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ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017

CSD ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017



Council for Social Development
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad
An ICSSR Research Institute

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Council for Social Development
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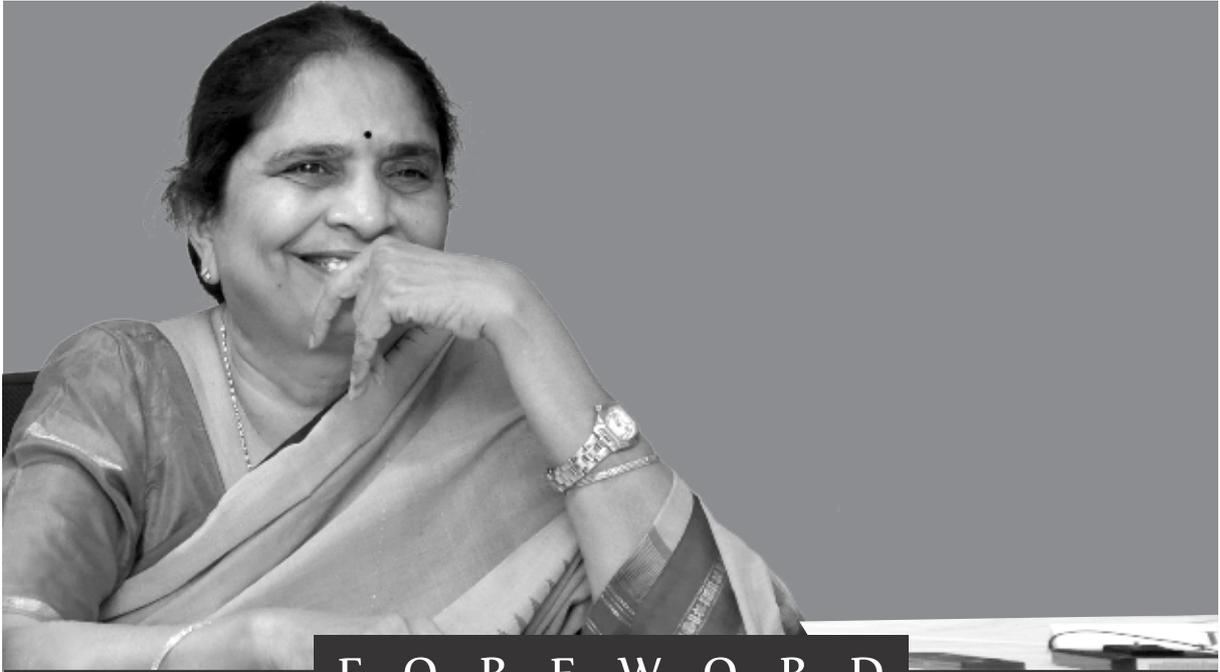
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Remembering Dr. P.M.Bhargava (22 February 1928 — 1 August 2017)



A N N U A L R E P O R T
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F O R E W O R D

Council for Social Development, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad had carried out several significant research and other academic activities during the year 2016-17. The two that deserve special mention are the publication of the *India Social Development Report 2016* with a focus on disability rights; and the preparation of the *Telangana Social Development Report 2017* which presents data on social indices for Telangana State for the first time.

The year has also seen important initiatives undertaken by the RBI Chair on food security in Telangana and other research projects supported by ICSSR.

In its research endeavours, CSD Hyderabad has brought together several scholars from other institutions in a vibrant collaboration. This has enabled our small and committed team of researchers to forge new paths in social science research.

I am truly humbled to be the new Chairperson of Council for Social Development, Southern Regional Centre in place of late Shri P.M. Bhargava . He left an incredibly great legacy as its former Chairman and was also an active member of the Executive Committee of CSD at the national level. He encouraged research on issues relating to democracy and development with focus on analysis and critique of public policies and on the entitlements of the under privileged based on evidence and sound research design. He believed that research is a site for contestation of power and resources for the poor and so the quality of research has to be perfect.

The support of ICSSR, the Government of Telangana and the Reserve Bank of India deserves special mention. We look forward to their renewed support in the years ahead. CSD Southern Regional Centre thanks all its donor partners, scholars and public persons who have delivered public lectures, participants in our seminars and workshops and well-wishers who have enriched the quality of debate in social sciences and constantly encouraged us to do more.

31 October 2017

Professor Shantha Sinha
Chairperson, CSD-SRC





While it gives me great pleasure to present the CSD-SRC Annual Report 2016-2017 and share glimpses of the work we have done this past year, I do this with sadness and a deep sense of loss. Our Chairperson, our friend, philosopher and guide Dr. PM Bhargava, who was with us at all our events during this year, left us after a prolonged illness on 01 August 2017. We take comfort in the fact that he was deeply satisfied with our achievements, was immensely proud of our work and remained closely involved in the life of the institute till the very end.

Our major achievement in 2016-2017 has been the preparation of the *Telangana Social Development Report 2017* (TSDR), an endeavour supported entirely by the Government of Telangana. TSDR presents a statistical profile of the social sector in the state of Telangana, drawing on data from various rounds of NSSO supplemented by Census data, for the ten districts comprising the state prior to district re-organisation in 2016. TSDR begins with a demographic profile of the state and maps the present status of development in Telangana through the following parameters: land and agriculture; credit and indebtedness; employment/unemployment; education; public distribution system; health; and household amenities. The data has been analysed along the grids of social and religious groups, gender, and rural/urban location. The aim of TSDR is to assess the achievements of our social and economic interventions in the lives of various sections of society. This assessment in turn points towards directions for further action by the state in order for it to attain its stated objective of development with justice and social inclusion.

This is also a year that has seen heightened activity on the publication front. Apart from TSDR, at the institutional level, we published the *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives* (OUP 2017), which was launched in four cities: Delhi, Hyderabad, Cuttack and Kolkata between December 2016 and February 2017. The first part of the report presents new research in disability studies, while the second part focuses on ageing, housing, displacement, degrading labour, labour migration, and financial inclusion. The third part presents the cumulative Social Development Index. As a critical intervention in the ongoing debates on the sexual assault and the law, our occasional paper series, *Interdisciplinary Law* featured a commentary by Pratiksha Baxi on the theoretical deliberations on 'carceral feminism,' and questions of consent and violence in the context of the decision of the trial court in *State v. Mahmood Farooqui*.

In terms of research, our team has completed important research projects on food security, adivasi rights, family law reform, displacement, cultures of local finance and comparative studies on the status of Mala and Madiga reflecting on the larger debates on sub-categorisation. Our collaborators from other institutions have worked on the Other Backward Classes, Financial Globalisation and collective organising in Kuttanad, Kerala. Our ongoing projects also present a wide array of concerns – from traditional livelihoods like drum-beating in Orissa and inland fishing in Telangana to questions of land and tenancy, multi-lingual education, and Geographical Indication. This research has been supported by ICSSR, Government of Telangana and Reserve Bank of India.

We celebrate this year, the completion of PhD by two of our ICSSR doctoral scholars registered in Tata Institute of Social Sciences – marking the successful commencement of our PhD programme.

Our academic engagements for the year 2016-2017 have included research methodology workshops and international seminars, as well as public lectures by eminent speakers from across the country and abroad and book discussions on faculty publications.

We thank you for your support and interest in our work and look forward to your continued involvement in the life of our institute.

31 October 2017

Kalpana Kannabiran
Professor & Regional Director



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TELANGANA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

TELANGANA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

Edited by:

Kalpana Kannabiran

Padmini Swaminathan

J. Jeyaranjan

*Supported by Department of Planning,
Government of Telangana*

The Telangana Social Development Report prepared for the Department of Planning, Government of Telangana, by the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad, is one of its kind, not only for the newest state of the Union, but for the country as a whole.

Presenting a statistical profile of the social sector for the districts prior to district re-organisation in 2016, TSDR is aimed at providing the state some

crucial evidence-based pathways that will enable the state to carry forward its avowed mission of putting people, especially those from vulnerable communities, at the centre of re-imagining its strategy of just governance.

Drawing on data from various rounds of the National Sample Surveys, TSDR, in a sense, interrogates the theme of 'Development' understood through the following parameters, namely: land and agriculture; credit; household amenities; public distribution system; education; employment/unemployment; health. More significant, in each of these parameters and wherever possible, the data have been analysed in the following grids: social and religious groups, gender and location (rural/urban).

The demographic overview reveals that, on several indicators, the performance of the state is better than the national average; be it overall growth of population, growth of urban population, age and sex composition of population, and/or child sex ratio. Nevertheless, what is of concern and requires the attention of the state is the decline in the child sex ratio from 957 in 2001 to 933 in 2011; within this, the child sex ratio among STs in the state is very low at 906 in 2011. Similarly, the faster (than national level) increase of the elderly in total population of the state has implications for the provision of services, including health care and social security.

Land-based livelihoods are the lifeline of Telangana, which has a predominantly rural population and particularly among social groups like OBCs, SCs and STs. The percentage of rural landless households – 43% - has remained unchanged between 2001 and 2011. Further, data reveal increasing fragmentation of operational land holding among all social groups. While the state has put in place several measures to address the farm sector, the same cannot be availed of by those tenants whose leases are non-recorded, the incidence of which is increasing in the state. Another aspect that requires the state's attention is the increasing share of capital-intensive ground water irrigation (dug well and tube well) among all the social groups; the latter is a major cause of indebtedness and even suicides among farmers.

Seventy-seven percent of households in Telangana have bank accounts as per 2012-13 data with variations across social groups. The average value of assets owned varies significantly between rural and urban and among the social groups. Further, whether rural or urban, the STs and SCs borrow more for meeting household expenditure. Hence moneylenders still play a dominant role in

addressing the credit needs of households. Institutional sources such as commercial banks reach only 16 percent of households while the reach of cooperative societies is only 9.3 percent of households.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is higher in Telangana than the national average; however, similar to the national pattern, the LFPR in Telangana too declined in 2011-12, with decline being sharper among rural labour force and among females than males. Interestingly, the caste dimension of work participation rate in Telangana is entirely opposite to the national pattern: unlike at the national level, the ST work participation rate is increasing in Telangana. What is of concern requiring government intervention is to address the poor quality and security of bulk of employment in the state.

On the education front, data establish the significant role played by publicly-funded educational institutions in the lives of the vulnerable social groups. The state needs to concentrate its attention on improving enrolment in certain districts of the state, such as Mahbubnagar, where almost 37 percent of sample respondents have never enrolled; further, for the state as a whole, only three-fourths of those who ever enrolled have completed their studies. Only one tenth of sample households in the state have computers, which needs to be expanded considerably to address the national move towards digitalizing various activities and services.

Data reveals the significance and reach of the public distribution system in the lives of various sections of the people in the state. Nearly four fifths of households in the state have ration cards; BPL cards account for 84 percent of the total cards. However, where the PDS could be made more relevant for the vulnerable sections is by examining data relating to cereal consumption pattern among social groups; the latter reveal the importance of millet consumption among rural households, and among STs across rural and urban households. Data also reveals infiltration of the better off sections into the PDS system in rural Telangana – 15 percent of Antyodaya cards in rural Telangana are held by households in the topmost decile group. Efforts need to be intensified to include the deserving and exclude the non-deserving from the PDS in rural Telangana.

Health status in Telangana, overall, is better than the national averages. The state however needs to address concerns such as the low levels of institutional births in public facilities; higher morbidity in rural areas; higher medical expenditure in rural Telangana when compared to rural India indicating the higher prevalence of acute morbidity and dependence of people on private hospitals for treatment.

Examination of data relating to Housing, Water and Related Amenities indicates the better status of Telangana not only when compared to All-India, but also when compared with other Southern states. The areas of concern remain poor access to drainage, garbage disposal and heavy reliance on bottled water for drinking especially in rural areas. Further, given the close association between sanitation facilities and public health outcomes, it is a matter of concern that, still, almost 37 percent of households have no latrines.

The patterns emerging from the data presented in TSDR are pointers to not only for specific actions on the part of the state government, but also provide basis for further investigation through micro-level empirical research.

