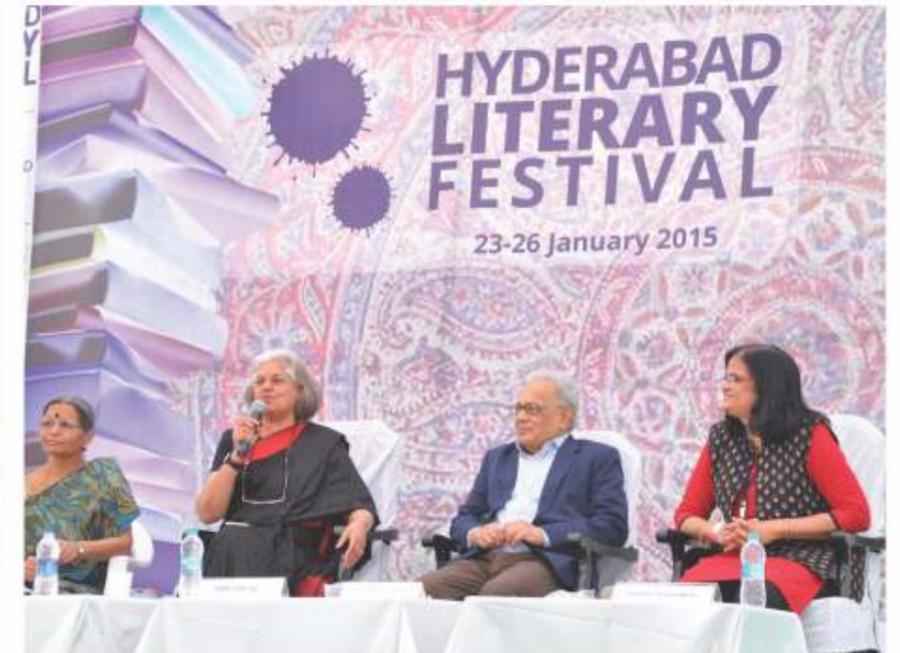


# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2014 - 2015



Council for Social Development  
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad



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# ANNUAL REPORT

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2014 - 2015



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# PREFACE

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The annual report, particularly its eloquent summary by Dr Kalpana Kannabiran, will show that CSD-SRC has been a vibrant and lively social science research institution during the year under review. Amongst other areas, it has been effectively active in regard to Adivasi rights, legal education, and proposal of the Government of Telangana on decentralization. In addition to relevant and viable social science research, CSD-SRC has also provided a platform in Hyderabad to listen to eminent speakers on diverse but relevant social science research areas. During the year, CSD-SRC has made immense contribution to the intellectual life of Hyderabad as the report will show.



CSD-SRC's commitment to excellence has enabled it to bag a very substantial financial support from the Telangana Government.

The above remarkable success of CSD-SRC is largely due to the innovative and productive leadership of its Director, Dr Kalpana Kannabiran. I wish her all success in her future endeavours.

**Dr. P M Bhargava**  
Chairman, CSD-SRC





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# FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

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The year 2014-2015 has been an extremely eventful one. The formation of the state of Telangana had an immediate impact on the organizational structure and research focus of CSD. This was also a year that witnessed some pathbreaking initiatives in research and co-curricular legal education and rights advocacy alongside our continuing commitments to research and capacity building of young scholars.



In the formative first half of academic year, we undertook a quick and detailed survey of the Manavooru Manapranalika Programme, even while the government survey was in progress, that explored the responses of the people of the new state to democratic decentralisation. Our report on this survey is the only comprehensive report on the proposal of the government of Telangana on decentralisation.

Students of law schools all over India are engaged in a plethora of competitions and moot courts that prepare them for a challenging life of lawyering. In all this of course, we found that the critical area of Adivasi Rights is untouched by legal education and by co-curricular activity in India. Given CSD's intense involvement in this field of study and research, we stepped in to fill this gap and offer students opportunities for learning that were not available in their institutions. The First KG Kannabiran National Moot on Transformative Constitutionalism focussed on Adivasi Rights. A small group of bright and committed young lawyers worked with us to formulate the problem, set the tests and judge the preliminary rounds. Students from 22 law schools from across the country participated in the Moot. Our judges included the finest legal minds in the country -- Justice Bilal Nazki, Justice K. Chandru, Advocates Mihir Desai (Mumbai), R. Vaigai (Chennai), Abha Joshi (Delhi), Seema Misra (Delhi), Shafeeq Mahajir (Hyderabad), V. Raghu (Hyderabad). This moot, over three days, foregrounded Adivasi rights and struggles in the consciousness of law students and presented an important and unique learning opportunity.

Even while inaugurating a focus on legal education, we took our work with Adivasi communities to a different level. The lawyers from Adivasi communities undergoing training with CSD for the past three years successfully conducted a para legal volunteers training programme for 50 Adivasi youth with a high school education in accordance with the curriculum prescribed by the National Legal Services Authority. The volunteers were placed for internship with the ITDA, Bhadrachalam. Further, in the first effort of its kind, CSD, in collaboration with the Project Officer, ITDA Bhadrachalam, Ms. D. Divya, IAS, placed the lawyers in the ITDA legal cell to assist the PO with ongoing cases.

A new collaboration inaugurated in 2014 was with the Safai Karamchari Andolan, planning and providing support and capacity building for conducting a nationwide survey of manual scavenging as a stock taking and evidence gathering exercise after the passing of The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

The year also saw CSD organise a series of research methodology and capacity building programmes for research scholars from different universities in the state especially; as also research projects on a range of areas of critical concern supported both by the ICSSR and the state of Telangana. Work carried out both through capacity building of research scholars as well as important research on the MGNREGS under the Reserve Bank of India Chair has been especially significant in this year.

A high point of our public lecture series was the CD Deshmukh Memorial Lecture delivered by Justice ZM Yacoob, formerly of the Constitutional Court of South Africa on disability rights. At a time when education and the crisis in school education is at the centre of public debate, the public lecture by Professor Muchkund Dubey on the Common School System, was extremely important in setting the terms of the public debate in a newly formed state. We also had lectures/seminars by well known scholars, public intellectuals and journalists -- on a range of different concerns.

Our close involvement in the UN CEDAW process at Geneva in July 2014, as well as our editorial contribution to the 4th and 5th Alternative Report for India merit special mention.

Of our publications for this year, two merit special mention: *Three Essays on Constitutional Morality* by Sri. BN Yugandhar and *Being Adivasi in India: Changing Economic Status of Tribal Communities* by Professor Ashwini Deshpande. With Professor Deshpande's paper CSD inaugurated a second occasional paper series - *Critical Development Studies*.

The year ended in March 2015 on an encouraging note, with the Government of Telangana, pledging full support to CSD, thus ensuring that small, independent, low profile institutions like ours engaged in cutting edge research and capacity building for research scholars survive and are able to carry forward and sustain the critical agendas of the social sciences and humanities in times of rapid social and political transformations.

**Kalpana Kannabiran**  
Director



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# I. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

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## A. COMPLETED PROJECTS

### 1. MANA VOORU MANA PRANALIKA IN TELANGANA: A CONCURRENT SURVEY

#### *CSD - CORE*

Council for Social Development conducted a rapid survey concurrently with Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika, focusing on six themes addressed by the survey - health and nutrition; education; agriculture and land use; haritha haram; employment and livelihood; and infrastructure. The study covered 18 villages (9 developed and 9 under-developed) from the nine districts of Telangana excluding Hyderabad. This exercise, it is hoped, will help the government in effective preparation and implementation of decentralized planning.

In the context of health, the observations from the field reveal that mere presence of PHCs and sub-centres in the mandals are not adequate to address the problems of the people. There is a serious lack of staff and infrastructural facilities. Moreover, PHCs were mostly dealing with maternal health care and immunization, along with ASHA workers and ANMs. Across villages, the people were dependent on RMPs and private doctors for their medical and health needs. The popularity of the latter was due to the availability of their services 24x7 even though it was costly. Lack of availability of proper treatment at government hospitals and the procedural delays force people to depend on private health care. This is true not only in case of emergencies with regard to deliveries; but also for common and seasonal illnesses.

The survey highlighted the demand for universal education in the English medium in the State. On closer examination, the research team found that the demand for English is tied to perceptions of poor quality of education in the Telugu medium in government schools, high absenteeism in schools in remote areas, and paucity of teaching materials and school facilities including laboratories, school and mobile libraries, toilets, safe drinking water and physical space. Official figures point to the fact that the minimum number of rooms required in each school is found only in 8,460 schools out of 15,865 schools in rural areas. It is also not uncommon to find schools actively discriminate against Dalit and Adivasi children. Added to this is the lack of safe and regular public transport for children to reach schools.

The survey revealed that although institutional credit is available for majority of the farmers, it is not adequate. Defaulters of earlier crop loans, particularly the poor were unable to access fresh loans, or manage additional loan after repayments or rescheduling their earlier loan with collateral security, making farmers dependent on private sources. Disguised unemployment, seasonal unemployment and underemployment are highly prevalent in the agricultural sector of the state mainly because of low levels of assured irrigation, lower productivity, single cropping, uneconomic scale of operations, uncontrolled rise in input cost coupled with the slow increase in output price in addition to the problems of marketing and credit. The erratic rainfall and shortage in power supply have triggered farmers' demands for improvements in rain water storage in M.I. tanks and check dams over and above watershed programmes. Such proposals were found in majority of the study villages, particularly in Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad.

It was found from the survey that people still do not believe that they can augment their income through animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, and fishery sectors. Infrastructural facilities such as connecting roads, village internal roads, housing, drinking water, drainage, toilets, godowns for storage of agricultural output, street lights, and community and Panchayat buildings were found to be inadequate in majority of the surveyed villages.

It was observed from the study that majority of the people knew about MVMP due to the government campaign. However, the participation rate was low ranging from 7 percent to 20 percent, pointing to the inability of gram panchayats to mobilise and communicate with the people. The survey pointed to the urgent need to strengthen and democratise Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas. Within Gram Sabhas in the surveyed villages, there is certainly a fair bit of scepticism about whether they matter at all. This calls for a complete revamping of a disinherited panchayat system in the State, and a full and planned devolution of powers, functions, functionaries and finances at every level.

## **2. STUDY OF YOUNG URBAN WOMEN**

*Action Aid project sponsored by Shabeen Women Resource and Welfare Association, Hyderabad*

L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor  
Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor  
Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor  
Ch. Shankar Rao, Assistant Professor  
Jafar, K., Post Doctoral Fellow

This study, consisting of two parts, aimed at (a) collating baseline data on different socio-economic indicators along different parameters in relation to young urban women and (b) studying the lives of young urban women. Both parts focused on working conditions of urban women; participation and leadership in women's groups; unpaid care work; access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health; and community support systems. The study involved young urban women [YUW] in 10 slums of the old city of Hyderabad -- a total of 150 women were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method for the first part and 154 women were selected for the second part.

The baseline survey on YUW brought out the ground realities of access to basic facilities in terms of personal toilets and bath facilities, electricity, running water etc. It was found that access was reasonable in the sample households except in the case of child-care centres which had poor access to all of the above facilities. The levels of participation and leadership among YUW were found to be encouraging -- a trend that might be attributed in part to efforts of both government and non-governmental organizations in organizing and empowering them; the work participation among YUW however, is still low, a finding which needs further investigation and positive action. Majority of the YUW do not prefer to work outside the home because of lack of basic facilities at workplaces, insecurity and below minimum wage rate. 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.

Overall, the nature of work, working conditions and earning of these young women varied across groups. Though there were some differences in the way they functioned, broadly regular workers, self-employed and workers engaged in home-based subcontracts found it difficult to meet their needs with current earnings. A large number of them depended on middlemen to access information and opportunities available in the job market and the study suggests that this may affect the way they negotiate in the labour market. The evidence also suggests that the average hours spent on paid work is low compared to the long hours of unpaid work they undertake every day. Apart from the existing schemes which are mostly funded and operated through the government, the intervention of non-governmental organisations have the possibility of helping these young women achieve their dream of decent work and financial independence. The response on the sexual and reproductive health and rights services reflects that only services of ICDS are available in most of the areas followed by health centre, maternity hospital and youth centers, while very few benefited from immunisation

centers. Family Counselling Centres did not figure in the account at all. This analysis shows that the majority of respondents appear not received services provided by the government institutions. The system of implementation in urban areas has not brought major changes in quality of life, health services and employment.

### 3. A STUDY OF MGNREGS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

*Reserve Bank of India*

S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor

State-specific studies on MGNREGS would be useful in properly evaluating the performance of the 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. Andhra Pradesh State is characterised by certain unique features. Some of them are 1) Allotment of work to a Labour Group and not to an individual wage-seeker; 2) Permanency in nature of Labour Groups; 3) Wage payment in proportion to work completed and not a fixed wage rate; 4) Participation of medium and large farmers especially in dry and unirrigated area during lean season in MGNREGS.

#### Findings

- With passage of time, the programme has been intensified. The wage rate per day increased from Rs. 81 in 2006-07 to Rs. 105 in 2012-13. The wage rate received is below the Government fixed norm as workers do not complete the specified work in stipulated time.
- Inter-district variations in employment generated per household are wide but inter-district variation in wage rates are narrow. Scope for alternative employment opportunities are limited in backward and less irrigated areas and hence labour depend more on MGNREGS. Therefore, fixing a uniform ceiling on days of employment per household across districts appears to lack rationality.
- Regression analysis reveals that the market wage rate in the State increased at Rs. 29/- per annum (i.e. by 20% p.a.) after the implementation of the scheme while it increased at only Rs. 2/- p.a. (i.e. by 3% p.a.) before the scheme.
- In regard to gender wage differentials it is observed that before the implementation of MGNREGS the gender wage differential (ratio of male wage rate to female wage rate) were widening at the rate of .012 per annum. It is only after the implementation of MGNREGS the wage differentials are narrowing down at the rate of 0.018 per annum.
- Benefit-Cost Ratio of works taken up under MGNREGS based on field study of six villages spread over three districts works out to be 1.8 i.e. for every one rupee spent by the Government, wage-seekers derive a benefit of about Rs. 2. A wage-seeker benefits to the tune of Rs. 9000 per annum.

#### Policy Suggestions

To make the scheme more effective based on the findings of the Study following policy suggestions are made.

- Households belonging to SC and ST categories to improve their economic condition work for larger number of days under MGNREGS. In order to see that the benefits reach to deserving households, there is a need to have higher ceiling on days of employment for rural households in backward and unirrigated area, to landless households and marginal farmers and households belonging to SC and ST categories.

- The ceiling on days of employment must be with reference to number of adult workers in the household and not with reference to household as a whole. To ensure adequate purchasing power to wage-seekers in backward and unirrigated area, the ceiling on days of employment per adult worker may be fixed at 100 days per annum.

To improve the monitoring of the Scheme, biometric attendance must be introduced throughout the country. Information Technology must be incorporated in measurement of work completed by the Labour Group during the week.

## **B. ONGOING PROJECTS**

### **1. FOOD SECURITY IN TELANGANA**

*Reserve Bank of India*

S. Indrakant, RBI Chair Professor

Undivided Andhra Pradesh was surplus in production of rice. Surplus was contributed mostly by Coastal Districts. Some fear that after bifurcation Telangana State would face food insecurity problem. Their argument is that before bifurcation paddy from Coastal Andhra is to be brought to Telangana especially to Nalgonda District for milling. It may be noted that there is no restriction on the movement of paddy across the districts with in the undivided state. The milled rice used to be sold in Hyderabad and other urban regions. A part of milled rice was sold outside the State. The impact of bifurcation on the movement of paddy and rice is not clear. Some opine that these fears are unfounded. Even in Telangana some districts like Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Nizamabad have recorded substantial growth in rice. In this background it is useful to examine food security position in Telangana State.

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To examine whether Telangana State is self - sufficient in the production of food grains.
2. To identify the surplus and deficit districts in Telangana State
3. To study the contribution of PDS to household consumption
4. To examine the seasonality in food consumption.

### **2. DEMOCRACY AND TRIBAL VOICE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS: A STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

Satyam Sunkari, Assistant Professor

In democratic set up, citizens have to enjoy equal rights - citizenship, economic and social rights, and democratic rights – participation in electoral politics, free to elect his elected representative without any influence, freedom of expression, and equal treatment by the elected government. Keeping these basic concepts in mind, the study is focused to find out whether the voices of tribal communities were given much importance in contemporary politics. The study was completed field investigation covering 10 villages from both Utnur mandal of Adilabad district in Telangana state and Paderu mandal of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh. The study, at present, completed three chapters such as Introduction, Scheduled Tribes in Democratic Politics, and Socio-Economic and Political Characteristics of the Tribal People and currently analysis is going on the chapter titled - Politics, Democracy and People's Voice.

### **3. MEASURING INSTITUTIONALIZED CAPACITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN INDIA**

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor  
Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor

Success of a resettlement process is a function of different indicators like implementation of a policy in a proper way, equity, information sharing mechanism at 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 thus attempts to address the following objectives: (i) the individual and community planning strategies responding to the crucial impact of displacement; (ii) study the different stages and factors that influencing the success of an rehabilitation process; (iii) analyze critically the different safety nets available for the people and examines what went wrong in putting this policy into practice; and (iv) study the key factors that determine the differences in outcome. The study is based on three states of India- Odisha (Mahanadi Coal Field, Jharsuguda), Chattisgarh (NTPC, Korba) and Andhra Pradesh (Singareni Collieries) from 600 displaced households and 150 control households.

Evidence based on review of documents and analyses of secondary information have hinted at improved institutional performances such as rehabilitation policy at national level, introduction of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 and subsequently the preparation of guidelines to conduct SIA. Nevertheless there is a shift from agricultural operation to private jobs in the company (mostly as daily wage labour); dwellings have changed from mud huts to concrete structures with more number of rooms with most people now living in concrete structures with improved sanitation facilities; health-wise, most people of all projects suffer from malaria, typhoid, and blood pressure. The social aspects of the lives of people affected by all the study sites seems to have remained fairly stable, except for the fact that some folk practices, such as drama and ritual (MCL, Jharsuguda and NTPC, Korba), which were present before the project came up are absent later indicating either shift in daily and seasonal routines or/and diminishing interest in folk practices in displaced communities. There is also a fragmentation of solidarity and communitarian life as a result of displacement, often misinterpreted as a lack of unity among the villagers. This is accompanied often by a weakening of financial stability.

### **4. CLIMATE VARIATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON MARINE FISHING COMMUNITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

*Indian Council for 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. The present study was taken up in East and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh based on coastal vulnerability index and contacted 450 fishers of different generations. The main aim of the study is to know the perceptions of fisher people on key factors of climate variations which affects on marine fisheries and also to find out effects of climate variations at village economy and on fishing households. Collected the information from secondary and primary sources and data analysis is in progress.

## **5. DALIT DRUM BEATERS IN ORISSA: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY SINCE EARLY 20TH CENTURY**

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor

The drumbeaters' community has historically earned its livelihood by serving and performing in various social functions like marriage, childbirth, idol immersion procession, marriage procession, welcome ceremony, political rallies, and other administrative functions. Application of modern technology in music has brought a sea change in the lives of the drumbeaters especially endangering their traditional livelihood. The existence of the jajmani system does not find mention in the reports, articles, and books. From the studies conducted earlier, it is noticed that a major part of the literature on drum beating is based on locations and techniques of drum beating. There is hardly any mention of the socio-economic lives of the drumbeaters. This report is an attempt to understand the different facet of livelihood patterns and the gradual changes in it since the early 20th century in Odisha.

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

*Indian Council for Social Science Research [Sponsored Research Project]*

Meera Velayudhan, Post Doctoral Fellow

Kuttanad's history is one of reclamation and re-reclamation of backwater lands for over a century and half. The study has looked at the entanglement of labour and caste slavery as inter-linked processes leading to changes in land, cultivation, crop, technology, labour. In this context, taken into consideration are the varied approaches including how ecological factors 'interdigitate' with the social structure or how the driving force was the transformation of "the ecological commons" (paddy fields, backwaters, rivers, garden lands) and how by appropriating, distributing and producing them through ingenious modes as well as through state intervention, a mode of governance emerged where development dependency is created and sustained. The fragile ecosystem has itself been defined variedly. Also studied are the impact of politics and power in deciding change and continuity in land use, including the policy making process and how differential and conflicting interests in land use are represented, negotiated, contended. The shifts in land use patterns, environmental degradation and social marginalization, of women in particular, formed the backdrop to the Save Rice Field Agitation (SRFA) of 1980s and 1990s and the response of agricultural labour to work loss owing to conversion of rice fields. Agricultural labour, marginalized in terms of caste, economic and political power, particularly women, have little voice in electoral politics which predominate. How these contests play out and role of intermediary institutions and organizations - old unions, political parties, caste and community organizations, new forms of collectives, in the post 1980s period are being captured through the use of narratives. Our study has looked at ethnographic data, historical data- village studies and monographs, government reports while conducting community level field research through' FDGs, informal interviews.

Also noted are the emergence of newer spaces for engagement and interventions in a political parties dominated arena since 1980s, leading to questions on how define such agencies which may assume multiple identities when negotiating with state and market- moving from selective collaboration to gap filling (for state services) to posing policy alternatives and how do they project identities (caste/community) while engaging with the state. Presently, investigations into institutions of

mediation are ongoing. Apart from a review of labour dispute resolution mechanisms- nature of disputes, resolution process and its impact on the nature of engagements/ struggles, our study is also looking at the role of Punja Special Office, Intensive Agricultural District programs, Specific programs, Kuttanad Development Schemes, environmental laws, pollution control measures.

## **7. FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION AND INDIA: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS**

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

Rohit, Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

The Research Project seeks to study the implications of global financial integration and cross-border capital flows for the Indian economy. The objective is to assess the extent of “financialization” 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. Analyzing the external dimension, in terms of the quantum and nature of capital flows and its impact on the exchange rate, the external sector balance and external debt sustainability, is also an important aim.

The literature on global finance in the post-crisis period has been extensively surveyed alongside a review of all the relevant recent reports published by international organizations like the IMF, UN/DESA, OECD etc. Empirical analysis has been carried out based on macro-economic data, both for the Indian economy and the world economy. A workshop was organised in JNU, New Delhi on December 15, 2014 to present the interim work of the project. The workshop was attended by several academics from Delhi and some external experts from the US.

The current focus is on the following areas: (a) Constructing an original database on debt indicators for India and selected economies, especially that on corporate debt (b) Elaborating on the cause-effect relationship and transmission mechanisms vis-a-vis corporate debt, investment and growth through a theoretical model (c) Extending the model to incorporate the external sector and capital flows.

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

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

S. Simhadri, Professor of Geography, Osmania University

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

The project “The Other Backward Classes: Exclusion, Empowerment and Modernisation” is almost completed. Data analysis and interpretation is being done in some areas of work that is expected to be completed by August at the latest.

In the past two years, several activities were initiated by the project in order to get insights in to the concerns and issues relating to the OBCs are listed below:

- \* A national seminar was conducted to develop the methodology for studying the issues taken up
- \* A national workshop was organised half-way through the project to have an interface with various resource persons working on different themes and to share their perspectives relating to OBCs

- \* Resource persons from different disciplines were identified and assigned studies on thinkers including Buddha, Bhakti Saints, Jotirao Phule, B R Ambedkar and B P Mandal.
- \* Field studies were conducted to study the grassroot leadership among the OBCs in Andhra Pradesh, status of OBC women, socio-economic conditions of the Denotified Tribes (DNT) who are included in the BC 'A' list and to explore the identity formation among OBCs in the post-Mandal era. Field studies have also been conducted in (former united) Andhra Pradesh relating to occupational communities, political marginalisation, caste interface, gender and modernisation, mass media and social exclusion, status of Muslim OBCs.
- \* Focussed Group Discussions held with caste leaders, activists and caste organisations both in Hyderabad and in towns such as Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad cities, Pochampalli (Nalgonda District), Tirumalgiri (Nalgonda District) and Ibrahimpatnam (Rangareddy District) of Telangana State. Those covered included castes labelled as most backward, service castes, and nomadic communities and DNTs.
- \* Studies based on secondary sources were commissioned in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka.

Out of the 40-odd themes on which work was commissioned, most have been submitted. However, about 10 are in various stages of completed and are expected to be submitted soon.

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

*Indian Council for Social Science Research*

Pratyusna Patnaik, Assistant Professor, NIRD

The project 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. A review of literature concerning the concepts like forest governance, community forest management in India, collective action, differential dependency on forest and role of forest protection committees in conserving, protecting and regenerating the forest has been done. A theoretical framework delineating the different arguments posed in the context of eco-feminism and women and environmental development and the presence of marginalised groups has been stated. The study has collected empirical data through structured interview schedule in two phases. First, an interview of committee members of the chosen forest protection committees under the FRA, and second, an interview of the villagers (100 male and 100 female respondents) residing near the forest. Apart from it members from the local panchayats, village elders, tribal leaders, representatives of NGOs related with participatory forest governance were also contacted to elucidate the historical formation of the protection committee and governance. The study has completed the data compilation and data analysis for the purpose of writing the final report. Currently, report writing is in the process.

## 10. STUDY OF SELECT TRIBAL ORAL TRADITIONS IN EASTERN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ORISSA, JHARKHAND AND CHHATTISGARH

*CSD - CORE*

Suresh Jagannadham, Assistant Professor

Oral tradition kept a people's culture alive through generations by narrating the memorised stories of their history, beliefs, values and practices. The spread of knowledge of their way of life and thought bound people together and strengthened their cohesion. This practice flourished when written literature was sparse and large families were necessary to support the agrarian way of life. The development of written literature adversely affected the practice as memorising stories and narrating them. Orality became redundant. Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are well known for two aspects – its abundant mineral wealth and its variegated tribal oral tradition. More than thirty tribal communities are living in each state. Asur, Birjiya, Sabar are important tribes in the state of Jharkhand in terms of having rich oral tradition, as well as Bonda and Didayis in Orissa, Bhunjia, Birhor and Abhujhmaria in Chhattisgarh. There are varieties of ceremonies and thousands of narrative forms and songs imparted by these communities, and these can be subdivided into categories such as creation stories, trickster and hero stories, chants, ceremonies, and rituals. Scholars from anthropology, sociology as well as from other disciplines conducted research on the socio economic conditions and other aspects of these tribes, but there is not much on their oral literature. Since this is new field, there is a wide scope for exploring the horizons of indigenous knowledge. The collection and preservation of such literature forms major part of the research and thus generates unique primary data. This project attempts to draw the contours of the literature by collecting, documenting and analysing oral tribal literature.

### C. ICSSR- POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

#### 1. THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DIVERSITY, REMITTANCES, AND CULTURE ON LOCAL FINANCE: A STUDY OF MALAPPURAM DISTRICT, KERALA

*Indian Council for Social Science Research (2014-2016)*

Jafar K, Post Doctoral Fellow

The research project looks into the savings and borrowings of households – representing different regions, culture and migration status - in Malappuram district of Kerala. The process of financial inclusion may be complemented by the informal practices like money lending, chit funds, other unregistered non-banking financial institutions and indigenous or traditional systems. Kerala with high social or human development achievements and uninterrupted inflow of foreign remittances is a good example to see the role of remittances on local finance. Malappuram district sends largest number of migrant labourers abroad and the district economy heavily depends on remittance income. The district also has a unique cultural composition and diverse geography. Thus, the proposed study identifies Malappuram district as good example to understand the role of regional diversity, remittances and culture on different forms of local finance. While doing this, study will look into the practice of formal and informal forms of local finance and its relation with the nature of local economy, migration status and religious affiliation of the households. This helps in understanding why and how certain regions and social groups continue to practice specific forms of local finance and what the effects of foreign remittances are on the formal and informal forms of local finance in Malappuram.

As listed in the work plan, the initial phase covered a basic review of literature related to rural finance, traditional forms of local finance, and some aspects of interest-free economic systems. Following this, a quick pilot field visit was carried out to review some of the existing findings. Preparations are underway for the field survey and collection of primary data.

## **2. INEQUALITIES AMONG THE SUB-CASTE GROUPS OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TELANGANA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES**

*Indian Council for Social Science Research (2014-2016)*

Sivakumar Danyasi, Post Doctoral Fellow

Sub-caste groups of Scheduled Caste (SC) have historically suffered from social stigma due to untouchability that excluded them socially and economically from mainstream society. Notwithstanding affirmative action that includes reservation policy and development programmes and schemes specially made available to them for their upliftment, some sub-caste groups have improved their standard of living substantially while some groups are left behind. India witnessed some movements that entered into struggle phase, demanding equal identity and equal share in reservation benefits (within the quotas) in various regions of the country. This complex question of differential progress is apt to be lost sight of in any general discussion of the implementation of policy. As an attempt to understand this process, the study focuses on two sub-caste groups of Scheduled Caste, namely Mala and Madiga and compare their development status in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.



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## II. ADIVASI RIGHTS PROGRAMMES

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*CSD - CORE*

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran, Professor and Director

### 1. RESEARCH

#### ***A. Being Adivasi in India: Changing Economic Status of Tribal Communities***

Ashwini Deshpande

This study provides an empirical backdrop to understand the contemporary state of material indicators of Scheduled Tribes (STs) or adivasis in India, in relation to other broad social groups, using large-scale macro data. Specifically, this contains estimates from the 66th round of the Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) of National Sample Survey (NSS) for 2009-10, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) census data for 2001-2 and 2006-7 and three rounds of the National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) for 1992-3, 1998-99 and 2005-6 respectively. In addition to taking stock of the comparative outcomes of STs relative to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Others (everyone else) – the four social groups that large scale data allow us to compare – this paper also presents the results of a cohort analysis (comparing ten-year birth cohorts across social groups) in order to trace how these indicators have evolved through the last several decades for each of social groups. The study presents estimates of a “Tribe Development Index” (TDI) based on five indicators of standard of living – occupation, education, land ownership, consumer assets and livestock ownership – a composite index that provides a quick assessment of the evolution of STs and other social groups over a fifteen-year period. These economic insights could be combined with historical, sociological, political and legal discourses in order to gain a full understanding of the range and complexity of issues facing the tribal communities in India, and thus move towards a holistic understanding to define tribal rights in the country.

#### ***B. Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement in the Eastern Ghats: An Anthropological Study***

Ram Babu Mallavarapu

Irrigation and other infrastructure projects most often acquire people’s lands and also cause displacement. Furthermore, the Government is authorized by the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 introduced by the British Government and this has been continued with some amendments in 1967 and 1984. This Act facilitates the Governments to acquire the people’s land, by compulsion for both the public and private purposes. Despite several protective laws, the appropriate governments have been acquiring the tribal lands for establishing various development projects in scheduled areas as these areas are endowed with rich minerals and other natural resources. Even though, there are well defined guidelines, procedures and norms for providing proper Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) measures for the welfare of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), they have not been practiced in right spirit. Absence of rehabilitation Act and National level and violation of protective laws, regulations, and court orders causing deprivation PAPs, especially the tribals, dalits and weaker sections.

The irrigation projects like Polavaram initiated under Jalayagnam in the region caused to large-scale displacement of various tribal, dalit and weaker communities in scheduled areas. Jalayagnam, a massive irrigation expansion programme, has been initiated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a vision to bring all-round development in its backward regions. This has already displaced as many as 1,02,795 households belong to 516 (313 fully and 203 partly) displaced villages. Although

several R&R programmes have been initiated for the welfare of PAPs, because of displacement and inadequate measures of R&R, the project affected communities have been demanding better R&R package, through movements of project affected persons for their rights and justice in different parts of the country. This study records the experiences of project affected persons in Andhra Pradesh.

### ***C. Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribal People in Adilabad District: A Study***

Srinivas Akula

India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world. There are about 698 Scheduled Tribes spread over throughout the country, speaking more than 135 dialects across the India. As a result of displacement, tribal communities are disturbed from their physical, emotional, socio-economic, health, educationally and socio-cultural life. The following are some of the important aspects of such damage and destruction.

- Causing unprecedented destruction of life-lines-rivers, forests, environmental degradation and socio-cultural life of tribal communities.
- Alienation of tribal lands.
- Displacement led destruction of tribal life.
- Break-up of their Natural food chain and food habits.
- Overthrow from their natural authority, self-rule and ethnic identity.

This report discusses the issue of tribal displacement in relation to open-cast coal mines and “Ada Project” (Komuram Bheem dam) in Adilabad district. The study focuses on the following aspects of living conditions of the tribal people that were affected and changed radically due to development projects inflicted displacement.

- Ownership of Land and its relations to their life
- Community living and relations
- Cultural and traditional practices
- Water facility in the tribal community
- Health and educational conditions and status
- Source of income for livelihood of the tribal community
- No Voice, So, No life
- Lack of long term foresight
- Failure to implement the rehabilitation policy, and
- No-land, no-work and no life (unavailability of work)

## **2. STRATEGIC LITIGATION**

### **(i) Building a Live Archive of Cases under AP Land Transfer Regulation Act in Bhadrachalam ITDA**

Kalpana Kannabiran with Mohana Murali Krishna, Project Assistant; P. Ravi Verma, A Naveen Kumar, Ch. Narasimha Rao, A. Papa Rao, I. Chinna Reddy, Ch. Hanumantha Rao, K. Sreenivasa Rao, Advocates

**(ii) Practice Guides for Lawyers on Adivasi Rights**

Kalpana Kannabiran with Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

The legal practice guides with a focus on Adivasi Rights are meant to serve as a ready reference for lawyers seeking to defend the rights of adivasis in courts and before public authorities. It is aimed at educating law graduates with little or no exposure to this very important constitutional mandate; it is also aimed at being a resource for lawyers from adivasi communities who have a keen sensitivity to and understanding of issues on the ground, and require support in accessing case law, citations and pleadings in order to present their case effectively in courts of all jurisdictions and public authorities. The practice guides are envisaged in three parts – constitutional law (including human rights), criminal law (including special legislation), and laws relating to land and livelihoods (including forests and labour). The guides are structured to provide an introduction to legislative and constitutional history, and aim at situating case law and litigative practice within a socio-historical context, so that users get acquainted not just with the technicality of the law, but with its substantive purpose as well.

**3. STUDENT INTERNSHIPS**

Coordinated by Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher

Legal Case Archive has been completed in June 2014 and is available for reference by researchers. It is proposed to put up the archive in the web resource on adivasi rights being created under this project. This is an archive and does not contain description or analysis of cases. It is meant to be a database for researchers:

**CIVIL - POLITICAL CASES:**

Jurisdiction	Period for which archive created	Case Briefs Made
Chhattisgarh	2000 to 2014	45 briefs made Earliest: 2001 Latest: 2014
Andhra Pradesh	1951 to 2001	33 briefs made Earliest: 1951 Latest: 2001
Gujarat	1978 to 2005	3 briefs made Earliest: 2009 Latest: 2011
Jharkhand	2000 to 2014	7 briefs made Earliest: 2006 Latest: 2013

### SOCIO ECONOMIC CASES:

Jurisdiction	Relevant Cases Marked Out	Case Briefs Prepaid
Chhattisgarh	2001 to 2013	75 briefs Earliest: 2001; Latest: 2013
Andhra Pradesh	1958 to 2000	25 briefs Earliest: 1958; Latest: 2000
Gujarat	1952 to 2014	10 briefs Earliest: 1952; Latest: 2008
Jharkhand	2000 to 2014	3 briefs Earliest: 2004; Latest: 2012

#### 4. LEGAL SERVICES OUTREACH

##### (i) Training of Trainers for Paralegal Volunteers Programme

Conducted by Kalpana Kannabiran

20-21 October 2014

Seven Lawyers from Adivasi communities in Bhadrachalam ITDA received an intensive training after the conclusion of their fellowship programme, on conducting the NALSA mandated Para Legal Volunteers Training for educated adivasi youth in Bhadrachalam and Srisailam ITDAs. The residential training of trainers programmes involved lectures, discussion, reading and presentation sessions on the following:

- Basic Structure of Constitution-Preamble
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Legal Services Authorities Act 1987, NALSA Regulations
- Basic Listening, Communication, Observation Skills & Drafting Skills
- Family Laws
- Property Laws
- Laws Relating to Children
- SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955
- Criminal Laws: IPC
- RTI Act 2005
- Women, Gender & Law
- Government Orders & Schemes, MGNREGA etc.
- PLVs Ethics
- Labour Laws
- Visit to Government offices
- Right to Education 2009
- Visit to Courts, Police Station, Prisons, appropriate authority under PC PNDT 1994.
- The lawyers who were part of the fellowship programme and participated in the TOT programme are:

Ch. Narasimha Rao, Ch. Hanumantha Rao, K. Sreenivasa Rao, I. Chinna Reddy, A. Papa Rao, P. Ravi Verma, A Naveen Kumar.

## **(ii) Para Legal Volunteers Training**

Coordinated by Kalpana Kannabiran with Mohana Murali Krishna

26 October 2014 to 20 February 2015

During the year 2009 National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) brought out a scheme called the Para Legal Volunteers Scheme which aimed at imparting legal training to volunteers selected from different walks of life so as to ensure legal aid reaching all sections of people through the process of Para Legal Volunteers Scheme; ultimately removing the barriers into access to justice. The Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) are expected to act as intermediaries bridging the gap between the common people and the Legal Services Institutions to remove impediments in access to justice. Ultimately, the process aims at Legal Services Institutions reaching out to the people at their doorsteps rather than people approaching such Legal Services Institutions.

Legal volunteers were selected from among the educated youth belonging to Scheduled Tribes on the basis of applications received in response to notification circulated at the ITDA level. The trainers for the Para Legal programme in compliance with NALSA standards where Members of the Bar from among STs who participated in the Training of Trainers [TOT] programme designed specifically for Para Legal Volunteers Training. The training programme in Bhadrachalam ITDA from October 26, 2014 till February 20, 2015, consisted of a one-week orientation programme covering all the areas specified by NALSA. This was followed by two months placement with the Project Officer, ITDA for assistance in documentation of claims related to Forest Rights Act. During the period of placement the Para Legal Volunteers maintained detailed dairies which were submitted in consolidated format at the end of the placement. The two-month placement was followed by a Refresher Course in February thus concluding Para Legal Volunteers training.

## **5. DOCUMENTARY FILM: SCHOOLING IN NALLAMALLA**

A short documentary film (25 minutes) on the Right to Education and the Chenchus of Nallamalla. Produced by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad. English and Telugu.

According to the 2014 Report of High Level Committee on the Socio-Economic, Health and Educational Status of Tribal Communities in India, the low level of learning at the early schooling stage accumulates and is covered up by the no-detention policy up to Class VIII level. It is ultimately expressed at the secondary level, where students from the tribal groups constitute the highest proportion of failed candidates or low scorers in the Class X board examinations. The high drop-out rate that one observes at the Class X level is actually, the high failure rate of the tribal children. One of the factors behind this is the poor quality and inadequate number of teachers... There are about 8.1 lakh untrained teachers in the country who are mostly in the tribal regions.

The film focuses on the Chenchus of Srisailam ITDA. What are the challenges in bringing Chenchu children to school? On the ground, there are wide disparities in educational attainment between Chenchus and non tribals and between Chenchus and other tribal communities. But does this mean that Chenchus lack merit? Or does the fault lie with the education system?

## **6. K. G. KANNABIRAN NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON ADIVASI RIGHTS**

Coordinated by Kriti Sharma, Legal Researcher with assistance from Anjali Rawat, V Year BBL (Hons), NALSAR University of Law

### **Background**

Transformative constitutionalism connotes an enterprise of inducing change through nonviolent political processes grounded in law. It necessitates enactment, interpretation and enforcement of the Constitution to transform the country's political and social institutions and power relationships in a democratic, participatory, and egalitarian direction. The moot court competition celebrates the work of K.G. Kannabiran (1929-2010) noted civil liberties advocate whose relentless mission was getting justice delivered to people using the constitutional framework for crafting an innovative jurisprudence of rights.

With the purpose of raising awareness on adivasi issues within the legal community, this year's moot problem entailed engaging in research on contemporary issues related to the tribal/indigenous/adivasi communities, who are the most vulnerable and marginalized in our society today. The issues of adivasi rights, especially relating to Schedules V & VI, land alienation, displacement, and autonomy were at the heart of K.G. Kannabiran's work. The first Moot Court Competition carried this concern forward.

Advocates K. Parameshwar(Delhi) and G. Adarsh(Bangalore) took on primary responsibility for problem formulation.

### **List of Participating Teams**

1. School of Law, Christ College, Bangalore  
Vikhyat Oberoi  
Bhagirath Ashiya  
Varsha Yogish
2. Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar  
Vasu Jain  
Saket Gupta  
Arpit Azad
3. Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Hyderabad  
Rajat Banerjee  
Sana Rahmani  
Venugopal Reddy
4. National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi  
Antra Banerjee  
Nidhi Padam  
Ishita Dasgupta
5. Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad  
Ilma Ansari  
Neelanjana Sharma  
Ridhima Purohit
6. School of Excellence in Law, Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai  
Gopika S  
Nivedita CP

7. Priyanka Vinayak Bhatt  
Government Law College, Cochin  
Sonika Nair  
Arya Dinesh  
Ananth Vishnu VP
8. Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab  
Pulkit Pahuja  
Shreya Jad  
Naveed Ahmed
9. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun  
Akash Kumar Srivastava  
Harshita Agarwal  
Pallavi Dora
10. MATS Law College, Raipur  
Avinash Singh  
Ruchi Jain  
Sanjana Bhardhwaj
11. Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad  
Vasundhara Sharma  
Shambhavi Mishra  
Varnika Shukla
12. KIIT, Bhubhaneshwar  
Ambuj Dixit  
Abhisek Praharaaj  
Vinay Singh Chandel
13. University Institute of Legal Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh  
Sakshi Awasthi  
Ravneet  
Yash Goel
14. RTMNU's Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur  
Rajesh Ashok Jaiswal  
Komal Soaji Mundle  
Rutuja Anant Shirshat
15. School of Law, Sastra University, Thanjavur  
M Kiran  
Bharkavi S  
Subha Nivetha
16. Ambedkar Government Law College, Chennai  
Balaji S  
Ali Hassan Khan  
R D Ashok Kumar
17. Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi  
Ashwin Nayyar  
Himanshu Satija  
Himanshu Garg

18. Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur  
Varun Khare  
Shantanu Rawat  
Ishan Agrawal
19. New Law College, Pune  
Ashwini Kelkar  
Utkarsh Tiwari  
Sumit Pandey
20. Rizvi Law College, Mumbai  
Arjun Iyer  
Iti Singh  
Malvika Shetty

## LIST OF JUDGES

1. **Justice Bilal Nazki** Chairperson, Bihar State Human Rights Commission
2. **Justice K. Chandru**, retired from Madras High Court
3. **Ms. Abha Singhal Joshi**, Advocate, Delhi
4. **Mr. Mihir Desai**, Senior Advocate, Mumbai
5. **Mr. Shafeeq Rehman Mahajir**, Advocate, Hyderabad
6. **Mr. V. Raghu**, Advocate, Hyderabad
7. **Ms. Seema Misra**, Advocate, Delhi
8. **Ms. R. Vaigai**, Advocate, Chennai
9. **Mr. G. Adarsh**, Advocate, Bangalore
10. **Ms. Nimisha Kumar**, Advocate, Bangalore
11. **Mr. S. Arun Mohan**, Legal Journalist, Delhi
12. **Mr. M.V. Pratap Kumar**, Advocate, Hyderabad

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## BEHIND THE SCENES

We had a very dedicated team of **Student Volunteers** from TISS-H and UoH who assisted the judges in the court halls and took care of the academic needs of the students and judges:

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, HYDERABAD: Ameera Hasnain; Supria Kumari; Chillumula Sindhura; Lakshmi Tejaswini; Udit Khanduri; Ritwik Mahapatra; Abhinav Pandey; Tejendra Meena; Jitendra Kumar Garva; D Sai Viswas; Krupa Ravi.

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD: Akanksha Rani; Megha Rath; Madhurima Chandra; P.Nachiketh; P.Venkatesh; Anandh Jose.

**Administrative, Technical and Logistic Support** for this large event was managed primarily by the CSD team led by **K. Sanjiva Rao**, consisting of **D. Sunder Raj**, **K. Mahalakshmi** and **P. Kumar** with other members of the administrative, library and support staff pitching in as and when necessary.

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### III. PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DISABILITY RIGHTS LEGISLATION

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The deliberations of the National Consultation on Disability Rights Legislations held at CSD were consolidated and concrete recommendations for amendments submitted by CSD team comprising Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran, Dr. Soumya Vinayan and Ms. Kriti Sharma, to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India in October 2014. On the basis of the written recommendations, CSD was invited to make oral submission before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Disability Legislation headed by Sri Ramesh Bais, MP. Dr. Soumya Vinayan and Ms. Kriti Sharma appeared in person on 3 December 2014 and presented the recommendations, all of which were taken serious note of.

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## IV. IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

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**Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika Telangana: A Rapid Concurrent Survey, October 2014**

### **OCCASIONAL PAPERS**

**Interdisciplinary Law, Issue 2, March 2015**

Kalpana Kannabiran, *Storytelling in the Time of Hate: Deciphering Law(s) through Literature*

**Critical Development Studies, Issue 1, March 2015 (NEW SERIES)**

Ashwini Deshpande, *Being Adivasi in India: Changing Economic Status of Tribal Communities*



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## V. ACADEMIC EVENTS

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### A. 13<sup>TH</sup> CD DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

15 November 2014

**Justice Zak Yacoob**, Retired Justice, Constitutional Court of South Africa

on

**EQUALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION, RELIGION AND DISABILITY:  
SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA**

**Dr. P.M. Bhargava** presided over the lecture

### B. BOOKLAUNCHES:

1. *“Three Essays on Constitutional Morality”* by **Sri B.N. Yugandhar, IAS** released by **Vasanth Kannabiran**, Chairperson (Culture), Asmita Resource Centre for Women, 10 July 2014

**Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy**, ICSSR National Fellow, CSD, Hyderabad presided over the function.

Other speakers included **Prof. K.P. Kannan**, Chairman, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Kerala; **Prof. G. Haragopal**, ICSSR National Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad; **Prof. Kancha Ilaiah**, Director, CSSEIP, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.

2. SOUTHERN REGION RELEASE of *“India Labour and Employment Report 2014: Workers in the Era of Globalisation”*  
(in collaboration with Institute for Human Development, New Delhi)

**Prof. CH. Hanumantha Rao**, Eminent Economist and Chancellor, University of Hyderabad released the book, 27 August 2014.

**Prof. R. Radhakrishna**, Chairman, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad chaired the function.

Panelists included are **Prof. Alakh N. Sharma**, **Prof. T.S. Papola** and **Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy**.

3. **BOOKLAUNCH AT HYDERABAD LITERARY FESTIVAL**

*“Women and Law: Critical Feminist Perspectives”* (Sage, 2014) edited by **Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran**, 25 January 2015

**Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy**, Former Chairman, Law Commission of India chaired the programme. Speakers included **Ms. Indira Jaising**, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and **Prof. Padmini Swaminathan**, Professor of Economics, TISS, Hyderabad.

### C. PUBLIC SEMINARS

1. **Prof. M. Kodandram**, Professor of Political Science, Osmania University: *“The Road to Equality and Social Justice in the State of Telangana,”* 26 June 2014.
2. **Professor K.P. Kannan**, Chairman, Laurie Baker Centre for Habitat Studies, Trivandrum: *“Learning from Each Other: Kerala's Experience in Participatory Planning under the New Panchayat Raj,”* 27 August 2014

**Sri B.N. Yugandhar**, Former Member, Planning Commission & Visiting Professor, CSD, Hyderabad presided over the Seminar.

3. **Prof. Muchkund Dubey**, President, CSD: *“Common School System in India”*, September 3, 2014  
**Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy**, ICSSR National Fellow, CSD, Hyderabad presided over the Seminar.
4. **Sri Subir Bhaumik**, Former BBC Bureau Chief, East & Northeast India: *“Just Politics and Smart Geopolitics: Tiny Tripura in Turbulent India,”* 10 October 2014  
**Sri Ashok Tankashala**, Senior Journalist, Hyderabad presided over the Seminar.
5. **Prof. Ranabir Samaddar**, Director, Calcutta Research Group: *“History of Migration in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries,”* 12 February 2015  
**Padmini Swaminathan**, Professor of Economics, TISS chaired the seminar.
6. **Dr. R. Umamaheshwari**, Fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla: *“When Godavari Comes: People’s History of a River Journeys in the Zone of the Dispossessed,”* 11 March 2015.  
**Prof. G. Haragopal**, ICSSR National Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad presided over the seminar.

#### **D. OPEN HOUSE ON “DISABILITY RIGHTS”**

Coordinated by Dr. Soumya Vinayan, Assistant Professor

18 November 2014

Speaker: **Justice Zak Yacoob**, Retired Justice, Constitutional Court of South Africa

Chair: **Professor Shantha Sinha**

The Open House with Justice Yacoob on Disability Rights was chaired by Prof. Shantha Sinha on 18 November 2014 at CSD. This was attended by invited guests who were scholars, students and disability rights activists from the city of Hyderabad. There was an informed discussion on various aspects of disability beginning with – the legal framework in South Africa and India including constitutional provisions; barriers PWDs face; role of media; intersectionalities of disability with other forms of marginality – race, caste, sexual orientation; discrimination and segregation; issues of employment; dilemma of PWDs and their marginalization in their interface with justice (with explicit discussion on the trial of Pistorius in South Africa and the detention of Prof GN Saibaba in India).

#### **E. SEMINARS / CONFERENCES**

##### **1. National Consultation on Disabilities Legislation**

Coordinated by Dr. Soumya Vinayan, Ms. Kriti Sharma & Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran

April 15-18, 2014

Disability studies being a critical area of research, CSD organized a four day National Consultation in April 2014 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill 2014 (which was referred to standing committee) and the Mental Health Care Bill 2013. The main objective of the consultation was to provide a platform to the academia and activists working in the disabilities sector to reflect on these two crucial legislations and submit a report to the Standing Committee. Based on the deliberations, the suggestions submitted to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment under the Chairmanship of Sri Ramesh

Bais, MP on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill 2014, had three components: Amendments in the Proposed Bill; Amendments to Constitution; and Amendments to Other Statutes. Inclusion of 'disability' as a ground of discrimination under Article 15 of the Constitution of India and also under Article 16 in matters of public employment were two of the major amendments which were recommended. In the recommendations on the bill, inclusion of 'barriers' in the definition of Person with Disabilities; inclusion of clear definition of terms discrimination, abuse, exploitation, harassment and violence; recognizing the role of private player in the definition of establishment; separate section on Rights of Women and Children with Disabilities; inadequacies of section on 'Legal Capacity' and 'Guardianship'; separate chapter on non-discrimination in employment; certification to hold an all India validity; Disability Rights Tribunal instead of Special Court provisions; detailed provision for a national/state fund. Removal of clause which allows termination of pregnancy with the consent of registered medical practitioner and guardian was also recommended. In addition, the recommendations for changes in other statutes to be in sync with the present Bill were also deliberated during the consultation and submitted to the Standing Committee.

## 2. National Seminar on 'Labour Market and Issues of Adivasis'

*(in collaboration with SR Sankaran Chair, NIRD, Hyderabad)*

January 22-23, 2015

National Seminar on Labour Market and Issues of Adivasis in India was organized with the support/collaboration of S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad. The seminar focus was on the issues of displacement, informalisation and dissent; poverty, deprivation, stagnation and marginalization; livelihood patterns; state policy and its impact; and women, children, PVTGs and de-notified tribes. Prof. CH. Hanumantha Rao delivered the Inaugural Address chaired by Prof. R. Radhakrishna. Prof. Virginus Xaxa delivered Keynote Address with historical perspectives of tribal living conditions from the colonial period to present. On behalf of S. R. Sankaran Chair, Prof. Kailash Sarap was instrumental in coordinating the programme. The technical sessions were chaired by Prof. D.N. Reddy (ICSSR National Fellow, CSD, Hyderabad), Prof. Suman Chandra (NIRD&PR), Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy (CESS, Hyderabad), Prof. D.C. Sah (M.P. Institute of Social Sciences, Ujjain), Prof. Lakshmi Lingam, (TISS, Hyderabad) and Prof. Padmini Swaminathan (TISS Hyderabad). Prof. Dev Nathan (Institute for Human Development, New Delhi) delivered *Valedictory Address on Identity, Autonomy and Development of Adivasis* and the session was chaired by Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran.

## F. WORKSHOPS / COURSES / TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### 1. National Training Programme for Volunteers of Safai Karamchari Andolan for Survey to Identify Safai Karamcharis

Coordinated by Dr. Kalpana Kannabiran & Mr. D. Sunder Raj

July 8–9, 2014

1. To sensitise the volunteers of SKA on guidelines of The Prohibition of Employment a Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
2. To detail on-going issues relating to the Manual Scavengers

3. To enhance awareness of national state of affairs of manual scavengers among the volunteers

## **2. *Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars (General) in Social Sciences***

Coordinated by Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra, Associate Professor, CSD

*Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi*

November 5–14, 2014

The Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad conducted a ten days Course on Research Methodology from 5-14 November, 2014 sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The course was designed specifically for researchers who are not able to design their studies properly and are also not able to translate their findings in a systematic manner that can help policy makers. The specific objectives of the course were (i) to build capacity of young scholars on the fundamentals of social science research, (ii) teaching them the qualitative and quantitative research tools, techniques and perspectives, and (iii) training them in application of methods through familiarizing them on how to select appropriate tools and techniques and how to translate them into a good research report. The ten-day course was conducted by CSD faculty and had invited guest speakers to address 28 participants from across the country.

## **3. *Research Methodology Course for Ph D Scholars (SC & ST) in Social Sciences***

Coordinated by Dr. Sunkari Satyam, Assistant Professor & Dr. L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor, CSD

*Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi*

December 3-12, 2014

The Research Methodology Programme for SC & ST Scholars in Social Science organized at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad. The programme focused on “Building Research Capacities for SC and ST scholars significantly and other scholars” on the fundamentals of social science research and how to translate them into a good research thesis, report or research paper. We have received 145 applications from various Indian universities and research institutes in response to the call for applications and of which 26 scholars turned up. The programme covered all the contents recommended by ICSSR and diverse academic subject experts were involved in the programme as Resource Persons. As part of this course, practical sessions such as participatory research, SPSS and field study were also conducted.

## **4. *Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences (Sectoral Focus on Adivasi Studies)***

Coordinated by Dr. L. Reddeppa, Associate Professor & Dr. S. Surapa Raju, Assistant Professor, CSD

March 23–31, 2015

Research Methodology workshop was conducted for Ph.D/M.Phil scholars between 23 and 31 March, 2015. The residential programme for 22 scholars from Telangana state was

conducted to provide exposure to a wide range of concerns related to Research Methodology in Social Sciences; and to provide an introduction to the field of Adivasi Studies: Oral History and Methodology; Ethnographic methods; Development and Democracy in Fifth Schedule Areas; Forest Rights Act, displacement and livelihoods; and Research Writing Skills/ Research for social change. Apart from these, the workshop also had sessions on types of research; steps in the process of research and problem formulation; sampling techniques in research; qualitative research; basic computer application and data analysis.



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## VI. CSD-INTERNSHIPS

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Seven students from Law Schools and one from Social Sciences opted to intern with CSD during the Summer and Winter breaks of 2014-2015. They were assigned work on the legal archive on adivasi rights as part of the Adivasi Rights Programme.

- Mr. Upender Kataria, BITS-Pilani, Hyderabad Campus - 17 December 2014 to 10 January 2015
- Ms. A Vani Prashamsa, M.A (Soc.,) University of Hyderabad - December 2014
- Mr. Sudhanshu Singh, 5<sup>th</sup> year B.A LLB (Hons.), West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata - 14 May to 4 July 2014.
- Ms. Anisha Nitin Parikh, 3<sup>rd</sup> year B.A LLB (Hons.) at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad - 5 May to 30 May 2014.
- Ms. N.V. Gagana, 4<sup>th</sup> year LLB (Hons.) at National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata - 5 May to 30 May 2014.
- Ms. Monika Bhardwaj, 3<sup>rd</sup> year UG (Economics), IIT Kanpur - 17 May to 15 July 2014.
- Ms. Manognya Cheeti, 4<sup>th</sup> year B.A LLB (Hons.) at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad - May 2014.
- Ms. Varsha Gandikota, 3<sup>rd</sup> year B.A. (Maths Hons.) at Lady Shri Ram College for Women, Delhi University - 24 June to 19 July 2014



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# VII. FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

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**KALPANA KANNABIRAN, Professor & Regional Director**

## **PUBLICATIONS**

### **Books**

- *India: 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Alternative Report on CEDAW*. Delhi: National Alliance of Women, 2014. Editor.

### **Articles**

- “Annihilation by Caste: Lessons from Budaun and Beyond,” *Economic & Political Weekly*, 21 June 2014.

### **Book Reviews**

- Vahida Nainar, Saumya Uma ed. “Pursuing Elusive Justice: Mass Crimes in India and Relevance of International Standards,” New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013. 5 (Monsoon) *Journal of Indian Law and Society*, 256-259 (2014).
- “Red Tape: Bureaucracy, Structural Violence and Poverty in India” by Akhil Gupta, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2012, *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, Vol. 49, No. 1, February 2015

### **National Press**

- “Tсандur Verdict Points to Impunity of Upper Castes,” *The Indian Express*, 24 April 2014.
- “The Rights of Prisoners with Disabilities,” Op-Ed, *The Hindu*, 20 May, 2014.
- “In Memory of Two Girls from Badaun,” Op-Ed, *The Asian Age*, 1 June, 2014.
- “Involving People in Governance,” Op-Ed, *The Hindu*, 12 August 2014
- “The Burden of Criminal Neglect,” Op-Ed, *The Hindu*, 3 January, 2015.
- **Interview:** All Crimes are Crimes against the State: Kalpana Kannabiran, LIVE MINT, 20 JUNE 2014 (On women’s issues and the efficacy of the legal framework in addressing them).

## **PUBLIC/INVITED LECTURES**

- *Valedictory Address at Research Week*, Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata, 20 June 2014.
- “*The Five dimensions of social dynamics – Cultural diversity and Health*,” Keynote Address, Indo-Swiss Joint Seminar on Social Dynamics and Wellbeing: Indian and Swiss Approaches, ICSSR and UNIL as Associate Leading House of the Indo-Swiss Research Programme in Social Sciences, Bangalore, 9 September 2014.
- “*Gender, Social Conflict and Collective Violence*,” Indian Law Society's Law College, Pune, 22 September 2014.
- “*Educational Inequalities and Employment*,” Decennial Celebration Conference on Inequality Revisited: Theory, Evidence, and Policy, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS), New Delhi, 27-28 September 2014.

- *“A Bill of Rights for Women,”* Manthan Samvaad 2014, JRC Convention Centre, Hyderabad, 2 October 2014.
- *“Gender Justice and Human Rights of Women,”* The National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi, 14 October 2014.
- *“What is to be done? The Complex terrains of gender violence in contemporary India,”* Inaugural Address - Two Day National Seminar on Historicising Femicides in India: Rape, Honour Killing and Infanticide, sponsored by UGC and organized by Post Graduate Department of History, KKTU Government College, Pullut, Thrissur, Kerala, 15 October 2014
- *“Constitutional Morality and Post Independent Telugu Literature,”* Keynote Address, Two-Day Seminar by Sahitya Akademi in association with Asmita Resource Centre for Women, Secunderabad, 1 November 2014.
- *“What is to be done? The Complex terrains of gender violence in contemporary India,”* Keynote Address - National Symposium organized by National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata, Ebong Alap and Aman Trust, Kolkata, 8 December 2014.
- *“Democracy & State Power – The Fundamental Right to Life & Livelihood,”* CG Convention on Threats from Fascist & Imperialist Forces in India: Challenges & Strategies, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 22 January 2015.
- *“Education, Poverty and Insurgent Constitutionalism: Preliminary Reflections,”* Panel Discussion on Education for the Poor: The Politics of Poverty and Social Justice, Max Weber Stiftung, Delhi, 14 February 2015.
- *“Women and Recent Laws: Forward March,”* Goethe-Zentrum Hyderabad in Hamburg Hall, 10 March 2015.
- *“Storytelling in the Time of Hate: Deciphering Law(s) through Literature,”* 12<sup>th</sup> Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 31 March 2015.

## **PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES (INVITED)**

### INTERNATIONAL

- CEDAW Shadow Report Consultation, organised by NAWO & UN Women, Delhi, May 13, 2014
- United Nations 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Geneva, Switzerland, 30 June – 5 July 2014.
- XVIII International Sociological Association (ISA), World Congress of Sociology organized at Yokohama, Japan, July 13-19, 2014
- International Seminar on Labour and Employment Issues in the Emerging Rural-Urban Continuum: Dimensions, Processes and Politics, S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad on March 12, 2015.
- Annual Meeting of International Sociological Association (ISA) and Seminar on Global Sociology – Local Perspectives, Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland, March 16-20, 2015.

## ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Elected to the Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association (ISA) for the term 2014-2018.

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## S. INDRAKANT, RBI Chair Professor

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Articles

- “Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu, India: Rice Supply Scheme of Prospects, Problems and Policy,” *Journal Academica*, Vol. 4(1), pp. 20-31, April 17 2014 - Sociology - ISSN 2161-3338 online edition www.journalacademica.org © 2014 Journal Academica Foundation (Co-author: Mahendran. A).
- “Glimpses of MGNREGS” in M.A. Malik and S. Ramesh (eds.), *The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development*, Siri Publishers, Hyderabad 2013.
- “Mid-Day Meals Scheme in Hilly Areas: Tamil Nadu,” *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development*, Vol 4 (12), 2014, Pp: 525-531 (Co-author: Mahendran. A)
- “Economics for Non-Economists,” *Souvenir 2014*, Nrupatunga Almuni Association, Hyderabad, 2014

#### Popular Press

- “MGNREGS: Plug Loopholes, don’t Dilute,” *The Hans India*, 6<sup>th</sup> March 2015.

### LECTURES

- “*Why should I do Research?*” Key-note Address, Inaugural Session of Ten-Day Training Programme for Research Scholars in Social Sciences on Research Methodology sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, Dept of Economics, Rayalaseema University, Kurnool, 13 May 2014.
- “*What and Why Business Economics*,” Megha Degree College, Hyderabad, 23 August 2014.
- “*ANOVA*,” Training Programme on Research Mythology, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, 24 September 2014.
- “*Theory of Value and its Applications*,” BITS Pilani, Hyderabad, 11 October 2014.
- “*Formulation and Testing of Hypothesis*,” Research Scholars of University of Hyderabad, 20 October 2014.
- “*MGNREGS*,” Refresher Course in Economics, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, 24 October 2014.
- “*ANOVA*,” Research Scholars of University of Hyderabad, 27 October 2014.
- “*Statistical Inference*” and “*Analysis of Variance and Covariance*” Research Methodology Course for Doctoral Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 10 November 2014.
- “*Analysis of Variance and Covariance*,” Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences for SC/ST Ph.D Scholars, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad December 9, 2014.

- *“Economic Growth of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana,”* IPS Officers of the 66<sup>th</sup> Batch, RBVRR, Andhra Pradesh Police Academy, 29 December 2014.
- *“Elements of Budget” and “Theory of Value and its Applications – (1) What and Why Research (2) Formulation and Testing of Hypothesis”* to M.A. Students and Research Scholars of Solapur University, Solapur, 20-21 February 2015.
- *“Pit-falls in Teaching of Economics” and “Theories of Consumption Function”* Fourteenth Refresher Course in Economics, UGC Academic Staff College, Osmania University, 3 March 2015.

### **SEMINAR PAPERS**

- *“Financial Inclusion through MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh” - Two Days Regional Conference on Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward,* Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, 27 February 2015.

### **PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES**

- Seventh Doctoral Thesis Conferences, Chaired one session, Indian Business School, Hyderabad May 2-3, 2014.
- Subject Expert Review BA Syllabus Meeting, University College for Women (Autonomous), Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1 July 2014.
- Main Speaker, Round Table Discussion on Union Budget (2014-15), Centre for Advanced Research and Training, Osmania University, 16 July 2014.
- Valedictory Address, Two-Day National Seminar on Strategic Issues in Business Management and Economics, Dept. of Business Management and Dept. of Economics, Osmania University Post-graduate College, Siddipet, 28 August 2014.
- Chaired Technical Session, Two-Day National Seminar on Strategic Issues in Business Management and Economics, Dept. of Business Management & Dept. of Economics, Osmania University Post-graduate College, Siddipet, 28 August 2014.
- Special Guest, Inaugural of Two-Day National Seminar on Role of Micro Finance in Women Empowerment, Dept. of Economics, Tara Government Degree & P.G College, Sangareddy, Medak, 14 November 2014.
- Delivered Lectures to Junior College Lecturers of Hyderabad District at the Orientation Programme, 20-21 November 2014.
- Delivered Lectures to the Junior College Lecturers of Rangareddy District at the Orientation Programme, 24-25 November 2014.
- Released Book *“The Impact of MGNREGS on Rural Development,”* National Seminar, Government Degree Collage, Gajwel, 27 November 2014.
- Guest of Honour, Valedictory Function - Two-Day National Seminar on Foreign Direct Investment in India: Boon or Bane, Dept of Economics, Satavahana University, Karimnagar, 20 December, 2014.
- Discussant at Technical Session, Two Day National Seminar on The New Industrial Policy of Telangana State, 2014: A Critical Look, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), 30-31 January 2015.

- Inaugural Keynote Address at Two-Day National Seminar on Telangana Economy: Inclusive Growth-Issues and Challenges, Dept. of Applied Economics, Telangana University, Nizamabad, 18 March 2015.

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**L. REDDEPPA, Associate Professor**

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Articles**

- “Livelihood Security through Land Distribution: An Empirical Study on Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh” (ed.) Ramdas Rupavath, *Democracy, Governance, and Tribes in the Age of Globalised India: Reality and Rhetoric*, Vol. II: ISBN No. 978-81-212-1299-1, 2015, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi; pp-323-38.

**SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “*State Interventions and Livelihood Security –A Study on Chenchus*,” National Seminar on Labour Market and Issues of Adivasis in India, S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (NIRDPR) in collaboration with Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad, January 22-23, 2015
- “*Efficiency of the Government in Promotion of Small Enterprises for Self Employment of Educated Youth*,” International Conference on Business Competitiveness, Perspectives and Challenges & Strategies, Siva Sivani Institute of Management, Hyderabad in collaboration with University of the West of England, UK BRISTOL and Herzing University, USA, February 11-12, 2015.

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**SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA, Associate Professor**

**LECTURES**

- “*Community Based Disaster Management*,” August 12, 2014, NIRD, Hyderabad.
- “*Commonly used Statistical Techniques in Social Science Research*,” Orientation Programme to University Teachers (under expert lecture category), Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Kakatiya University, Warangal, December 20, 2014.
- “*Use of SPSS in Social Science Research*,” Orientation Programme to University Teachers (under expert lecture category), Internal Quality Assurance Cell, Kakatiya University, Warangal, December 20 2014.

**SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “*Aspects of Mining Closure and the Issues of Livelihood: A Study in Odisha*,” International Seminar on Development, Resources and Livelihoods, University of Hyderabad, February 12-13, 2015.

## **VISITING FELLOWSHIP**

- **ICSSR-CASS (Chinese Academy of Social Science) Bilateral Programme**, 2014-15 for research on “Mining Closure and the Issue of Livelihood in China,” Institute of Industrial Economics, CASS, Beijing.
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## **S. SURAPA RAJU, Assistant Professor**

### **PUBLICATIONS**

#### **Articles**

- “Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Marine Fisheries: A Study on Motorization of Traditional Craft Scheme in Andhra Pradesh,” Tanuj Kumar Bishoyi (eds.) *Development of Fishery Sector Problems and Prospects*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi, 2014.

### **SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “*Variations and its Impact on Marine Fishers of Andhra Pradesh*,” National Seminar on Climate Change, Food Security and Livelihoods, Department of Geography, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, 2-3 March 2015.
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## **SOUMYA VINAYAN, Assistant Professor**

### **LECTURES**

- “*Geographical Indications in Agriculture*,” Three Day Refresher Course on Biodiversity, PVP, IPR related Issues in Agriculture vis-a-vis Seed Industry, Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad, 3 August 2014.
- “*Relevance of Geographical Indications in Agricultural Marketing*,” School of Agribusiness Management, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, 3 September 2014.

### **COURSES**

- “*Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society*,” Co-taught for TISS M.Phil (Women’s Studies).

### **SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “*Origin Linked Products as a Tool for Promoting Rural Livelihoods: The Case of Geographical Indications in India*,” National Development Convention, GIDR, Ahmedabad, February 11-12, 2015 (Co-authored with N. Lalitha).
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**SURESH JAGANNADHAM, Assistant Professor**

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Articles/Chapters**

- “Purakha Sahitya: Sangraha ki Samasyaayen Aur Sankalan Pranali,” *Adivasi Sahitya* (Adivasi Darshan Aur Samakaaleen Sahitya Srujan) Quarterly, ISSN – 2394 – 689X. Jan – March 2015. 1, (1), pp 11- 14.
- “Hindi Upanyas: Adivasi Samasyaayen,” *Hindi Upanyaas Aur Adivaasi Chintan* (Ed.), Dr. Vinod Vishwakarma Anang Prakashan. ISBN: 978-93-80845-54-8.

**LECTURES**

- “*Methodology of Oral Tradition Research*,” Council for Social Development, Hyderabad Research Methodology Programme for Social Scientists with Sectoral Focus on Adivasi Studies, 24 March 2015

**SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “*Hindi Upanyason me Nirupit Adivasi Jeevan: Samasyaon Ke Sandharb Me*,” National Seminar on Hindi Novel and Tribal Thinking (Struggles, Ideas and Challenges and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century), Government Autonomous PG College & and Research Centre, SATNA, MP, 11-12 October 2014.
- “*Issues and Challenges of Oral Tradition of Khonds of Araku Valley*,” National Seminar on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groves of India: Issues and Challenges, Department of Tribal Studies, Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka, 24-26 March 2015.
- “*Adivasi Culture and Literature of Araku Valley*,” National Seminar on Contemporary Tribal Literature, Department of Hindi, Presidency University, Kolkata, 30 March 2015.

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**SUNKARI SATYAM, Assistant Professor**

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Book**

- “*Women in Gram Panchayats: Emerging Leaders in Grassroots Politics*,” Partridge (A Penguin Random House Company), ISBN: 978-1-4828-3438-3, 2014.

**Articles/Chapters**

- “Poverty Alleviation Programmes of Rural India: Comprehensive Policy Analysis, Economic Affairs,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, December, 59(4): 539-545, 2014.
- “Encouraging, Not Intimidating,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, September, 49 (36), 4-5, 2014.
- “Adivasis from Public Policy Perspective in India,” Ramdas Rupavath (ed.) *Democracy, Governance and Tribes in the Age of Globalised India*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, pp.190-210, 2015.

## Popular Press

- “Sibbandi Untene Paalana Soulabhyaam,” *Namasthe Telangana* (Editorial page), March 13, 2015.
- “Asthitva Paalana,” *Namasthe Telangana* (Editorial Page) June, 2014.
- “Samakalina Ambedkar Vaadhama? (Contemporary Ambedkarism),” *Namasthe Telangana* (Editorial Page), April 13, 2014.

## SEMINAR PAPERS

- “*Relevance of Political Joint Action Committee (PJAC) in Telangana State Politics: A Pragmatic Understanding*,” National Seminar at Dept. of History, Nizam College, 23-24, January 2015.
- “*Developmental Programmes of Scheduled Tribes - A Policy Perspective*,” National Seminar on Labour Market – Issues of Adivasis in India, S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in collaboration with Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 22-23 January 2015.
- “*Financial Inclusion for Rural Poor Women through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh*,” National Seminar at Dept. of Economics, NTR Degree and PG College, Mahabubnagar, 6-7 January 2015.
- “*Driver Force - Unrivaled Labour Employment: A Study from Two Sub-Urban Towns of Telangana State*,” Pre-congress Workshop - Metropolis World Congress – Session on Transforming Indian Cities to Smart Cities, Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and ASCI held at Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, 19 September, 2014.

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## CHIRALA SHANKAR RAO, Assistant Professor

### SEMINAR PAPERS

- “*Performance of Indian Agriculture under RKVY: A State level Analysis*” at National Seminar on Flagship Programs: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead, NIRD, Hyderabad, 19-21 November 2014.
- “*Excluding Major Small: Conditions of Small Farmers under Crop Diversification in Andhra Pradesh*,” National Development Convention on Resources, Institutions and Development: Contestations and Possibilities in Globalising India, GIDR, Ahmedabad, 11-12 February 2015.
- “*Decentralised Planning and Inclusive Growth: A Perspective for ‘Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika’ in Telangana*,” National Seminar on Telangana Economy: Inclusive Growth – Issues and Challenges, Telangana University, Nizamabad, 19 March 2015 (Co-author: Siva Kumar Danyasi).

### PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES

- Rapporteur, International Conference on Labour and Employment Issues in the Context of Emerging Rural-Urban Continuum: Dimensions, Processes and Policies, S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRD, Hyderabad, 12-14 March 2015.

**SANDHYA MALIYE, Post Doctoral Fellow**

**PUBLICATIONS**

- “Visual Media portrayal on Persons with Disabilities,” *Veekshanam* (Telugu monthly journal), April 2014.
- “Gender Oppression, Consciousness and Conflict: Looking from Feminist Perspectives of Liberal and Marxist,” *Asian Research Consortium Journal*, May 2014.

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**SIVA KUMAR DANYASI, Post Doctoral Fellow**

**SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “Decentralised Planning and Inclusive Growth - A Perspective for ‘Mana Vooru Mana Pranalika’ in Telangana,” National Seminar on Telangana Economy: Inclusive Growth – Issues and Challenges, Telangana University, Nizamabad, March 19, 2015 (Co-author: Chirala Shankar Rao).

**PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES**

- “Audio-Visual-Media as a Tool in Social Science Research,” Institution for Studies of Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, November 24-29, 2014.
- “Capacity Building Programme for Young Faculty in Social Sciences,” University of Hyderabad, February 2-14, 2015.
- “Dandora (MRPS) Initiated-Social Movements,” National Seminar at Osmania University, Hyderabad, 25 February 2015.

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**JAFAR K, Post Doctoral Fellow**

**SEMINAR PAPERS**

- “Women Empowerment and Kerala’s Development Achievements: Looking beyond ‘Traditional’ Indicators” ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on Empowerment of Women: On the light of Globalisation in Kerala, at MES Asmabi College, Kodungallur, Kerala: December 17-18 2014.
- “MGNREGS, SHGs and Women Empowerment - The Dynamic Role of Migration and Culture in Kerala” National Seminar on Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems & Challenges Ahead, Centre for Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad: November 19-21, 2014 Technical Training Programmes and Workshops Participated.

**PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS**

- *Fourth International Congress on Kerala Studies- Sector-wise Seminar 4 on ‘Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala,’* AKG Centre for Research and Studies, Trivandrum, GVHSS Munderi, Wayanad, 29 March 2015.

- “*Labour and Employment Issues in the Context of Emerging Rural-Urban Continuum: Dimensions, Processes and Policies,*” International Conference at S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, 12-14 March 2015
- “*Dandora (MRPS) Initiated-Social Movements,*” National Seminar at Osmania University, Hyderabad, 25 February 2015.
- “*Labour Market and Issues of Adivasis in India,*” National Seminar at S.R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj in collaboration with Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, 22-23 January 2015.

## **TRAINING PROGRAMMES ATTENDED**

- “*Intellectual Property Rights and Information Technology in the Internet Age,*” Three-Months Online Certificate Course, The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 23 December 2014 to 23 March 2015.
- “*Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Young Faculty in Social Sciences,*’ Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, February 2-14, 2015.

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## **B. RAMESH, Research Associate**

### **PUBLICATIONS**

#### **Popular Press**

- “Vyavastha Nirmana Dakshuralu (Institutional Builder – About Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh),” *Andhra Jyothi*, 9 May 2014
- “Eee Vetti nunchi vimukhti yepudu? (When is the Liberation from Bonded Labour),” *Prajasakhti*, 18 July 2014
- “Hakkuga Swachandra Maranam (Mercy Killing as an Individual’s Right),” *Andhra Jyothi*, 22 July 2014

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## **KRITI SHARMA, Legal Researcher**

### **PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES**

- “*Tracing Lives of Migrant Tribal Women from Chotanagpur (1851- present),*” XXIst Annual Forum of the Association of Young Legal Historians, Tel Aviv University, March 1-3, 2015.

### **OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITY**

- Audited three month course on *Feminist Perspectives on Women, Gender and Society* -- part of M.Phil Programme in Women’s Studies, Tata Institute Social Sciences, Hyderabad, offered by CSD.
- Co-designed a course ‘*Tribal Questions in World Constitutions*’ at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

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## VIII. CSD TEAM

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### MANAGING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

<b>Dr. P. M. Bhargava</b>	Chairman
<b>Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran</b> Regional Director, CSD	Member-Secretary
<b>Prof. Ramesh Dadhich</b> Member-Secretary, ICSSR	Member
<b>Representative of ICSSR</b>	Member
<b>Sri B.P. Acharya, I.A.S.</b> , Principal Secretary Planning Department Government of Telangana	Member
<b>Prof. E. Hari Babu</b> , Vice Chancellor University of Hyderabad	Member
<b>Sri S. M. Vijayanand, I.A.S.</b> Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad	Member
<b>Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy</b> , ICSSR National Fellow CSD, Hyderabad	Member
<b>Prof. Y. Saraswathy Rao</b> , Former Vice Chancellor Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	Member
<b>Sri. B.N. Yugandhar</b> , Visiting Professor CSD, Hyderabad	Member
<b>Prof. S. Indrakant</b> , RBI Chair Professor CSD, Hyderabad	Member
<b>Dr. S. Surapa Raju</b> , Assistant Professor CSD, Hyderabad	Member

## ACADEMIC STAFF

### Faculty, Research and Projects Team

<b>Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran</b>	Regional Director
<b>Prof. S. Indrakant</b>	RBI Chair Professor
<b>Dr. L. Reddeppa</b>	Associate Professor
<b>Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra</b>	Associate Professor
<b>Dr. S. Surapa Raju</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Dr. Soumya Vinayan</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Dr. Suresh Jagannadham</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Dr. Satyam Sunkari</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Dr. Chirala Shankar Rao</b>	Assistant Professor
<b>Dr. Sandhya Maliye (Upto December 31, 2014)</b>	Post Doctoral Fellow
<b>Dr. Jafar K.</b>	Post Doctoral Fellow
<b>Dr. Siva Kumar Danyasi</b>	Post Doctoral Fellow
<b>Sri. D. Sunder Raj</b>	Research Associate
<b>Sri. B. Ramesh (Upto July 31, 2014)</b>	Research Associate
<b>Ms. Kriti Sharma</b>	Legal Researcher
<b>Sri. Ch. Mohana Murali Krishna</b>	Project Assistant
<b>Sri. T. Guruvaiah</b>	Project Assistant



**Senior Fellows and Visiting Faculty**

<b>Sri B. N. Yugandhar</b>	Visiting Professor
<b>Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy</b>	ICSSR National Fellow

**Affiliated Scholars**

<b>Dr. K. Rama Patnaik</b>	Visiting Fellow
<b>Dr. Meera Velayudhan</b>	Post Doctoral Fellow
<b>Dr. Prasenjit Bose</b>	Senior Research Associate
<b>Sri. Kingshuk Roy</b> (Upto September 30, 2014)	Research Associate
<b>Ms. Sucheta Sardar</b> (From October 1, 2014)	Research Associate
<b>Sri. Saroj Ranjan Padhi</b>	Research Associate

**Library and Information Services**

<b>Sri. P. Satya Nagesh</b>	Assistant Librarian
<b>Sri. P. Kumar</b>	Assistant Programmer

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

<b>Sri. K. Sanjiva Rao</b>	Administrative & Accounts Officer
<b>Sri. B. Laxminarayana Rao</b>	Manager Services
<b>Sri. Y. S. S. Prasad</b>	Secretary to Regional Director
<b>Ms. K. Mahalakshmi</b>	Stenographer
<b>Ms. P. Lalitha Kumari</b>	Typist-Clerk

**ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF**

<b>Sri. Ch. Shanker Reddy</b>	Driver-cum-Office Assistant
<b>Sri. B. Pratap Reddy</b>	Electrician-cum-Driver
<b>Sri. D. L. Sunil Kumar</b>	Office Assistant
<b>Sri. P. Mariyadas</b>	Office Assistant



