situated in a Muslim basti. Since Supreme Court is, at present, hearing a

petition from private education institutes and madrasas that seek exemption from application of RTE, this study seeks to comment on this issue through inputs from the field.

Key Findings

There is poor implementation of the Act and non-compliance in all types of schools. Lack of properly trained teachers severely affects the teaching quality in all schools. Improvement was visible in only one government school in terms of infrastructure where disabled-friendly access was established but teachers in this school discriminate indirectly by not admitting disabled children. Madrasas are the preferred choice of many poor parents due to lack of Urdu teaching government schools and low level of familiarity with government teachers (who are not from local community like the Madrasa and private school teachers). Even in private schools children face accessibility problems, do not have financial support, and there is a high incidence of child labour.

13. WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR GI PRODUCTS IN INDIA: THE CASE OF DARJEELING TEA AND POCHAMPALLY IKAT

ICSSR Research Promotion Scheme

Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

In this study, the role of origin of the product in determining the preference of consumers towards goods – food and non-food products are studied. In the contemporary period, attributes of goods – organic, fair traded, genetically modified, or traditional or heritage goods - have become a major determinant of consumer preferences. Given the context of legislative framework for registering origin labelled products under the ambit of Geographical Indications Act 1999, this study through experimental auctions, tries to elicit the willingness to pay by consumers for such goods. This study will thus throw light on the role of information and labeling in determining consumer's preferences for both origin labelled food (Darjeeling tea) and non-food products (Pochampally Ikat).

Key Findings

It was found in the experimental auctions that information on GI and its importance in ensuring quality had positively affected the WTP of consumers. It was also evident in the fact that people were WTP more when certification marks were introduced as labels. Thus, origin labeling along with other quality control labels can positively affect the WTP of consumers. Thus, the need of the hour is to spread awareness about the use of GI among consumers as well as have a common logo for GI products from India.

14. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DENOTIFIED AND NOMADIC TRIBES IN MAHARASHTRA, GOA, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH & CHHATTISGARH: ATTAINMENTS AND CHALLENGES

And

15. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DENOTIFIED AND NOMADIC TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU, PUDUCHERRY & KERALA: ATTAINMENTS & CHALLENGES

ICSSR Sponsored Research Programmes

The so-called denotified tribes of India are among the lasting victims of British imperialism. Originally “notified” by the government as criminals in 1871, the DNTs should have enjoyed the freedom of independence that came to the rest of India’s people in 1947. Instead, they have languished as the most vulnerable communities, with health, literacy, and employment levels far below the average.

The Nomadic and Denotified tribes have a rich heritage of culture that is distinctly different from other social groups and can be easily identified by their dress, dialect, folklore, customs and practices. Their life style and the profession display these characteristics in every social encounter. From generation after generation, these tribes have had wandering traditions and they have hardly been integrated in the society. In fact, the society has always looked at them with mistrust and suspicion due to the stigma of criminality attached with them. In that sense they have been living a life of isolation from the rest of the society. Some of these tribes still prefer to stay near jungle, away from the villages.

A large section of the country’s denotified tribes (DNTs) and communities continue to remain out of the census list, as they are not registered as primary residents. The last community-wise census of these tribes was done during the colonial rule in 1931. Since then, only projections have been used to arrive at an estimate of their population. While some of these communities are classified as Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), others do not find mention in any of these categories. Living in precarious conditions, India’s denotified and nomadic tribes are subject to maltreatment and abuse by all and sundry. Many of these floating communities to demand basic rights of food and shelter from the government. They have no address, no landholdings, no citizenship documents – in fact, no identity proof of the usual sort available to other citizens. Their children remain out of school and the women struggle for dignity. Even after 62 years of independence.

Key Findings

Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor

The entire schooling system in India transmits the dominant culture, passed off as either ‘modernisation’ or as ‘tradition’. Thus, the elite has access to schooling system, while the ex-criminal tribes (Denotified Tribes) are excluded from the education system. At best they, even today, are uneducated labourers, with stigmatic connotations, poor access to elite occupations and live in abject poverty. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the current political regime in India takes much the same approach, as that of the colonial government, which originally conceptualised many of the draconian laws that were applied to the Denotified Tribes.

Key Findings

Vijay Korra, Assistant Professor, CESS

In a nutshell, DNT communities are plagued with chronic poverty, illiteracy, full unemployment, health problem, poor living conditions and label of ex-criminals. They face identity crisis for the reason that they don't possess basic legal entitlements, all the DNT-2 communities' face this problem. In order to give their citizenry rights government should recognize them based on the culture, language and historical lineage thus suitable social categorisation gives them opportunities through reservation system. Indeed, DNTs need reservations more than any other communities in the country and they are left out from this imply nothing but secondary citizen treatment by the governments or society. They need to get everything that other deprived communities are getting, they deserve. There should be separate policies for their welfare and development. They should be given legal entitlements and treated with no difference. Their present conditions are very worrisome and not good for any countries peace and development. Now the time has come to treat every citizen equally and provide all basic needs and facilities for their upliftment. A progressive, accommodative and more democratic country cannot deprive one section and promote another of its own people which is against Indian Constitution. It should provide equal opportunities to all its citizens more to deprived sections like DNTs. Then only stigma and discrimination attached to them will gradually disappear and society can progress more in an inclusive way rather exclusive manner. Therefore, it's time to end all such social, economic and cultural ill practices with regard to DNTs in particular and others in general.

16. MINING CLOSURE AND THE ISSUE OF LIVELIHOOD: A CASE STUDY OF ORISSA

ICSSR Research Promotion Scheme

Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor

The last two decades or so have witnessed augmented concern over a number of issues of the mining industry e.g. mining accident, displacement, externalities like health, agriculture and livelihood. One of such issues which are of particular relevance to this study is livelihood of the people after the closure of a mine. The objective of the study is to trace the shift in the livelihood pattern during and after mining operation in the Lead Mine, Sargipali of Odisha. Data has been collected from 450 different types of stakeholders from 24 villages situated in the vicinity of the mine. Evidence based on review of documents and reports, interviews with mine officials, mine employees, people who depend on these officials and employees for their livelihood, has revealed the highly diversified nature of the local economy during mining which is completely absent now. Secondly, this study gives an indication of a special voluntary scheme (VRS) of the employees, which was a conspiracy and some middlemen including the trade union were hand in glove with the management leading to confusion for the employees. The greatest losers in the entire process are the third category of people who used to derive their livelihood from the local economy e.g. milk man, washer man, barber, hotel, kirana shop, cycle repairing shop, pan shop and domestic workers. The decision to close the mine was a sudden process. Formal notification was also not circulated among the people. Even though skill based training for rehabilitation was undertaken, no need assessment was conducted. The training

was completely based on the availability of the specialization offered by the training imparting institute. From the study, it is evident that the VRS took place in 2 phases – in the year 1991 and 2001. However, the training was imparted in 2004 only, thus rendering it irrelevant. Hence mine closure should be a gradual process with sufficient information so that people will have adequate time to strengthen their adaptive capacities to earn their livelihood in a sustainable manner.