Contributors: L. Reddeppa, Sujit Kumar Mishra, Soumya Vinayan, Shyjan Davis, Rishi Kumar, Ch. Shankar Rao, TD Simon.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

A. COMPLETED PROJECTS

1. FOOD SECURITY IN TELANGANA

RBI Chair-Core Project

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. The milled rice used to be sold in Hyderabad and other urban regions. A part of milled rice was either sold outside the State or exported. It may be noted that there was restriction on inter-district movement of rice but no restriction on the movement of paddy across the districts with in the undivided 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, this project examines food security position in Telangana State with the following objectives:

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

The study focussed on production of rice, cereals and pulses in Telangana during last two decades using official data for analysis both at state and district levels and analysed consumer expenditure on rice, cereals and pulses by region (i.e., Rural and Urban), by decile and by occupation class using unit-level data of various Rounds of NSSO on Consumer Expenditure. Comparative analysis of consumption of households having different types of cards was made to assess the contribution of PDS to the household consumption. NSSO Rounds conducted in 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 were examined for the study.

Based on the findings of the study following policy recommendations are made to make food security policy cost-effective, accountable, transparent and people-friendly to realise the dream of Bangaru Telangana.

- a. In the interest of the consumers and farmers of the two States i.e. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh the concerned Policy Makers of the States should raise to the occasion by permitting free movement of paddy across the States at least for the next five years.
- b. The impact of technology seems to be declining with the passage of time. Therefore, efforts must be made to see that the fruits of research in lab are taken to the land by continuous Agriculture Extension Programme.

- c. To reduce adverse impact of fluctuations in annual production there must be close monitoring of production figures and follow-up measures like import of food grains from neighbouring States or purchase from FCI and increase in the ration scale through PDS to the households during a bad agriculture year.
- d. For uniformity in the price levels across Telangana efforts must be made for smooth trade in food grains between the surplus districts and deficit districts. The scope for increasing the ration scale in the deficit districts may also be explored.
- e. To reduce the adverse impact of seasonality on consumption, the scope for having different scale of ration varying across the seasons may be considered.
- f. The Government of Telangana, like Government of Chhattisgarh, should also computerise the whole procurement process to ensure better price to the farmers. The portability facility of ration card in Hyderabad is a move in right direction and it should be extended to the remaining areas in the State.
- g. SHGs must be encouraged to manage FPS as they are satisfied with reasonable margin and draw more pleasure in serving the public.
- h. To reduce leakages in supply chain, the movement of mobile van supplying PDS material to FPS should be tracked right from the time it leaves warehouse till the time it delivers the material at the door-step of FPS.
- i. To weed out bogus cards Ration Cards must be seeded with Aadhaar Number.
- j. To improve the accessibility of rural masses, a mobile PDS van must to be sent to prominent places on specific days when general public are likely to gather.
- k. System must be made people-friendly by encouraging citizens to register their mobile numbers/e-mail ID with the Distribution Centre so that information on dispatch of material to a particular FPS may be communicated to them.
- l. For better functioning of FPS, as a long-run measure, Government must contemplate to build suitable structure to accommodate FPS. For this, the scope for utilising MGNREGS fund to meet labour component expenditure is worth exploring.
- m. Meals Centres established by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation are steps in right direction. Therefore, Government of Telangana should implement such Schemes in other urban Centres of the State.
- n. A better way of protecting the poor is by providing their full requirement from PDS. Hence, scale of ration must be enhanced preferably to a level which meets the full requirement of the Poor. To reduce subsidy burden, the Government may marginally increase Issue Price.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES AND CARTOGRAPHIES OF IMPUNITY: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADIVASIS / TRIBES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

*CSD-Core-under Grant-in-Aid
Government of Telangana*

Kalpana Kannabiran
Professor & Regional Director

rights in CSD, explores the fields of constitutionalism and human rights with specific reference to tribes/Adivasis in India. In doing this, the attempt has been to trace some connections that emerge from collective engagements with the Constitution and law with respect to Adivasi rights in India. Popular sovereignty has given voice to practices of sustainability, environmental protection, the nurturing of ecological systems, traditional knowledge systems and the indispensable right “to stay put”—to refuse to move.

This research is the culmination of five years of work in the area of Adivasi Studies at CSD, Hyderabad, which included the creation of a comprehensive archive of published and unpublished work.

To trace the theoretical linkages between ideas of sovereignty, territoriality, liberty, and constitutionalism, to propose the contours of an adivasi human rights imaginary through the mapping of (a) geographies of adivasi experience, (b) human rights engagements on the adivasi question, (c) the adivasi women's question, (d) land and dispossession, and (e) freedom of religion.

3. ADVOCACY BASED RESEARCH ON FAMILY LAW REFORM TO CHALLENGE GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE: INDIA CASE STUDY

*CSD in partnership with Women's Learning
Partnership & Asmita Resource Centre for
Women*

Kalpana Kannabiran
Professor & Regional Director

The right to liberty for Adivasi communities is expressed in terms of territoriality—homelands that could be mobile or fixed, which confer a particular identity on its people, enabling distinct livelihood practices. Relations of land have been at the core of the Adivasi engagement with the law and the Constitution—both in the case of the peasant and non-peasant communities—engagements that have signalled major victories through taking struggles into courts of law.

This project, based on a large corpus of available published sources gathered over three years as part of the creation of the database on adivasi

The research project involving interviews, archival research and study of NCRB data over 30 years analysed feminist debates, advocacy, legal reform and the growth of jurisprudence and public policy (national and international) around the question of domestic violence and its interlinkages with gender based discrimination in family laws from the early 1980s to 2016, with the objective of tracing the trajectory of the cascading potential of feminist advocacy that ranges from street demonstrations to unmasking institutional habitations to legislative interventions drawing together the learnings

across this three decadal period - (a) To track women's rights in the family under different personal law regimes and the shifts therein, (b) To narrate the history of reform (and obstruction to reform)

in independent India through all the religious personal law traditions, through an exploration of majority-minority debates and the construction of gender therein, (c) To provide a brief history of feminist organising around the family since the early 1980s, drawing its connections to law reform, through a snapshot of voices from the struggle for feminist legal reform drawing on feminist archives that document campaigns to end violence, interlinking advocacy lobbying for law reform, campaigns and consciousness raising and legislative change, (d) Given the significance of the minority question in India, to trace the developments in feminist advocacy among community organisers and leaders working with Muslim women, underscoring the ways in which the spirit of public laws and international standards begin to suffuse community adjudicatory forums as well, (e) What are the intersections in family law jurisprudence in the three decades under review?, (f) To trace the ruptures in practices of endogamy – caste and religious – evident in the troubling occurrences of crimes against choice marriages ('honour' crimes).

The core strengths of the feminist movement against violence in India have been the steady emergence of survivors as leaders of the movement to end violence, and the intersectional approach to women's rights. This mapping of the trajectories of rights advocacy, legislation and the rise of new sensibilities and consciousness, we hope, will serve a twin purpose: provide a template through which we may begin to understand other social movements; and offer a template to think through transversal politics for women's rights, in which engagements with legal regimes/lawscapes are critical.

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

*Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Sponsored Research Project)*

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The major objectives of the study on other backward classes include a historical examination of the philosophies propagated by early reformers and contemporary thinkers; assessment of movements of social inclusion that throw light on the process of modernisation and the development of inclusive policies in the context of the Mandal Report and the resultant socio-political situation and consequences. The study also tries to map social and cultural assertions, identity and social capital of OBCs through mapping of castes; and attempts an assessment of the political exclusion of OBCs and their interface with upper/other castes.

Methodologically, the study combined qualitative and quantitative methods, and made use of statistical, computer and cartographic tools to process data collected both from primary and secondary sources. However, as the study attempts primarily to focus on the social and cultural consciousness of OBCs, a range of qualitative methods were used such as action research, discourse analysis, participant observation, focus group discussions, structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews and feminist research methods. Intensive field studies, workshops, and consultations with community leaders were undertaken for a meaningful understanding of OBC empowerment and modernisation.

The output of the present project has been organized along four axes: first, thought and ideology, dealing with political and social thought over the past several centuries that opposed caste and sought its annihilation; Second, social movements among the sudra communities across different regions of India especially in the last century that germinated in response to ideas of modernity, equality, liberty and democratic values apart from the internal dynamics of caste-communities; third, development policies and various initiatives of the state governments in different sectors for the overall socio-economic development of the OBC people; fourth, the economy, society and politics and policy for the OBCs in the two Telugu states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Research studies conducted in the eight states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal revealed that the OBCs face all-round exclusion: developmental, institutional and political. The situation of the more disempowered among the OBCs, namely the DNTs, semi-nomadic communities, women, Muslims and the numerically smaller communities known as 'most backward class' is worse.

OBC people who constitute half of the country's population are facing a continuing crisis. First, they were denied reservation for four decades after independence. When reservation was implemented, even before it could make a difference to the people, economic liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation dealt a big blow to the OBCs. Reservation has become redundant with privatisation; the slow destruction of the traditional caste-based skill-oriented activity gathered speed with rapid modernisation and urbanisation. No efforts were made to either to modernise these occupations or equip the communities with an alternative skill. The result has been that a large number of people have been further pushed into unemployment and penury. In fact, in the 21st century, an economically liberalised India is seeing the exclusion all over again, of half of its population.

5. FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION AND INDIA: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS

*Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Sponsored Research Project)*

Rohit

Assistant Professor,
Jawaharlal Nehru University

The project aimed at assessing the extent of “financialisation” of the Indian economy and its implications, through an analysis of its macroeconomic variables as well as the behaviour of banks, other financial institutions, non-financial corporate sector and households. The external dimension, in terms of the quantum and nature of capital flows and its impact on the exchange rate and the external sector balance, was analysed. The project examined whether the process of “financialisation” in India carries the

risks of increasing financial fragility and crisis, as was witnessed in the advanced economies and many other developing countries under financial globalisation, and draw possible policy conclusions with regard to financial regulation. The research involved analysis of global financial and macroeconomic data as well as macro-economic and financial data for the Indian economy related to overall and sectoral growth, investment, consumption, credit, corporate finance, household savings, capital flows, balance of payments etc.; In some cases, macro-economic and financial data of OECD and other Emerging Economies can be used; The period of analysis was mainly 1990 to the current period.

Standard sources for global financial and economic data are the IMF, BIS, World Bank, UNCTAD and OECD; data from the McKinsey Global Institute and the RAVE database of Credit Suisse have been accessed; for India the data sources were RBI, Ministry of Finance, SEBI, CSO, NSSO, CMIE Prowess etc; statistical tables and charts were used extensively; mathematical modelling and econometric analysis were undertaken.

Findings suggest that while trade and financial opening may have triggered faster growth almost a decade after the initiation of reforms, a crucial role was played by the state in sustaining the boom by generating a credit bubble through the public sector banking system, complemented by external debt finance. This has resulted in increased financial fragility, manifested in an unprecedented rise in corporate indebtedness and mirrored in the accumulation of bad debts in the banking system, alongside enhanced external vulnerability. The study concludes with an analytical exposition depicting the fault lines of such a growth trajectory.

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

*Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Sponsored Research Project)*

Meera Velayudhan
Post Doctoral Fellow

in particular caste and gender, are represented, negotiated and contended (c) experiential aspects at varied levels of the collectives and forms of exclusions.

The study analyses institutions (established trade unions of agricultural workers, coir workers, fish workers, middle and large farmers) who are now major political actors and have become institutions that having developed a life of their own, on the one hand and on the other, the new forms of collectives since 1990s. This study has examined (a) how they mediate struggles and the agency of actors and (b) how differential interests,

The study has focused on the post 1980s period but located historically as well as within the ongoing public debate on land use and agrarian distress in Kuttanad and on the future of traditional industries such as coir, in Alleppey and the diverse and contending narratives of development in contemporary Kerala. The study makes use of ethnographic data, community level field research through focused group discussion, informal interviews and household survey in select villages.

The context of the study is the history of reclamation of backwater lands for over a century and a half and how ecological factors interdigitate with social structure - caste slavery and labour - as interlinked processes. Changes in what is termed as the ecological commons - land cover which includes paddy fields, backwaters, rivers, garden lands. With the state historically playing an important role in reclamation, land ownership pattern changed with upper caste professionals- Nairs and Syrian Christians becoming the new *janmis* (landlord), *tamburans* (lords) and later termed *mutalali* (capitalists) and in 1940s, the organized workers using the term *kayal rajakanmar* (backwater kings). Partnerships were formed by landowners - in the form of *padasekbaram* - a number of fields collectively forming a reclaimed tract - involved detailed labour arrangements, sexual division of slave labour of Pulayas and Parayan. From the narratives (and songs) by the elderly, the predominant form of labour servitude consisted of attached labour or *paniyal*, where the entire family was attached to the landlord and also known as such through the landlord's name - *Murikan's pulayan*,

Mamkoman's pulayan, etc. The male members were involved in bunding and ploughing, while women and children's work included weeding, transplanting, harvesting. Household work and varied errands were also performed by women, men and children-its nature, extent defined by caste norms and untouchability. It is evident that the slave past is a past that has not gone away. So are memories of the radical past, of struggles, particularly among the older members of unions and political activists. A kind of nostalgia.