Key Findings

The analysis 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 primary survey finds the closure as a sudden process without any prior notification to the people and secondly, the losses of livelihood of small businessmen 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 Odisha. The recommendations emerging from this study are as follows:

- (i) There should be symmetry of information between the project authorities and the mine affected communities in all the aspects;
 - (ii) The closure should be gradual so that people will have sufficient time to take a proper decision;
 - (iii) There should be proper need based training programme based on people's capabilities well before the closure.
-

B. ONGOING RESEARCH

1. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM

D. Narasimha Reddy, ICSSR National Fellow

The aim of the study of is to provide insights on the emerging consensus towards rural-urban continuum. The study makes of both secondary and primary data. Through a review of development theories the explanation of rural transformation and overall economic development/modernization in terms of spatial and sectoral changes in the structure of employment and output is undertaken. The contesting views on rural-urban divide are reviewed and the emerging consensus towards rural-urban continuum is examined with a view to develop a conceptual framework. Based on the NSS data, the emerging trends in rural employment structure and rural labour markets are analysed. Within the framework of structural change important features like the sectoral changes in the rural production structure, growth and changing structure of rural employment with a focus on rural non-farm employment; social, gender and quality dimensions of changes in rural employment structure, changes in labour market institutions and wages, earnings and poverty levels of different groups of rural labour are analysed. The analysis brings out questions relating to the sustainability of construction as a driver of rural employment growth, concern about the decline in the share of employment in rural manufacturing and community services, the overall negative employment elasticity of manufacturing, persistence of high proportion of “working poor”, the invisibility and growing precariousness of informal rural-urban migrant labour, absence of any emerging trend in secure employment and social security and the policy vacuum oblivious of the emerging transition. In addition, based on the Census data, study also looks into the emerging urban rural conundrum where India occupies a unique position in terms of rural as well as urban population. India has the largest share of rural population in the world and at the same time has the second largest share of urban population in the world. Further analysis includes the analysis of trends in urbanization in India, the pace and pattern and the changes in the contributing factors to urban growth. This is to be followed by a sector-wise analysis of the distribution of rural-urban workforce, of employment, emoluments and productivity levels of unincorporated (unorganized/ informal) enterprises across manufacturing, trade and services in rural urban areas.

2. A STUDY OF MGNREGS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Reserve Bank of India

S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor

Impact of Schemes like MGNREGS in a country with continental dimension is bound to differ from one state to another. Even within a state, its impact may vary across the regions due to differing local conditions. Therefore, state-specific studies would be useful in properly evaluating the performance of such schemes and may throw light on required modifications to make the scheme more effective. The present study examines the impact of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh. The specific objectives of the study are: to examine the social composition of wage-seekers and benefits derived by them in terms of days of employment and wages earned; to study the nature of assets created through works

carried out under MGNREGS and benefits derived by the village economy; to investigate the impact of MGNREGS on important variables like market wage rate, gender wage rate differentials, etc; and to examine the scope for coordinating MGNREGS work with cultivation activities.

The study makes use of both primary and secondary data. Secondary data has been used to study the trends in days of employment generated and wages received by wage-seekers at the state-level, regional-level and district level. Two performance indicators, viz. (1) Number of days of employment generated per household and (2) Average wage rate per person per day have been used to select three districts, i.e. (1) A District having relatively higher employment, (2) A District having average employment, and (3) A District having relatively lower employment. Accordingly, the three selected districts are (1) Ranga Reddy, (2) Nizamabad, and (3) Warangal. Within each selected district, two mandals were selected. Further, within each selected mandal, one village was selected. In all, six villages have been selected for the study.

3. UNIONS, NEW FORMS OF COLLECTIVES IN KUTTANAD, ALAPPUZHA AND DIVERSE NARRATIVES OF DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA: REPRESENTATION, NEGOTIATION AND AGENCY

ICSSR Sponsored Research Programme

Meera Velayudhan, Post-Doctoral Fellow

Narratives of equality among subordinated sections of the people go back to the mid-19th century Kerala and are central to the social movements that followed in the 20th century. The attendant notions of social development, institution building, collective civic engagement and the intersection of these diverse trajectories with radical politics of 1940s and later, inform what came to be known as the 'Kerala Model'. The present study aims at a transdisciplinary narrative of social and economic changes which focus on micro-regions, processes and actors while recognizing the 'macro' in shaping the micro contexts. It also focuses on studying the experiential dimensions of subordinate castes, such as dalits, as they interact at several points of the social mode or 'working through a past that has not passed away' and understanding subordinate castes' experience of modernity as suggested by some studies done earlier. The study intends to analyse institutions (established Trade Unions of agricultural workers, coir workers, fish workers, middle and large farmers) who are now major political actors and have become institutions that having developed a life of their own, on the one hand and on the other, the new forms of collectives since 1990s. This study will consider (a) how they mediate struggles and the agency of actors and (b) how differential interests, in particular caste and gender, are represented, negotiated and contended (c) experiential aspects at varied levels of the collectives and forms of exclusions. The study will focus on the post 1980s period but locate it historically as well as within the ongoing public debate on land use and agrarian distress in Kuttanad and on the future of traditional industries such as coir, in Alleppey and the diverse and contending narratives of development in contemporary Kerala. The study makes use of ethnographic data, community level field research through focused group discussion, informal interviews and - household survey in select villages.

Individual interviews and FGDs with women activists of older institutions (established Trade Unions and forums of agricultural workers, coir workers, fish workers, forums of middle and large farmers) mainly in Kuttanad as well as leaders of newer forms of organizations (linked with the local

governance processes - panchayat presidents and secretaries, NREGA forum, Kudumbashree, Mahila Sangam) indicate that in the older institutions, there are strong memories of the past - to somehow hold on to dearly (a sense of loss, perhaps) to the caste slavery backdrop to land reclamation, the tremendous skills and hard labour involved, sexual exploitation of women and many of the isolated early forms of resistance, including the cultural (songs) giving a feeling of the past that has not passed away. Leaders recognize, although they state that this is not yet publicly acknowledged and hence not part of the main political narratives - the increasing influence of caste and community organizations as evident from the low numbers present at meetings called at the ward level of panchayats. Earlier, wards had a life of their own, with large scale participation of local community/ies in ward programs. It was felt that the 'organic' link between workplace and home has broken. On the other hand, one could well argue that newer spaces for civil society interventions have opened up. Secondly, the linked factor - the multiple identities of agricultural workers - as agriculture does not provide work through the year. Moreover, institutionally, the democratic decentralization processes of local governance since mid-1990s, through the Peoples Planning Program, have led to newer spaces (collective) for women in particular, both in terms of work and enterprise building, be it, NREGA Forum, Kudumbashree, Women Farmers collectives, etc, each having their own dynamics and conversations. They also form the local leadership. However, the mahilasangam women's fronts of political parties), now more marginalized, still link these varied forms of collectives-more in terms of membership and as political/electoral constituencies. The experiences of the 'smaller' collectives do not form part of the grand political narrative nor are the mahilasangams able to link or carry forward the varied narratives, be it on women's work, women as farmers, role of caste and community identities. It is no longer uncommon for a woman activist to be a member of agricultural workers union, its Communist party local committee, a woman farmer, a member of Kerala Pulaya Mahajana Sabha at the same time, as all initial interviews suggest.

4. DEMOCRACY AND TRIBAL VOICE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS: A STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Satyam Sunkari, Post Doctoral Fellow

The study examines the political voice of tribal people in a democratic system and attempts to explore qualitative contribution of women's participation in politics and various levels of local governance. The central contention is that though specific development programmes were initiated, situation of tribal people has remained the same and academic research has not focused on political exclusion and its dimensions. Hence, the present study tries to bring out voices of people about the functioning of the democratic system in India. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative tools for microanalysis based on the data collected from 2 ITDAs covering 10 villages with total number of 200 interviews.

5. MEASURING INSTITUTIONALIZED CAPACITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN INDIA

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor

Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor

A number of factors affect the success of a resettlement process. These include proper implementation of a policy, proper monitoring of the process, equitable distribution of rehabilitation benefits and the two most crucial factors are sharing of information at the grass root level and decision making power at the bottom level. In other words, effective sharing of information leads to effective ex-ante or preventive decision-making, providing the possibility for an adaptive solution in a sustainable manner. Keeping these issues in view, the proposed study attempts to examine the different stages and factors that influence the success of a rehabilitation process. The study will rely heavily on empirical evidence, situational analysis and probabilistic prediction. Extensive field surveys, in depth interviews and interactions with sample will constitute the core of the study methodology.

The study will be based on 3- major projects of India (Mahanadi Coal Field, Jharsuguda (Odisha), Singareni Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and NTPC, Korba (Chattisgarh)). This kind of a study would reveal the role of the institutions and organizations across the spectrum in implementing rehabilitation policy.

6. CLIMATE VARIATION AND ITS IMPACT ON MARINE FISHING COMMUNITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Indian Council of Social Science Research

S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor

Fishing communities depend for a major part of their livelihoods on natural resources whose distribution and productivity are known to be influenced by climate dynamics. Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts expected on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. Studies indicate that global warming and rising sea levels have significantly shrunk mangrove areas. There is also direct impact on livelihood of fishing households with regard to loss/damage to livelihood assets, displacement and conflicts, risk to health and life, down scaling of technologies, cost increasing in fish harvesting, due to decrease in fish catches directly and indirectly effects on employment opportunities, occupational changes particularly women who were in fish trading become agriculture labourers. In Andhra Pradesh, 9.2 km of coast line was affected by erosion and it was particularly noticed at Uppada, Visakhapatnam and Bhimunipatnam. The present study aims to understand the impact of climate variations and its effects on fishery economy at village level and also to examine the changes in fishing operations and catches and its impact on marine fishing households in Andhra Pradesh. According to coastal vulnerability index, the risk levels were classified into four categories namely low, moderate, high and very high level in Andhra Pradesh. Kakinada area in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh is selected for this study as it happens to be the highest risk level area i.e. 73.5 km in the entire coastal zone. Altogether 450 households will be chosen purposively for this study in the selected village based on three generations 61+ years; 46-60 years; and 20-45 years.

7. DOES PRESENCE MATTER? GENDER, CASTE AND TRIBE IN INSTITUTIONS OF PARTICIPATORY FOREST GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor (till 8 February 2014)

Forest dependent communities largely rely upon the forest resources and village commons to meet their daily livelihood needs, ranging from generating income from produces gathered from the forest to meeting households' consumption and survival requirements. In the contemporary development thinking and policy frameworks for involving local communities in natural resource governance, the gender and tribal issues have received a great attention. The recent policy frameworks and advocates of participatory forestry now agree that women and tribals 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. The present research tries to analyse the need for the presence of women and other marginalized groups in the process of decision-making in forest governance. The research study examines the issues of differences in dependency, and the potential implications of presence of women, tribal and other marginalized groups on forest protection outcomes in the context of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) as constituted under the auspice of Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

8. THE OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES: EXCLUSION, EMPOWERMENT AND MODERNISATION

Sponsored Research Programme of ICSSR

S. Simhadri, Professor of Geography, Osmania University

**P.L. Vishweshwer Rao, Professor of Communications and Journalism,
Maulana Azad National Urdu University**

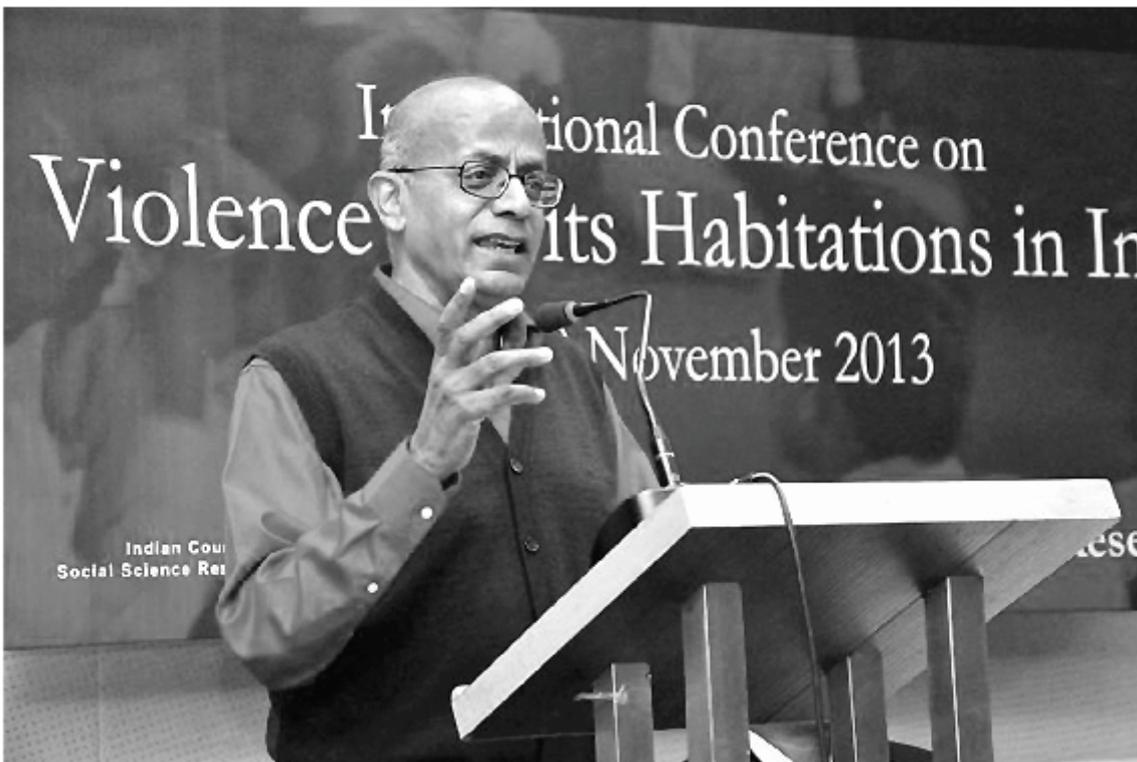
Indian society is a textbook example of a hierarchical society. Innumerable castes and sub-castes are placed one above the other and their ranking is accompanied by privileges and disadvantages vis-à-vis each other as well as amongst themselves. The graded inequalities that the caste system reproduces to adapt itself to changing conditions keep not only the Scheduled castes still oppressed and but exploit OBCs too even in the contemporary times. The major objectives of the study include an examination of historical perspective of the philosophies propagated by early reformers and contemporary thinkers; assessment of movements of social inclusion and thereby throw light on the process of modernisation and the development of inclusive policies in the context of the Mandal Report and the resultant socio-political situation and consequences. The study also tries to map social and cultural assertion, identity and social capital of OBCs through mapping of castes. The study also tries to assess the political exclusion of OBCs and their interface with upper/other castes. As part of the study, A two-day National workshop on 'Research Methodology' and A National seminar on "The Other Backward Classes in India: Exclusion, Empowerment and Modernisation" were conducted.

9. FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION AND INDIA: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

ICSSR Sponsored Research Programme

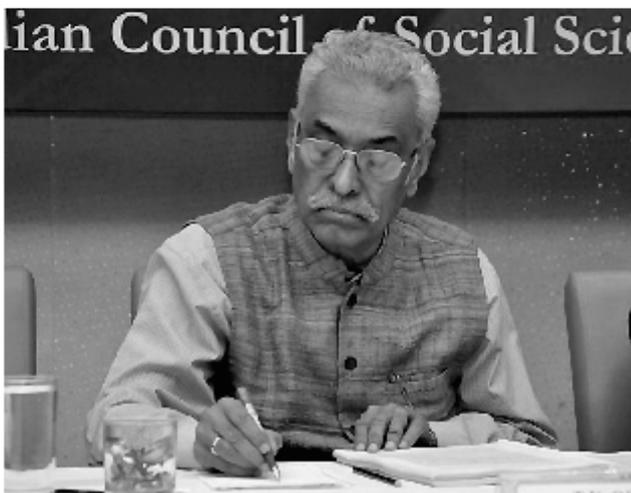
Rohit, Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