On the other hand, interviews with present younger generation of Pulaya labour, in particular women, suggests that while caste slavery is a thing of the past, some of the state employment generation programs, includes work assignment on the land assets of upper castes and upper caste Christians, with workers making comments such as "This time the work on the Nair's/Christian's land." Concealed tenancy (tenancy is banned under land reforms law) prevails and involved *oral leasing* in of land (through Kudumbashree, co-operatives, gram sabha/panchayat) every year for farming with advance payment of rent, irrespective of crop failure or not. This time land may be leased in from an Ezhava, living elsewhere, working in service sector or small business. There are a range of institutions/facilities linked with agricultural activities--institutions that were set up post land reforms. The conversations too revolve around availing of varied public facilities. At a wider level, it could be about the Kuttanad Package (directed at all sections of the local communities), including clean drinking water, lack of employment for longer periods. On the other hand, social life is linked with caste, community networks and identities, these are gaining increasing significance in the lives labour, agricultural or other. It is in the discussions on caste or community networks that sense of exclusion, inequities, in terms of resource bases, social life, political life ("they d not take us along the whole way") are revealed.

These conversations (only one example cited in this note) have to be seen in the context of the institutionalisation of major trade unions as political entities, emergence of other forms of labour organisations have emerged since 1980s. This has led to a range of localised discourses in these social and cultural organisations, NGOs, women's collectives, co-operatives, other institutions of labour mediation even as the meta narrative has shifted to the "Kuttanad Package" directed at all sections of the people. *There is a shift in labour politics and the language of class* and since the People's Planning Campaign for democratic decentralisation since mid 1990s, led by Left, CPI-M in particular, with agency moving away from the trade unions to a plurality of organisations and serving a range of objectives, but linked with local governance. There is a shift away from exclusive collective bargaining by workers to collective social activity, eg. kudumbashree, neighbourhood groups such as *ayalkootam*, MGNREGA forums and other forms of associational activities. Identities have shifted beyond that of workers to that of citizens and involve a range of rights be it as women or as governmental categories such as SC, with the neighbourhood and local as the axis. Conversations too are around these new forms of networks, within groups and linking groups. Caste and Community forums have also transformed, playing a more modern social and political role in the lives of workers, union members, party activists or office bearers, impacting political mobilisation and shaping the multiple identities of workers and their world views and aspirations. The emphasis on class has been replaced by a governmental discourse on development, reinforced in the democratic decentralization process and the People's Planning Campaign, with notions of "development, self reliance, individual capacities, collective local and empowerment to address opportunities and challenges."

**7. STATUS OF
DISPLACEMENT
IN MALLANNA SAGAR
RESERVOIR PROJECT IN
TELANGANA STATE**

CSD-CORE

Sunkari Satyam

Assistant Professor

The Government of Telangana state has proposed to construct the Mallanna Sagar Reservoir Project which is intended to distribute water through established irrigation system to irrigate un-irrigated agriculture lands of the three districts - Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. Some critics of the project consider it irrelevant as it caters irrigation needs for four months only and its cost of rehabilitation led to serious social consequences in terms of area of submergence

(agricultural land and housing), loss of diverse livelihoods and more importantly a tradition of interactive social system within the submerged villages of proposed project area.

The main objectives of the study are to establish baseline conditions of the project affected area; assess the socio-economic impacts, find out the risk factors and impoverishment conditions; and highlight issues in terms of most vulnerable section of society in political-economic frameworks. The study adopted a three pronged approach for collection of information: (a) a field survey; (b) collection of data from secondary sources and discussion with officials in government, non-officials and local leaders in the study area; and (c) focus group discussion with various stakeholders. The interviews aim at capturing the effects of anticipatory displacement on the studied community, strategies employed by local people to deal with the situation.

**8. SCHEDULED CASTES
AND LIVELIHOODS:
A STUDY IN TELANGANA**

CSD-CORE

Sujatha Surepally

Principal, Arts, Social Science Commerce
College, Satavahana University

The study focused on lives and livelihoods of people of Scheduled Castes. Data was collected from 400 families of similar background in four districts of the state - Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal.

The average monthly expenditure of households is about Rs. 9709.09; it was highest in Karimnagar followed by Nizamabad, Warangal and Adilabad.

The data on trends and income generation revealed that there has been no major change in income or significant changes in traditional livelihood sources. The data also shows that 41% of the respondents are not engaged in traditional livelihoods and they have shifted to other activities, whereas 29% continue with traditional livelihoods not for reasons of choice, but because they do not have other options. The problems with traditional livelihoods had to with economic viability and scope for expansion. The study also found that that among a small proportion of respondents (5.5%) where they were able to access education they were able to secure other livelihood opportunities including jobs in government service.

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

Indian Council for Social Science Research

K. Jafar

ICSSR Post Doctoral Research Fellow

Based on micro level studies conducted in different parts of Malappuram district of Kerala, the study makes an attempt to understand the role of regional diversity, remittances and culture on local financial arrangements. The diverse geography (across highlands, midlands and coastal regions), high incidence of international migration (with largest number of remittance receiving households in Kerala), and unique cultural composition (with nearly 70% Muslims in district population) provide many insights on these factors locally affect the pattern of savings and borrowings. The study finds

that the practice of Kurikkalyanam (interest-free form of community finance), microfinance operated through Kudumbashree SHGs and money lenders emerge as the key source for short-term contingency funds. The degree of their popularity and acceptance varies across regions and households with different socio-economic status. Households living on the coast and engaged in fishing and allied activities actively participate in regular Kurikkalyanam practice which allows them to collect interest-free funds from the community members. Currently, fishing activities are limited among the Muslims, but some of the Hindu households living on the coast also participate in Kurikkalyanam practice. There exists some common attitude among the Muslim households to avoid interest-based savings while it does not strictly follow in the borrowings especially in the absence of alternatives. Migration status and access to remittances found to have positive impact on financial inclusion and dependency of formal financial services. We find that migration does not weaken their engagement with traditional Kurikkalyanam practice whereas it seems to have a negative impact on households' participation in SHG-based activities and microfinance initiatives.

Thus, the evidence presented in the study confirms the role of regional diversity, remittances and culture in shaping different types of financial arrangements followed by the households.

10. INEQUALITIES AMONG SUB-CASTE GROUPS OF SCHEDULED CASTE IN ANDHRA PRADESH: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES

Indian Council for Social Science Research

Sivakumar Danyasi

ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellow

Scheduled Castes which have historically been suffering from social stigma due to untouchability in the Hindu caste hierarchy have also high degree of differences among them in terms of social, economic, political, cultural aspects of life. 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. The case of two Telugu states i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State, are witnessing this situation, leading to demand for the classification of SC reservation to avail the benefits of

the affirmative action equally. The movement Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) led by Madigas, for the classification of SC reservation, emerged in the context of dominance of Malas in availing the reservation benefits in education, employment and political fields.

The specific objectives of this study are to examine the (1) social, (2) economic and (3) political differences of inequalities among sub-caste groups of Scheduled Castes in the light of affirmative action that includes reservation policies and various development schemes (state or centrally sponsored) targeted on them.

This study was carried out in two states -- Andhra Pradesh and Telangana – to explore regional as well as administrative zonal variations by using secondary and primary data. For analysis, descriptive statistics were used.

Although the population of Madigas and Malas although scattered throughout the two states, Madigas are thickly populated in Telangana State and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh whereas in Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh the Malas are in majority.

According to Census data 2001 and 2011, it has been found that Madigas are deprived socially and economically compared to Malas. It is also evident from the data that the difference has been narrowing down between these communities during 2001-2011 especially in urban areas as Madigas are entering into secured jobs by improving their education and settled in urban areas. Thanks to the implementation of categorisation in SC reservation in undivided Andhra Pradesh although for a short period during 2000-2004. However when it comes to a rural-urban comparison, both Madiga and Mala in rural areas are deprived in comparison with urban Madiga and Mala in undivided Andhra Pradesh.

Based on field survey data, it was found that Malas prospered in educational and economic development in the Coastal Andhra region under British rule (especially through the introduction of education in standard Telugu or in English language). The Madigas, especially those in Telangana region suffered economically and educationally under the Nizam and hence remained backward. In another dimension, it is very clear that education attainment of Malas by the time of initial stage of reservation implementation brought the changes in socio-economic development. This was further enhanced by irrigation facilities for cultivation which played a prominent role in their development.

Based on study villages in the administrative zones and regions of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State, it is found that there is a lag in literacy, completed education levels and salaried employment among both sub-castes of SC. Improving lands of SCs – both Mala and Madiga – and provision of advanced irrigation technologies, are essential for the development of these castes. Given the limited scope of public sector to provide employment, reservations for SCs should be implemented in private sectors. The educational qualifications and related skills should be enhanced among SCs by the state governments to reach the private sector expectations. Back log vacancies in the public sector need to be filled to realise equal opportunity in employment for SCs. If the state governments want classify the Scheduled Castes for equal distribution of reservation benefits, focus should be on those communities that have neither received any educational benefits, government schemes nor any opportunities to achieve any higher education or any government jobs.

11. MAPPING VIOLENCE IN THE LIVES OF ADIVASI WOMEN: A STUDY FROM JHARKHAND

CSD-CORE

Kriti Sharma

Legal Researcher

most pronounced for the Scheduled Tribes situated in Jharkhand. Various scholars have engaged with their colonial and neo-colonial exploitation and this study is a limited attempt to capture the present burdens of the tribal women situated here. Through sharing life experiences of *adivasi* women in the urban and rural landscape of Ranchi, a Schedule V district under the Indian Constitution; the author aims to present their socio-legal realities along with an analysis on the enforcement of legal machinery in removing or tightening the existing disparities.

This paper attempts to map habitations of violence in the lives of *adivasi* women of Jharkhand who are living with power structures within the family system and the society and are further entrapped in gender hegemonies that are part of larger shifts in the political economy. Active negation of the political, economic, social and cultural rights expounded under United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 has been

B. ONGOING PROJECTS

1. DRUM BEATERS IN ODISHA: CHANGES AND CONTINUITY SINCE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Sujit Kumar Mishra

Associate Professor

therefore the focus for this study, which adopted a multi-pronged approach in research: (a) oral history from different stakeholders; (b) information from old films and documentary films; (c) novels; (d) in-depth collection of data from secondary sources (collection of information from different scholarly articles, government reports, newspaper, proceedings, and policy documents); and (b) primary field survey with different levels of stakeholders like present drum beaters.

The drum beaters community has historically been earning their livelihood by performing in various social functions. Application of modern technology in music has brought change in the lifestyle of the drum beaters and thus putting their livelihood at stake.

The study, in progress, focuses on the state of Odisha, covering the districts of Western Odisha. In these districts, it is the Ganda community that earns their livelihoods by working as drum beaters – and are

2. CULTURAL DISPARITIES AMONG TRIBES IN INDIA: EXPLORING THROUGH ORAL LITERATURE

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Suresh Jagannadham

Assistant Professor

India is marked by its rich traditional heritage of tribal oral literature. Diversified art and cultural forms generated by the tribal people of India have a long history. Apart from oral traditions that kept a people's culture alive through generations by orally 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 collection and preservation of such literatures forms major part of the research and thus generates unique primary data. In this project a central aspect would be to sketch a portrait of tribal literature, keeping in mind the larger questions informing the development of the language, literature and culture: (a) relation of the songs with community identity and production; (b) understanding the society through songs; (c) interviews of those artists who contributed significantly to the folk tradition; (d) to explore and analyse the status of various forms of tribal oral tradition; (e) to ascertain the influence of tribal oral tradition on the socio-economic conditions of the subjects covered under survey; (f) to study the intensity of acceptance and popularity of tribal tradition and within the area of operation as well as the adjoining areas; (g) to study the demographic features of the practitioners of tribal oral tradition within the area covered under survey; (h) to study the existing opportunities facilitating the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal oral tradition through field work, collection of songs, audio and video recording of the songs, transliterating the songs, and translating the songs in Hindi.