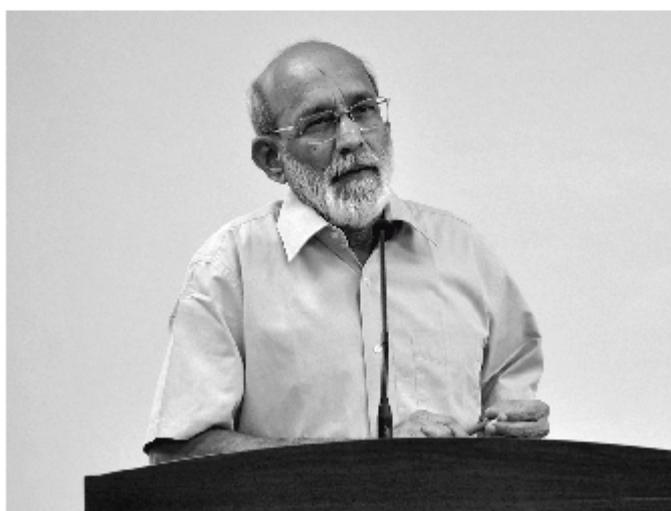
The aim of this study is to understand the implications of global financial integration and cross-border capital flows for the Indian economy, which is considered as an “emerging economy” among the developing countries. The global economic crisis following the financial meltdown in the US and the Euro zone seems to have hit the developing countries too. It is a widely held view in the policy as well as academic circles that India escaped the worst fallout of the financial crisis because of its regulatory framework and relative insulation from global finance. However, the direction of policy change has been towards greater liberalization of international capital flows and global financial integration. Against this backdrop, the project aims at assessing the extent of India’s integration to global finance and the implications of “financialisation” of the Indian economy, through an analysis of its macroeconomic variables as well as the behaviour of banks, other financial institutions, non-financial corporate sector and households. While there have been many studies of the extent of “financialisation” in the advanced economies, there has not been a comprehensive study, to the best of our knowledge, on this aspect of the Indian economy. We believe that this Project would make a critical contribution in understanding the extent of “financialisation” of the Indian economy. The analysis of the study should also lead to certain conclusions for financial regulation and policy for India. The study makes use of secondary data and aims to develop theoretical model to help capture the process of financialisation and its likely impact on the Indian economy.





ian Council of Social Sci











II. ACADEMIC EVENTS

APRIL 2013 – MARCH 2014

12TH C.D. DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

29 March 2014

Prof. Dr. Faizan Mustafa, Vice Chancellor, NALSAR University of Law “*Minority Rights under the Indian Constitution: A Trilogy of Judicial Errors*”

Dr. P.M. Bhargava chaired the lecture

BOOK RELEASE: 27 March 2014

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran, Regional Director, CSD, Hyderabad, released the book “*Economics of Motorised Crafts in Fishery*” by **Dr. S. Surapa Raju**, Assistant Professor, CSD

Speakers included **Prof. S. Subrahmanyam**, Senior Consultant, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad and Sri **C. Ratnama Chary**, Senior Consultant, National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad.

PUBLIC SEMINARS

April 12, 2013

Dr. Nilanjan Sarkar, Kings India Institute, Kings College London: ‘*Becoming History: A Severed Head in Early Modern India.*’ **Prof. V. Ramakrishna**, former Professor of History University of Hyderabad chaired the seminar.

August 14, 2013

Independence Day Public Lecture: Prof. Ramakrishna Ramaswamy, Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad “*A Fine Balance: Women in Science Navigating Academia.*” **Prof. Lakshmi Lingam**, Deputy Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad chaired the Seminar

September 20, 2013

Mr. Arun Mohan Sukumar, Assistant Editor, The Hindu: “*Diplomacy in the Age of Hard Power: Reflections on Syria’s Crisis.*” **Dr. Usha Raman**, Head, Department of Communication, University of Hyderabad chaired the seminar

October 4, 2013

Kalyani Menon-Sen, Feminist Researcher & Activist: ‘*A Question of Identity?*’ **Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran**, Regional Director, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad chaired the Seminar

February 10, 2013

Prof. Joan P Mencher, Formerly Professor of Anthropology, City University of New York: ‘*People Centered Agriculture vs. Profit Centered Agriculture or How to Feed Everyone.*’ **Dr. Uma Shankari**, Farmers Rights Activist chaired the Seminar

PUBLIC EVENTS

December 14, 2013

Debate on Section 377 and the implications of the recent Supreme Court Judgment

The debate focused on understanding the judgment in comparison with the earlier judgment of the Delhi High Court in 2009.

Law and Literature Series

CSD, Hyderabad, while focusing in its work on the social sciences and law, encourages diverse practices in research and intellectual engagement. The *Law and Literature Series* in honour of K.G. Kannabiran (1929-2010), explores the complex and stunning interweaving of law with literature. The 2013 Marappachi performance is the second event in the series which commenced in 2012.

Vakkumoolam and Sudalaiamma by theatre group Marappachi

December 28-29, 2013 at Vidyaranya High School, Hyderabad

The two plays attempted to understand lives that were led in the shadow of state violence and apathy on the one hand and in the uneasy yet nurturing glow of sorrowing affection on the other. Both plays are fictional explorations of actual events.

SEMINARS / CONFERENCES

1. International Seminar on ‘Violence and its Habitations in India’

28-30 November, 2013

The *International Conference on Violence and its Habitations in India* with support from the Indian Council of Social Science Research on a theme of utmost relevance to our times, brought together renowned scholars from India and abroad to reflect on the various manifestations of violence, philosophical inquiries on questions of violence in the Indian subcontinent and movements of resistance to structural violence. Professor Akhil Gupta from the University of California at Los Angeles delivered the keynote address on 28 November. His recent book *Red Tape: Bureaucracy, Structural Violence and Poverty in India*, has been widely commended for its analysis of structural violence and poverty. Other scholars who spoke at this conference included Professor TK Oommen (JNU, Delhi), Professor Aditya Nigam (CSDS Delhi), V. Geetha (Tara Publishing, Chennai), Professor Badri Narayan (GB Pant Institute, Allahabad) and Professor Abdul Shaban (TISS, Mumbai) and Professor Jayati Ghosh (JNU, Delhi), among many other equally renowned scholars. Noted historian Professor David Arnold's paper was presented in absentia. The high point of this conference was the round table on *Gender And The Violence Of Normal Times* on 30 November 2013 chaired by Professor Sujata Patel (University of Hyderabad). A volume of essays from Oxford University Press is forthcoming in 2015.

2. National Seminar on “The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development” in collaboration with Government Degree College, Gajwel, Medak district

Sponsored by UGC & Indian Council of Social Science Research, Hyderabad

Council for Social Development had collaborated on the National Seminar titled ‘The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development’ organized by Department of Economics, Government

Degree College, Gajwel on 6-7 September, 2013. The major objective of the seminar was to bring together academicians especially young research scholars who work on the area of employment guarantee. Studies which focused on impact on MGNREGS with respect to decline in migration of rural force; increase in community assets through provision of livelihood, availability of agricultural labour were presented during the seminar. Studies which also centered on the lacunas in implementation of MGNREGS were also focused during the seminar proceedings.

WORKSHOPS / COURSES

1. Five days Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to SC and Other Marginalized Groups in Social Sciences

10-14 June 2013; 21-25 October 2013; 10-14 March 2014 [3 programmes]

Coordinated by **Professor S. Indrakant**, RBI Chair Professor, CSD

The Council for Social Development, Hyderabad conducted a five-day Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to SC and Other Marginalized Groups with the financial support from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The emergence of new concepts, categories, approaches, perceptions, theories and methods has widened the scope of social science. As a result of these dynamics, academic understanding too requires new ways of thinking, engaging with new fields of enquiry and more 'complex' objective conditions of the excluded communities. This Orientation Programme helps participants to understand fundamental issues in new arenas of social sciences and issues of more recent concerns, which are relevant for formulating a broader outline for the new social exclusive and inclusive policy studies.

The objective of the Orientation Programme is to build capacity of the scholars and faculty members to effectively work on social exclusion and marginalized communities.