3. PERFORMANCE OF PRADHAN MANTHRI JAN DHAN YOJANA IN TELANGANA

RBI Chair-Core Project

S. Indrakant

RBI Chair Professor

One cannot dream of inclusive growth in a monetised economy with imperfections in product market, labour market, financial and credit market. To reduce imperfection in financial and credit market, it is essential to promote financial inclusion among vulnerable sections of the society. Financial Inclusion is a multi-dimensional concept. Financial inclusion implies facilitating access to adequate and timely financial products and services at an affordable price to those who are not in the main stream of Development. Financial

inclusion is a key to the empowerment of the poor and underprivileged people. At macro-level, financial inclusion broadens the resource base of financial system, removes the rigidities in financial market and promotes Inclusive Growth. Inclusion of existing unorganised large production sector into formal financial network enhances their creative capacity which, in turn, augments the domestic demand on a sustainable basis.

Both Government of India and Reserve Bank of India are taking various measures to promote financial inclusion in the country. For instance, in 2009 Government of India made it mandatory for the payment of wages to the wage-seekers under MGNREGS through either Bank or Post Office. In promotion of Financial Inclusion, Government of India launched 'Pradhan Manthri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)' a National level Scheme in 2014. The Scheme envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household. The present project makes an attempt to study the impact of PMJDY in the light of Financial Inclusion in Telangana State.

The objectives of the study are to investigate the causes for financial exclusion of rural households; to assess the impact of PMJDY Accounts on rural households and to study the problems encountered by households in operating the account.

The study is mostly based on primary data; however available secondary data will be used as background material for the study. A pilot study will be made at initial stage to identify the issues involved with the PMJDY Scheme and to develop the structure questionnaire. In the second stage the structured will be pre-tested in the villages where the Jan Dhan Accounts are in operation. In the third stage a brainstorming seminar organised so as to get the views from the various stakeholders such as, Bankers, Academician, Field Staff/Functionaries, Research Scholars and Progressive PMJDY Account holders etc. Finally in the fourth stage primary data will be collected through the structured questionnaire.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF FISHING COMMUNITIES IN TELANGANA

CSD-CORE

S. Surapa Raju
Assistant Professor

The present study was taken up to study the present status and prospects of inland fisheries in Telangana state; to know the livelihoods of fisher based on water resources and caste; and to find out the comparative livelihoods of fisher households based on intensity of involvement in fishery activities- fishing as main livelihood, subsidiary, traditional etc. This study also aims at exploring the socio-cultural dynamics of small fishing communities, their relation to biodiversity, and their position in the political economy of fish production particularly in Telangana State.

Multistage sampling method was used for selection of sample households.

The entire Telangana state was classified into three geographical zones based on climatic parameters, i.e. rainfall, soils etc.: (i) Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad under North Telangana zone; (ii) Medak, Warangal and Khammam under the Central Telangana zone; and (iii) Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Rangareddy under the South Telangana zone. All three zones are selected for this study.

In each zone, one district has been selected based on the highest fisher population in that zone. Among the three districts in North Telangana, Karimnagar district stands first in the highest population of North Zone. Warangal district from Central Zone and Mahbubnagar district from South Zone was chosen for this study based on the highest population. Sixty two percent of total population in the State is concentrated in the three sample districts namely Karimnagar, Warangal and Mahbubnagar districts.

It is proposed to select four Mandals from each sample district based on fisher population using different water resources like river, reservoir, tanks, ponds, etc. Using qualitative and quantitative methods the study aims at a comprehensive understanding of inland fishing in the State of Telangana.

5. LAND MARKETS, RISING AGRICULTURAL LAND PRICES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Ch. Shankar Rao
Assistant Professor

Agricultural land sale prices in India have exponentially increased during post liberalisation period, much above the prices in advanced nations. These higher prices have implications for the allocation, equity, efficiency and sustainability of the agriculture sector. This study is an effort to understand the nature of markets for the agricultural land sales and study the forces of higher land prices and their implications for the agriculture sector in two different land markets states in India: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Both these states are distinguished by legal regimes that regulate agricultural land purchase by non-cultivators: with AP having no restrictions and Maharashtra having restrictions in place.

Both secondary and primary data will be used for the analysis. Secondary data on agricultural land sales since 1991 in the village was obtained from Department of Stamps and Registration, of respective state governments. Primary data was obtained from village field survey. The survey was conducted in six villages from each state covering three levels of agricultural development (higher, middle and lower) and urban proximity (near and far). The survey covers a total of 600 households in the state, 100 from each village, consisting of both buyers and sellers of agricultural land during last two decades. The households were selected based on stratified random sampling method from the list of total land transactions. Village-level macro information was collected from personal interviews with key informants in each village.

The surveyed villages in the two states are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh: Pedavadlapudi and Vemavaram from developed Guntur district, Chollangipeta and Jammu in middle developed Vizianagaram district and Hampapuram and Padamati Yaleru in least developed Anantapur district.

Maharashtra: Male and Bendeve in developed Kolhapur district, Mujbi and Chanderi in middle developed Bhandara district and Varvati and Karzani in least developed Beed district.

The preliminary results suggest that there has been a fast changing nature of agricultural land from agricultural productive factor to non-agricultural commodity (like gold) that has multiple uses. Land as ever fixed factor with increasing scarcity but with multiple uses is seen as an asset that gives scope to speculative demand to play major role in its price determination. Sellers who are mostly owner-cultivators, are often motivated by distress factors in the agricultural sector coupled with increasing general consumption expenditure on social and educational needs. On the other hand buyers who are mostly rich non-cultivators with huge stocks of surplus (money) earned from high growth driven non-farm sectors (either legal or illegal) are motivated often by speculation that includes store of value and tax benefits. At this typical nature of commodity and motivation for demand and supply, the resultant market output (high sale price) is bound to have implications on the sector in terms of allocation of land resources that complicate issues of equity and efficiency in agricultural sector as

whole. This kind of speculative market for agricultural land, although it benefits the sellers, it completely excludes cultivators from buying, increases role of the non-cultivators and in turn increases the tenancy, which has many problems in terms risk and efficiency in cultivation under the current legal system.

6. CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF STUDENTS FROM THE URDU SPEECH COMMUNITY IN THE CITY OF HYDERABAD

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Rafia Kazim

ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellow

existence of many native languages. The trend of monolingual education through the English language is alarming as it helps reinforce the dominant and hegemonic status of English over regional languages. Educating children through a non-MT, unfamiliar, non-native language leads to learning disabilities. Many studies have highlighted the fact that children exhibit better learning outcomes if the medium of instruction is their mother tongue.

The proponents of Multi Lingual Education lay emphasis on the benefits of mother tongue based MLE as it is found that the initial years of schooling are crucial for the cognitive development of children and if they are taught in any language which is different from their home language, then there are fair chances of children not being able to perform in their academics. For instance, the National Curriculum Framework (2005) sees multilingualism as a resource that should be used in such a way that 'every child feels secure and accepted, and no one is left behind on account of his/her linguistic background' (ibid: 36). Acknowledging the positive relationship between multilingualism, cognitive growth and educational achievement, NCF (2005) stressed upon the need to promote MLE in schools.

It is against this backdrop that the proposed study aims at exploring the perceived benefits of MLE among the students of Urdu medium schools in Hyderabad.

The proposed study seeks to assess the viability of MLE in an Urdu medium school in Hyderabad. It also intends to explore as to what extent MLE (with Urdu as L1) is effective in the academic performance of the students and what are the challenges faced by these students in their academic pursuits.

The study is an ethnographic study and it involves extended hours of unobtrusive observations both inside the classroom and outside school.

Besides observation, extensive interview sessions with students, teachers and parents will be conducted to get a comprehensive understanding of MLE. Language proficiency tests in L1 and in

Multilingual education or MLE in the simplest of definitions refers to the use of two or more languages as the medium of instructions in schools where these languages are used to teach content matter of subjects rather than the languages as such. Mother tongue based MLE is seen by many as an effective way to address the problem of relatively high dropout rates among linguistic minorities schooled in non-MT dominant language.

The unprecedented spread of dominant languages especially English, has led to the loss of linguistic diversity which has proved detrimental to the very

existence of many native languages. The trend of monolingual education through the English language is alarming as it helps reinforce the dominant and hegemonic status of English over regional languages. Educating children through a non-MT, unfamiliar, non-native language leads to learning disabilities. Many studies have highlighted the fact that children exhibit better learning outcomes if the medium of instruction is their mother tongue.

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The study is an ethnographic study and it involves extended hours of unobtrusive observations both inside the classroom and outside school.

Besides observation, extensive interview sessions with students, teachers and parents will be conducted to get a comprehensive understanding of MLE. Language proficiency tests in L1 and in

L2 towards the end of field work and the correlation of performance score with socio-linguistic variables will be used for predicting the challenges and prospects of MLE.

7. STUDY AND DOCUMENTATION OF DEATHS IN SEWAGE AND SEPTIC TANKS

CSD-CORE

Bhasha Singh

Safai Karamchari Andolan
Researcher (Visiting)

In growing Indian urbanisation, one cannot ignore the deaths of persons entering in sewage and septic tanks. These deaths are becoming part of everyday life, counted as mere numbers and not reflected separately in NCRB data. In the month of March 2017, 24 persons died (which are reported in media) in India: Faridabad (3), NOIDA (3), Kundli, Sonapat (3), Cuddalore (3), Vijayawada (2) and Mumbai (3). The gross violation of all laws of the country and particularly violation of Act 2013

and Rules 2013 are visible in all these cases. But not even single effort to file any case or prosecution taken place. The discussion on smart cities does not include a discussion either on smart sanitation or prevention of deaths in sewer lines. This study attempts to highlight the violations of *Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013* and vulnerability of women and children who lost their immediate family members.

8. GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (GI) PROTECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM SELECT STATES OF INDIA: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC, LIVELIHOOD AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

(In collaboration with Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad)

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Soumya Vinayan

Assistant Professor, CSD, Hyderabad

N. Lalitha

Professor, GIDR

Madhusudan Bandi

Assistant Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad

P.K. Vishwanathan

Assistant Professor,
School of Business, Amrita University, Kochi

Geographical Indication (GI) is one of the intellectual property rights (IPR) tools. GIs are defined as products that are associated with a region. These products have special quality or characteristics or reputation based upon the climatic, physical or production characteristics unique to the region. With respect to agricultural registered GIs in India, this study seeks to examine the following: (1) the strategies adopted by the registered proprietors of GI to realize economic returns from the registered product, (2) the role and functioning of the FPOs, (3) to measure the attributable impact of GI protection on the producers and (4) to understand the socio, cultural, economic, and institutional spillover outcomes of GI protection on variety of stakeholders. The study is proposed to be undertaken in the states of Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The reason for selecting

the four states are as follows: Maharashtra has a variety of products filed by the farmer producer organisations. This gives us an opportunity to understand the effective functioning of the FPOs and the impact of use of GIs on the reference products. Kerala is chosen because of the fact the different GIs are owned by FPOs and Kerala agricultural universities. When the GI products are co-owned by a knowledge partner like universities, it helps in addressing the institutional and governance issues.

Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have so far filed only three agricultural GIs, though there are a number of potential candidates. Hence, the learning from the case of Maharashtra and Kerala would be helpful for Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

The CSD faculty places on record its sincere appreciation of the dedicated research, technical and administrative support provided by Administrative and Accounts Officer: K. Sanjiva Rao; Assistant Librarian: P. Satya Nagesh; Research Associates: D. Sunder Raj, R. Balaji and B. Srinivas Reddy; Assistant Computer Programmer: P. Kumar; Secretarial Staff: YSS Prasad, K. Mahalakshmi and P. Lalitha Kumari; and all the administrative assistants and support staff.

C. RESEARCH COLLABORATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES: METAMORPHOSES OF THE POLITICAL (ICAS-MP)

The distinction between 'politics' and 'the political' has become a key precept of modern social science, philosophy, and cultural history. The awareness of the demise of the sovereign nation-state as prime actor and object of political

science gave rise to an intensive and interdisciplinary debate on the 'Meta-morphoses of the Political'. Today, 'the political' changes its 'aggregate state' continually, encompassing new fields of social practice as it withdraws from others, frequently appearing as 'antipolitics'. In the long 20th century, the Indian subcontinent has been one of the most vigorous sources of distinctive Conceptualizations and practices of 'the political' beyond the North Atlantic region.

The International Centre of Advanced Studies 'Metamorphoses of the Political' (ICAS-MP) combines the benefits of an open, interdisciplinary forum for intellectual exchange with the advantages of a cutting-edge research centre. Located in the global South where 'most of the world' resides it critically intervenes in debates in the social sciences and humanities, which, despite relying almost entirely on evidence from North-Atlantic rim societies, claim universal applicability. It is thus not just another initiative to strengthen 'Area Studies' nor a base for narrowly bilateral Indo-German comparison. Rather, it will serve as a centre of advanced international research located in India in order to consciously unsettle and decentre our thus far largely Western-centric approaches.