2. Training and Fellowship Programme for Lawyers (6 workshops) 20 April 2013, 17-18 October 2013, 25-26 November 2013, 18-20 December 2013, 17-18 January 2014, 22-23 February 2014

Seven selected lawyers from adivasi community in Andhra Pradesh were given specialized legal training this academic year. With the objective of equipping these lawyers to become active and efficient agents of justice delivery for their community, improving their lawyering skills and understanding of socio-legal issues, a comprehensive curriculum was brainstormed. Two lawyers from Delhi, **Ms. Abha Singhal Joshi** and **Ms. Seema Misra** joined the effort with their vast experience in litigation, as well as, training, especially in the field of constitutional and criminal law. Subsequently, lawyer V. Raghu brought in his expertise on civil and land laws of Andhra Pradesh. Ms. Kriti Sharma, the in-house lawyer, anchored the training programme with the support of Mr. Sunder Raj, Assistant Registrar, in logistics. Starting with basic legal tools and constitutional framework vis-à-vis schedule tribes, in the next phase, the lawyers found themselves going through detailed provisions of criminal law from arrest, custody, bail, remand etc. to complex issues like liberty and police powers in 'binding over' cases. In the third phase land legislations in schedule areas were effectively dealt with. Special legislations such as Domestic Violence Act and Juvenile Justice Act sensitized lawyers on issues related to other vulnerable groups. Through regular court diaries maintained by lawyers, they learned about the nature of cases on the ground and worked on how best

to legally proceed with them. Based on successful teaching methods used in international training programmes of public legal education, the training sessions were formulated with special emphasis on discussion, case analysis, role playing and field exposure etc. The lawyers benefited from field trip to Model Police Station and Forensic Science Laboratory at National Police Academy, Hyderabad. They also appreciated learning about situations of indigenous people across the world through documentaries.

OUTCOMES

- Preparation of a team of lawyers who understand the marginalization of tribals, their issues, and are equipped to give legal responses at different levels-administrative, judicial and legislative.
- Enhancement of ability of local lawyers to represent tribal individuals and communities to ensure better access to justice through the statutory and constitutional mechanisms.
- Preparation of a group of lawyers who understand the issues at the cutting edge and to focus on the priority areas in litigation and legal interventions.
- Improved quality of lawyering and legal interventions at the cutting edge of litigation and administrative processes.
- Heightened confidence to deal with different persons and institutions, and interact with them.

3. Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

27 January – 8 February 2014

Council for Social Development, Hyderabad has organized a two week workshop titled Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences which was supported by the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. This programme has been primarily designed for the faculty members who work with colleges, universities and research organizations. The selected list of faculty members and senior doctoral students roughly represented the proportion of 60:40 basis between reserved and unreserved categories. Faculty belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in addition to the other castes were part of the workshop. The primary objective of the course was to develop capabilities for research, teaching and writing through the use of interactive measures among young faculty, a majority of them were drawn from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Specifically the programme aimed at developing capabilities to: conceptualise and write research proposals; perfect the skills of conducting robust research through an in-depth exposure to the various stages of research – formulation of research questions, data collection using various tools and methods, data processing and interpretation, and analysis; begin the process of writing a research paper for peer reviewed publication under the supervision of CSD faculty; prepare an outline for a book where a faculty member has an idea of what he/she would like to work on, or building capacity for planning and writing a book to encourage faculty members to develop ideas in this direction; and provide detailed exposure to the process of

preparing applications for research grants. IN addition, the idea of paper clinic was introduced give the participants an opportunity to demonstrate what they have been exposed to in the previous days by working with an actual paper/outline. The clinic was organised in the following ways: Each participant outlined a possible paper they could write using field work experiences and what has been learnt in the previous day. An article or paper of 2000 - 3000 word limit was produced during the course of the programme by enhancing their paper writing experience with the fieldwork. Five or six groups were formed according to the disciplines.

III. PUBLICATIONS

THE HYDERABAD SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PAPERS

The Chairman of the [Managing Committee], Dr. P.M. Bhargava, released the second volume of CSD Working Paper Series, *Hyderabad Social Development Papers*, Volume II on January 27th 2014. The papers included in this volume are:

1. Soumya Vinayan: “*Geographical Indications in India: An Overview of Issues and Challenges.*”
2. Sambaiah Gundimeda: “*For Social Equality and Political Representation: Dalit Activism in Telugu Country, 1917-30.*”
3. S. Surapa Raju: “*Credit Institutions and Fishing Households: A Study of Fishers in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.*”
4. Kalpana Kannabiran: “*Who is a ‘Worker’? Problematizing ‘Ability’ in the Conceptualisation of Labour.*”

OCCASIONAL PAPER SERIES ON INTERDISCIPLINARY LAW

This series explores the intersection of law with diverse disciplines across the social sciences, humanities, sciences and medicine.

Issue 1, March 2014

1. **Smriti Sharma:** “*Atrocities against Adivasis in India: A Statistical and Institutional Analysis*”

MONOGRAPH

B. N. Yugandhar: “*Three Essays on Constitutional Morality*”

1. From Bondage to Freedom
2. Effectuating the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
3. Poverty: Need to Address its Foundational Elements



IV. FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

KALPANA KANNABIRAN, Professor & Regional Director

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- *Women and Law: Critical Feminist Perspectives*, Delhi: Sage Publications, 2013. Editor and Contributor.

Articles

- “Sharmila Rege (1964-2013) Tribute to a Phule-Ambedkarite Feminist Welder”, Commentary, *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVIII, No. 32, 10 August 2013 (co-author).
- “Sociology as a Vocation: A Conversation between Law and Sociology”, *Global Dialogue*, Vol.4, Issue 1, March 2014.
- “Who is a ‘Worker’? Problematising ‘Ability’ in the Conceptualisation of Labour”, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 57, No. 1, January-March 2014, pp. 67-91.
- “Judicial Meanderings in Patriarchal Thickets: Litigating Sex Discrimination in India,” in Kalpana Kannabiran, ed. *Women and Law: Critical Feminist Perspectives*, Delhi: Sage Publications, 2013.

Book Reviews

- “Tracing Different Feminist Histories and Futures: Against the Madness of Manu: B.R. Ambedkar’s Writings on Brahmanical Patriarchy, Selected and Introduced by Sharmila Rege, Navayana, 2013, New Delhi”, *Biblio*, September-October, 2013.

Popular Press

- “Talks with Maoists not a trap”, *The Hindu*, 4 July 2013
- “A Moment of Triumph for Women”, *Panun Kashmir*, 23 July 2013
- “Equal Opportunity in Higher Education”, *Hans India* | Opinion, 17 August 2013
- “Atrocities that no longer shock”, *The Hindu*, 15 October 2013
- “Lawyer, Judge and Aam Aadmi”, *The Hindu*, 18 January 2014

LECTURES

- “*Framing Research Questions*” and “*Law and Policy Research*”, Orientation Programme: Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad on June 10, 2013.
- “*Importance of Constitutional Morality in Higher Education*”, Capacity Building Programme for Lecturers at Andhra Mahila Sabha College, Hyderabad, June 20, 2013.
- “*The Importance of Legal Literacy in Social Work*”, Department of Social Work, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 27 July 2013.
- “*Exploring Constitutional Morality*”, Lecture delivered at Felicitation Programme for the Amartya Sen Awardees, University of Hyderabad, 30 July 2013.

- “*Constitutional Morality and the Imagination of Justice*”, 28th Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lecture, G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad, 10 September 2013.
- Section 377: Heterosexism, Homophobia and an Anti-homophobic Inquiry and Rape Laws, Feminine Modesty and Response, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 24 September 2013.
- Situating De-Notified Tribes in Tribal Policy, Valedictory Address, South Zone Regional Meeting on DNT Issues for Tribal Policy, Henry Martyn Institute, 27 October 2013.
- Significance of Critical Pedagogy on Caste and Gender, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 17 February 2014.

SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

- “A Bill of Rights for Women? Discrimination, Liberty and the Imagination of Justice”, International Conference on *Inequality, Mobility and Sociality in Contemporary India* South Asia Studies Council and the MacMilan Centre, Yale University, 26-28 April 2013.
- “Situating Constitutional Morality”, 7th NRCT-ICSSR Joint Seminar on *Inclusive Growth, Poverty Reduction and Human Security* organized by National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) in collaboration with Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Bangkok, 24-26 August 2013.
- “Who is a ‘Worker’? Problematising ‘Ability’ in the Conceptualisation of Labour,” Keynote address at *55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 16-18 December 2013.

COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

- International Conference on Violence and its Habitations in India, CSD with support from ICSSR, Hyderabad, 28-30 November 2013.

S. INDRAKANT, RBI Chair Professor

LECTURES

- Inaugural Address, Symposium on Evolution and Development of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s Economic Philosophy, jointly organized by Department of Studies in Economics and SC/ST Cell, Karnataka State Women’s University, 6 April 2013.
- Pitfalls in Research, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 13 June 2013.
- Sampling Techniques, Orientation Program for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, 14 June 2013.
- Data Collection, Data Presentation and Data Analysis, 74th Orientation Course conducted by UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, 22 June 2013.
- Research Design, 75th Orientation Program, UGC Academic Staff College, 6 July 2013.
- Policy Intervention and Strategies for Improving Food and Nutritional Security, Training

- Programme on 'Food and Nutritional Security of the Women in Agriculture', MANAGE, Hyderabad, 21 August 2013.
- Research Design, 76th Orientation Programme conducted by UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, 24 August 2013.
- Correlation and Regression, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty in Social Sciences, CSD, Hyderabad, 22 October 2013.
- Glimpses of MGNREGS in AP, Refresher Course in Economics conducted by UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23 October 2013.
- Half-learned Lesson on food Security Provision, Refresher Course in Economics conducted by UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 23 October 2013.
- Chi-Square Test, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, CSD, Hyderabad, 24 October 2013.
- Use of Statistical Techniques and Sources of Data, to Faculty members of RBVRR Women's College, 8 November 2013.
- Pit falls in Research, Workshop on Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 22-23 November 2013.
- Use of Dummy variable Technique in Research, Workshop on Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 22-23 November 2013.
- Elements of Budget, SAP College, Vikarabad, 13 December 2013.
- Pit falls in Research, Refresher Course on Research Methodology, UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 17 December 2013.
- Use of Statistical Methods and Sources of Data, 78th Orientation Programme organised by UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 18 December 2013.
- Economic Growth in Andhra Pradesh, Three weeks Practical Employment Programme for 65th RR Batch Probationers, RBVRR Andhra Pradesh Police Academy, Hyderabad, 18 January 2014.
- Quantitative Techniques, to the participants of Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 3 February 2014.
- Testing of Hypothesis to the participants of Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 3 February 2014.
- Testing Hypothesis, Orientation Programme, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, 12 February 2014.
- Parametric and Non-Parametric Methods of Estimation, Guest Lecture, Nizam College, Hyderabad, 26 February 2014.
- MGNREGS, Guest Lecture, University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 26 February 2014.
- Statistical Inference, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11 March 2014.

- Correlation and Regression, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 11 March 2014.
- Sampling, 'TOT on Social Research Methodology and Processes' for research staff working in NGOs and Research Institutions, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 19 March 2014.
- Dummy Variable Technique, One-week Workshop on 'Computation and Data Analysis on Social Sciences', Department of Economics, Nizam College, Hyderabad, 21-22 March 2014.
- Multi-collinearity, One-week Workshop on 'Computation and Data Analysis on Social Sciences', Department of Economics, Nizam College, Hyderabad, 21-22 March 2014.

SEMINAR PAPERS

- "*Making MGNREGS Labour-Friendly and Cultivator-Friendly*", 2nd RBI Chair Professors' Conference, RBI, Mumbai, 31 May 2013.
- "*Glimpses of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh*", Two-day National Seminar "*The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development*" held at Government Degree College, Gajwel, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh, 6-7 September 2013.
- "*Unlearnt Lesson in Food Security Provision*," Two-day International Seminar on Food Security in India: The Challenges Ahead, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 8-9 March 2014.
- "*Transparent and Accountable Delivery System – The Need of the Hour in Food Security Provision*", Two-day National Seminar on 'Economic Growth and Marginalised Groups: A Search for Inclusive Policy', School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 25 March 2014.

COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

- Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to SC and other marginalized groups, June 10-14, 2013; October 21-25, 2013 and March 10-14, 2014, CSD.
- '*Financial Literacy Session*' by a team of RBI Officials, Hyderabad at Nrupatunga Degree and PG College, Hyderabad, 8 August 2013.
- Two-day National Seminar on '*The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development*' (Jointly organised), Government Degree College, Gajwel, Medak District, 6-7 September 2013.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS / CONFERENCES

- Paper Discussant, "*Regional Dimension of Services Sector Growth and Convergence in India*" Suraj, Alex Philip and Siddhartha Nath presented at 2nd DEPR Annual Research Conference held at RBI, Mumbai, 30 May 2013.
- Session Chair, Two-day National Seminar on "*The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development*", Government Degree College, Gajwel, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh, 6-7 September 2013.
- Invited Speaker, Meeting of the Farmers held at APMC, Enumamula, Warangal, Financial Literacy Programme to the Farmers, 17 September 2013.
- Paper Discussant on "*Food Prices and Child Nutrition in Andhra Pradesh*" by S. Galab and Prudvikar

- Reddy, Young Lives Child Profile and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 21 September 2013.
- Guest of Honour, Valedictory Function of Workshop on Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences, Dept. of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 25 November 2013.
- Session Chair, Thirty Second Annual Conference of Andhra Pradesh Economic Association, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, 8 February 2014.
- Guest of Honour and Session Chair, Inaugural Function of Two-day International Seminar on “*Food Security in India: The Challenges Ahead*,” Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 8 March 2014.
- Member of Panel Discussion, Two-day National Seminar on Inclusive Growth and Food Security, Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 15 March 2014.
- Panellist, ‘*Economic Discrimination: Role of State*’, Two-day National Seminar on ‘Economic Growth and Marginalised Groups: A Search for Inclusive Policy’, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 24 March 2014.
- Paper Discussant, Two-day National Seminar on ‘*Application of Panel Data*’, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 26 March 2014.

L. REDDEPPA, Associate Professor

LECTURES

- Collection and Presentation of Data (Graphical, Diagrammatic and Tabular Forms), Research Methodology Course, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, June 11, 2013.
- “*Application of Social Science Research in Public Policy*”, UGC Sponsored International Interdisciplinary Conference on Research in Behavioural Sciences “*The Road Ahead 2013*,” Sri Dadasaheb Gawai Charitable Trust, Amaravathi’s Takshashila Mahavidyalaya and Department of Business Administration Management, Sant Gade Baba Amaravathi University, Amaravathi, 17-18 October, 2013.
- Women in Public Policy, TISS M.Phil Course: Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, CSD, Hyderabad.
- Gender Budgeting, TISS M.Phil Course: Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, CSD, Hyderabad.
- Participatory Rural Appraisal Methods in Research, Orientation Programme for Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Social Sciences conducted by CSD, October 21-25, 2013.
- Designing the Research Proposal, Second Modular Course for Ph.D. Students, CSD, March 3-7, 2014.
- Field Work in Social Science Research, Second Modular Course for Ph.D. Students of CSD, March 3-7, 2014.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- “*Livelihood Security through Land Distribution: An Empirical Study on Chenbus of Andhra Pradesh*,” Two Day National Seminar on Democracy, Development and Tribes in India: Reality and Rhetoric held between 12-13 August, 2013 sponsored by ICSSR & University of Hyderabad.
- “*Potentiality of Assigned Lands for Livelihood Improvement of the Poor in Andhra Pradesh*”, 20 May 2013.
- “*Livelihood Issues of Marginalised Groups – Some Reflections*”, National Seminar on Economic Growth and Marginalised Groups – A Search for Inclusive Policy, Department of Economics, University of Hyderabad, March 24-25, 2014.

SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA, Associate Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- “*Coal Mining and Local Livelihoods*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLIX, No. 8, pp. 25-26.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- “*Drum Beating and Livelihoods in India*”, National Seminar on “Economic Growth and Marginalized groups: A Search for Inclusive Policy”, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, March 24-25, 2014.