Kalpana Kannabiran is a member of the core group of ICAS-MP.

D. PhD SUBMISSIONS OF ICSSR DOCTORAL FELLOWS AT CSD

- Bhanumathi Kalluri, submitted Ph.D. Thesis: “Metaphors of Gender in the Social Organisation of the Khonds in Andhra Pradesh,” under supervision of Professor Kalpana Kannabiran, August 2016, TISS, Hyderabad – Women's Studies Programme and CSD.
- Rimi Tadu, submitted Ph.D. Thesis: “Writing Local History of Apatanis: Contesting for the Native's Voices,” under supervision of Professor Kalpana Kannabiran, December 2016, TISS, Mumbai – Social Sciences Programme and CSD.

E. WORKSHOPS

1. WORKSHOP ON QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES AND BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Coordinated by

S. Indrakant

RBI Chair Professor

Council for Social Development, Hyderabad

May 16-30, 2016

Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics, as a part of capacity building process, was organised by Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad during May 16 to May 30, 2016 for faculty members and research scholars in social sciences. In all, thirty-four faculty members and PhD scholars from different universities and colleges within the state like Osmania University, Kakatiya University, University of Hyderabad, Telangana University, Giriraj College, Nizamabad,

Government Degree College, Gajwel, and outside the State like Utkal University, Gautham Buddha University, Greater Noida, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Nannaya University Rajahmundry, Government Degree College Sedam, participated in the workshop.

Eminent professors from different universities and research institutes were invited to deliver lectures to the participant on schedule preparation and interview methods, probability and normal distribution, theory of sampling, testing of hypothesis, correlation and regression analysis, problems of multicollinearity and auto correlation, ANOVA and Chi-Square Test etc.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Prof. S.V. Rangacharyulu on May 16, 2016. In her Vaedictory Address on May 30, 2016 Professor Chaya Degaonkar underscored the difficulties in attaining complete accuracy in social science research while emphasising that it must be the goal. She also highlighted the need for inter-disciplinary research. She called for social auditing for all the welfare programmes.

2 WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS AND BASIC ECONOMETRICS

Coordinated by

S. Indrakant

RBI Chair Professor

Reserve Bank of India

12-17 December 2016

Workshop on Statistics and Basic Econometrics, as a part of capacity building process, was organised by Council for Social Development (CSD), Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad during December 12 to December 17, 2016 for faculty members and research scholars in social sciences. In all, twenty eight faculty members and Ph.D. Scholars from different universities and colleges within the state like Osmania University, Hyderabad; Kakatiya University, Warangal; University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad; Telangana University,

Nizamabad; and outside the State like Punjab University, Chandigarh; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur; Cochin University, Cochin; and Madras Christian College, Tambaram and from Research Institutes like Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram; Indian Institute of Population Studies, Mumbai etc. participated in the workshop. The participants were from different Disciplines like Economics, Sociology, Population Studies, Public Administration, Rural Development, Management etc.

Eminent professors from different universities and research institutes were invited to deliver lectures to the participants. They included Prof. M.H. Suryanarayana, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai; Prof. S. Subramanyam, Consultant, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad; Prof. K.N. Murty, Retired Professor of Economics, University of Hyderabad.

One of the objectives of the workshop was to build the confidence and capacity among the research scholars in the areas of Quantitative Techniques and to interpret the results in more meaningful manner.

In the valedictory Function Prof. K.N. Murty spoke on 'Impact of Demonetisation on Indian Economy.' He presented the results obtained from CGE Model.

3. INTERDISCIPLINARY PH.D. LABORATORY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Coordinated by **Kalpana Kannabiran**
Professor & Regional Director

Council for Social Development, Hyderabad organized the first Interdisciplinary PhD Laboratory in the Social Sciences and Humanities from November 14 to 19, 2016. Modelled on the International PhD Laboratory for Doctoral Scholars in Sociology conducted by the International Sociological Association, now in its 15th edition, the *Interdisciplinary PhD Laboratory in the Social Sciences and*

Humanities provided a space to doctoral scholars from different disciplines registered in public universities in India working on common/cross cutting concerns to come together to discuss their work, develop conversations around it and work towards advanced writing and publication.

The theme of the inaugural CSD PhD Laboratory was *The Violence of Normal Times*. An understanding of violence and its place in contemporary society has never been more urgent. Across disciplines, there is a need to understand and theorise violence and its co-habitations, moving it out of the domain of the exception, into an understanding of the everyday. Creative writing, ethnographies, philosophies, histories and analyses of the practice of politics have spoken centrally to the question of violence in specific locales. While there is not too much direct engagement with the question of violence in much academic work, it does figure in a multitude of different ways in our accounts of societies, social processes, transformations, memory and imagination. The laboratory consisted primarily of participants presenting and discussing their doctoral work around the thematic focus. Two Ph.D. scholars participated in the Laboratory:

- Ms. Esita Sur, Assistant Professor in Political Science at Scottish Church College, Kolkata and Ph.D. scholar in the Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta.

Title of dissertation: '*Gender Activism in Islam: Muslim women's groups in Mumbai*'

- Mr. Aniket Nandan, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences IIT-Madras.

Title of dissertation: '*Caste and Democratic Politics: A study of Bhumihar caste associations in Bihar*'



F. SEMINARS

1. INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON AGRARIAN SITUATION AND RECENT RURAL POLICIES IN INDIA AND CHINA

Coordinated by **Sujit Kumar Mishra**
Associate Professor

Indian Council of Social Science Research

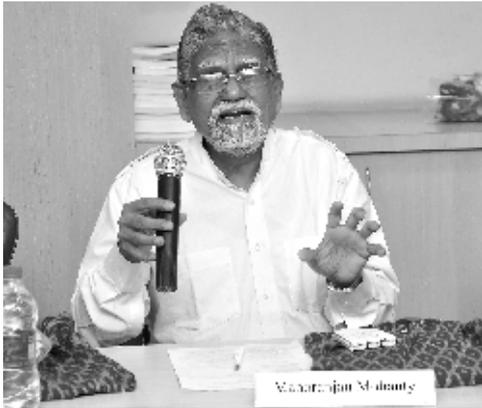
September 16-17, 2016 at ICSSR
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

India and China are one among those countries, which are known by their agricultural production in the World. Despite rapid growth in output, both the countries' agricultural sectors still face several challenges. Farmers have a hard time selling their agricultural products to customers due to asymmetry of information about current market conditions. Efficiency is further impaired in the transportation of agricultural products from the farms to the actual markets/ end consumers. Poor roads, poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services add more miseries to the farmers. Hence there are

many serious problems visible in the recent years in both the countries ranging from distress migration, unemployment and weakening of social sector facilities, fluctuating production trends, price rise to rural unrest and farmers' suicides. Some major policy initiatives had been taken during the recent years both by the previous regime and the current regime in India and China.

The reflections on the papers discussed in the international seminar opened widened the understanding and interests in comparing the rural and agrarian policies that drive the larger pattern of transition in India and China. The major key recommendations came out from the seminar is that China's shift from agriculture to industry was driven by enhanced productivity whereas India skipped industrialisation not by design but because of the opening up of markets in 1990s. India could not follow China in its land reforms and redistribution measures and their romantic idea of 'going back to villages' but still possible to strengthen rural areas through developmental activities. India has a contiguous presence of small towns that the entire country is an agglomeration of small towns. Thus, it is possible to think of alternatives (like Gandhiji's model of villages as a composite structure) and materialise the choice of going back to villages.

The Chinese delegates at the Conference were: Prof. Zhou Li, Professor, Agriculture and Rural Development, Renmin University, Beijing; Prof. Huang Yuqin, Professor, Institute of Rural-Urban Studies, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai; Prof. Zhang Lanying, Professor, Rural Studies Institute, Chongqing; Prof. Xu Liqing, Director, Food Security Research Base, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Prof. Cao Bingru, Dean, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Prof. Wu Yuanyuan, School of Business Economics, Jiangnan University; Dr. CHEN Wei, Centre for Comparative China-India Studies East China, University of Science and Technology, Shanghai.



2. NATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISABILITY, LABOUR AND SOCIETY

*(58th Annual Conference of Indian Society of
Labour Economics, IIT, Guwahati)*

Coordinated by

Kalpana Kannabiran

Professor & Regional Director

Padmini Swaminathan

Professor, Tata Institute of Social
Sciences, Hyderabad

Indian Council of Social Science Research

25 November 2016 at IIT, Guwahati

The seminar presented findings of new research on disability in the following areas: higher education; urban employment; girls with disabilities; psychosocial disabilities and their relationship with custodial facilities and armed/social conflict; socio-economic status of persons with disabilities (through macro data analysis); disability and rural environments; NREGA; developments in international law and the interventions from India (especially in the context of CEDAW); intellectual disabilities; and the right to education and children with disabilities.

Panelists:

Kalpana Kannabiran, Asha Hans, Padmini Swaminathan, Supurna Banerjee, Jo Chopra, Soumya Vinayan, Satish Agnihotri, Kriti Sharma.



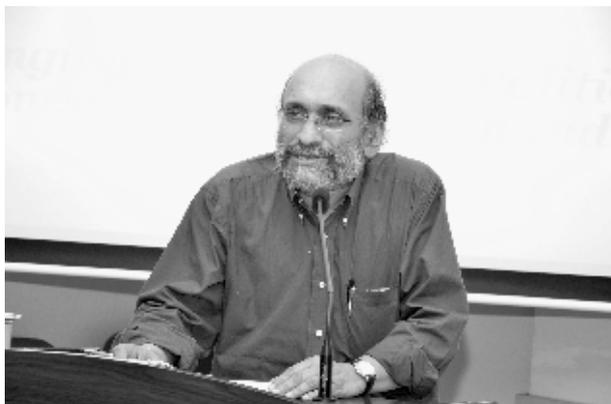
ACADEMIC EVENTS

A C A D E M I C E V E N T S

1. 15TH C.D. DESHMUKH MEMORIAL LECTURE

*“Changing Trends in
the Political Economy of
the Media in India”*

Paranjoy Guha Thakurta,
Editor, Economic and Political
Weekly, on September 10, 2016



2. PUBLIC SEMINARS



28 May 2016

Prabhat Patnaik

“Misconceptions about Education”

21 July 2016

Kalpana Kannabiran

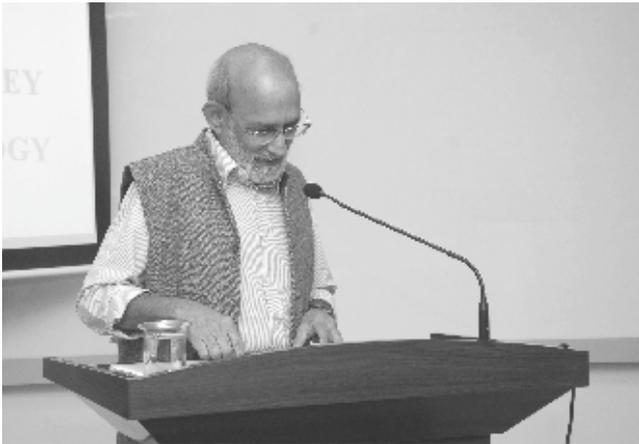
Professor & Regional Director

*“Constitutional Geographies and
Cartographies of Impunity:
Human Rights and Adivasis/
Tribes in Contemporary India,”*

Chair: Purendra Prasad

Department of Sociology
University of Hyderabad
chaired the Seminar





9 January 2017

D. Narasimha Reddy

Former Professor of Economics
University of Hyderabad

*“Demonetisation,
Black Money and Corruption:
Truth, Post-Truth, Mythology”*

10 February 2017

Kalpana Kannabiran

Professor & Regional Director

*“Feminist Activism, Violence in
the Family and Law Reform in India”*

Chair: Bandana Purkayastha

Professor of Sociology &
Asian American Studies

University of Connecticut (UConn)
chaired the Seminar



15 March 2017

Chair: Bandana Purkayastha

Professor of Sociology &
Asian American Studies
University of Connecticut (UConn)

*“Intersectionality:
Which Margins? Which Context?”*

Chair: Aparna Rayaprol

Professor and Head
Department of Sociology
University of Hyderabad
chaired the Seminar







3. BOOK DISCUSSIONS

- “*Violence Studies?*” edited by Kalpana Kannabiran (OUP 2016) was organised by Manthan and Goethe-Zentrum on 15 October 2016 at Vidyaranya School, Hyderabad. Dr. V. Geetha, Writer and Feminist; and Prof. Abdul Shaban, Professor at the School of Development Studies, TISS, Mumbai and currently Deputy Director, TISS, Tuljapur are the panel speakers.



- “*India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*,” edited by Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran and Prof. Asha Hans at International Conference of Law and Social Sciences Network, New Delhi, 10-12 December 2016.
- “*Violence Studies?*” edited by Kalpana Kannabiran at ICAS-MP, Max Weber Stiftung, Delhi, 10 March 2017.

CSD PUBLICATIONS

**A. INDIA SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2016:
DISABILITY RIGHTS
PERSPECTIVES**

Edited by **Kalpana Kannabiran**
and **Asha Hans**

Oxford University Press
New Delhi, 2017

INTERDISCIPLINARY LAW
Issue 3, October 2016

The *India Social Development Report 2016 – Disability Rights Perspectives* presents new research in disability studies, a little understood subject in the social sciences and humanities in India, as also in the development discourse. The disproportionate disadvantage, exclusion, and stigmatization suffered by persons with disabilities are caused by cultural, social, and physical barriers that obstruct their effective participation in social and political life. Encompassing the diversity of life-worlds of persons with disabilities, the first part of the report presents research findings in the areas of health, socio-economic status, custodial facilities, and

psychiatric care for persons with psycho-social disabilities, employment and labour, right to education, higher education, status of women and girls with disabilities; and status of women with intellectual disabilities. The second part of the report deals with other critical aspects of social development such as ageing, housing, displacement, degrading labour, labour migration, and financial inclusion. The third part presents the Social Development Index.

The *India Social Development Report 2016* addresses the fundamental elements of non-derogable rights of all citizens of India, illuminating the pathways to their realization for persons with disabilities in all their heterogeneity. By addressing the need for setting the constitutional standard of non-discrimination and dignity, the report also shows how entrenched social practices can be dislodged with appropriate, mandatory, and necessary governance structure.

4-CITY LAUNCH

5 December 2016

Dr. Syeda Hameed (*Former Member, Planning Commission*)

At INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, DELHI

7 December 2016

Sri B.P. Acharya I.A.S., (*Principal Secretary, Dept. of Planning, Government of Telangana*)

At ASCI, HYDERABAD

7 February 2017

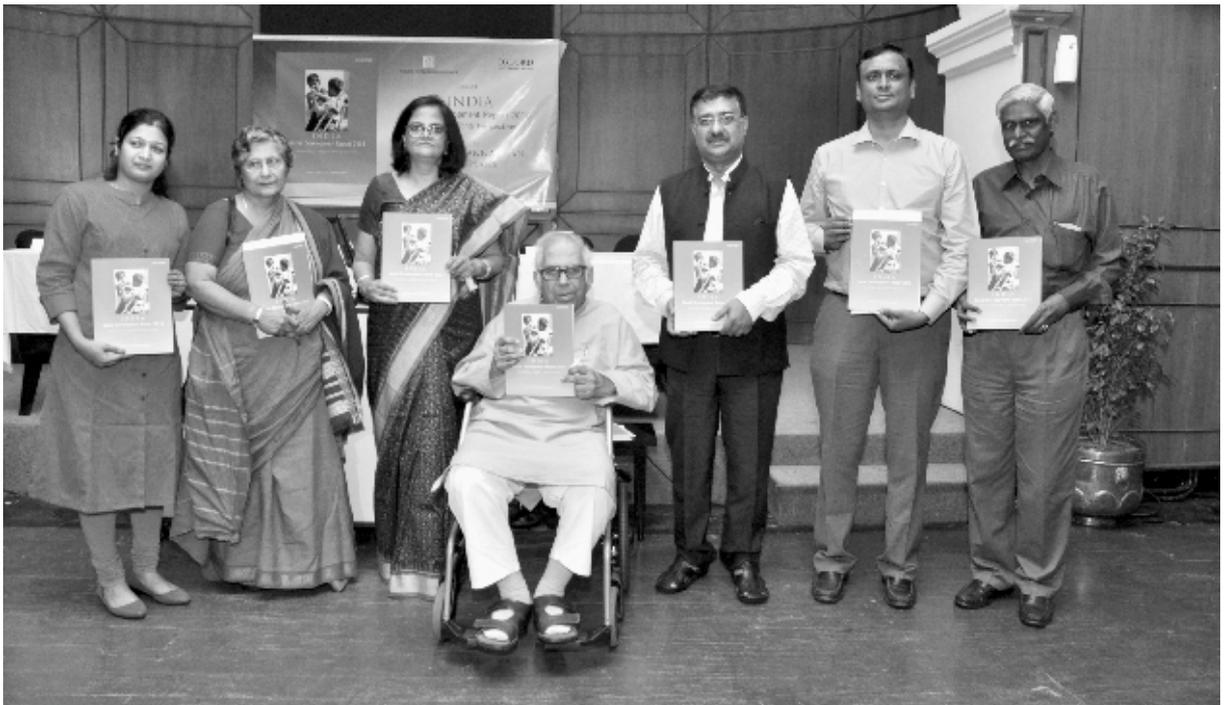
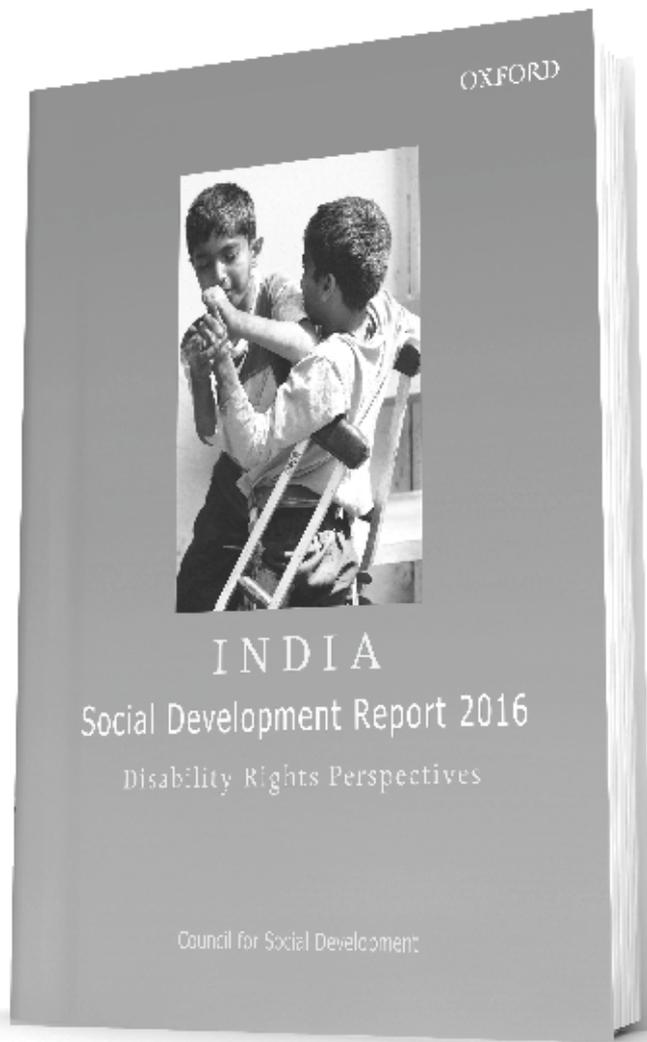
Prof. Prakash C. Sarangi (*Vice Chancellor at Ravenshaw University*)

RAVENSHAW UNIVERSITY, CUTTACK

22 February 2017

Prof. Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury (*Vice Chancellor, Rabindra Bharathi University*)

At KRISHNA TRUST AND CALCUTTA RESEARCH GROUP, KOLKATA





B. PRATIKSHA BAXI

“'Carceral Feminism' as Judicial Bias: The Discontents around State v. Mahmood Farooqui”

INTERDISCIPLINARY LAW

Issue 3, October 2016

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

F A C U L T Y A C H I E V E M E N T S

KALPANA KANNABIRAN, Professor & Regional Director

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- *India Social Development Report – 2016: Disability Rights Perspective*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, January 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans).
- *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan).
- *Re-Presenting Feminist Methodologies: Interdisciplinary Explorations*, New Delhi: Routledge, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan).

Journals (Special Issue)

- *Economic and Political Weekly (Review of Women's Studies - Special Issue on Feminist Methodology)* Guest Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan, 30 April 2016.

Book Chapters

- “Disablement in Higher Education: Mapping Barriers and Access in Indian Universities,” *India Social Development Report – 2016: Disability Rights Perspective*, Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (Eds.), Oxford University Press, 2017 (Co-author).
- “‘To bounce like a ball that has been hit’: Feminist Reflections on the Family,” in *Re-Presenting Feminist Methodologies: Interdisciplinary Explorations*, New Delhi: Routledge, March 2017 (Editors: Kalpana Kannabiran and Padmini Swaminathan).

Journal Articles

- “Are We Conscious of the Rights of Prisoners with Disabilities?” *Café Dissensus* (Online Journal), 14 August 2016.
- “Constitutional Geographies and Cartographies of Impunity: Human Rights and Adivasis/Tribes in Contemporary India,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LI, Nos. 44 & 45, 5 November 2016, pp. 92-100.
- “Of law, resurrection and a future,” *Seminar*, Vol. 689, January 2017.

National Press

- “Let the University of Hyderabad Not Become a Feudal Village,” *The Wire*, 15 June 2016.
- “Kashmir and Una Define a New Practice of Politics,” *The Wire*, 2 August 2016.
- “The Cure for Moral Panic,” *Outlook*, 12 September 2016.
- “Sunkanna's Refusal to Accept His PhD From Appa Rao is a Historic Act of Resistance,” *The Wire*, 4 October 2016.

- “One Year After Rohit Vemula's Suicide, a Deepening Crisis in Hyderabad University,” *The Wire*, 16 January 2017.

Book Review

- *Regimes of Legality: Ethnography of Criminal Cases in South Asia*, (Ed.), Daniela Berti and Devika Bordia, *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Vol. 50, No. 2, June 2016.

CONFERENCES

- “‘To bounce like a ball’ that has been hit: Family in Fact and in Law”, Session on 'Revisiting the Women's Question(s) in the Contemporary Moment', XV National Conference on Women's Studies, University of Madras, 22-25 January 2017.

LECTURES

- Special Lecture in the Session on “Dalit Women and the Politics of Representation,” Annual Conference on *Women Speak Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities*, School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 8 April 2016.
- “*Law and Development*,” Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 30 August 2016.
- “*Women and Religion*,” Montfort Social Institute, Hyderabad, 23 September 2016.
- “*Violence and Gender Violence & Personal Law and Uniform Civil Code*,” Urban Action School, Hyderabad, 20 October 2016.
- “*Exploring Genderscapes in Higher Education*,” IIIT, Hyderabad, 3 November 2016.
- “*Some Recollections of my Involvement in LAWS*,” XV National Conference on Women's Studies, Chennai, 22-25 January 2017.
- “*Understanding and Situating Disability Rights*,” Persons with Disability (PWD) Cell, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 7 March 2017.
- “*State Division, New Governments and Policy Regimes*,” Centre for Advanced Studies (CAS) Phase II, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Seminar Hall, OUCIP, Hyderabad, 22 March 2017.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

❖ International Sociological Association

- 2016 - ISA Executive Committee Meeting, Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, April 14-18, 2016.
- 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Vienna, Austria, organised in collaboration with University of Vienna, 10-14 July 2016. Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran is on the Programme Committee of the Conference and has been part of the conceptualization and planning of the Conference over the past two years.

- Chairperson, Seminar on “The Impact of Last 25 Years on our Material Lives, Minds and Moral Universe,” organised by Hyderabad Collective, 14 August 2016.
- Chairperson, Inter School ICSE Debate Competition, Princess Esin Girls' High School, Hyderabad, 19 August 2016.
- Speaker in Opening Plenary, National Seminar on *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 29 August 2016.
- Resource Person, Workshop on *Feminist Methodologies*, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Hyderabad, 31 August 2016.
- Lead Speaker in the session titled “Sexual Violence and New-Indian Macho-ism in the National Conference on *Revisiting the discourse on Women's Rights: New Forms of Violations and Contestations*, K.C. College, Churchgate, Mumbai, 2 September 2016.
- Invited Speaker in Interdisciplinary and Comparative Workshop on *Nature, Object, Subject: Semantics and Politics of Human-Nature-Relationships (with focus on natural resources)*, ICAS & Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, 3-4 October, 2016.
- Resource Person for short course on *Aspects of Feminist Theory and Practice* organised by Urban Action School, 17-22 October 2016.
- Panel Speaker on “Conversing Conflict: The Chhattisgarh Experience”, 6th Edition of *Indian Language Festival (ILF) Samanvay*, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 5 November 2016.
- Resource Person for the Writing Workshop for Ph.D. students, Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 26 January 2017.
- “In Conversation with Nandita Haksar”, *Hyderabad Literary Festival*, Hyderabad Public School, 27 January 2017.
- Session Chair, “Gender Issues and Women Empowerment”, First Southern Social Science Congress on *Social Science: New Paradigms Towards Sustainable and Prospective Future*, organised by Institute of Public Enterprise and ICSSR Southern Regional Centre, 23 March 2017.
- Panel Speaker in a session on “Do we need a new Constitution for India?”, LSE India Summit 2017, *Commemorating 70 Years of India's Independence*, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 29-31 March 2017.

INDRAKANT, RBI Chair Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- *Performance of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana* (Revised Version), Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad, 2016.
- *Random Thoughts of A Confused Professor*, Hyderabad: Paramount Publishing House, 2016.

Book Chapters

- “Provision of Food Security through MGNREGS,” in Dhaba, Rasure, K.A. and Baswaraj T. Kumnoor (ed) *Readings in Development and Empowerment: Essays in honour of Prof. Chaya K. Degaonkar*, SS Bhavikatti Prakashana, Kalaburgi, 2016, pp. 3-18.
- “State Intervention in Form of Welfare Schemes: A Note,” in G. Sridevi (ed), *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, Excel India Publishers, New Delhi, 2016, pp. 59-61.
- “Benefit Cost Analysis of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh,” in K.P. Kumaran et.al (Eds) *Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2016, pp. 67-86.

Journal Articles

- “Amma, We Want Some More,” *Down To Earth*, 1-15 November, 2016, pp.56-57 (Co-author).

SEMINARS

- “*Dynamics of Food grains Production in Telangana*,” 5th International Conference on Applied Econometrics (ICAVE-V), ICFAI Business School Hyderabad, 22-23 July 2016 in collaboration with 'The Indian Econometrics Society (TIES), New Delhi, July 22, 2016.
- “*State Intervention in Form of Welfare Schemes: A Note*,” National Seminar on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India", 29-30 August 2016, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 30 August 2016.
- “*Emerging Agricultural Issues in Andhra Pradesh: Post-Reorganisation*,” International Seminar on Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China', 16-17 September 2016, Council for Social Development, New Delhi & Hyderabad, and Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi, ICSSR-SRC, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, 16 September 2016.
- “*Working of PMJDY in Telangana: Some Preliminary Findings*,” National Seminar on Financial Inclusion: Achievement and Challenges Ahead (in view of PMJDY), 17-18 November, 2016, State Bank of India Chair, CRRID, Chandigarh, 18 November 2016.

- “*Special Economic Zone - A Boon or A Bane?*,” Two day National Seminar on 'Indian Economy in the Era of 25 years of Reforms: Performance and Issues, 19 November 2016, Badruka College, Kachiguda, Hyderabad during 18-19, November, 2016 (Co-author).

LECTURES

- Guest Lecture on "*Telangana State Industrial Policy – Its Implications*" to the Research Scholars and Post Graduate Students of Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad during on 4 April 2016.
- Keynote Address on “*Cluster Development Approach*” in Two-Day National Seminar on Strategies for the Development of Most Backward Taluks of Hyderabad Karnataka Region, on April 20, 2016 organised by Department of Economics, Government First Grade College, Chincholi, Kalaburagi during 20-21 April 2016.
- “*Estimation of Parameters and Related Concepts-I and Estimation of Parameters and Related Concepts-II*” on May 23, on “*Simple Regression Model and Multiple Regression Model*” on May 25, on “*Chi-Square Technique and ANOVA*” on May 27 and on “*Dummy Variable Technique and Decomposition Technique*” on May 28, 2016 to the participants of Fifteen-Day Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics organised by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad during 16-30 May 2016 sponsored by Reserve Bank of India.
- “*Sample Methods-Techniques of Analysis-drawing of Inferences-Interpretation*” on June 13, 2016, to the participants of Orientation Program on Research Process organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 13-16 June 2016.
- “*Economic Theory and Food Security Policy and Economic Theory and Employment Policy*” on October 3, 2016 to the participants of Foundation Course for AIS, CCS, IES, ISS & RBPS Officers 2016 organised by Dr. MCR HRD Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad during 29 August 2016 –9 December 2016.
- “*Problems of Heteroscedasticity and Solutions*” and “*Measurement Errors in Variables and their Effects*” on 15 October 2016 and on 16 October 2016 on “*Logit Model-Estimation and Interpretation*” to the participants of Three Day Workshop on Basic Econometrics, sponsored by ICSSR and organised by Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad during 14-16, October 2016.
- Keynote Address on 30 January 2017 at the Second International Conference of Commerce and Management (ICCM) on Development Through Transformation: Prospects for Inclusive Growth organised by Department of Commerce and Management, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra during 30-31 January 2017.
- Valedictory Address on 1 February 2017 at the ICSSR sponsored a Two-Day National Level Seminar on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) & Other Rural Development Scheme: Is There a 'DESIRED' Change to the Marginalised Groups? organised jointly by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka, Department of Economics, Karnataka University, Dharwad and Rani Chennamma University, Belgavi during 31 January - 1 February 2017.

- Keynote Address on “*Inclusive Growth in India: Achievements and Way Ahead*” on 1 March 2017 at ICSSR sponsored Two-Day National Seminar on Inclusive Growth: Where India Is? organised by Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur during 1-2 March 2017.
- “*Measures of Central Tendency*” on March 22, 2017 and “*Chi-square Tests*” on 24 March 2017 to the participants of Five Day Workshop on Research Methodology, sponsored by ICSSR and organised by Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad during 21–25, March 2017.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Panel Member in a Technical Session of workshop on 'Learning to do Community Based Research Perspectives, Opportunities and ways Forward' Jointly organised by UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education, University of Victoria, Participatory Research in Asia and Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on 18 April 2016.
- Chaired two sessions on 21 April 2016 at the Ninth Doctoral Thesis Conferences organized by Indian Business School, Hyderabad during 21-22 April 2016.
- Resource Person to make observations on draft Project Reports presented during the two day Workshop organised by S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRD & PR, Hyderabad during 23-24 June 2016.
- Chair, Technical Session in National Seminar on *Higher Education in India: Development and Disparities* jointly organised by Gulbarga University & Economic Association of Hyderabad Karnataka Region (R) on 25 June 2016.
- Chair, Technical Session on July 23, 2016 in 5th International Conference on *Applied Econometrics (ICAVE-V)* held at ICFAI Business School Hyderabad, during 22-23 July 2016 in collaboration with The Indian Econometrics Society (TIES), New Delhi.
- Rapporteur for the first Technical Session – Impact of Market Efficiency and Farmers Returns in Seminar on *National Dialogue on e-Market/National Market* held at Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad on 5-6 October 2016.
- Panel Speaker in the Discussion on *Inclusive Growth and Marginalised Groups in India* on the occasion of birthday of Shri. S. R. Sankaran on 21 October 2016 organised by S.R. Sankaran Chair, NIRD&PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
- Chair, Technical Session at National Seminar on *Financial Inclusion: Achievement and Challenges Ahead (in view of PMJDY)* organised by State Bank of India Chair, CRRID, Chandigarh during 17-18 November, 2016.
- Chaired Two Technical Sessions on 31 January 2017 and 1 February 2017 at the ICSSR Sponsored a Two-Day National Level Seminar on *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) & Other Rural Development Scheme: Is There a 'DESIRED' Change to the Marginalised Groups?* organised jointly by Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad, Karnataka, Department of Economics, Karnataka University, Dharwad and Rani Chennamma University, Belgavi during 31 January - 1 February, 2017.

- Chair, Technical Session on 27th February 2017 at ICSSR sponsored Two-Day National Seminar on *Service Sector in India: Emerging Challenge* organised by Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad during 27-28 February 2017.
- Chair, Technical Session on 'Skill Development in Tourism & Hospitality Sectors' on 18 March 2017 at One-Day National Seminar on *Skill Development and Employability Tourism and Hospitality Sectors* organised by Department of Vocational Studies, Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad on 18 March 2017.

L. REDDEPPA, Associate Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “State Interventions for Livelihood Improvement: A Study on Chenchu Tribe,” in Kailash Sarap (Ed.), *Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions*, Bloomsbury, 2016, Pp. 244-260.
- “Impact of Government Sponsored Health Insurance on the Poor: A Case Study in United Andhra Pradesh,” in Gyanmudra and M. Sarumathy (Eds.), *The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance*, Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, January 2017.
- “Land and Agriculture in Telangana”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.) *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).

SEMINARS

- “Assigned Land and Livelihood Security of Landless and Land Poor in Telangana, India,” International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China*, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad & New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, 16-17 September 2016.
- “Market Based Land Distribution to Scheduled Castes: A Study in Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh,” National Seminar on *Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation*, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, 14-15 October, 2016.
- “Convergence of Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas to enhance the Livelihood of Tribal: Evidence from ITDA, Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh,” National Seminar on *Governance, Resources and Livelihoods of Adivasis in India; Implementation of PESA and FRA*, S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), 18-19 November, 2016.

- “Tribal Education Achievements and Challenges: A Study in Telangana,” National Seminar on *Education and Politics in India: A Perspective from Below*, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 24-25 February, 2017.

SUJIT KUMAR MISHRA, Associate Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “Dispossessed by Development: Mining, Habitations, Lives and Livelihoods,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds), *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017, pp. 239-251.
- “Telangana State: Geography, Economy and People”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- “Issues in Minorities Development,” National Seminar on *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 29-30 August 2016.
- “Mining Closure and the Issue of Livelihood: A Comparative Picture of India and China,” International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in China and India*, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad & New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, 16-17 September 2016.
- “Political Economy of Consultation and Mineral Development: A Study of NTPC, Korba, Chhattisgarh,” National Seminar on *Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation*, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, 14-15 October 2016.

LECTURES

- “Issues in Governance,” Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 1 May 2016.
- “Use of Basic Statistics in Social Science Research,” Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 28 March 2017.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

- Convener, International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in China and India*, sponsored by ICSSR organised by Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and New Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi, Hyderabad, 16-17 September 2016.

SURAPA RAJU, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles

- “El Nino and its Impact on Fishers: A Study in Andhra Pradesh,” *Journal of Fisheries Economics and Development*, Vol. XVII & XVIII, No. 1-2, Jan-June, 2016, Pp 1-10.

Popular Press

- “Buthapam valalo Chepa!,” *Andhra Prabha* , 25 November, 2016.

SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

- “*Swot Analysis on Inland Fisheries Sector in Telangana*,” Workshop on Comprehensive policy for Transforming Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sectors”, Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, 11 November 2016.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Visited Inland Fish Seed Farms in Chhattisgarh State in connection with the Telangana Government Project on “Formulation of Comprehensive Policy for Transforming Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors”, Centre for Good Governance, 23-25 November 2016.

SOUMYA VINAYAN, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “Disablement in Higher Education: Mapping Barriers and Access in Indian Universities,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017 (Co-author).
- “Urban Employment for Persons with Disabilities: A Study of Telangana,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017.
- “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool for Marketing Agricultural Products?,” in Seema and P Radhika (Eds.) *Financing and Sustaining Rural Agribusiness Enterprises - A Bottom of the Pyramid Approach*, Hyderabad and Chennai: Vrinda Publishing House, pp. 18-28, 2016 (Co-author).
- “Telangana State: Geography, Economy and People”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).

Working Paper

- “GIs for Protecting Agro-Biodiversity and Rural Livelihoods: Status, Strategies and Way Forward,” *GIDR Working Paper*, No. 240, January 2017 (Co-author).

Journal Articles

- “GI Label as an Agricultural Marketing Tool in India”, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, 30 (2): 22-30, 2016 (Co-author).

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- “Agricultural Geographical Indications in India: Opportunities and Challenges for Rural Development,” International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China*, Council for Social Development (Hyderabad & New Delhi) in collaboration with Institute for Chinese Studies, New Delhi, Hyderabad, 16-17 September 2016 (Co-author).
- “Disablement in Higher Education: A Preliminary Investigation of Barriers to Access in Indian Universities,” National Seminar on *Rethinking Women Empowerment: Gender and Development in India*, Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, 19-20 September 2016 (Co-author).
- “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool for Marketing Agricultural Products?” National Seminar on *Financing and Sustaining Rural Agribusiness Enterprises: A Bottom of the Pyramid Approach*, School of Agribusiness Management, College of Agriculture, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad, November 18-19, 2016 (Co-author).
- “Urban Employment for Persons with Disabilities in Telangana,” Seminar on *Disability, Labour and Society*, 58th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, November 25, 2016.
- “Can Geographical Indications be a Tool to Protect Agro-diversity in India? Issues in Focus,” International Seminar on *Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific*, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 8-9, 2016 (Co-author).
- “Barriers to Access for Women with Disabilities in Higher Education in India,” *XV National Conference on Women's Studies 2017*, University of Madras, January 22-25, 2017.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES/WORKSHOPS

- Participant, *First Asia-Pacific workshop on Empirical Methods in Innovation, IP and Competition*, Centre for Innovation, Intellectual Property and Competition (CIIPC), National Law University, New Delhi, March 9-11, 2017.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- External Examiner, M.Phil (Social Sciences) dissertation titled “Negotiating New Works Space: Self Employed Urban Women's Experiences of Conducting Business through Contemporary Social Media” by Shruti Kalyanaraman, submitted to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad.

SURESH JAGANNADHAM, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

- “Asur: Jeevan se Maran Tak,” *Forward Press*, Monthly Journal from Delhi, April 2016.
- “Araku Ghati Ke Parva – Thyohaar,” *Adivasi Sahitya* (Adivasi Darshan Aur Samakaaleen Sahitya Srujan Trymasiki), ISSN – 2394 – 689X. April-June 2016, Volume 6, pp. 16-20.

SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

- “*Tradition and Change - Life and Culture of Asura's in Jharkhand*,” Two days National Workshop Focus on 'Transition of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups in India: An Ethno-Historical Relook' Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, 20-21 October 2016.
- Participated in International Seminar on "Agrarian Anthropology: Insights and pathways", Department of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad, 16-17 February 2017.

SATYAM SUNKARI, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- *Poverty Elimination in Rural India: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2016.

Book Chapters

- “Social Equality and Swachh Bharat: Imagining from Ambedkarism,” Sridevi, G (ed.), 2016, *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, New Delhi: Excel India Publications, pp. 210-214.
- “Policy of Forest Development and Participation of Forest Dependent Tribal People: A Study in Andhra Pradesh,” Nupur Tiwari (Ed.), 2016, *Tribal Development and Violent Manifestation*, New Delhi: Mittal and Concept Publishers.
- “Grassroots Welfare Administration and Good Governance: A Study of Two Villages in Telangana,” Gyanmudra and M. Sarumathy (Eds.), 2017, *The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance*, Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

Journal Articles

- “Digesting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan from the Perspective of Ambedkarism,” *Indian Journal of Dalit and Tribal Studies*, April 2016.
- “Political Economy of Policies of Rural Poverty in India,” *Academic Discourses*, 5(1): 15-26, 2016.

- “Organised Social Exclusion: Pragmatic Practices, *The Asian Man*, Vol. 10, No. 1, June 2016.

Popular Press

- “Behan Ji – A Contemporary Icon of Dalit Politics”, *The Hans India*, July 31, 2016.

SEMINARS

- “*Social Equality and Swachh Bharat: Imagining from Ambedkarism*”, National Seminar on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, August 29-30, 2016.
- “*Impact of Climate Variations on Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture in Tribal Habitations of Adilabad District, Telangana State*”, International Seminar on Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia-Pacific, Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 8-9 December, 2016.

CH. SHANKAR RAO, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “Performance of Indian Agriculture under RKVY: A State Level Analysis,” K.P. Kumaran, et. al. (Eds.), 2017, *Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead*, Academic Foundations, New Delhi, pp. 433-460.
- “Caste Discrimination and Agricultural Performance in India,” G. Sridevi (Ed.), 2016, *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development*, New Delhi: Excel India Publishers, pp. 90-102.
- “Land and Agriculture in Telangana,” in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), 2017, *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017 (Co-author).
- “Credit Flow and Indebtedness in Telangana”, in Kalpana Kannabiran, Padmini Swaminathan, J. Jeyaranjan (Eds.), 2017, *Telangana Social Development Report 2017*, Hyderabad: Council for Social Development, March 2017.

Journal Articles

- “Agricultural Insurance in India: Status and Challenges of Implementation” in *Agricultural Situation in India*, Vol. LXXIII, No: 12, March 2017, pp. 18-27, ISSN:0002-1679, UGC NOo. 45822.

SEMINARS

- “Class and Caste Differentiation in access to Agricultural Credit in India”, 5th International Conference of Applied Econometrics, IBS, Hyderabad, 22-23 July, 2016.

- “Caste Discrimination and Agricultural Performance in India”, National Seminar on *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Economic Development of India*, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, 29-30 August 2016.
- “Increasing Agricultural Tenancy and Issues in Legalisation of Land Leasing in India”, International Seminar on *Agrarian Situation and Recent Rural Policies in India and China*, Council for Social Development, Hyderabad and New Delhi and Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi, 16-17 September 2016.
- “Increasing Agricultural Tenancy and Issues of Tenant Farmers in India”, National Seminar on *Land Rights, Changing Agrarian Relations and Rural Transformation*, Centre for Agrarian Studies, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad, 14-15 October 2016.
- “Agricultural Insurance in India Problems of Implementation and Challenges at WTO”, International Conference on *WTO, Trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing and Least Developed Countries*, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, 20-21 October 2016.

K. JAFAR, Assistant Professor

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “MGNREGS, SHGs and Women Empowerment - The Dynamic Role of Migration and Culture in Kerala,” (Ed.) K.P. Kumaran, et. al. *Flagship Programmes: Impact, Problems and Challenges Ahead*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad 2017, pp. 153-168.

LECTURES

- “*Application of Digital Resources for Social Science Teaching and Research*,” Vatanappally Orphanage Auditorium, Vatanappally, 4-5 May 2016.
- “*Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Local Development*,” Frontier lecture on “Development Communication”, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, SAFI Institute of Advanced Study, Vazhayoor, Kerala, 5 August 2016.

SEMINARS

- “*Financing Social Development in Telangana State: Prospects and Challenges*,” National Seminar on Institutions and Millennial Concerns in Development, held at Department of Economics, Government College, Kasaragod, 15-16 December 2016.

OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

- Course on 'Public Economics': A 2 credit course for MA Public Policy and Governance 4th Semester students, School of Public Policy and Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad.

RAFIA KAZIM, ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellow

SEMINARS

- “English Hegemony and the Predicaments of Students of Urdu Medium Schools in Hyderabad”, National Conference on *Factors of Poor Learning*, India Habitat Centre, Delhi, 2-6 September 2016.
- “The Issue of Multi-linguality and Challenges faced by Working Class Students studying in an English Medium School in Hyderabad”, National Seminar on *Education of Minorities in India: Issues and Concerns*, Regional Institute of Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Bhopal, 9-11 February 2017.

KRITI SHARMA, Legal Researcher

PUBLICATIONS

Book Chapters

- “Custody, Conflict and Psycho-Socio Wellbeing: Bihar and Kashmir,” in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.) *India Social Development Report 2016: Disability Rights Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2017.

Policy Briefs

- *The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016*, Report to the Standing Committee, Parliament of Fiji, July 2016.

Popular Press

- “Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Paving the Way,” Opinion, *The Fiji Times*, 14 June 2016.

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- “Treatment of Psycho-Socially Disabled Persons in Prisons,” School of Governance, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus, 16 May 2016.
- “Prisons and Psycho-Social Abuse of the Marginalised,” Seminar on *Disability, Labour and Society* as a part of 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, 25 November 2016.
- “Problematising Ability: Disability, Disablement and Discrimination in Contemporary India” 4th LASSnet Conference on *Thinking with Evidence: Seeking Certainty Making Truth*, Law and Social Science Research Network, New Delhi, 12 December 2016.
- “Court Room Battles on Right to Euthanasia”, 6th National Bioethics Conference, Forum of Medical Ethics Society, Pune, 14 January 2017.
- “Rights of Psycho-Socially Disabled Women in State Custody,” XV National Conference on Women's Studies, University of Madras, 24 January 2017.

LECTURES

- “Rights of Indigenous People in International Law,” School of Law, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus, 22 April 2016.
- “Strengthening Local Self-Government: Lessons from the Indian Sub-Continent,” School of Law, University of South Pacific, Fiji Campus, 16 May 2016.
- “Critique of the Transgender Persons Bill, 2016”, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad, 11 August 2016.
- “Making Transgender State Policy,” National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, 4 March 2017.
- “Rights of Women Living with Disability,” National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, 11 March 2017.
- “Law and Lawmaking on Disability Rights,” Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 25 March 2017.

WORKSHOPS

- “Rights of Women Living with Disability,” Deaf Enabled Foundation, Hyderabad, 9 July 2016 and 11 March 2017.

R. BALAJI, Research Associate

WORKSHOP

- Participated in National Workshop on “Political Empowerment of Muslims in Telangana: Opportunities and Challenges,” Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, 29 November 2016, Hyderabad.



CSD
HYDERABAD
TEAM

C S D – H Y D E R A B A D T E A M

MANAGING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Dr. P. M. Bhargava	Chairman
Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran Regional Director, CSD	Member-Secretary
Dr. Upendra Choudhury Officiating Member-Secretary	Member (From 6 April 2016)
Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra Member-Secretary, ICSSR	Member (From 28 September 2016)
Representative of ICSSR	Member
Sri B.P. Acharya, I.A.S., Special Chief Secretary, Planning Department Government of Telangana	Member
Prof. Appa Rao Podile Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad	Member
Dr. W.R. Reddy, I.A.S., Director General, NIRD & PR Hyderabad	Member
Prof. D. Narasimha Reddy Former Professor of Economics, University of Hyderabad	Member
Prof. Y. Saraswathy Rao Former Vice Chancellor Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur	Member
Prof. S. Indrakant RBI Chair Professor, CSD, Hyderabad	Member
Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra Associate Professor CSD, Hyderabad	Member

ACADEMIC STAFF

Faculty, Research and Projects Team

Prof. Kalpana Kannabiran	Regional Director
Prof. S. Indrakant	RBI Chair Professor
Dr. L. Reddeppa	Associate Professor
Dr. Sujit Kumar Mishra	Associate Professor
Dr. S. Surapa Raju (On contract from 11 January 2016)	Assistant Professor
Dr. Soumya Vinayan	Assistant Professor
Dr. Suresh Jagannadham	Assistant Professor
Dr. Satyam Sunkari	Assistant Professor
Dr. Chirala Shankar Rao	Assistant Professor
Dr. Jafar K. (Upto 30 November 2016) (From 15 February 2017)	Post Doctoral Fellow Assistant Professor
Dr. Siva Kumar Danyasi (Upto 15 December 2016)	Post Doctoral Fellow
Sri. D. Sunder Raj	Research Associate
Mr. R. Balaji	Research Associate
Mr. B. Srinivasa Reddy	Research Associate
Ms. Kriti Sharma	Legal Researcher

AFFILIATED SCHOLARS

Dr. Meera Velayudhan (Upto 31 October 2016)	Post Doctoral Fellow
Dr. Prasenjit Bose (Upto 31 May 2016)	Senior Research Associate
Mr. Saroj Ranjan Padhi (Upto September 30, 2016)	Research Associate
Ms. Bhasha Singh (from November 2016)	Researcher
Mr. Mukul Rajvanshi (from December 2016)	Research Associate

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Mr. P. Satya Nagesh	Assistant Librarian
Mr. P. Kumar	Assistant Programmer
Ms. K. Sangeetha	Data Entry Operator
Ms. Rani Shanamoni	Data Entry Operator

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao	Administrative & Accounts Officer
Mr. Y.S.S. Prasad	Secretary to Regional Director
Ms. K. Mahalakshmi	Stenographer
Ms. P. Lalitha Kumari	Typist-Clerk
Ms. N. Prasanna Rani	Accounts-Administrative Assistant
Ms. K. Arun Jyothi	Accounts-Administrative Assistant

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF

Mr. B. Pratap Reddy	Electrician-cum-Driver
Mr. D.L. Sunil Kumar	Office Assistant
Mr. P. Mariyadas	Office Assistant