LECTURES

- Displacement and Rehabilitation, Refresher Course in Economics in Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, October 21, 2013.
- Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, TISS M. Phil (Women’s Studies) course, CSD Hyderabad.
- Education as a Tool of Empowerment, International Training Program on Empowerment of Women for Rural Development, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 7 November 2013.

S. SURAPA RAJU, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- Economics of Motorized Crafts in Fishery, Scholars World, New Delhi, 2014.

Articles

- “*Catch and Income of Fishing Units: A Field study in Andhra Pradesh*”, Journal of Fisheries Economics and Development, Vol.13 (2): 9-28, 2012 (came out in 2013).
- “*Emerging Trends in Marine Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh*” in V.B. Sakhare and B. Vasantha Kumar

- (eds.) *Emerging Trends in Fisheries and Aquaculture*, Daya Publishing House, 2013.
- “*Motorization of Fishing Craft and its Economic Impact: A Field Study in Andhra Pradesh*”, *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Vol (2): 1-16, 2013.
- “*Credit Institutions and Fishing Households: A Study of Fishers in Coastal Andhra Pradesh*” *Hyderabad Social Development Papers*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 43-59, 2013.

Popular Press

- [Child Marriages in Fishing Communities] “*Balya Vivabalato Hakkula Hananam*” in *Andhra Prabha*, 5 July 2013.

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES PAPERS

- Comparative Economics of Small-scale Fishing Crafts in Bay of Bengal, International Conference on Small-scale Fisheries Governance: Development for Wellbeing and Sustainability, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad December 10-13, 2013.
- Climate variations and likely impacts on Fishers, Institute of Public Enterprise Golden Jubilee International Conference on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Global Perspective, Hyderabad, 20-21 February 2014.
- Marine Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh, Preliminary Discussions on Stakeholders Workshop on Fisheries Development in Andhra Pradesh at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on 25 February 2014.

LECTURES

- Questionnaire Design and Data Collection, Second Modular Course for Ph.D. Social Science Students, CSD, March 3-7, 2014.
- Climate Variations and its Impact on Fishers, to Research Scholars & Faculty Members in Social Sciences, March 10-14, 2014.

PRATYUSNA PATNAIK, Assistant Professor (till February 8, 2014)

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- “*Does Political Representation Ensure Empowerment? Scheduled Tribes in Decentralised Local Governments of India*” *Journal of South Asian Development*, Vol.8 (1), 2013, pp. 27-59.
- “*Politics is not Just a Man’s Game: Women in Democratic Local Governance of Odisha*”, *Social Change*, Vol. 44 (1), 2014, Pp. 131 – 153.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- “*Does Presence Matter: Women’s Representation in Local Governance Institutions in India*”, Paper presented at the 17th World Congress of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES), held at University of Manchester, UK during 5th – 10th August, 2013.

COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC EVENTS

- Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi 27 January – 8 February 2014.

FELLOWSHIPS

- Indo-Thai Visiting Fellowship under the Bilateral Exchange Programme of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi and National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), Bangkok to carry out empirical research on ‘Conflict and Co-existence in Protected Areas: Study of Mae-Tho National Park in Chiang Mai Province, Northern Thailand’.

SOUMYA VINAYAN, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- “*Geographical Indications in India: An Overview of Issues and Challenges*,” Hyderabad Social Development Papers, Vol. 2 (1): 1-18.

TEACHING

- M.Phil in Women’s Studies in collaboration with TISS, Hyderabad for the course titled Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society, Aug. – Sept. 2013.

LECTURES

- “*GI Protection in Agriculture*”, Programme of Short Course on “Managing IP under PVP and PGR” at Directorate of Sorghum Research (Indian Council for Agricultural Research), Hyderabad, 21 May 2013.
- “*Intellectual Property Rights and Livelihoods: Geographical Indications in India*”, Department of Communications, University of Hyderabad, 12 August, 2013.
- “*GI Protection in Agriculture*” in the Training Programme on "Intellectual Property Management in Agriculture" at Agricultural College, Bapatla, 7 December, 2013.
- “*Women Studies and Social Science Research*” in Capacity Building Training Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 5 February 2014.
- “*Geographical Indications and its Relevance in Agriculture*”, Awareness cum Training Programme on Plant variety protection and registration of plant varieties, Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad, 21 December 2013 and 5 March 2013.
- “*Collection of data at field level: A Practical Demonstration*,” Research Methodology Training Course in Social Science for Ph.D students organized by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad January 26, 2014.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- Session Chair, “*Adivasi Languages, Literature and Art*,” National Seminar on Dalit and Adivasi Literature & Art, Centre for Dalit & Adivasi Studies and Translation, University of Hyderabad, 2-3 May 2013.

SAMBALIAH GUNDIMEDA, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS**Articles**

- “*Babujan Samaj Party: Between Social Justice and Political Practice*” in *Social Change*, 44 (1):21-38, (2014).
- ‘*Congress’ Game-plan in Andhra Pradesh*’, *Mainstream Weekly*, Vol. LI, No: 44, 19 Oct. 2013.
- ‘*Caste Calculations of the Congress in Andhra Pradesh*’, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 19 October 2013, Vol. XLVIII, No. 42, pp. 18-20.
- “*Democratization of the Public Sphere: The Beef Stall case in Hyderabad’s Sukoon Festival*” in Tharu, Susie and K. Satyanarayana (eds.), *From Those Stubs, Steel Nibs Are Sprouting: New Dalit Writing From South India, Dossier II*. New Delhi: Harper Collins, 2013.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- “*Reservations for the Dalits: Some Contemporary Questions*”, The Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Edinburgh, 16 October 2013.
- “*Fractured Mobilizations: Dalit Movement and Politics in Contemporary Andhra Pradesh*”, International Conference on Institutionalising Marginal Actors: Processes, Policies, Practices and Pitfalls, University of Edinburgh, 18-19 September 2013.

FELLOWSHIP

- Charles Wallace India Trust Visiting Fellow at IASH, University of Edinburgh, 15 September, 2013 – 15 December 2013.

LECTURES

- “*Tribal culture and role of NGO’s in Tribal Development*” on the occasion of 'World Indigenous Day celebration' in Roda Mistry College of Social Work & Research, Hyderabad, 9 August 2013.

SURESH JAGANNADHAM, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS**Articles**

- “*Bharat ke Vimukth Avam Khanabadosh Janajatiyaan: Vivid Sandharb*”, Aaravali Udghosh, April 2013. 25, (99), pp.09-12.
- “*Bharat ke Vimukth Avam Khanabadosh Janajatiyaan*”, Yuddarath Aam Aadami, April-June 2013. 1,

- (5), pp. 08-09.
- “*Adivasi Samajik Vyavastha Ka Gothra Paksh*”, Yuddarath Aam Aadami, July-September 2013.1, (5), pp 54-56.
- “*Adivasi Ekata Ke Vidvans Ka Arthshastra*” Yuddarath Aam Aadami, October – December 2013. 1, (7), pp 09-12.
- “*Adivasi Sahitya Ki Alochana*”, Yuddarath Aam Aadami, December 2013. 2, (3), pp 10-12. Poem “Ye Jangal Kiska Hai” Dalit Asmita, Apr – June 2013. pp 68.

SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

- “*Yaanaadiyon Ka Shabad Badda Jeevan Gaatha- Ennela Navvu*”, National Seminar on Adivasi Sahitya: Swaruup Avam Sambhavanaayen, Center for Indian Languages, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 29-30 July 2013.
- “*Adivasi Moukhibh Sahitya: Sangrah Ki Samasyaen Aur Sankalanki Pranali*”, National Seminar on “*Understanding Dalit & Adivasi Literature: Towards an Alternative Research Methodology*” Centre for Dalit & Adivasi Studies and Translation, University of Hyderabad, 6-7 March, 2014.

SATYAM SUNKARI, Post Doctoral Fellow

PUBLICATIONS

Popular Press

- “*Elected Representatives verses Telangana Bill, February 15, 2014, 11.13 AM IST*”, webpage – <http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/2014--2-15/elected-representatives-verses-Telangana-Bill-86077>
- [Plight of Turmeric Farmers] Pasupu Rythula Gosa Pattadha? Namasthe Telangana (editorial page), 6 March 2014, p.4.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- Policy of Forest Development and Participation of Forest Dependent Tribal People: A Study in Andhra Pradesh, National Consultation – ‘*Repositioning Tribal Question for Public Policy*’, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 19- 20 March, 2014.
- Agriculture Policies and Accessibility in Tribal Areas – A Policy Approach, National Seminar on Inclusive Growth in Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Economics, Osmania University under the UGC-SAP (DSA-III), 15-16 March, 2014.
- Non-Farm Programmes in the Five Year Plans: A Critical Assessment, National Seminar on “*The Growth of Non Farm Sector in India: Opportunities and Challenges*”, Department of Economics, Government Degree College, Hyderabad, 10 January, 2014.
- Sustainable Development through MGNREG Program: Is it Possible?, National Seminar on “*The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development*”, Government Degree College, Gajwel, Andhra Pradesh, September 6-7, 2013. Co-author.
- Adivasis from Public Policy Perspective in India, National Seminar on “*Democracy, Development and Tribes in India: Reality and Rhetoric*”, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 12-13 August 2013.

LECTURES

- *'Literature Survey'*, Second Modular Course for Ph.D. Social Science Students, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, March 4, 2014.
- *'Survey Research Methods – Qualitative Methods (I)'*. Second Modular Course for Ph.D. Social Science Students, Council for Social Development, March 5, 2014.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- Rapporteur of International Conference on *"Violence and its Habitations in India"*, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 28-30 November 2013.

SANDHYA MALIYE, Post Doctoral Fellow

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- Sandhya Maliye (2014) *"Positioning Gender Consciousness on Lines of Radical and Socialist Feminist Perspectives"*, International Streams Research Journal, 3(12): 1-6.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- Sustainable Development through MGNREG Program: Is it Possible? at National Seminar *"The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development"*, organized by Government Degree College, Gajwel, Andhra Pradesh, 6-7 Sept. 2013. Co-author.
- Work Life Balance: A Case Of Indian Women Software Professionals at the 2nd International Conference on Emerging Markets and Issues in Management, at ICEMIM 2013, VIT University Vellore, 19 -20 April, 2013.
- Invited Speaker, Seminar on *"Women's Empowerment: Issues and Challenges"* at University College for Women, Kakatiya University, 6 March, 2014.

LECTURES

- Qualitative Research Techniques, CSD, 5 February, 2014.

MEERA VELAYUDHAN, Post Doctoral Fellow

PAPERS PRESENTED

- *"Unions, new forms of collectives in Kuttanad, Alappuzha and diverse narratives of Development in Kerala: Representation, Negotiation and Agency"*, Xth International Conference on Labour History on *"Labour History: A Return to Politics?"*, Association of Indian Labour Historians and V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, March 22-24. 2014.

B. RAMESH, Research Associate

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- “Non-Governmental Organisations in India: Some Issues”, *Inter Continental Journal of Multidisciplines* (A Quarterly Journal), Vol.1, Issue 1, January-March 2014.

Popular Press [Telugu]

- [On Katikapara Community] Varasatvamghanam-Abhivruddi Shunyam *Namaste Telangana*, 30 March 2014.
- [Glory of Runja Folk Arts in Andhra Pradesh] Charitra putallo cherutunna Runajkalarupalu *Surya*, 24 February 2014.
- [On Dudekula Community] Durbharstitilo dudekulu, *Namaste Telangana*, 13 October 2013.
- [On Elderly] Atmeeya sparshe antimakorika, *Surya*, 1 October 2013
- [On Right to Education Act] Pattalekkani Vidyahakku, *Surya*, 19 September, 2013
- A Case Study on Child Marriages] Eepapam Evaridi, *Janam Sakshi*, 14 August 2013
- [The Vanishing Tribes] Antaristunna adivasi tegalu, *Surya*, 9 August 2013
- [Child marriages among chenchus] Chenchulanu kabalistunna Balyavivaahalu, *Surya*, 18 July 2013
- [Child Marriages and the Plights of Girls] Baalyavivaahaalu–Balikalakuvvyadhalu, *Prajasakti*, 11 June 2013
- [On Empowerment of Adivasis] Adivasila saadikaaratha ennadu, *Namaste Telangana*, 02 June 2013
- [On Dommara Community], Adarana Karuvaina Dommarulu, *Namaste Telangana*, 28 April 2013.

SEMINAR/CONFERENCE PAPERS

- “*Educational attainments among the Chenchu tribes of Nallamalai forest of Andhra Pradesh*”, 39th All India Sociological Conference, Mysore, 27-29 December 2013.

KRITI SHARMA, Junior Legal Researcher

LECTURES

- Laws on Protection of Women against Domestic Violence, Juvenile Justice during the Training of Adivasi Lawyers on 22-23 February, 2013.

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

- Rappoteur of “*International Conference on Violence and its Habitations in India*”, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 28-30 November 2013
- Participated in WGHR Regional Workshop on Human Rights Mechanism, 7-8 Nov. 2013

COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Coordination of Training of Adivasi Lawyers Programme during October 2013 – March 2014.

CSD TEAM

MANAGING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Dr. P. M. Bhargava | Chairman |
| Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran , Regional Director, CSD | Member Secretary |
| Prof. Ramesh Dadhich Member-Secretary, ICSSR | Member |
| Representative of ICSSR | Member |
| Sri. S. P. Tucker , IAS Special Chief Secretary, Planning Department Government of AP | Member |
| Prof. Ramakrishna Ramaswamy , Vice Chancellor, HCU, Hyderabad | Member |
| Dr. M. V. Rao , I.A.S., Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad | Member |
| Prof. E. Hari Babu , Professor of Sociology & Pro Vice Chancellor HCU, Hyderabad | Member |
| Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy , ICSSR National Fellow, CSD, Hyderabad | Member |
| Prof. Y. Saraswathy Rao , Former Vice Chancellor Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur | Member |
| Sri. B.N. Yugandhar , Visiting Professor, CSD, Hyderabad | Member |
| Prof. S. Indrakant , RBI Chair Professor, CSD, Hyderabad | Member |
| Dr. L. Reddeppa , Associate Professor, CSD | Member (Upto March 15, 2014) |
| Dr. S. Surapa Raju , Assistant Professor, CSD, Hyderabad | Member (From March 16, 2014) |

ACADEMIC STAFF

Faculty, Research and Projects Team

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran | Regional Director |
| Prof. S. Indrakant | RBI Chair Professor |
| Dr. L. Reddeppa | Associate Professor |
| Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra | Associate Professor |
| Dr. S. Surapa Raju | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik (Upto February 8, 2014) | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Soumya Vinayan | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Sambaiah Gundimeda | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Suresh Jagannadham | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Vijay Korra (Upto August 28, 2013) | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. M. Sridhar (Upto July 22, 2013) | Post Doctoral Fellow |
| Dr. Satyam Sunkari | Post Doctoral Fellow |
| Dr. Sandhya Maliye | Post Doctoral Fellow |
| Sri. B. Ramesh | Research Associate |
| Ms. Kriti Sharma (From October 15, 2013) | Junior Legal Researcher |
| Sri. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna | Project Assistant |
| Sri. T. Guruvaiah | Project Assistant |

Senior Fellows and Visiting Faculty

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sri B. N. Yugandhar | Visiting Professor |
| Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy | ICSSR National Fellow |

Affiliated Scholars

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Dr. K. Rama Patnaik | Visiting Fellow |
| Dr. Meera Velayudhan (From November 1, 2013) | Post Doctoral Fellow |
| Dr. Prasenjit Bose (From December 1, 2013) | Senior Research Associate |

Mr. Kingshuk Roy (From January 1, 2014)

Research Associate

Mr. Saroj Ranjan Padhi (From November 1, 2013)

Research Associate

Library and Information Services

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

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 (Upto June 30, 2013)

Office Assistant

Sri. P. Mariyadas

Office Assistant





Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad