



# Annual Report 2021 - 22



**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

(Planning Dept, Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)  
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Dr. C. Rangarajan paying obeisance to Sri. BPR Vithal, on 16th March, 2022



Prof. J. Mahender Reddy, Founder Member, CESS, Seminar on Union Budget, March, 2022



Prof. Dilip Madhukar Nachane, Chairman, CESS



Prof. E. Revathi, Prof. CH Hanumantha Rao and Prof. S. Mahendra Dev: Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture on 18th November



Respects to Prof. R. Radhakrishna



Brainstorming session on Occupations Safety and Health in Agriculture Sector, 12th November, 2022

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
2021-22**



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## I DIRECTOR'S REPORT

I am indeed privileged to present the Annual Report of CESS for the year 2021-22. COVID 19 (delta) impact was severe during April-June quarter which impacted the academic activity. It was a hectic time of catching up with the lost time and resuming some activities afresh. Field based primary surveys could be started only from the third quarter of the year. While the loss of time cannot be compensated, new avenues have opened up and research activities, among others have taken newer platforms, including, but not limited to, innovative use of the online and IT media to continue their activities.

Over the years, CESS has developed expertise on several economic and social themes especially on Agriculture and allied sectors, Natural resources, Food security, Poverty alleviation, Unemployment, Resettlement and rehabilitation, State Finances, Industrial development-MSME sector, Economics of health and Demography, Education, Urban development, Trade and Services, Water and Sanitation, Tribal Studies, Panchayati raj institutions, Local Finance, Women and Child Development, Gender, and Marginalized Groups. In the recent times CESS has diversified its research areas to include International Trade, Farmers' collective Institutions, Migration, Ground water issues, Environment, and studies on Inclusive development.

The first Sri BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture was given by Dr C Rangarajan, former Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, on "*India's Recent Growth Experience*" in March 2022. The lecture organised in the BPR Vithal Auditorium was widely attended.

I am happy to note that the 'Young Lives at Work', longitudinal research project has completed its phone survey in 2020-21 and 2021-22, capturing the COVID-19 impact on the young adults especially in relation to education and labour market. Hopefully the 7<sup>th</sup> Round of survey will be conducted in 2023 through face-to-face interviews.

The faculty has resumed work on the projects under the 'Telangana Development Series' towards completion. The Centre has completed a study on Fundamental principles

and Rights at Work among cotton producing community - the farmers and workers which is field based in major cotton growing districts of the state. The study was supported by the International Labour Organisation, India.

The Research Cell on Education Planning, Policy and Governance (RSEPPG) set up by the Telangana State Council for Higher education (TSCHE), has prepared the 'Status Report on Higher Education' for the State of Telangana besides working on related themes like Remedial Teaching, Skill Development and Public expenditure on education. The Research Cell facilitated the preparation of curriculum for BA Honours course in Economics, which was well received by the TSCHE. The Cell also initiated discussion and the strategy for designing the 'Cluster approach' to pool resources among higher education institutions at the Undergraduate level resulting in few colleges in the city forming a Cluster in the academic year 2021 to pool their resources for common use of students.

The Centre has taken up the construction of Girls' Hostel within the CESS campus to accommodate growing number of research scholars for the regular PhD programme initiated in 2016 in collaboration with Telangana University. Hon'ble Minister for Finance Sri T Harish Rao unveiled Foundation Plaque in February 2022, starting the construction work. A similar facility for boys is also being planned.

January 28, 2022 was a sad day for CESS when Professor R Radhakrishna, Chairman, Founder Member and Honorary Professor, CESS passed away at the untimely age of 79. Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, Founder Member and Honorary Professor; Prof J Mahender Reddy and Dr GR Reddy, Founder Members, Prof DM Nachane, Chairman-elect, former Chairman Prof KL Krishna, former Directors, Prof P Venkatramaiah, Prof S Mahendra Dev, Prof Manoj Panda, Prof S Galab; Dr G Saun, ICSSR; Board members Prof YK Alagh; distinguished scholars Prof D Narsimha Reddy, Prof G Haragopal, Dr M Vanamala, faculty, administrative staff, students and scholars of CESS paid rich tributes to Prof Radhakrishna. Prof Radhakrishna's daughter Akhila was

also present and spoke at the event. Many others have sent their condolence messages.

Professor Dilip M Nachane, Professor Emeritus and Former Director, IGIDR, Former Chancellor, University of Manipur has taken over as Chairman CESS on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Prof Nachane, a distinguished scholar has extensively researched in the areas of macroeconomics-monetary policy, international trade and on economic reforms to his credit. CESS faculty heartily welcomes Prof Nachane as Chairman of the Centre. The Centre looks forward to scaling newer heights of accomplishments, apart from receiving his intellectual leadership and guidance to the faculty and research scholars.

The Centre has had eminent social scientists as its Chairmen, Directors and Special Invitees apart from experienced Government and ICSSR nominees, co-opted members on the Board of Governors / Executive Council of the CESS. They have shaped CESS to its present stature, with their valuable guidance, advice and suggestions during their tenure. I place on record the contributions of Prof R Radhakrishna in building the research ethos at the Centre, we shall strive to continue this rich legacy.

The Centre gratefully acknowledges the financial support by way of Maintenance and Research Grants from ICSSR, Ministry of Education, GoI; grants from Planning Department, Govt. of Telangana; apart from project specific grants from Telangana State Council for Higher Education, Scheduled Caste Development Department, Telangana State Council for Science and Technology, GoT; external sponsors of research projects-Oxford University, University of Manitoba, Canada; International Labour Organisation- India, UNICEF-India, and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI and other state institutions.

I would like to place on record my heartfelt thanks to Chairman Prof DM Nachane, Prof V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, Prof CH Hanumantha Rao, distinguished members of the Board of Governors and Executive Council, faculty and staff for extending their utmost cooperation in carrying the academic activities during the year 2021-22. I thank Jadhav Chakradhar, Assistant Professor and P Raja Narendra Reddy for the support in putting together this Annual Report.

**E Revathi**

Professor and Director  
Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Hyderabad-500 016

## II PROF. R RADHAKRISHNA - (1942-2022)



Professor R. Radhakrishna passed away at his residence in Visakhapatnam on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2022. Prof Radhakrishna was born on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1942 and had his early education in Kakinada before moving to Visakhapatnam for higher education. He did his post-graduation in Economics and Statistics from Andhra University and Ph.D in Economics from Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune. He was a Professor at the Sardar Patel Institute for Economic and Social Research, where he worked during 1973-80. Subsequently, he headed the Department of Economics at the University of Hyderabad during 1980-85. He was instrumental in building the department of Economics at the University of Hyderabad. On invitation, he joined as Director of Centre for Economic and Social Studies in 1985 and continued till 1994. He designed and developed the M. Phil and Ph. D courses in Development Studies at CESS in collaboration with Dr BR Ambedkar Open

University. He successfully guided 25 doctoral students and 10 M. Phil students. Later he was Chairman of the CESS from 2012 till his departure.

Prof Radhakrishna held several important administrative positions. He was Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi (1994-97), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University (1998-2001), Director, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (2002-2008), Chairman, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), and Chairman, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad. He was Chairman of the Institute for Development Studies in Visakhapatnam. Besides, Prof Radhakrishna served as a Chairman / expert member of various Committees and Commissions, He was Chairman of NSSO 75<sup>th</sup> Round survey on 'Household Social Consumption on Education in India'; he was Chairman, National Statistical Commission (2001-07); he headed the Higher Education

Reforms Committee constituted by the Andhra University; chaired expert group on farmers' indebtedness and the Committee on credit related issues. He was member of three Expert Committees of the Planning Commission on issues of poverty viz., "Taskforce on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand", Member of Lakdawala Committee in 1993 to look at the methodological and computational aspects of estimating the proportion and number of poor people in India, and Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Tendulkar Committee Report). He chaired the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16. He was also the Chairman of the Institute for Development Studies- Andhra Pradesh at Visakhapatnam.

Prof Radhakrishna is recognised as one of India's most influential applied economists and is known nationally and internationally for his immense contributions to the literature on development economics. His contributions to the research in economics have been pioneering and path breaking. His empirical works in the area of applied demand analysis employing the rich Household Consumer Expenditure of NSS inspired several scholars in India. Many of his research contributions were original. He was the first to estimate consumer indifference surfaces; was the first to estimate different complete demand systems using cross section-time series data in India. His approach of specifying 'piece-wise' demand systems was found to be very useful to implement simple linear models in most of the subsequent empirical works. At a time when the data on commodity wise consumer price index series were not available, Prof. Radhakrishna devised a simple method of constructing them using consumption data and whole sale price indices. Subsequently, he extended his works on demand analysis to address the distributional concerns of food and nutrition demand and the welfare implications of inflation.

His research explored a wide range of topics from applied demand analysis, impact of income distributions on demand, welfare analysis, and issues of rural development, cluster formations estimating chronic poverty, food security and applied econometrics to inclusive agricultural development. His approach to any research issue was

scholarly and simple by explaining local situations and ground reality without accoutrements and jargon. Prof. Radhakrishna's academic curiosity and productivity were impressive, exemplified by the enormous body of work he produced. He published a large number of books and more than 100 original research papers in national and international journals and immensely contributed to policy making at the state and national levels. In particular, he always used empirical evidence while drawing inferences. His most widely held works include-India's public distribution system: A national and international perspective; Handbook of poverty in India: perspectives, policies and programmes; India in a globalising world: some aspects of macro economy, agriculture and poverty-essays in honour of CH Hanumantha Rao; India development reports 2002, 2004-05, 2008; Empowering rural labour in India: market, state and mobilisation; Essays on growth, poverty and well-being.

He was recipient of the Prof VKRV Rao Award for his significant contributions in Social Science Research and Economics in 1985 and Telugu Atma Gaurava Puraskar from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1998. His recommendations as Chairman of the Expert Group on Farmers' Indebtedness and the Committee on Credit Related Issues under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) led to the formation of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in 2011, benefiting many.

Prof Radhakrishna's students and colleagues remember him as one of the best teachers they ever had and as a compassionate and friendly person. He is known to be a straightforward and modest person, and he portrayed this aspect of himself in a humble manner throughout his academic career. He is remembered for his legacy as an educator and mentor and the impact he had on the lives of his students-a generation of current development economists, activists, and policymakers. As an inspiring teacher, visionary and economist Prof Radhakrishna gained immense respect from his students and will always remain as an "inspiration" to them.

Prof Radhakrishna was a thorough person and humble human being. His demise is a great loss to the academic and policy community. He will be remembered for his contributions to the subject of economics in general and development economics in particular. Prof Radhakrishna will be remembered forever by the CESS community for his dedication and leadership in building excellent research

work leaving behind the legacy of simple living and high intellectual commitment to research and the public cause of education.

### **Condolence Resolution, Passed on Wednesday, 2 February 2022 at CESS**

Professor R Radhakrishna, Chairman, Centre for Economic and Social Studies passed away in the early hours of 28<sup>th</sup> January 2022. He was the second Director of the Centre during the period 1985-1994 and took over as Chairman of the Centre in 2013. Prof Radhakrishna was an eminent development economist, well known academician, and highly respected teacher. His contribution to the research programmes of MPhil and PhD at CESS in association with Dr BRAOU was immense which enabled work on new research areas like Law and Economics. He worked in a network mode connecting scholars far and wide.

Prof Radhakrishna was involved in advising and assisting several policy making bodies. His recommendations on credit related issues have seen light in setting up of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). He made research contributions to complete demand systems, quantitative economics; and pioneering contributions to socially relevant problems relating to poverty and well-being, agriculture and food security, employment, and rural development.

Prof Radhakrishna was an Institution builder and able administrator. He will be remembered forever by the academic community for his contributions in the research and policy and for nurturing younger generations towards academic excellence.

Members of the Board of Governors, Director, Faculty, Office Staff, research scholars and students of the Centre mourn the loss and pay their heartfelt tributes to Prof R Radhakrishna and convey their condolences to the family.

### **Condolence Messages**

I am deeply grieved to learn about the sad demise of Professor R Radhakrishna. I spoke to him in the first week of January. Notwithstanding his kidney problem, which was in control, he was in high spirits stating that his daughter from US was with him for 3 months and will be flying back next day or so. He talked about the new institute he was mentoring and suggested that we

should meet once the pandemic is over. The news of his demise is so unexpected.

I had known him since sixties when he was a Ph.D student in Gokhale Institute, Pune. His thesis on indifference surfaces won acclaim from no less a person than Gerhard Tintner, the world-renowned econometrician who was his thesis examiner. RRK was invited by Dr. Borkar of Marathwada University, Aurangabad to strengthen the Economics Department by introducing quantitative courses. Later on, he was invited to Sardar Patel Institute, Ahmedabad. Around the same time, Dr Hanna Ezekiel wanted him to join the Tata Economic Consultancy with a pay double that of SPI. He chose SPI as it is an academic institution. Along with Prof Alagh he made it into a premiere institute. Subsequently he took charge of the new Economics Department of Hyderabad University and developed it into an outstanding department. Leaving it in full bloom he moved to the nascent CESS. There is no need to dwell on his contribution to CESS. He was with it literally till his last breath. His work in IGIDR, ICSSR, Statistical Commission and several other organisations are not touched upon here. There is no major economic association for which he had not given a presidential address. He had been a pillar of strength for every institution which was fortunate to have him. Not only he was a brilliant academician but motivated a large number of students to realise their potential. A great loss to the academic community. I lost a dear friend. May his soul rest in peace.

*P Venkatramaiah, Former Director, CESS*

The passing away of Professor Radhakrishna last night, is a sad and sudden blow to the world of academics in general and Indian academics in particular. He was an outstanding scholar with many deep and insightful contributions in Development Economics. An excellent administrator and much respected figure in policy circles, his passing away leaves a great void in all our lives and especially to colleagues in CESS. I am saddened by the loss of a personal friend of 40 years, who was a wonderful human being. My heartfelt condolences to his family. May his soul Rest in Peace.

*Dilip Nachane, Chairman Designate, CESS and former Professor, IGIDR*

The sudden news of passing away of Prof. Radhakrishna was very shocking. Only a few days earlier he was present

in an event of release of a book authored by him. Whenever I talked to him on phone, he assured me he was keeping well. I knew he always kept himself busy writing and working for the two institutions he chaired, CESS and IDSAP. He has left volumes of his contributions and we still expected more from him in days to come. But alas!

I had known Radhakrishna from the mid-sixties of the last century when we were working for our Ph. D. in Gokhale Institute, Poona. We, about a dozen scholars, were students of Prof. P.N. Mathur and were regular participants in Prof. Mathur's weekly workshop. Radhakrishna was one of the brightest in the workshop. Even as a student himself he had become like a guide to many of his contemporary students. He was liked and loved by all, students, and teachers alike. He was kind, helpful and very humble. Had very simple living style which continued till the end. As expected from his performance in early life, he went places. He made a name not only in the academic world of teaching and writing, but also as academic administrator and as an institution builder. He was sought after in advisory role in the Central and in the State Government. He chaired a number of important Commissions with extraordinary outcomes. His work and his contribution have been reviewed widely.

I was fortunate that I was able to keep in touch with Prof. Radhakrishna always in spite of somewhat different paths that our lives took. I had also opportunity to work with him. I joined him in Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Commission of which he was the Chairman. I have myself chaired National Commissions in the Government but working with Prof. Radhakrishna was a learning experience. The most recent opportunity of working with him arose when I along with Prof. Rahul Mukherjee and Dr. Brajesh Mishra undertook to edit a book in honour of Prof. Radhakrishna. We made him read every article selected for the book. The book being brought out by Springer Nature is still in press. I am sad that Prof. Radhakrishna did not see the book finally published. I have paid my tributes to Radhakrishna in the Introduction chapter of the book. I am sad to have lost a lifelong friend. Radhakrishna was always at peace with himself and at peace with the world. May his soul rest in peace.

*S R Hashim, Chairman, Institute for Human Development*

I am terribly sorry to hear about the sad demise of Prof Radhakrishna, who had been very nice and cordial to me. I miss a friend and well-wisher. His end means a big loss to the fraternity of economists. His contributions to poverty, inequality and development studies will ever be remembered. His role in building CESS and nurturing it into an important institution in social science research is also very significant. We pray that the bereaved family is bestowed with enough courage and strength to withstand the tragedy. May his soul rest in peace.

*Jandhyala BG Tilak, ICSSR National Fellow & Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development, New Delhi*

Very sorrow to learn the sudden passing away of Dr. R Radhakrishna Garu. His contributions to Development Economics and particularly to AP and Telangana states is always remembered. May his soul rest in peace.

*M R Murty, Former Director ISID*

It is with a deep sense of sadness we learnt of the sad demise of Shri. R. Radhakrishna, Member of the Governing Body of GIDR. The faculty and staff members met at the Institute on January 31, 2022, to offer their condolences. The following resolution was adopted.

*"We the members of the faculty and staff of GIDR on our own behalf and on behalf of the members of the Governing Body offer our heartfelt condolences on the passing away of Shri. R. Radhakrishna. We pray for his soul to rest in peace."*

*R. Parthasarathy, Director, GIDR*

We, at Centre for Development Alternatives, are extremely pained to know that Prof R Radhakrishna, Chairperson of our Board of Trustees of CFDA, is no more.

Prof Radhakrishna was an eminent development economist, well known academician and a highly respected teacher. He worked in many important areas of development economics and contributed immensely to economic policy making and economic research in poverty and well-being, agriculture and food security and rural development. He held several important positions — Chairman, Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of AP (2015-16); Chairman, National Statistical Commission, Government of India (2009-12); Director/Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (2001- 07); Vice Chancellor, Andhra University (1998-2001) etc. as well

as many important positions in international organizations. He was a great strength to our Centre, and his advice was useful in guiding our activities including research. We will miss his support and advice.

We convey our sincere condolences to his son and daughter. May God rest his soul in peace!

*Indira Hirway, Centre for Development Alternatives*

Extremely sad to see the news that Prof Radhakrishna passed away. I visited Andhra University as D.G, NSSO where I saw him as Vice Chancellor of that University, since then I was in touch with him. When he took over the Chairmanship of NSC, he called me after my retirement and asked me to do the first audit of a statistical product viz., the All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) as also lay down a framework for such statistical audits for other important products. This assignment was to initiate implementation of the recommendation of Rangarajan NSC. He persuaded me to take up this task in spite of my wife's serious cancer illness and kind enough to give me sufficient time to complete the assignment. When I submitted that Report and acknowledged my wife's encouragement and support to me during that critical period of my life, he appreciated that and allowed me to keep it in the beginning of that Report. I am quoting this incident to record what a concerned and humane leader Prof. Radhakrishna was! We lost a precious academic leader in his demise.

May his soul rest in peace.

*N S Sastry of NSSO*

Sorry to learn the sad demise of Sri Radhakrishna an eminent academician. May his soul rest in peace.

*Sri B Vinod Kumar, Vice –Chairman Telangana State Planning Board, TS*

Just heard the sad news about Prof Radhakrishna - my deepest condolences RIP

*Renu Singh, Country Director, Young Lives India Office*

I am extremely sad to learn the demise of Prof R Radhakrishna, the founder Head of our Department, my venerable teacher and supervisor, had breathed his last this morning. Prof RRK, as he called in short form, was the founder Head of the Department of Economics, HCU. Went on become the Director of CESS, Hyderabad, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, Director, IGIDR,

Mumbai. He was a member of Lakhdawala Committee of Experts on Poverty, Chairman of Committee on Agricultural Credit, NABARD, Chairman CESS, Chairman MIDS. He was recently felicitated by Andhra University by Honorary Doctorate. A kind heart, a serious mind, and greatest intellectual who had an endemic thirst for scholarship, nothing can describe the greatness that I have seen in any person. His spirit and legacy will certainly live on among his students. He also inaugurated Telangana Economic Association in 2017 and also gave Presidential Address in Nalgonda Conference 2019. It's a sad day for all us to see the fall of one of the Legends of our times. May his Soul Rest in Peace

*RV Ramana Murthy, Central University of Hyderabad*

I am extremely sad to inform you that Professor Radhakrishna passed away this morning in hospital. It is a great loss which will create a big void.

*Alakh N Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development*

Very sad news for all of us. His association with A P. and Telangana Economic Association has been very long.

*A Venkateshwar Rao, Retd Lecturer and Executive Member, Telangana Economic Association*

My heartfelt condolences on the demise of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS. It is a great loss to the academic society and CESS in particular. My humble tributes to Radhakrishna Sir.

*N. Sreedevi, Former Associate Professor, CESS*

I was shocked when I came to know the news on the early hours of 28 th January and felt very sad.

Prof. R Radhakrishna, was an inspiring teacher, visionary and economist and will always remain as an "inspiration" for not only to the students but also to the researchers. I personally enjoyed the privilege of his "human touch" in his research guidance and leadership. As I am a non-econometric student, his guidance has shaped my early thinking and thoughts that have stimulated my career with confidence and academic strength. My Guru creates an environment where students can excel.

Everyone who is associated with Prof. Radhakrishna, loves to work with him and enjoys his company. Over the last few decades, Prof. Radhakrishna's inclusive and sensitive stewardship of CESS has been characterized by

innovative ideas, strategic thinking and, most valuable were his efforts to increase the credibility and visibility of CESS in the space of agriculture and economic policies.

Another greatest trait is – never use harsh words and tries to elevate with praises in appropriate fora. I have deep personal and emotional bondage with him, and I am proud to say that I am one among many scholars nourished by him.

My deepest condolences to Vamsi and Akhila and may his soul rest in peace.

**P. Prudhvikar Reddy, CESS**

The sudden demise of Sri R. Radhakrishna is unbridgeable gap in the mainstream research of economics in the world. Only scholar who did path-breaking research in the field of mathematical modelling of Indian Economy. (His external Adjudicator only wrote “I am envious of his work). In terms of mathematical modelling, he may be termed as a Leontief of India. He prepared the mathematical model for 5<sup>th</sup> five-year plan. The sixth plan

model is an extension of this model. When K.J. Arrow and Amartya Kumar Sen are pioneering in the field of welfare economics, he did the same work in India (Alas he is an Indian, more so the Telugu scholar). All the advanced research in the field of economic inquiry is analysed by R. Radhakrishna. Joan Robinson, Van Mehman, Holis B Chenery, our scholars like Minhas, Panchamukhi, G.S. Bhalla are a few names in the vast readership of RRK. From quantitative economics to Economics of Marx are neutral to him. Perhaps he is the only scholar who proved “Economics is neutral in its ends”. Every new thought in philosophy was dwelt by him in the classroom of CESS. Openness is the hallmark of his pursuits. The work culture of CESS and IGIDR are the proofs of his abilities as a work minded leader.

సుప్రసిద్ధ విమర్శకుడు ఆనందవర్ధనుడు అంటాడు కాళిదాసు గురించి రాయాలంటే కాళిదాసు వ్రాయాలని. నాబోలీవారికి ఏంటెలుస్తుంది. ఇదేనాకు వర్తిస్తుంది. ఆయనవద్ద మూడుసంవత్సరములు ప్రతివారము చదివి కనీసం M.Phil అయినా లేదనే విమర్శ వున్నా సమకాలీన పరిశోధనను నూతన గమ్యానికి మార్గంవేసిన కీర్తిశేషులు రాధాకృష్ణగారి తాత్విక చింతనకు చిరు నివాళి.

***Chilukuri Srinivasa Rao, Ph.D scholar***

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### III. RESEARCH

In this section, we report on the research activities that were carried out at CESS during the academic year 2021-2022. Firstly, we report on the institutional projects and studies, followed by the projects that were carried out by the research units, and lastly, the individual faculty projects are listed.

#### 3.1 Institutional Studies

##### 3.1.1 “Listening to Young Lives at Work: COVID-19 Phone Survey” Fourth Call and Fifth Call.

COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have substantial implications for the population around the world even in the year 2021. The COVID-19 scenario made it very difficult to plan for a round of in-person visits to Young Lives (YL) families in 2021. Therefore, we decided to reach the YL families once again through a phone survey with the promise to get back and visit them in person as soon as the situation improves and is stable, for the Round 7 survey. The purpose of the YL COVID-19 survey is to capture the medium-term impacts of COVID-19 on education and transitions to higher education; on labour market and participation in income generating activity; on the welfare of the household (economic consequences, food security and consumption, overall health, and access to public programs to cope with the pandemic) and on the mental wellbeing of the YL respondents.

The 2021 Phone survey took place in two steps:

- i. A fourth phone call with the YL respondents to follow up on the last call last year (October–December 2020) and explain the need to take up a phone survey. This call briefly covered migration, marital status, household composition and household access to vaccination. It also included an invitation to participate in the following survey, which aimed at covering a much broader range of topics. This survey was planned to be 15-30 minutes long.
- ii. A fifth call to administer the main phone survey. This call included some of the time sensitive questions asked during the 2020 calls to better understand whether the respondent’s situation

has changed in the meanwhile. It also covered a reduced version of what we had planned to cover in Round 6. This fifth call was planned to be 45 minutes long.

For calls- 4 and 5, the project used Survey CTO which allows data collection using the web or mobile devices. We used Survey CTO collect App which is a mobile app that data collectors can use to fill out forms on their phones or tablets without needing to have an internet connection. After data has been collected, it is uploaded to the Survey CTO server when an internet connection is available. It can also be transferred to a supervisor’s laptop over a local (offline) Wi-Fi connection.

The findings of the Fifth call are as following

1. There has been a significant increase in overall levels of perceived poverty during 2021: struggling or poor/ destitute households increased from 36 per cent before the pandemic, to a staggering 52 per cent in August–October 2020, with only a modest reduction (to 46 per cent) by October–December 2021.
2. Of particular concern, the number of young people belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who reported that their households were poor or destitute increased from 12 per cent before the pandemic to 16 per cent by August–October 2021, with a *further* increase to 19 per cent by October–December 2021 (compared to 7 per cent across all other groups).
3. Inequality in the rollout of the national vaccination programme led to those living in poorer households being less likely to have received a first vaccine dose by October–December 2021 (only 56 per cent, compared to 74 per cent of those from wealthier households). Vaccination rates were also lower among women and respondents from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. A growing digital divide is limiting young people’s chances of a successful education and increasing their likelihood of dropping out. More than 1 in 5 (22 per cent) of 19–20-year-olds who did not have access to the internet at home had left education by October–

December 2021, compared to only 7 per cent of those with access.

5. The quality of teaching (currently online) had fallen by October–December 2021, compared to before the pandemic, according to almost half (47 per cent) of 19–20-year-old students.
6. There has been a substantial increase in the gender employment gap among 19–20-year-olds, from 16 percentage points before the pandemic to 36 percentage points in October–December 2021. Similarly, the gender employment gap among 26–27-year-olds has also increased (from 39 to 49 percentage points).
7. Mild food insecurity is extremely widespread and increased significantly during 2021, with 44 per cent of respondents worried about running out of food (compared to 13 per cent in 2020). Those in the poorest households and those belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes were most affected.
8. Young people's mental health has worsened slightly as the pandemic has progressed: 11 per cent reported symptoms of depression in October–December 2021 (compared to 9 per cent in November 2020) and 10 per cent reported symptoms of anxiety (compared to 8% in November 2020).

Team: E. Revathi and P. Prudhvikar Reddy

Supported by : ODID, Oxford University, UK

### 3.1.2 Telangana Development Studies

The Telangana Development Series is an ongoing initiative on Studies in agriculture and allied subjects aimed to support policy decisions in the state. The initiative has been supported by the Planning Board, Govt. of Telangana. The collection of studies, mostly concentrated in the wide field of agriculture are now in various stages of completion.

#### Agriculture - Completed Studies

##### (i) Seed Industry in Telangana

Despite seed being one of the most important components of agriculture, it constitutes underestimated input in agriculture production. Since the green revolution in the middle of the 1960s, the significance of

seed has grown significantly, and seed quality has become critical. There are three steps involved in the process of seed production: the first stage is the creation of new varieties, the second stage is the production and re-production of high-quality seeds, and the third stage is the utilisation of seeds in agricultural production. Research conducted on the subject of the economic analysis of seeds, during the third phase has garnered most attention in the literature. To the best of our knowledge, the production and reproduction of seeds has received little or no attention in the literature. In this context, the present research investigates the second phase of seed activity in Telangana, namely the generation and reproduction of seeds.

To achieve this objective, study relies on secondary data sources. As per the Agricultural Research Data, published by Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR), at all India level, we found that during the period 2014 to 2019 cereals (including millets) accounted for most of the varieties notified, as much as 51.59 percent. Food crops (cereals, pulses, and oilseeds) are the major crops for which most varieties were notified (86.00 percent). By taking agency-wise and crop-wise crop varieties notified during 2014-2019, it is observed that for State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) cereals account for 43.93 percent of crop varieties notified and all food (cereals, pulses, and oilseeds) account for 85.26 percent of crop varieties notified. In this sense the portfolio of SAUs in food crop varieties notified is much more balanced than for other agencies. Private companies concentrate only on cereals and maybe most of them are hybrids. Data on crop-wise number of field crop varieties/hybrids notified and released which were developed by Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University shows that PJTSAU accounts for 5.03 percent of varieties/hybrids developed by all the SAUs in India. Most of the varieties notified are in the area of cereals and forage. As per the breeder seed production for the year 2019-20, Madhya Pradesh occupies the first place while Telangana is ranked 12 among 20 states.

Overall, this study found that first, there is a lack of detail in either agricultural statistical or general economic statistical publications regarding seed production and reproduction data. There are occasions when the data are not reported for all of the years. Given these limitations, it is necessary to state that data on India as a whole are

reported more accurately than data on individual states. Second, public sector concentrated on food crops and left many non-food crops and vegetables and horticulture to the private sector. Finally, public institutions are being neglected which resulted in their decline, private sector (both domestic and foreign) is being promoted at the cost of public institutions.

Team: C Niranjan Rao and M Srinivasa Reddy

### **(ii) Groundwater Development, Degradation, and Impact of Free Power Policy: A Study from Telangana State**

This study is an attempt to examine the dynamics of groundwater development over time and across regions of Telangana. Specific objectives include a) to examine the spatio-temporal variations in groundwater development in Telangana; b) to discuss the relevance of the existing information to the user or farming communities; to study the implications of free power (24x7) on groundwater development and challenges of 24x7 power supply to agriculture; and d) to explore the possibilities for generating reliable and useful information based on the existing experience at the ground level.

The study is based on the evidence from Telangana, which is among the states where groundwater is the single largest source of irrigation as well as drinking water. The study shows how groundwater is depleting along with increasing dependence over the years across regions of Telangana. It is argued that the negative externalities could be mitigated to a large extent with proper dissemination of information among the communities. This must be fostered through policy support that paves the way for treating the resource as a common pool resource instead of allowing it to be exploited like a private resource.

The study also establishes the increasing importance of groundwater and its management and also highlights the importance of energy policies on groundwater development. By examining indicators like growth in agricultural service connections, energisation of wells and power consumption, an attempt has been made to assess the impacts of free power policy using the official data. No change is observed in power consumption at the individual level, before or after free power policy. In fact, farmers complain that they get less than seven hours of supply against the promised nine hours of supply per

day. The free power policy has not triggered an increased pace in the race for groundwater exploitation. The benefits seem to be more psychological rather than real to the farming community. Anecdotal evidence on agriculture power supply, based on comments of farmer organisations during public hearings suggests frequent power outages, Distribution Transformer failures and long time to repair as the reasons. A farmer centric approach is required to explore power supply options based on the agro-climatic conditions and demands of the farmers. Solar based options, especially solarising feeders which have significant agriculture pumpset load, would be a good option. Along with power supply options, efforts should be made to improve irrigation efficiency, regulate groundwater use, recharge bore-wells, promote suitable cropping patterns, and extend the required market and credit support to farmers.

Team: M. Srinivasa Reddy

### **(iii) Inland Fisheries Development in Telangana: Status, Issues, and Opportunities**

Telangana is bestowed with natural inland water bodies like tanks and reservoirs that are suitable for inland fishery and has made significant efforts to develop this sector further. The objective of this paper is to analyse the status of the sector and to identify major opportunities and challenges for developing this sector. An analysis of the trends in the production of inland fisheries shows that the sector is well in the way of achieving targeted production levels. Our field surveys show that issues are at the ecological or at the water body level, economic, technology related and institutional. At the ecological or waterbody level, it may be noted that the tanks are multiple-use water bodies. Institutionally they are managed and regulated by various departments. It was observed that the priorities of these departments in terms of the use of the water in the tank sometimes are conflicting. Therefore, there must be proper coordination of activities among the various departments to ensure these water bodies continue to provide multiple benefits to the society.

Fish is a fugitive resource and is sensitive to water quality and changes in water quantity. These must be considered while planning for water use for irrigation purposes and other uses. The maintenance of tanks, including clearing of bushes, bunding, desilting, etc., must be carried out

regularly. Encroachment of tanks needs to be regulated wherever it is happening. At present, small tanks are found to use a much higher quantity of fingerlings due to the low survival rates. It appears that there is scope to reduce wastage of fingerlings by adopting proper farm practices. The timely supply of fingerlings of an appropriate size fit for survival needs to be ensured. Wherever needed adequate supply of fingerlings and other assistance must be provided to the fishers. Moreover, the fishers must be given training and orientation in rearing the stocked fingerlings and in harvesting technologies.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan

### Ongoing Studies

#### (i) Food Processing Industry – Role of Mega Food Parks, Case of Telangana State

In India, Food Processing Industries (FPI) sector has been growing at an average annual growth rate of around 11.18 percent. Major industries constituting the FPI, in India, are grains, sugar, edible oils, beverages, and dairy products. Besides ensuring steady flow of income to the farmers, greater linkages with industry could also reduce wastages, particularly in perishables. In this context, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is making efforts to encourage investments across the value chain. In this regard, the study makes an attempt to analyse the performance of food processing industry at the macro level in terms of output and employment. Further the study also focuses on the mega food parks in Telangana and the issues and challenges of the MFPs in Telangana and other states.

Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs contribute the highest share of net value added (NVA) to the total net value added of the food processing industry during the period 2012-13 to 2018-19. This sector also contributes the highest share of employment during the period under study. Average annual growth rate of employment is also highest for Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs and the average annual growth rate of NVA is highest for Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

The food parks play a major role in boosting the performance of food processing sector by creating and adding value and decreasing wastage of food at each stage of the supply chain with special emphasis on perishable

goods. The parks would enable the government to interlink the food processing sector with agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, dairy, meat and other food production sectors for improving the income of farmers. In order to promote the FP industry, it is also recommended to aim for optimum usage of existing schemes like sheep rearing, dairy farming, and fish cultivation. The major aims of MFP are an integrated plan which benefits farmers, women self-help groups, industries and provides employment to youth. A brainstorming workshop was held to understand the issues and challenges faced by the MFPs. Representatives of MFPs from the southern states including Telangana and Maharashtra participated in the workshop. The other stakeholders included Telangana state government officials, self-help groups and NGOs. The major challenges faced by the MFPs is the acquisition of land, lease of land is high, marketing facilities needs to be provided access, and initial investments made by entrepreneurs may become dead investments due to longer waiting times. The government should take action to reduce uncertainty. Despite the ease of setting up smaller businesses, the high level of competition makes it challenging for new business owners to survive. Creating forward linkages to major industries will enable small businesses to concentrate on their core competencies.

Team: Alivelu Kasturi and A Rajani

#### (ii) Rythu Bandhu Scheme and Its Impact on Small and Marginal Farmers in Telangana State

Government of Telangana introduced Rythu Bandhu Scheme (RBS) in the year 2018 to reduce dependency on informal credit and provide investment support. The current study analysed the farmers' dependence on informal credit sources and whether the implementation of the RBS has reduced such dependency or not. For this purpose, five villages have been selected based on sources of irrigation. While choosing the districts, mandals and study villages, utmost care was taken to make sure that all types of irrigation sources are covered. All the farming households in the study village were surveyed with a structured questionnaire.

RBS gives financial support to farmers towards meeting the cost of the inputs and other initial needs to support farming. It has extended support to all land-owning farmers irrespective of the farm size. The village level study

has highlighted that small and marginal farmers occupied the first position in terms of land holdings with 84.4% and semi-medium farmers occupied the first position in terms of area with 41.07 %. The results indicate that semi-medium farmers have benefited from RBS. The study noticed that 26.8 % of own land was not covered under RBS in all the villages, the reasons being not registering in the Pattadar Passbook (PPB), not being shown in the Dharani portal, lacking linkage with Aadhar, Bank account, and PPB, because it is a forest land, community land, wasteland which are not fit for cultivation and non-cultivating lands. Across the study villages, in the case of Bussapur village in Mulugu district, it was also found that RBS is denied to almost 60% of the lands which have been recorded as forest lands. A similar issue is a constraint to getting benefits under RBS in the Gareebpeta village in Bhadradi Kothagudem district, where 343 (58.4%) acres of land are not covered under RBS. It is also observed that a small portion of land is not covered in Chennaram village in Narayanapeta district and Chekkapally in Rajanna Sirisilla district, Bodaladonna village in Suryapeta district due to mistakes in PPB and Dharani portal.

It is evident that after the implementation of the RBS by the Telangana government, dependency on informal credit has substantially declined. However, there is no drastic change in credit facilities in the case of marginal farmers despite the implementation of the RBS. It is observed that the percentage of informal credit to them just decreased from 91.8% in 2015 to 90.8% in 2020, with a meagre change of 1%. After RBS, small, semi-medium, medium, and large farmers' dependence on informal credit sources has been reduced significantly. Across the class, 78 % of the large farmers depended on informal credit in 2015, which was reduced to 64.9% in 2020 after the implementation of RBS. In the case of medium-sized farmers, the dependence on informal credit decreased from 82.5% in 2015 to 62.1% in 2020. In the class of small farmers, the percentage of farmers dependent on informal credit decreased from 84.7% in 2015 to 70.2% in 2020. The study also found that the number of pure tenants increased from 16 in 2015 to 26 in 2020 and mixed tenants increased from 71 in 2015 to 136 in 2020. Similarly, the total leased-in area has increased from 364 acres in 2015 to 549 acres in 2020 in the study villages. It is noticed that the lease rent payment method changed more towards fixed cash in 2020. Still, sharecropping is one of the forms of rent payment.

RBS helped to reduce dependence on informal credit sources, but it is criticised for not having an upper limit in terms of landholdings. There is a need to support non landless tenants who cultivate leased-in land. The majority of suicide victims were tenant farmers who found it difficult to sustain themselves through farming but could also not find productive paid work in other employment sectors (NIRD & PR, 2020). The land rights with podu lands also need to be sorted out so that RBS benefits tribal farmers in scheduled areas.

Team: Y. Sreenivasulu

### (iii) **Farmer Producer Companies in Telangana: Performance, Challenges and Farmers' Well-being**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, GoI proposed to form ten thousand FPOs in 2021 with a budget of Rs 6865 crore. Presently there are around 7000 FPOs in the country of which around 50 percent are promoted by NABARD and the rest by institutions like Small Farmers' Agriculture Consortium (SFAC), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and other Cluster Based Business Organisations (CBBO). There are about 460 FPOs in the Telangana State of which 72 percent are promoted by the NABARD.

The objective of the study is to assess the performance and the challenges faced by the Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) promoted by NABARD, SFAC, NRLM, and others. It also attempts to assess the farmers' well-being in terms of economic benefits received as well as the social well-being in terms of social protection. Most of the FPCs are registered under the Companies Act and a few are functioning as Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACS). The study has completed survey of selected FPCs under NABARD, SFAC and presently undertaking survey of NRLM promoted FPCs.

The NABARD promoted FPCs have achieved success and are in a growing stage and some have achieved sustainability and others are in the process of achieving sustainability. About 30 FPCs were studied under the project. Most of the FPCs had a positive impact on membership growth, improvement in leadership skills, governance and also adoption of modern technology. The important factors that contributed to better performance on all fronts of the FPCs were regularity in attending the

meetings, transparency, accountability, trust between the members and management, exposure visits and various training programmes and market awareness about demand and supply of the produce. Some of these factors contributed to raise the incomes of the members. These FPCs are able to improve the economic well as social wellbeing of the farmers. However, they are facing challenges in terms of a tie up with government agencies like the IFFICO, growmore for fertilizers; MARKFED, NAFED for marketing; TRICOR in case of tribal FPCs; formal credit sources i.e., banks for short run and long run credit; and reliable seed companies to obtain quality inputs at a lower cost. Handholding is required to obtain licenses and need to be connected to institutions to get credit, extension, and marketing services. A state federation of all NABARD promoted FPCs at the state level can serve as a platform to find solutions to the challenges faced by the FPCs.

The SFAC promoted 26 FPCs in Telangana under the two year and three-year programme, mostly located in Adilabad, Vikarabad and Nizamabad districts. About 7 FPCs out of 12 FPCs are active in Adilabad, and others have been closed down. The Mahbubnagar Millets FPC under SFAC was promoted by Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Rajendernagar, Hyderabad located at Deshaipally, Mahbubnagar district, has received revenue of Rs. 13.87 lakhs during 2020-21 and earned a net profit of Rs. 25,642. The other three FPCs under SFAC named Jai Giridhar; Komrambheem; and Jai Seva were promoted by Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals (ISAP). The farmers are producing cotton, red gram, and other pulses and jowar. The FPC as well as farmers obtained inputs at a reduced cost compared to market rate. The FPCs under SFAC are in need of storage house and need to expand their business further with value addition, procurement and processing in order to improve their incomes.

NRLM promoted a few women FPOs in Telangana state. The FPC like Be'Nishan and Bethlaswamy Women Farmers' Producer Company were promoted by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and has been built on the value chain concept by networking its Self Help Groups. Its success in mango business, has led to addition of fruits and vegetables in its value chain and linked marketing to retail chains.

The selected FPCs in Telangana state have shown that performance wise they are able to reduce the transaction

cost by networking and bulk purchase and are able to provide inputs to their members at reduced costs which was not possible for them individually. FPCs have made it possible to utilize farm machinery through custom hiring centers at a reduced cost that has substituted high labour cost. Though the FPCs are yet to move into profits to declare dividend, they have nevertheless raised the incomes of the farmers by 24 percent on an average. As the FPCs are in growing stage and some of them need handholding support for an extended period. FPCs are all small holder collectives, and such platforms need to be strengthened in all dimensions so as to raise farmers' incomes and achieve inclusiveness in agriculture development.

Team: E. Revathi and Arifa Sultana

#### **(iv) Crop Diversification in Telangana: Problems, Prospects and Policy**

In the context of Telangana, agricultural diversification is of critical importance not only for ensuring the economic well-being of the rural population but also for their sustainability. However, there is no systematic empirical research study available at macro level and field level as well. The specific objectives of the study are i) To assess the patterns and growth of agriculture at aggregate level in Telangana; ii) To examine the source of cropland income growth in overall agricultural growth of Telangana; iii) To analyse the existence of economies of crop diversification among crop enterprises at farm level; and iv) To examine the determinants of cropland diversification at farm-level.

To assess at the state level, the data from official documents, ICRISAT meso-level was utilised. For field level analysis, the study was conducted in the three agro-climatic zones of the Telangana state. In each of these zones the mandals/areas in the districts with existing access to irrigation were selected along with the mandals/areas in the districts where the new irrigation facility has just come or likely to come in a year's time were selected. This will help us to get an in-depth and comprehensive idea of farmer's perception with respect to crop diversification and interlinked issues and also factors determining crop diversification. A total of 1080 households were selected for conducting household survey covering different size class of farmers in each of these selected research sites. Similarly, focused group discussions and case studies were also conducted in the

selected districts with men and women farmers. Data analysis has been completed and the final report is yet to be submitted.

Team: P. Dayakar and B. Suresh Reddy

**(v) Impact of Lift Irrigation Schemes on Rural Economy and Labour Migration in Undivided Mahbubnagar District**

The project aims to understand the impact of lift irrigation schemes-Rajiv Bheema, Jawahar Nettempadu, Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy and Koil Sagar in erstwhile Mahbubnagar district on farming, labour migration, employment, and rural economy. The objectives of the study are i) to map the changes in rural economy in areas covered under Lift Irrigation Schemes in erstwhile Mahbubnagar district; ii) to assess the impact of lift irrigation schemes particularly in regard to employment and migration among different population groups viz., farmers, landless labour, migrant labour, and traditional occupations using 'before' 'after' approach; and iii) to document the changes in Palamur Labour and labour contract systems, typical of erstwhile Mahbubnagar, as well as the changing patterns and magnitude of migrant labour. The research tools include survey of 900 households, as well as focused group discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews with the stakeholders.

Household survey using structured interview schedules, collection of qualitative data using checklists for FGDs, Interviews of Key Informants, Village Profiles, Case studies have been completed. The project also covered the changing forms of migrant's labour (duration, destination and type of work) and Labour Hubs ('addas') of Mahbubnagar labour in Hyderabad. Data analysis is in progress.

Team: E. Revathi, Vijay Korra and Bharath Bhushan Mamidi

Supported by: Telangana Water Resources Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Telangana

**(vi) Exploring International Export Destination for Rice in Telangana State**

Agriculture provides livelihood to more than half of Telangana's working population and plays a crucial role in supporting the rural economy. The rise in production, increasing buffer stock of paddy, and improved irrigation

facility are essential signals of positive economic growth in the State. The surplus production can be diverted to exports. Moreover, there is a rising demand for indigenous non-basmati rice in international markets, which can be exploited to build export markets, thus enhancing the farmer's income. Against this backdrop, the current study intends to explore the international export destinations for rice in the State of Telangana.

The results show interesting trends. Main rice exporting districts are Hyderabad, rice-growing Nizamabad, and Nalgonda. Telangana's share in rice exports has been negligible even though production has been increasing. Non-basmati rice exports are higher than indigenous (basmati) rice exports due to higher demand and increased yield. Indigenous (basmati) rice varieties have failed to compete with higher quality rice exports from Thai and Pakistan basmati rice. Farmers in the state have also increasingly shifted to non-basmati rice varieties due to greater demand and new markets like China and Latin America. Telangana faces intense competition from Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat with the export of rice. Exports to UAE and the Middle East suffered a decline. Non-basmati rice exports increased due to the addition of newer markets like Western Africa and Latin America.

Team: Vidya C.T

**(vii) Status of Agricultural Credit in Urban Areas of Telangana- A Review**

The Government of India aimed at doubling the flow of agriculture credit over a period of three years which was announced in Comprehensive Credit Policy, 2004. As a policy response there was an increase in the number of rural branches and also the volume of agricultural credit during 2000s. Studies examining the quality of the growth of agricultural credit during the period 2001-2011 observed that new types of loans were brought under the category of indirect credit during 1994-2012. One important observation from these studies is that there was a substantial increase in the share of agricultural credit outstanding from urban and metropolitan branches of banks in the 2000s. This trend implies a diversion of agricultural credit towards urban dealers and corporate sector. The flow of credit to agriculture in India after 2000 revealed two grave situations which require a careful examination. On the one hand it has taken new directions in the form of definitional changes in priority sector and

new types of loans added under indirect credit. On the other hand, there is poor performance of agricultural credit in terms of output-credit and credit-input ratios. The achievement of credit disbursal target was 114 percent in 2018-19. But the problem is whether it is reaching the right person or not. The credit scenario in Telangana provides enough evidence to the facts mentioned above. According to the RBI Basic Statistical Return (BSR) data, in Telangana the percentage of bank branches in urban and metropolitan areas constituted 43 percent of total bank branches as on March 2006. It had increased to 50 percent during the period as on September 2019. The percentage of bank branches in rural areas declined from 56 to 50 percent during the corresponding period. In the case of distribution of agricultural credit, around 36 percent of was distributed through branches located in urban and metropolitan areas during 2018. The rural credit scenario is highly disturbing in the state. There is a high incidence of indebtedness among agricultural households in the state. The dependence of these households on non-institutional sources is also high. The urban nature of agricultural credit benefits the corporate agricultural sector and affects badly the rural farmers.

The study examines the following questions

1. Whether the spread of bank branches is on par with the population change due to the reorganisation of the districts after the formation of Telangana state?
2. What is the nature and flow of agricultural credit in the state in the recent decade?
3. How much of the agricultural credit distributed through urban and metropolitan branches is actually being given to the farm operations?

According to the district-wise branch data as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 (SLBC), metropolitan branches are concentrated in Hyderabad, Medak, Medchal Malkajgiri, Rangareddy and Sangareddy districts. Medchal Malkajgiri district will be study area for metropolitan area. A random sample of borrowers from bank branches of Medchal Malkajgiri district are selected for the primary study. Two public sector commercial banks i.e., SBI and Andhra Bank are considered for the study. These two banks have highest share of branches (urban and metropolitan branches) as well as agricultural credit disbursed in the state. Based

on the information obtained from two branches, 20 borrowers from each branch are selected for the study. Hence, 40 borrowers from two bank branches, one each for SBI and Andhra Bank are contacted for the study. Structured questionnaire is administered across all the selected borrowers. Discussions with the concerned officials of the selected bank branches will also be conducted.

Team: P. Aparna

### 3.1.3 Other Institutional Studies

#### (i) Smart City Projects and Urban Governance: A Study in Warangal and Karimnagar

Government of India Lunched Smart City Mission (SCM), to improve the adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and health and education. In this context, the present study has taken up Warangal and Karimnagar Municipal Corporations in Telangana state as case study.

The study has following four broad objectives: i, to examine the role of the SPV/ULB and the technology companies in implementing the Smart City Project (SCPs); ii, to find whether Area Based Development (ABD) projects implemented have shown any distinct improvement in civic amenities compared to other areas in the ULB; iii, analyse the mechanisms employed by the SPVs for cost recovery in the SCPs; and iv, explore whether technology upgradation is a necessary precondition for continuing the provision of the high-quality civic services in the long run.

The study relied on secondary data of SCPs under implementation and field observations of the same in Warangal and Karimnagar cities. Discussions were held with the PMCs, the Commissioners and Mayors of both the cities. The study found that projects that have been going on under the SCM is basically improving the current urban infrastructure including developing public spaces like parks/riverfront, renovating public utility



buildings like libraries etc. Further, these projects are going on all across the city, not specifically in the area earmarked for ABD. There is hardly any role for the information technology (IT) companies in either providing software support (which is not needed for these projects) or monitoring these projects. From the field study it was found that huge difference the SCPs have made is the availability of expertise in the form of PMCs. The PMCs are functioning as separate units with their own staff and are headed by highly qualified professionals as Team Leaders.

The study makes the following recommendations: 1. ULBs badly need expertise. 2. Vacancies need to be filled. In Karimnagar 54.74 percent of the total posts are vacant with very high percentage of vacancies in Accounts (81.82), Revenue (65.22) and Public Health (55.93) wings. 3. The non-SCP proposals also need faster clearance. 4. A good deal of non-motorized transport (NMT) has been built in both the cities (viz., footpaths and cycle paths). However, most of the network is not utilized. The footpath in front of NIT in Warangal is encroached by vendors, whereas its adjacent cycle path also remains unutilized for the stated purpose. Several footpaths and cycle paths in Karimnagar are also not used much.

Team: C. Ramachandraiah

#### **(ii) Mapping of Science and Technology Interventions in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Telangana State**

The relevance of SDGs has assumed a greater importance in the present scenario as the world is affected by the COVID-19 global pandemic. It is in this process Science and Technology plays a crucial role in adopting, implementing, and monitoring the SDGs for development. The objective of the study was to map the science and technology interventions for achievement of SDGs in Telangana State at state and local levels. The study tried to map the S&T interventions with respect to all 16 SDGs. However, special attention was paid with respect to SDGs 2 and 5 (persistent) and 4, 10, 13 (slippages).

The study conducted a desk review and a state level brain storming session with relevant stakeholders at CESS, Hyderabad to identify issues with respect to science and

technology and their linkage to SDG achievements (shortfalls of existing S&T related interventions and also need for new interventions). Based on the analysis the study identified the focus areas for the S&T interventions in achieving the SDGs in Telangana State. These include i) Strengthening human resources, ii) Strengthening institutional resources, iii) Agriculture, iv) Environment protection, v) Biodiversity conservation, vi) Forest development and conservation, vii) Water conservation, viii) Water management, ix) Food processing, x) Energy conservation, xi) Affordable health care and safety, and xii) Data generation and management.

Team: E Revathi, B. Suresh Reddy, Alivelu Kasturi and other faculty members

Supported by: Telangana State Council of Science & Technology (TSCOST)

Status: Completed

#### **3.1.4 Telangana State Gazetteer**

Progress of work during the reporting period has been remarkable in revising the drafts based on feedback. The State Gazetteer comprises 102 papers covering broad sections viz., People of Telangana, Natural Resources, Telangana Economy- Infrastructure – Trade & Commerce, Social Sector- Education- Health and Social Services, Governance- Administration – Local Self Governance, and Legislature. Alternative subject experts were enlisted for 22 papers. A few new topics were also completed during the year. Work on twenty-two papers was initiated recently covering Power & Energy, Banking, Climate Change, DNTs, Music, Performing Arts, Arts & Crafts, Ethnographic profiles of tribes, Higher Education, and Mines and Mineral Wealth. Consultations were held with recently enlisted subject experts on the scope and framework of the additional topics/ papers. Required information for the new topics was collected from secondary sources and shared with subject experts. Work on the additional topics is in progress.

Fifty-two drafts have been received. While some of these papers are under review, feedback on some papers has been shared with subject experts for modifications. Revised papers are awaited with suitable modifications/ improvements. Final Editing is in progress with regard to 30 papers. First draft is expected covering thirty-one sub themes. Internal review of the drafts has been

intensified and feedback is shared with the subject experts for modifying the papers for content or the style. Regular interaction is maintained with subject experts to assist with required reference material.

Team: Overall Coordinator: E. Revathi; Coordinator: Bharath Bhushan Mamidi

Supported by: General Administration Department, GoT

### 3.2. STUDIES CONDUCTED BY RESEARCH UNITS

#### 3.2.1 Research Cell for Studies in Education Policy, Planning and Governance (RSEPPG)

The Research Cell on Studies for Education, Policy, Planning and Governance has been set-up at Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in July 2020 with the financial support of Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE). The predominant objective of the **Research Cell on Education** (RSEPPG) is to comprehensively study the gamut of issues and challenges in the education system/sector at all levels in a holistic perspective while **focusing on higher education** in the state and in the country. Research studies are to be thematically organized around five dimensions or foundational pillars of education system: *Access, Quality, Equity, Affordability and Accountability*. The impact of *state policy, funding, regulatory framework, educational standards, and governance* on achieving these five dimensions of education system would be the focus of research studies. The Research Cell while providing policy inputs and support derived from evidence-based policy-oriented research output, assists the *TSCHE* and thereby the *Telangana State Government* in their endeavour for educational development in the state.

#### Activities

- ♦ To organize seminars, workshops, discussions, and conferences on topical issues related to Education.
- ♦ To conduct research studies focusing on education policy, funding, and governance.
- ♦ To conduct assessment and evaluation studies on initiatives and programmes with respect to education development; and
- ♦ To bring out research reports, policy briefs, and working papers along with research publications

As part of the research mandate, the Unit has initiated and conducted research studies on expenditure on education, remedial teaching in higher education institutions in Telangana, skill development initiatives, status of higher education in Telangana. Some of the completed studies in 2021 - 22 are hereunder.

#### Completed Studies

##### (i) Education Cess and its contribution to Union Budget on education

Union Government started imposing and collecting certain *surcharges and/or cesses* on selected taxes since 1970s to mobilise additional resources for meeting partly or in full regarding some of its initiatives or schemes. What is noticeable is that over a period the amount of such *surcharges and cesses* increased considerably and comprised 25 to 30% of Gross Tax Revenue. The Union Government having authority to levy, collect and control to utilize such additional resources for its own purpose, without sharing the same resources with the states in a federal structure like India, is debated much. When Government of India introduced throughout the country certain large-scale initiatives like SSA (2000), RMSA (2008) and RUSA (2013), it required mobilising additional resources to finance the same and thereby the Union Government has introduced education cess since 2004-05. The concern, however, in case of Union Government expenditure on education is that despite its constitutional provision to mobilise additional resources to finance the same, the Central government share in total public expenditure on education is less than 25 percent while all the state governments contribute 75 per cent of it. In a federal structure of political system constitutional framework placed the education in the Concurrent list wherein both the Centre and State governments are equally responsible for educational development. Expenditure on education is 15 to 20% of total budget expenditure of state governments whereas it is less than 10% in case of Union Budget expenditure. Nearly half of the education expenditure incurred by Ministry of Education, Government of India is met from additional resources mobilized through *education cess* and the rest is met through normal tax revenues. State governments do not have such leverage to meet the necessary public expenditure on education by mobilizing any additional resources rather they have to meet from their normal tax

revenues. It is building pressure on the state government's command over their resources. In the context of the longstanding goal, of increasing the public expenditure on education equivalent to 6 percent of GDP, also reiterated in NEP 2020, how to raise such additional resources and who has to bear the burden remain issues of concern.

Previous study on expenditure on education has examined trends in public and private expenditure on education. Four research briefs are already brought out of the study, which are: 1, Public Expenditure on Education in India: Contributions of Centre and State Government during the last three Decades, 2, Public and Private Expenditure on Education in India: Trends for the last Seven Decades, 3, Expenditure on Higher Education in India, 4, Private Expenditure on Education in India. In addition to these the analysis of Education Cess and its contribution to Union Budget on education has been completed. A monograph combining analysis of education Cess along with the four research briefs on public and private expenditure on education in India is intended to be brought out.

Team: Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E. Revathi

### **(ii) Remedial Teaching Arrangement in Higher Education Institutions**

There are two parts in this study. The first part Remedial Teaching-A Review was completed earlier and reported in the Annual Report 2020-21. The second part is Remedial Teaching in Higher Education Institutions – A Study based on Preliminary Survey of HEIs in Telangana which has been completed now. The study is based on survey covering almost 1800 higher education institutions across various disciplines of higher education and managements (public and private) in Telangana state. The main objective of the study is to assess the presence of the remedial support programmes across higher education institutions in the state, how they are functioning and their effectiveness and impact. Another objective is to capture the different kinds of remedial methods that are being implemented in the higher educational institutions and also to assess them, analyse the performance among colleges, and students. Survey revealed that only a meager 9% of the institutions expressed that all the students in their institutions have equal level of understanding whereas 91% of the college authorities opined that students have varied academic capacities and levels of understanding

in following the course work. Ninety-five per cent of the institutions felt that certain number of students in their institutions lag behind or fall behind in understanding the classroom teaching. About 78% institutes are conducting special classes similar to remedial teaching arrangements. Almost half of the college authorities are not aware about the remedial teaching scheme or about the UGC scheme for remedial teaching. However, it is observed that quite a good number of institutions have arrangements like special classes, for the students who are lagging behind in understanding the classroom teaching. Only 43 colleges/ institutions i.e. 2.7% of total surveyed institutions availed funds from UGC to conduct remedial teaching programmes in their institutions during the Twelfth Plan (2012–17).

Among different types of institutions 95% of medical colleges, 93% of pharmacy and nursing, teacher education colleges, 91 % of degree colleges and 85 % of engineering colleges opined that they have students with varied academic capacities or level of understanding in their institutions. Further survey results revealed that 98.5% medical colleges opined that certain number of students in their colleges lag behind in understanding the classroom teaching followed by engineering colleges (96%), degree colleges (95%), management and commerce (94%) and pharmacy and nursing (92.5) colleges. Among different types of institutions 73% of engineering colleges expressed that they are aware about the remedial teaching programmes followed by medical colleges (55%), management and commerce (54%), pharmacy and nursing (53%) and education and teacher training institutes (52%). Among other institutes such as degree colleges, hotel and tourism management, sports/yoga/ physical education awareness is pretty less i.e. about 35 to 43% only.

Team: K. Chandrasekhar and Venkatanarayana Motkuri

### **(iii) Skill Development Initiatives in India and Telangana**

#### **a) Skill Development in India: A Conceptual Framework Mapping Educational (and Training) Outcomes and Occupation-Job-Skills Standards of Industry and Labour Market**

This study examined the policy framework of vocational education and training in India along with its recent policy on skill development and initiatives. It developed a

conceptual framework in understanding the skill development sector, recent policy and its standardisation framework, for relational mapping of the educational outcomes and occupation-skill standard of industry. Subsequent cursory review has examined certain issues and challenges in the national system of vocational education and training including the recent skill development initiatives. It is noted that the country is experiencing skill shortage in certain sectors or industry. Skill gaps of graduates in the country appear to be pertinent and hence their employability levels are less than desired levels required for the industry. Further, it is observed that in the context of skill development initiatives that allowed multiple players with high dependence on private sector in implementing these initiatives, for training and assessing, the quality of training emerged as a serious concern.

Team: Venkatanarayana Motkuri

### **b) Critical Review of Skill Development Initiatives in India**

The background paper noted that according to an estimate based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18, about 1.8 percent of the population received formal training on technical aspects and employment ready skills, around 6 percent received informal training on job skills, self-learning among others. Based on the report of Business Insider, India, 2019, it is observed that out of 1.5 million people who procured skills and jobs under the country's Skill India Mission, only 7.2 million (21%) of the total trainees enrolled for the skill development programmes. In addition, nearly half of the youth that is not trained is not employed. About three in every five skilled women are not employed indicating alarming rate of unemployment in India. Against this background, the skill development initiatives in India and the efficacy of these initiatives are discussed in this study. According to the India Skills Report 2015, of all the students applying for jobs in the labour market, a meager 1/3rd of the number was equipped with appropriate skills that are in tune with the requirement of the employers. On an average, 8 million new job seekers enter the job market every year. In 2017, only 5.5 million jobs had been created, nearly 40 percent of the youth (15-29 years) who received formal technical training were not employed or looking for employment opportunities. Among youth, who did not undergo formal training, 62 percent were out of the labour force. About

one third of the trained young men and a little more than a third of the young women were not provided with employment opportunities. The training infrastructure and educational infrastructure is inadequate to train the large number of youths seeking employment opportunities. There is also a lack of trained and highly skilled trainers. Training of the Trainer is another challenge as the concerned person has to update his knowledge based on changing market requirements and should be in a position to offer both theoretical and practical learning experiences. The enrolment of the students for vocational education and training has become an exceptionally challenging chore as the insight of the people linked with the skill development is very traditional. Added to this, some of the students may not be in a position to pay the fee and also are conscious of the schemes run by the government. This results in low flexibility towards such programs. Majority of the companies impart own skill training programmes and do not take into consideration the previous skill training programmes undergone by the youth. Courses conducted on skill development are not comparable across different training institutes as there is no standardisation of course curriculum or training delivery systems. Further, there is a lack of appropriate career guidance to the students due to the insufficient placement statistics and weak industry connections of the training institutes. The institutes are frequently set up in rural areas but the placements to the trainees are in urban areas. Lack of information on the nature and location of the job leads to ignorant skill attainment choices.

Team: Alivelu Kasturi

### **c) Profiling skill development initiatives in Telangana**

The third part of the study- **Profiling skill development initiatives in Telangana**-the main objective of the study is profiling of selected skill training initiatives in Telangana state. It covered such initiatives managed under public and private sector; also includes the initiatives under corporate social responsibility (CSR). For this purpose, the study has identified around twenty skill development initiatives (SDIs) in Telangana. As a prelude, the study, while assessing the skill development initiatives in India, has documented the status of vocational and technical education in Telangana. The profiling of selected initiatives (SDIs) in the state imparting skill indicate that they are focusing on technical and non-technical arenas, need based vocational training, interview and personality

development programmes. Such training programmes are largely for smoothing the transition of postsecondary (higher education) graduates from their graduation completion to entry in the labour market with a job opportunity. The duration of the skill development programmes offered under these initiatives in the state is very short-term ranging from one-week to maximum of three months. While focussing and serving the socially and economically backward classes or communities, most of them were open for all. Along with the initiatives of the Government of Telangana (TASK) or Government of India (through NSDC or DDU-GKY), there are many private players in the domain having their own initiatives. These skill development or training programmes are offered through online and off-line mode, but the prevailing mode is providing training in physical classrooms at their own training canter. Most of the cases, training of students/youth imparting skills is done at free of cost without collecting any fee for the same. Although the study has not conducted interviews of the trainees who benefited from the skill training conducted under these initiatives, what is reported and recorded indicate a certain impact. However, there is considerable space for improvement in these initiatives.

Team: Ch. Krishna Rao

#### **d) Education Profile of the Workforce in Telangana-1983-2018**

this is the fourth part of the study. The study intends to examine the trends in the growth of literates by levels and education profile of the workforce in Telangana covering a period of more than three decades i.e., from 1983 to 2018. The specific objectives of the study are as under: To examine the pattern of growth of literates by level of education in Telangana; To examine the changes in the relative position of socially backward communities in the development of education; To study the education profile of the workforce i.e., which sectors are absorbing the educated in the state. The study is dependent on the secondary data sources viz. Census, NSS employment and unemployment surveys and Periodic Labour Force Surveys. The data from ten districts (old) of Telangana region of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh have been culled out to provide the results for the state of Telangana. The study presented its observations on the growth of literates and growth of literacy by level of education in the state of Telangana.

Team: P. Aparna

#### **(iv) Issues and Challenges in State level Implementation of NEP-2020**

This is a report of the proceedings of two Webinars (one at the state-level and the other at the national level) conducted by Research Cell on Education. Webinar discussions have unravelled various issues and challenges associated with implementing of the NEP 2020 at the state level. The discussions have also brought out opportunities for implementing the policy and strengthening of higher education. Some of the ideas emerged in the discussion were as follows. A clarity emerged from the discussions that the thrust of the NEP is on introducing the inter-disciplinary courses in multi-disciplinary Higher Education Institutes (HEIs), while the NEP document had some ambiguity on this aspect. The requirement of 'interdisciplinary courses in Multi-disciplinary HEIs need not be fulfilled by imposing multidisciplinary features of instituting intra-institutional interdisciplinary courses for every HEI. There can be a flexibility of interdisciplinary courses across different institutions.

The State level webinar discussed and came out with a Perspective Plan Framework with short term, medium and long term goals, strategies and action plan in implementing NEP 2020 at State level. Discussion revolved around *Language of Instruction, Teaching Methods and Pedagogy, Technology-mediated teaching and learning, Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) and Transfers, Revision of Curricula and setting standardized Academic Credit for each programme and/or Course. On Restructuring and Consolidation*, it is observed that an initiative may be taken up with government institutions especially colleges, which are all under the same management. Cluster approach may come handy to begin the process of transforming the higher education institutions. A strong point emerged from discussions is that public institutions in higher education must be strengthened. Another sharply articulated point was about the public finances for higher education. There is shortage of funds against the demand in the country and across states. In the context of NEP 2020, the Centre and States must increase the resource allocation for higher education to ensure the proposed reorientation of the system to improve the quality of education.

Team: E. Revathi and Venkatanarayana Motkuri

## Ongoing Studies

### (i) Higher Education in Telangana: Facts and Figures, Higher Education Report for Telangana State

This is a report on higher education in Telangana. The main objective is presenting analysis based on facts and figures associated with the tertiary level of education in the state. While examining the national policies and its implications to state level growth of education, it presents a situational analysis examining the higher education system in the state of Telangana. It is to bring out the status and performance of the state in higher education in respect of the five pillars or dimensions of education: access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. Also, while presenting the prospects of increasing absolute enrolment and thereby gross enrolment ratio (GER) in higher education in the state, it presents state level perspective framework plan for the higher education in the state.

It is observed that Telangana is one of the states in India performing moderately in educational development. The state of Telangana had overcome its burden of history in terms of educational backwardness that witnessed in the region during the Nizam regime in the pre-independence period and neglected state of all levels of education for a long period in the united Andhra Pradesh. However, the progress in school education during the last three decades following the DPEP and SSA is remarkable. Aligning with that, higher education in the state also made a remarkable progress subsequently during the last two decades. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) of higher education in the state at 36% in 2019-20 is 10 percentage points higher than the national average. Such a performance of the state is facilitated by availability of higher education institutions especially the number of colleges. Telangana stands second highest among Indian states in terms of HEIs available per lakh college-age (18-23 years) population in the state. However, unless certain intricate issues and challenges persisting in the state higher education system are resolved the impending progress may be jeopardized. The size of institutions in terms of enrolment is found to be very small; the average enrolment per college is around 526 which is one of the lowest among Indian states. Very high number of colleges in the affiliating system and without NAAC accreditation is resulting in a burden on the affiliating universities in regulating them and complying with delivering quality education.

Team: Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E. Revathi

### (ii) Governance in Higher Education

This study is looking into governance aspects of the education in general and higher education in particular. Part of the study is a background paper presenting the brief review of organisational theories in general and those related to higher education institution such as universities in particular while considering these higher education institutions as a form of organisation in the social systems and their implications in governance and management of these institutions. The other part of the study is based on empirical investigation at the institution-level into their internal governance and management practices across higher education institutions in Telangana and measuring their performance on learning achievements of students, their performance on learning outcomes, research outcomes and employability students in these institutions.

Team: RSEGPPG

### (iii) District, Constituency and Mandal Level Mapping of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Telangana

The main objective of the study is mapping the higher education institutions by discipline-specific institutions at mandal level and Assembly Constituency-wise and at the district level. It makes to understand the locational concentration of HEIs in the state and regional disparities in location of HEIs. It will be helpful for the policy makers in sanctioning or permitting a new college, in case of a few or non-existing scenario or restricting where there are many, leading to a balanced regional distribution of HEIs.

Team: RSEGPPG

## Policy Contributions

### (i) BA Honours Economics Programme at Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad

As part of its activities and its research and policy discussions and deliberations, the Research Cell on Education (RSEPPG), made a proposal for introducing a BA Honours Economics Programme in Telangana State. There is no college in the state of Telangana, as of now, offering any such honours programme. The proposal came up during the discussions with Shri. B. Vinod Kumar, Vice Chairman, Telangana State Planning Board, Government of Telangana and it was appreciated and well-taken by the Telangana State Council for Higher Education (TSCHE), Government of Telangana, and the

Vice Chancellor of Osmania University has shown keen interest for such programme in Economics and in Political Science as well. Accordingly, an action plan was prepared for introducing the BA Honours Programme in Economics as well as in Political Science for the academic year 2021-22. For introducing the BA Honours Programme in the state, the one-thirty years old Nizam College was selected for Economics and University Women's College, Koti, for Political Science. Both the colleges are premier constituent colleges of Osmania University.

Research Cell on Education at CESS has taken lead role in constituting the subject expert groups for developing the curriculum and syllabus. Both the Economics and Political Science Subject Expert Groups had multiple sittings for discussions and deliberations. They also consulted the curricula and syllabus from universities and institutions in India and abroad that were already running such programmes. The curriculum and syllabus for the BA Honours Programmes in Economics and Political Science were made ready by August 2021, submitted the copies to the TSCHE, Government of Telangana. The BA Honours programme was introduced under the self-financed programme category, from the academic year 2021-22 in four colleges: economics in three colleges and political science in one college.

With its leading role and facilitating the curriculum development and syllabus preparation for the BA Honours programmes in Economics as well as Political Science, the Research Cell on Education has made substantial contribution in running the BA Honours in Economics programme particularly in Nizam College: identifying and selecting expert teaching resource persons for delivering curriculum and teaching the course syllabi. Along with engaging the senior retired teachers of Osmania University Economics Department, CESS faculty also were engaged in teaching first-semester of students in BA Honours Programme at Nizam College.

### 3.2.2 Division For Studies in Social Inclusion

#### Completed Studies

##### (i) **Assessment of Performance of Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi (AOVN) Scheme of Telangana Government**

This is the first comprehensive evaluation of the overseas education scholarship (Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi) awarded to Scheduled Caste students by Telangana

Government. Employing a specially designed online app, the study collected primary data from the AOVN beneficiaries spread across eight countries. The respondents represent beneficiaries who received the scholarship since the inception of the AOVN scheme. The study mapped the current status of the beneficiaries, documented the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary households, and elicited beneficiary feedback in order to make the scheme more effective and inclusive; additionally, the assessment identified the areas for improvement and made detailed recommendations towards making the scheme more effective and inclusive – including the best features from similar schemes implemented by other States and the Government of India.

The scholarship had a positive impact on the socio-economic status of the beneficiary households with 80% of the beneficiaries reporting that their socio-economic status improved as a result of the scholarship. The remittances from the beneficiaries are used for a variety of purposes such as paying off loans, medical treatment, education, and wedding of family members. At the same time, the study recommends that the scheme needs to be more inclusive and flexible with the ultimate objective of providing greater representation to the SC students among overseas students from India targeting the scheme at those from outside the State capital area, especially from rural areas. The initial step in this direction should take the form of a massive awareness campaign to expand the pool of applicants for the scholarship. The AOVN scholarship of Rs 20 lakh is insufficient to meet the total cost of overseas education. On average, there is a shortfall of Rs 10 lakh per beneficiary. Therefore, there is a need to enhance the scholarship amount to Rs 30 lakh so that the beneficiaries would be able to complete their education without the burden of indebtedness.

Supported by: Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD), Government of Telangana

Team: Sudhaveni Naresh, Laxman Rao Sankineni, K Bhasker

##### (ii) **Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Government of Telangana**

This is a follow-up study (the first study evaluated the Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund) focusing mainly on the assessment of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

targeted at the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The empirical study covered 325 households belonging to the PVTGs spread across three ITDA areas – Mannanur, Bhadrachalam and Utnoor. The assessment found that in terms of the coverage the CCDP (Conservation-cum- Development Plan) is by far the leading intervention which is aimed at livelihoods enhancement of the PVTGs. The study assessed the impact of the selected schemes on the PVTGs. Based on the findings and the feedback from the beneficiaries, the study placed detailed recommendations for the government. It also examined the quality and utility of the selected “non-divisible” assets created under the CSSs.

Under the CCDP most beneficiaries (80%) were extended financial assistance in agriculture sector. As for the returns from the CCDP (annual mean net incomes), transport sector yields higher returns across the locations, that is, Rs 50,563. This is followed by self-employment ventures yielding Rs 23,214. By stark contrast, farming and livestock related activities reported only Rs 17,442. Close to a fifth of the beneficiaries reported various constraints in managing the unit. The beneficiary feedback flags the following suggestions: Delays in approving and grounding the unit should be avoided; total support under the scheme should be provided as subsidy (grant) without loan component; and the level of financial assistance should be enhanced. The report also contains a reality check on the entrepreneurship promotion schemes that are under implementation in the scheduled areas, such as MSME schemes and CMSTEI interventions. In this context, the following results are noteworthy: (1) Setting up the units was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) Most units reported constraints with the bank loan component; (3) Closure of schools and Anganwadi centres deprived most units of their marketing avenues; (4) The forward linkages envisaged through the GCC proved unreliable; (5) The groups do not have direct marketing arrangements; (6) Most ventures have not yet entered the profit-making trajectory.

Supported by: Tribal Welfare Department (TWD), Government of Telangana

Team: Laxman Rao Sankineni, Madhukar Sidam, Mr Balsingh Mood and Ms T Ashwani

### (iii) **Socio-Economic Status of the Kummari Community in Telangana State: Findings of An Empirical Study**

The detailed empirical study – first of its kind in the State - covered a representative sample of 150 Kummari households spread across six representative erstwhile districts. The purposive sample represents both rural and urban areas. The study assessed the socio-economic status of the Kummari households pursuing the traditional occupation; it examined the level of access the community has to government schemes; documented the challenges encountered in adopting new technologies; and assessed the role of community co-operatives and their Federation. The study makes evidence-based recommendations towards the enhancement of the community’s socio-economic status. The focus of the survey was on how to make the traditional activity sustainable and remunerative for the community and what role that the government can play in this regard.

Key recommendations include: Existing regulatory policies need to be amended to enable the community to access locally available raw materials; mobile and gas-run bhattis (kilns) should be provided to address the issue of air pollution; common processing, production, and storage centres or yards should be constructed in both rural and urban areas; MoUs need to be signed with other States that have implemented innovative models for technology transfer, capacity building, and collaboration; the option of involving village-level caste co-operatives and the state-level Kummari Federation in the procurement and marketing of finished products needs to be explored; pottery workers should also be recognized by the Department of Labour so that they can be provided social security and insurance benefits through official ID cards; and establishment of a research and development (R&D) centre on earthenware and related products should also be treated as a priority and capacity-building interventions should be integrated with R&D initiatives.

Supported by: MLR Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad

Team: Laxman Rao Sankineni and Harinath Siluveru

### (iv) **Socio-Economic Status of the Vaddera Community in Telangana State: Findings of An Empirical Study**

This study was carried out on the basis of the same terms of reference as the study on the Kummari (see above). It was also based on the same methodology, sample size and objectives. The Vadders are among the poorest and



numerically minor backward castes in the State. Seasonal migration and their status as a denotified tribe contribute to their poverty and vulnerability. The Vadderas are grouped into two categories: Banda Vaddera (stone workers) and Matti Vaddera (earth workers). Close to 90% of the Vaddera workforce is engaged in the traditional activities (stonework and earthwork) which, on average, account for 78% of the household incomes. Residential segregation of the Vadderas can be seen in both rural and urban areas. Modern technology in the form of earth-moving equipment has adversely impacted the livelihoods of the Vadderas. Owing to the financial incapacity the community is unable to procure modern equipment. They have limited access to institutional finance.

Key recommendations include: The Vaddera co-operatives and the Vaddera Federation need to be strengthened, both institutionally and financially; Coverage under social protection schemes needs to be expanded coupled with amending certain regulatory policies that adversely affect their livelihoods; eligible members of the community should be covered under social security pensions on par with other Backward Castes such as weavers and toddy-tappers since the Vadderas retire from work early in life; civil contractors from the community should be waived from the EMD (Earnest Money Deposit) requirement up to Rs 10 crore; although the State Government allows the Vadderas to exploit quarries by allotting some royalty-free quarries to them, the community is unable to benefit from the policy due to a variety of constraints; so there is an urgent need to allot more rent-free quarries to the community and follow it up with financial assistance.

Supported by: MLR Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad

Team: Laxman Rao, S, Anjaneyulu Parupally

#### **(v) Analysis of the Scheduled Castes Special Development Fund (SCSDF) of Telangana Government (2014-15 to 2019-20)**

The report, second in the series, contains the results of a detailed analysis of the SCSDF implementation in the State using the data related to budget allocations and actual expenditure since the first year of Telangana formation. The analysis is updated each year by incorporating the SCSDF implementation data for the latest available financial year. The analysis highlights the trends and patterns in the implementation across the Departments, schemes and sectors. The results document the changing

priorities of the State Government in the context of the socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes in the State. On the basis of the SCSDF data analysis and relevant secondary data the report identified the priority areas for investment for the Government.

The analysis highlights that the proportion of the actual expenditure to the budget estimates has improved substantially over the years. The number of high-spending Departments (> Rs 100 crore) has also risen from 7 in 2014-15 to 12 in 2019-20. In recent years, welfare and self-employment interventions involving direct benefit transfer have taken precedence. Education has emerged as a priority sector under the SCSDF accounting for nearly a fifth of the aggregate expenditure. This has made positive and visible impact on the educational outcomes of the SCs. Having said that, health sector merits a higher priority in the light of the widening health gaps between the SCs and others.

Team: Pradeep Kamble

#### **(vi) Analysis of SKS data on Scheduled Castes related to Agriculture in Telangana**

The assignment involved analysis of 2014 census data collected under Samagra Kutumba Survey (SKS) by Telangana Government. The survey covered all households of the State. The two rounds of analysis carried out by CESS covered the SC household data from Gram Panchayats where SC population is concentrated (with 40% and higher SC population). The core objective of the analysis is that targeted interventions can be made for accelerated development of the SCs.

The results of the analysis show that landlessness is relatively high among the SCs in the State. Dryland ownership is higher than wetland ownership among the SCs. The average agricultural landholding is 2.53 acres. They mostly depend on tank irrigation followed by borewells, canal irrigation and wells. Close to 40% of them depend on rainfed farming. Livestock ownership among SCs is relatively low – reported by only 18% of the households. Close to 90% of the SC farmers are smallholders (belong to marginal and small categories).

Team: S Laxman Rao, Pradeep Kamble

Funded by: Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD), Government of Telangana.

## Ongoing Studies

### (i) **Addressing Labour Migration and Preparation of Development Plan for Adoni Division of Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh**

Adoni Division of Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh is among the drought-prone and underdeveloped areas of the State. On account of dependable livelihood opportunities locally, migration has emerged as an important livelihood option for the poor of the area - with all 17 mandals of the division witnessing seasonal migration to different locations within the state and outside. The mandate of the study includes preparation of a comprehensive development plan (taking a 360° view of the situation) for the area, in addition to a holistic analysis of migration from the area in terms of its trajectory, patterns and importance in the local livelihood systems.

The policy options for the development of the area will be evidence-based. The study completed the collection of primary data from a sample of 1000 households spread across all 17 mandals of Adoni Division. The study also entails detailed consultations with all stakeholders and collection of administrative data related to program implementation. Data analysis, secondary data collection and draft report preparation are in progress. A preliminary report has been submitted to the government on the basis of initial field visits and consultations.

Team: S Laxman Rao, S Naresh, P Anjaneyulu, and S Harinath

Funded by: Rural Development Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

### (ii) **Study on Enrolment, Performance and Placement Status of Scheduled Caste Students of Professional Colleges in Telangana State**

Professional education is a critical component of higher education. There has been a growing demand for professional courses across India and Telangana state is no exception. Higher education, including professional education, has witnessed rapid growth over the years. Better employment prospects have been the main driver of the rising demand for professional education. In this context the present study endeavors to fill an important research gap by assessing the enrolment, performance, and placement status of Scheduled Caste students at professional colleges in the State. It compares the status

of SC students vis-à-vis their peers from other social groups (OCs, STs and BCs). The main objectives of the study are to examine the performance of SC students in professional courses vis-à-vis other social groups; to identify factors that contribute to the performance variation between SCs and others; to study the extent of placement of SC students vis-à-vis others; to examine the variations in placement levels, if any, between SCs and others and to identify the factors influencing the differences; and to come up with policy recommendations to enhance the performance and placement levels among SC students. The sample size of the colleges is 30 (representing engineering, management (MBA) and education (B.Ed.) courses). A phone survey was also conducted to assess the post-placement status of the alumni of selected sample colleges. Data analysis is completed, and draft report is in progress.

Team: S Harinath, S Laxman Rao, M Bhaskar, P Anjaneyulu

### (iii) **Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Castes in Telangana State**

Work on the original report (socio-economic status of SCs) started more than two years ago. The team working on the report includes the entire team of the SCSDFRU and the Director, CESS, and senior faculty members of CESS are advisors who also provide their domain-specific inputs. Working drafts of three chapters of the original report have been prepared and shared with the Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Telangana. The chapters cover the following themes: (1) Basic Demographics, (2) Educational Status, (3) Health Status.

The Development Report attempts to capture the relative status of the Scheduled Castes in Telangana vis-à-vis other social groups (STs, BCs and OCs or Others) and/or state level values with respect to the selected indicators or dimensions. Because the primary mandate of the SCSDFRU Research Unit is to identify development or well-being gaps between the SCs and other social groups and the overall state-level status and to make recommendations to the State Government which, on the basis of the “gap analysis”, can make either course corrections or initiate new interventions to bridge the development gaps.

The report will also compute a human development index of Scheduled Castes vis-à-vis other social and economic

categories in Telangana State. As for the data the report will rely on secondary sources and administrative data – mostly periodic surveys conducted at the national and state levels. Tentative chaptalization is as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Demographic status
3. Educational status
4. Health status
5. Livelihoods – trends and issues
6. Human development index
7. Political empowerment of SCs
8. Recent micro studies to capture emerging trends
9. Trends and policy perspectives on key social issues
10. Conclusion and policy implications

Sponsor: Scheduled Castes Development Department (SCDD), Government of Telangana

Team: The research team of the SCSDFRU and senior faculty members as respective domain specialists under the overall coordination of the Director, CESS.

#### **(iv) Opportunities and Challenges of Gulf Labour Migration: A Household Study in Telangana State**

India ranks second on the planet with 28 million Indian diaspora spread across the globe including 8 million in the Gulf countries – of whom about one million migrants are from Telangana. More than 80% of these migrants in the Gulf countries are unskilled or semi-skilled workers, working as housemaids, cooks, drivers, gardeners, and construction workers. Saudi Arabia is the leading destination for Indian workers, followed by the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, and others. Most migrants are from SC, ST, OBC and minority communities whose traditional occupations have ceased to be reliable, unemployment, economic disparities, distress in the agriculture sector, and lack of job opportunities especially in post-liberalization period. However, labor migration studies are currently receiving much less attention from scholars and policymakers than they used to command. First of all, the prevailing recruitment system of India, particularly in Telangana has a lot of shortcomings. No study has been done in the lines of the vulnerability of the women migrants in the Gulf countries as well as the problems of women left behind at home in a detailed manner particularly in the Telangana context. Therefore, the proposed study would look into these above-mentioned

lines. The main objectives of the study include – to explore costs and benefits of the Gulf labour migration; to document the socio-economic impacts of remittances and Gulf migration on the migrant household in Telangana state; to examine the impact of engendered migration on the family members left behind back at home; to analyse NRI policies adopted by various States and suggest measures to protect the rights and interests of blue-collar emigrants from Telangana state. The study will cover five districts of the State with relatively high incidence of Gulf migration. From each district 100 Gulf migrant households (a total of 500) will be selected for detailed primary data gathering. Consultations will be conducted with all stakeholders to explore their experience in recruitment process, conditions in destination countries and government initiatives. Based on the findings, the study will make policy recommendations to minimize the risks and maximize the returns from the Gulf migration.

Supported by : ICSSR, IMPRESS

Team: Sudhaveni Naresh

### **3.3 INDIVIDUAL STUDIES**

#### **Completed Studies**

##### **3.3.1 Agriculture**

#### **(i) Rapid Situational Assessment of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in the Cotton Growing Communities in Telangana, India**

The study was conducted with an objective to produce evidence-based knowledge on the FPRW among- cotton cultivating communities and assess the vulnerabilities of non-compliance with fundamental rights at work and working conditions in Telangana state. To assess the situation of FPRW in cotton cultivation in the state, four districts viz. Adilabad, Warangal, Jogulamba Gadwal and Nalgonda districts are selected for the study. These districts not only represent the importance of cotton crop in the state but also belong to different agro-climatic zones. In order to select the sample villages from four sample districts, the principle of probability proportionate to size (PPS) has been used. The total sample size of four study districts therefore is 800 i.e. 200 each from 4 sample districts covering both cotton farmer and labour working in cotton farms.

As labour availability is a problem, farmers advance loan to them to ensure their timely availability during critical

operations in cotton farming, but instances of forced labour under indebted conditions is a rare situation.

An important reason for children below 18 years working in cotton seed farms is due to the monetary advance taken by the adult labour of the family from cotton farmers. Farmers and labour working on cotton farms are not much aware of the presence of district vigilance committee on bonded labour and district task force committee on child labour.

All adult members of the farmer family engage themselves in the cotton cultivation operations. Children between 14-18 and those below 14 years are involved occasionally and it is more so in the case of small farmers. Children work on cotton farms due to two main reasons- due to poverty as adult members' earnings are unavailable or insufficient and secondly to support their education expenses.

Wages for work on cotton farms varies across geographic locations, operations which are gendered as well as different forms of labour. While daily casual wage falls behind the minimum wage in most operations, wage for contract labour exceeds the minimum wage given by the Labour department. Relatively male wage complies with minimum wage than the female wage.

Collective action on part of the labour is not seen much. An overwhelming percent (92 percent) of labour are not members of a trade union. More than 70 percent of the labour were never approached by anybody regarding the formation of union for agricultural labour. Those who were approached did not join a union due to lack of awareness of the benefits of being members and hence many are not yet part of the union. Only, 28 percent male farmers have conducted negotiations with their labour in the last three years and negotiations were mostly with respect to wages and work time.

Sponsor: ILO, New Delhi

Team: E. Revathi, B. Suresh Reddy, P. Aparna and P. Sampath

**(ii) An Assessment of Millet based Agro-Biodiversity Systems enriched with a mix of Modern and Traditional Ecological packages**

This was a collaborative study between CESS and DDS. The objectives of the study were i) To conduct review of studies on ecological agriculture/organic farming in India;

ii) Document the socio-economic and demographic profile of study villages and farmers; and iii) To study the economic and ecological efficacy of Swasamruddha Samudyala Sankalpam (SSS), farming in millet-based biodiversity systems. This study was conducted with 1080 farmers, who are categorised into four. They are a) 600- SSS Farmers b) 80 DDS Non- SSS farmers c) 200- Non -DDS Millet farmers d) 200 Non- DDS & Non-SSS farmers. The study was carried out in 20 villages of Zaheerabad region. In addition to household survey, focused group discussions were also conducted with women farmers to capture the issues in millet based biodiverse farming. Data analysis has been completed.

The rainfed agriculture practice is the dominated agriculture system across surveyed villages. Farmers cultivate variety of crops grown on their fields including jowar, bajra, finger millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, kodo millet, little millet, red gram, block gram, cowpea, horse gram, soyabean, chilli, maize, ginger, cotton and turmeric across the villages. The outcome of group discussions with stakeholders and household level data suggests that more than 80% of farmers have sown more than one crop on their small plots with number of varieties. Whereas farmers who practice conventional agriculture have sown mostly one or two crops on their plots across surveyed villages. Bio-diverse based millet farming was predominant with majority of the SSS farmers, non-DDS millet farmers and non-SSS DDS farmers. Varietal diversity was high with SSS farmers. Their farming system was taking care of food and nutritional needs of the family, fodder needs of their livestock, and fertility needs of their soils. Empirical data revealed that bullocks population is dwindling affecting the access to Farmyard manure which is in turn crucial for the long-term health of soil. The main reason being the lack of people to take care of them. Hence, policy must be made to see that all bullocks may be taken care by a cattle rearer Jangidi (person who used to take village animals for grazing in a group) and MGNREGA funds may be paid to these Jangidi as wages. This will be win-win situation for both labour and agriculture. Millet farming could also withstand the vagaries of monsoon in much better way as compared to other crops. The study findings call for the need to strengthen the biodiverse based millet farming systems adopted by the women in the study villages through policy support. By doing so we will be addressing the many

challenges (crisis) in current farming scenario of the Telangana state, especially in the present scenario of climate change impacts.

This study estimated the impact of the SSS adoption measures using a survey of farmers in five mandals of Sangareddy district in Telangana. To estimate the causal impact of the adoption of SSS practices, a counterfactual comparison group using matching technique was created, assuming that it is possible to capture the factors that influence the farmers' decision to adopt SSS practices in their farms. Following this, propensity score was generated using a multinomial logit model to balance the observed covariates. The underlying assumption is that it is possible to capture the factors which influence the farmers' decisions to different category practices on their own. The matching of four groups were carried out using IPWRA method. The estimated results suggest that the farmers aggregate profit increased in SSS practices compared to other category of farmers except non-SSS-DDS farmers. Further, these estimated models result shows higher bound.

Supported by : Deccan Development Society, Zaheerabad

Team: E Revathi, B Suresh Reddy and P Dayakar

**(iii) Gender and gender insensitivity in the dried fish value chains: A study of women processors access to and participation in the fresh-fish input and dried-fish output markets in Andhra Pradesh**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the significant coastal states in India where the fisheries sector contributes to over six per cent of the gross state domestic product and employs nearly one and a half million people directly and indirectly. This study focuses on the market access and participation of women dried fish processors compared to the male processors in the state. The study looks into the structure, organization and functioning of the fresh-fish input and dried-fish output markets and attempts to bring out some gender-specific concerns and insensitivity observed in the market system. Qualitative and quantitative data collected through in-depth interviews of about 54 processors, both males and females, using a semi-structured interview schedule from across the different fishing harbours and landing centres in AP as part of the Dried Fish Matters (DFM) study have been used in this study.

The study observes that the structure, organization, and functioning of fresh-fish input and dried-fish output markets have undergone several changes. The women processors who lack sufficient capital, education, and modern technical skills find it difficult to adapt to the changing systems. As a result, they seem to be losing out to their male counterparts and the other new entrants who sometimes participate in the market remotely using their smartphones. We also note that apart from the various socio-economic inequities existing in the system that adversely affect women's access and participation, the lapses in collecting a local tax or a market entry fee, known as the *Hasill/Asil*, results in exploitation and human rights violation. By drawing attention to the existing gender insensitive and discriminatory practices, our study calls for more gender-inclusive and gender-sensitive market reforms and the adoption of other measures to facilitate the participation of women in the dried fish value chains and ensure their livelihoods and welfare.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan, V. Srinivas, Tajuddin Md

**(iv) India's fish and dried fish trade**

It is known that the fisheries sector is a significant foreign exchange earner for India. Besides witnessing an increase in the volume and value of trade in fish and aquatic resources, the composition of the export basket has also undergone tremendous changes over the recent decades. While shrimp continues as a significant component of the export basket, items like dried fish have registered one of the fastest growth rates during this period and are gaining prominence in the global trade of fish and aquatic resources. The share of fish and aquatic resources in global trade increased from 3.1 % in 2000 to 5 % by 2019. In value terms, it has grown from \$ 1.5 billion to \$ 6.2 billion, and the number of countries to which Indian products were exported increased from 114 to 143.

The study observes that since the share of dried fish products is still not high compared to other frozen items in the export basket yet, there seems to exist a considerable potential for the export of these resources in the future, which will have significant implications for the economy and the fishery resources.

Funded by: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada, through the University of Manitoba, Canada.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan

### 3.3.2 Trade and Global Value Chains

#### (v) **Global Value Chains in the Apparel Sector in India: In-depth study of services-manufacturing linkage, employment, and trade barriers**

This study empirically analyses both macro and micro issues concerning the apparels and GVC interlinkages. The two macro issues have been analyzed within the purview of global trade and economies: (1) driving factors of the Indian apparel sector for the GVC participation (2) locating India in the world textile trade networks as an ‘export hub’ or ‘local supplier’ and finding the leadership pattern among regions. Further, we also analyzed two micro issues of domestic markets: (1) identifying the firm performance factors, and (2) An in-depth study of 2 apparel clusters on the impacts of GVC on the shift in employment and servicification. Finally, it discusses the barriers and impediments and policy actions for catching up. Hence this study offers a detailed perspective of GVC and the Indian apparel industry. There are two periods Pre-WTO and Post-WTO period and discussed various policy initiatives and their impact on developing countries, especially India. The withdrawal of the MFA helped many developing countries, especially from Asia. Because most Asian countries such as India, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan were already in the international markets as major exporters of finished products, it took almost ten years to phase out the MFA from the world trade. Thus, an appropriate macroeconomic climate, a better financial system with lower borrowing costs would certainly improve the performance of the apparel industry in India.

Team: Vidya C.T, Prabheesh. K.P

Funded by: ICSSR-IMPRESS 2019-2021

### 3.3.3 Ongoing Studies

#### (i) **Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in Andhra Pradesh**

Dried fish is an important resource nutritionally, economically, socially and culturally for most of the vulnerable peoples of South and Southeast Asia. However, it faces serious threats due to ecological changes, industrial competition and problems like contamination, and labour exploitation which are invisible in research and policy. The Dried Fish Matters partnership brings together an

interdisciplinary team to address this major oversight. CESS has undertaken a study on Andhra Pradesh dried fish sector in this partnership project. Using a value chains framework, it examines how value is created in the dried fish economy at all stages of activity from production through processing, exchange, and consumption.

Primary data required for this study has been collected from the major fishing harbours and other fishing villages from various actors involved in the value chain in Andhra Pradesh. These include the processors, boat owners, labourers and Traders etc. The study attempts to document the types of dried fish activities that are taking place in the state, the livelihood concerns of the actors involved and the key challenges they face in carrying out the activities etc. The study specifically focuses on women as they form one of the key actors involved in both processing and marketing of dried fish in the state. The study is in the process of data analysis and report writing.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan, V. Srinivas

Funded by: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada, through the University of Manitoba, Canada.

#### (ii) **Dried Fish Matters: The Social Economy of Dried Fish in Kerala: Consumption of fish and Dried fish**

Social Economy of Dried Fish in Kerala State: This is a collaborative study with researchers from University of California, Irvine and Centre for Fisheries Technology, Kochi under the DFM project. Within this study, we focus on the consumption of fish and dried fish in Kerala. Some of the major objectives of the study include understanding consumer behaviour dynamics concerning dried fish consumption vis-à-vis fresh fish and other substitutes like chicken and beef and identify some of the critical drivers of and barriers to, if any, the consumption of dried fish. The study has completed analysis of consumption of fish using NSSO data and also prepared field instruments for primary data collection.

Funded by: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada, through the University of Manitoba, Canada.

Team: Jeena T Srinivasan

### 3.3.4 Migration

#### (iii) Economic and Social Cost of Gulf Migration: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

The study titled “*Economic and Social Cost of Gulf Migration: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh*” looks into the factors that determine the process of Gulf migration, employment, working, living and savings pattern of the Gulf migrants in the destination countries. It explores the pattern of remittance and their implications on the migrant households in the study regions of the Telangana state. Lastly, it examines the economic and social cost of the gulf migration on the families left behind in the two Telugu speaking states of southern India. The issues of gulf migrants are various and relevant to the present day socio-economic conditions of the rural households.

The international labour migration took place largely among the OBC, SC and general caste who migrated mainly to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, and remaining gulf as well as SEA countries. These migrants by and large belong to Hindu religious faith and mostly illiterates, less educated, small and marginal farmers, farm labourers, and were married. They were engaged chiefly in the construction of buildings, modern structures, employed in shopping malls as shop keepers, sanitation workers, farm labour, domestic help, and semi-skilled works like driver, electricians etc. Hence, the majority of them earns below Rs.20000 per month. Remittances largely go to clear debts, meeting daily consumption needs, children’s education and health needs, and productive usage and savings from remittances are minimal.

Funded by: ICSSR, IMPRESS

Team: Vijay Korra

### 3.3.5 Social Inclusion

#### (iv) Traditional Self-Governing Institutions and their Interaction with Panchayats in Tribal Areas of India - A Study of Odisha and Telangana

States	Districts	Block/Mandal	GPs	Villages	Respondents
Odisha	Koraput	2	4	8	100
Telangana	Adilabad	2	4	8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>200</b>

Funded by: ICSSR, New Delhi.

Team: M. Gopinath Reddy, Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra

### Objectives

- ♦ to examine institutional arrangement and working patterns of the TSG is in the context of working of Panchayats,
- ♦ to explore institutional arrangement and working of Panchayats in the context of PESA Act,
- ♦ to explore systemic practices of interaction between the traditional institutions and Panchayats through various forms and sites and how as well as to what extent these have been impacted on working of traditional institutions,
- ♦ to assess the effects of interactions and suggest some policy and practice related directions about strengthening interactions and transforming local democracy in these states.

It is proposed to combine both quantitative and qualitative techniques for gathering field data from the selected locations. As per this, data will be captured through employing survey methods. Further, qualitative methods like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews will be employed for collecting data from selected respondents like citizens, village and caste councils’ leaders and members and elected representatives as well as functionaries of the Village Panchayats.

Study Area: For the purpose of field study, the state of Odisha and Telangana will be covered as a universe of the study. Odisha is located in eastern part of India whereas Telangana is located in southern part of India. From each state one district will be selected and from each district two Blocks/Mandals and from each Blocks/Mandals two GPs will be selected for the study. In all, two Districts, four Blocks, eight GPs, 16 villages and 200 households would be selected and covered under the study.

**(v) Development Initiatives for transforming the socio-economic status of Marginalized Communities in Two States-Impact of TSP and SCSP**

The broad objective of the study is to examine the process of socio-economic transformation that has been taken place in the context of implementation of the TSP and the SCSP in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Further, it is intended to explore the processes of implementation of these programmes and the ways these programmes have brought change in the socio-economic conditions and quality of life of the STs and SCs in the state. Considering the broad objective, the specific objectives are; (i) to examine working of TSP and SCSP in the states since the enactment of the SCSP and the TSP Act, 2013, (ii) to examine the pattern and trends in transferring funds under these two programmes from the State Government, (iii) to explore the implementation of various development programmes under TSP and SCSP, (iv) impact of these programmes on promoting socio-economic transformation of the STs and the SCs in the states, and v) To suggest few policy relevant recommendations to strengthen the implementation of SCCP/TSP.

The study will use sequential multi-method research design through employing quantitative and qualitative data. As per this, data will be captured through employing survey methods. Further, qualitative methods like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews will be employed for collecting data from selected respondents like citizens, members of the various formal and informal institutions and functionaries of various implementing agencies like ITDAs, Mandals/Blocks etc. The data will be collected through conducting household level survey in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which are located in southern part of India.

A final sample of 8 Mandals (2 mandals from a district) will be selected from the districts. As far as the selections of the villages are concerned, it is proposed to select 2 villages from a mandal on the basis of their geographical location and population of the SCs and the STs. Finally, 16 Villages (two villages from a Mandal) will be selected for the purpose of data collection. From each village, 30 households will be covered with total households of 480 and at least 80% are from STs/SCs and the remaining are from other categories. Since the sample will be divided

between STs/SCs and others as well as beneficiaries and others, this will provide a key source of information implementation of TSP and SCSP and economic transformation.

Funded by: ICSSR

Team: M. Gopinath Reddy

### **3.4 ICSSR SENIOR FELLOWS**

**(i) Assessing Health Related Quality of Life during the three Trimesters of Pregnancy – a Study in Urban Slums of Hyderabad city, Telangana State**

Research shows that antenatal care (before delivery) is often too late to address the detrimental health risks and issues that may have affected the growing foetus (Dean S. *et al.*, 2013). To achieve the global target of improving maternal health and to save women's lives we need to target those women who are most at risk, such as women in rural areas, urban slums, poorer households, adolescent mothers, women from minorities and vulnerable groups. During pregnancy women experience physical, physiological, and mental changes in order to nurture and accommodate the developing foetus. These changes begin after conception and affect every organ system in the body (Locktich G 1997; Soma-Pillay, P *et al* 2016). The quality of life (QoL) of an individual as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) is said to be the person's general well-being including mental status, stress level, sexual function and self-perceived health status. Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is a relevant indicator of psychological and physical behaviours, changing over the course of pregnancy. The HRQoL is measured through various standardised instruments across countries. This study uses WHOQOL tools to assess the quality of life during the trimesters of pregnancy. The main objective of this study was to characterise the scientific evidence on HRQOL of pregnant women, identify the areas that are most affective during pregnancy and postnatal period (after delivery of child). To study the dimensions of QOL during pregnancy, their association with socio-demographic particulars and various maternal indicators also would be assessed. This cross-sectional study would be performed on a sample of 300 lactating mothers with less than one year old children to analyze their health-related quality of life during the three trimesters of pregnancy and assess the birth



outcomes. The participant survey would be conducted using structured and semi-structured questionnaires. Pilot study would be performed before conducting the survey. To improve the birth outcomes of low birth weight (LBW) and small for gestational age (SGA) there is the need for assessing the quality of life of women during pregnancy.

Status: Ongoing

Scholar: Manchala Sridevi

**(ii) Livelihoods of Rural Households in Different Climatic Conditions with Special Focus on Dairy Farming – An Assessment**

This project was sanctioned during the year 2019-20 and after completion the report was submitted in the month of February 2022 and the same was accepted by the ICSSR after evaluation in June 2022. Five papers were published in various national and international journals. The study was conducted in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The study focuses on various issues such as:

- ◆ Impact of national breeding policy on the dairy development in India.
- ◆ Influence of various factors on the milk production of dairy animals.
- ◆ Milk productivity of dairy animals and possible methane emissions.
- ◆ Extent of adoption of improved animal husbandry practices by the dairy farmers.
- ◆ Employment generation in the dairy farming.
- ◆ Returns from dairy farming vis-à-vis landholding size and agro-climatic conditions.
- ◆ Significance of dairy farming in the livelihoods of rural households.

The outcomes of the study: The growth in the demand for milk and milk products is higher than the growth rate of milk production and there is need for the development of the number of milk-producing animals and their milk productivity. Further, the study indicated that there is shortage of feed and fodder resources in the country and thus there is need to address this problem in order to realize the full milk-production-potential of the existing dairy animals. The study emphasizes that the crossbreeding of indigenous cows would enhance the milk production

by 192 percent and grading-up of local buffaloes by about 75 percent. The landholding size of the farmers found to enhance the milk yields for indigenous cows, crossbred cows and local buffaloes in all the agro-climatic zones while in the case of Murrah buffaloes an inverse relationship between landholding size and milk yields is observed indicating that rearing of Murrah buffaloes is favourable to the landless, marginal and small farmers compared to medium and large farmers.

The lower level of milk production of indigenous animals compared to the optimum level could be attributed to the protein deficiency of the feeds given to all the breeds of dairy animals. As a result, all the feed nutrients in the ration fed to the animals could not be converted into milk leading to the conversion of excess nutrients into methane gas that would ultimately be released into the atmosphere increasing the concentration of green-house gases. The study clearly showed that if the protein content of the ration is increased up to the recommended level of 12-14 percent of the ration by keeping the total quantity of feed dry matter constant, the milk production of the animals will be increased with the concomitant decrease in the release of methane gas from the dairy animals. Lack of awareness of the farmers about the improved animal husbandry practices could be the reason for lower productivity of dairy farmers. The adoptability of recommended dairy farm practices is low at 34.43 percent and therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the dairy extension programs in order to create awareness about improved animal husbandry practices and to enhance the productivity of the dairy animals.

It is evident from the study that the income from the dairy farming is the predominant and crucial source of family income for the landless, marginal, and small farmers while the income from the agriculture is the chief source of livelihood for the medium and large farmers. The study clearly states that the dairy farming has evolved from the status of “one of the important sources of livelihoods” in the low irrigation zone to “chief source of livelihood” in the high irrigation zone for the landless and marginal farmers.

It could be concluded that proper breeding, improving the nutritive value of feeds fed to dairy animals and adoption of better dairy farming practices by the dairy farmers would certainly improve the milk productivity

of the dairy animals, increase the employment generation, increase the income from the dairy farming and reduces methane emissions thus, making the dairy farming remunerative for the farmers. However, improving the productivity of the dairy animals with simultaneous reduction in the methane emissions and attracting the educated youth into the field of dairy farming will depend on a combination of innovative technology and on the

farmers adopting the existing best animal husbandry practices. In this context, it is necessary for the government to intervene in the situation with proper livestock policy.

Status: Completed

Researcher: R. Mallikarjuna Reddy

**(iii) Other ICSSR Senior Fellowships continuing during 2021-22**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scholar	Title of the Research Work	Status
1	Prof. G. Sudarshanam	Smart Cities and Quadruple-Helix Model: How Do We Build Inclusive Smart Cities?	Pursuing
2	Dr. S. Upendra Satry	Impact of Information Technology on Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction in Banking Sector- Comparative Study of SBI & ICICI Bank	Pursuing
3	Dr. Manchala Sridevi	Assessing Health Related Quality of Life during the three Trimesters of Pregnancy – a Study in Urban Slums of Hyderabad city, Telangana State	Pursuing
4	Dr. P. Malyadri	Perceptions on Impact of Income Generation Activities of Tribal Women Diversity and Inclusive Development: A Household Level Study in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana States	Submitted
5	Dr. R. Mallikarjuna Reddy	Livelihoods of rural households in different climatic conditions with special focus on dairy farming – An assessment	Submitted

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# Getting together for enhanced learning

Cluster Approach in Higher Education will offer more choice, optimal utilisation of resources



## 'Vadderas, Kummaris are way behind'

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT HYDERABAD**  
Just 0.3% among the Vaddera community, traditionally engaged in stone crushing and 1.9% of the Kumhari community, traditional pot makers, have completed their post graduation, reflecting that the years of government support have not percolated to the



their backwardness, I try to take it to the notice of Minister K. Chandrababu Naidu with a proper research item," said Mr. Rajas Reddy, acknowledging the assistance of Mr. B. Vinod Kumar. He said the study came with some interesting

## 'Multiple global challenges for India'

Talk on issues that would impact the country's economic growth

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT HYDERABAD**  
India needs policy focus in areas like infrastructure development, accelerating labour intensive manufacturing, education and skill development, improving workers, improving sector development and sustainable development. Director and Vice-Chairman of Indra Gandhi Institute of Development Res



### Food security policy formulation: What can India learn from other countries?

Food shortage, inflation, irrational policies: What not to do to avoid economic disasters  
By A Mahendran, S Indrakant  
Published: Monday 03 January 2022

# TS ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in GSDP growth, eclipses southern States

**PATAN APZAL BARU - HYDERABAD**  
State growth at While, India's GDP increased by only 28.4% from 2014-15 to and the primary sector - Agriculture after the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014. The provisional estimates indicate that the gross value

## BA Honours courses launched

Three-year courses are offered in Economics and Political Science

**CITY BUREAU Hyderabad**  
For the first time, two BA (Honours) courses have been introduced in the State.

The three-year courses - BA (Honours) Economics and BA (Honours) Political Science - have been launched in Nizam College and University College for Women, Osmania University (OU), Koti, respectively, while both the courses have



### TSCHE extends DOST registration date

**HYDERABAD:** The Telangana State Council of Higher Education (TSCHE) on Tuesday extended the last date for registration for Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST) 2021 third phase admissions.

## CESS chairman Radhakrishna passes away

Economist of international repute, he was a consultant to many organisations

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT HYDERABAD**  
Chairman of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies R. Radhakrishna, died on Friday at the age 79. He is survived by a son and a daughter.  
He was earlier Director of the Centre from 1985 to 1994 and took over as its chair-



2000); Member Secretary, Indian Council for Scientific and Social Research (1994-97); Director, CESS (1985-2004); Professor of Economics, University of Hyderabad (1980-85) Professor, Sardar Patel Institute of Social Economic Research (1973-80) and Visiting Fellow, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 2005. He was a consultant to several international bodies, including International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Vienna, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, and the FAO.  
Mr. Radhakrishna was an eminent development economist, well known academician and highly respected

# After Covid, Russia-Ukraine war to hurt India's economy: Rangarajan

**SERVICE**  
India needs to grow at 9 per cent for at least five consecutive years to achieve the goal of \$5 trillion economy. To reach the goal of \$5 trillion, India needs to grow at 9 per cent for at least five consecutive years. "India's Recent Growth Experience" at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) here, Rangarajan said, "Some years ago, there was talk about India becoming a \$5 trillion economy. We are today a \$2.7 trillion economy. To reach the goal of \$5 trillion, India needs to grow at 9 per cent for at least five consecutive years. enabled the government to introduce several social safety nets". Rangarajan said that India's growth story cannot be complete without reference to the two recent events - Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine war. "The economic impact of Covid-19 is largely on the use of certain chas t has rate and a per it is e it lost



## One Nation One Ration Card: Good intention but implementation may be difficult

The nature, price and quantity of items supplied through the public distribution system varies from state to state



### Opinion: Strengthening public school education

By A Mahendran, S Indrakant  
Published: Tuesday 19 October 2021

BY TELANGANA TODAY PUBLISHED: PUBLISHED DATE - 12:42 AM, FRI - 22 APRIL 22  
By E Revathi and Venkatanarayana Motkuri  
LATEST NEWS HYDERABAD NEWS ENTERTAINMENT CRICKET



### Critical need of higher outlays for education sector

Venkatanarayana Motkuri and E Revathi  
Hans News Service | 8 May 2022 2:01 AM IST



### Tributes to veteran economist



DR C. Rangarajan, chairman Madras School of Economics, Chennai, pays respects to B.P.R. Vithal during a memorial lecture on 'India's Recent Growth Experience' in Hyderabad on Wednesday. — DC

**184**  
NEW INFECTIONS IN TELANGANA, 1 DEATH  
Hyderabad: Telangana recorded 184 cases of

## Agri sector's share up by 142% in 6 yrs

**VV BALAKRISHNA @ Hyderabad**  
BELIEVE it or not, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the State's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) has increased by 142 per cent from ₹76,123 crore in 2014-15 to 2.4 per cent growth in 2020-21. In the same period, economic output, measured by GSDP, was ₹9,80,407 crore and grew at 2.4 per cent. In comparison, the economic output at the national level fell by 3 per cent. Telangana achieved the third highest



## A big push to MSMEs, start-ups



Dr Kasturi Alivelu  
Hans News Service | 2 Feb 2022 1:13 AM IST





### 3.6 Field Survey .....



Interaction with women cotton workers in Jogulamba Gadwal District.  
Dr. Ranjit Prakash, National Coordinator FPRW, ILO, New Delhi participated along with CESS team



Focused Group Discussion with Women labour in Tamsi (K) Village, Adilabad District



Centre for Economic and Social Studies organized a training and capacity building programme for CEOs/Directors of FPOs of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh state promoted by NABARD, Sponsored by ICSSR



Discussion with Sarpanch, Village: Yetham, Mandal: Kodair, Dist: Nagar Kurnool,



Household Interview, Village: Pulagaracherla, Mandal: Weepangandla, Dist: Wanaparthy



Interview with Carpenter, Village: Kalwarala, Mandal: Weepangandla, Dist: Wanaparthy



Discussion with Sarpanch, Village: Karvanga, Mandal: Telkapally, Dist: Nagar Kurnool



Interaction with Pottery Making Craft Man: Village: Kalwacol, Mandal: Kodair, Dist: Nagar Kurnool



### 3.7 Sports and Cultural Events







## IV. RESEARCH OUTPUT

### (I) BOOKS

#### E Revathi

Revathi, E., & Suresh, Reddy, B. (2022). *Economics and Technology of Soybean Cultivation in Central India*. Academic Foundation, New Delhi

### (II) JOURNAL ARTICLES

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#### Dayakar Peddi

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#### S. Laxman Rao

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Harinath Silveru (October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021). Prabhutva Badullo Araakora Pramaanaalu, *Eenadu*, Telangana.

Harinath Silveru (December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021). Atmastairyame Aalambana, *Eenadu*, Telangana.

Harinath Silveru (December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2021). Odidodukula Vyaapaara Prastanam, *Eenadu*, Telangana.

Harinath Silveru (February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022). Upaadi Haddu Daari Chupani Paddu, *Eenadu*, Telangana.

T. Papi Reddy (19<sup>th</sup> July 2021). Restructuring HEIs in Telangana, *Telangana Today* <https://telanganatoday.com/restructuring-heis-in-telangana>.

#### (V) Participation in seminar, conference, and workshops

##### *E. Revathi*

Delivered a lecture at UGC- Human Resource Development – Central University of Hyderabad, on “Women and Land Rights in India: Barriers and Pathways”, on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

Co-chaired the one-day seminar on “Policy Imperatives of Dalit Empowerment in Telangana State: Evidence, Key Issues and Priorities” organised by Division for Studies in Social Inclusion, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

Speaker at Water Aid India Charcha-2021, WASH Event as part of CHARCHA organised by the Nudge Foundation. Discussion on 16<sup>th</sup> Development Sector issues

Chaired the Public Lecture on “In the Mirror of the Pandemic: Vulnerable Migrant Workers in Globalising India”, organised by Council for Social Development (CSD) Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

Presentation made at Orientation on SDGs-4 Quality Education on “Status of Women Enrolment in Higher Education and Methods for Improving Women Enrolment in Higher Education, Telangana State”, at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2021.

Panel discussant in Workshop on “Access and Appropriation of the Commons: A study of Village commons in Punjab and Telangana”, An ICSSR-IMPRESS, Sponsored Research Project, organized by School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2021.

Delivered a lecture at Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), on the topic of SDGs-5, on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

Delivered special lecture paper presented on “New Farm Laws: Issues and Concerns for Agriculture Development, Livelihood and Food Security”, organized by ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture & Telangana Economic Association (TEA), held at ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad, on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2021.

Participated and presented at Food System Summit, 2021 (FSS-2021) and engagement process to the power of food and deliver progress on SDGs, under the Chairmanship of the Prof. Ramesh Chand, NITI Aayog, on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2021.

Participated in the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) Meeting FPRW in Cotton Production -ILO-CESS study, on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2021.

An Interactive Session on Implementation of Cluster system in Telangana, organised by State University of College for Women, Osmania University, and Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2021.

### **Jeena T Srinivasan**

Paper presented on Gender and gender insensitivity in the dried fish value chains: A study of women processors access to and participation in the fresh-fish input and dried-fish output markets in Andhra Pradesh, India' in the international MARE Conference on Limits to Blue Growth. People and the Sea XI 28 June – 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2021.

### **Alivelu Kasturi**

Attended the two weeks ICSSR sponsored workshop on Capacity Building Program for Social Science Faculty conducted by Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi; from 16-2-2022 to 1-3-2022.

Invited speaker in the workshop on Collaborate & Conserve – Synergies for Water Measures to improve water management for the future for Telangana conducted by Water Aid, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022, Mercure Hotel, Punjagutta, Hyderabad.

Presentation on the desk review identifying a few possibilities of science, technology, and innovation interventions in a few SDGs, in the brainstorming session on Mapping the Science and Technology Interventions in achieving SDGs in Telangana State, CESS in collaboration with TSCoST, on 8 December 2021.

### **Y. Sreenivasulu**

A paper entitled “Covid-19 impact on Rural Labour Migration” presented in the National seminar on Covid-19 pandemic, migration and Role of corporate social responsibility in India held, organized by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Acharya Nagarjuna University, on 1st and 2nd April, 2021.

### **Srinivasa Reddy, M**

Presented paper on, ‘Production and Marketing of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh: Opportunities and Constraints’, Two Day National Seminar on Growth rate Strategies to Review Indian Agriculture and Economy: Post Covid-19, Department of Economics, Y.A., Government Degree College for Women (YAGCW), Chirala, Andhra Pradesh, 14-15 March 2022.

Presented paper on, ‘Dry-land Agriculture Development through Watershed Development Programme:

Reflections from Andhra Pradesh’, Two Day National Seminar on Growth rate Strategies to Review Indian Agriculture and Economy: Post Covid-19, Department of Economics, Y.A., Government Degree College for Women (YAGCW), Chirala, Andhra Pradesh, 14-15 March 2022.

Presented paper on, ‘Self-Exploitation of Scheduled Tribes: The Case of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh’, 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference Organised by Telangana Economic Association (TEA), Department of Economics, Telangana University, Nizamabad during 12-13 March 2022.

Presented paper on, ‘The Economic Impact of Covid-19: A Note’, 40<sup>th</sup> Conference of Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth (IARNIW), New Delhi, 11-12 March 2022

Resource person and participated in the 10-Day International Workshop-Cum - FDP (Study in UK Campaign-University of Southampton), Developing Your Research Project, jointly organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, Meghalaya, India & Indian Society for Training and Development (ISTD), Shillong Chapter, Meghalaya, India, In Collaboration with Department of Philosophy & IQAC, Moran College (Affiliated to Dibrugarh University), Moranhat, Charaideo Dist., Assam, India & Department of Philosophy, Sri Venkateswara University (SVU), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India, Online Mode, 2 -11 March 2022.

Resource person and presented paper on “Social Capita for Effective Implementation of Rural Development Programmes and Schemes” in the Look up Aim High: Nation First Self Next 23<sup>rd</sup> International Workshop on UBUNTU: The African Philosophy for Universal Truth and Social Wellbeing jointly organized by Department of Education, & IQAC NEHU Shillong, Meghalaya, India in collaboration with Department of Philosophy & IQAC Moran College (affiliated to Dibrugarh University) Moranhat, Assam, India & Department of Philosophy SVU, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India, 5 March 2022.

Resource person-cum-Panelist in the 12<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on “UGC CARE list of Journals: Issues and Challenges of Research Publications” jointly organized by the IQAC, NEHU, Shillong, Meghalaya, India, and

the ISTD, Shillong Chapter, Shillong, Meghalaya, India in collaboration with the Department of Philosophy, and the IQAC, Moran College, Moranhat, Charaideo Dist., Assam, India, and the Department of Philosophy, SVU, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India on 28th January 2022.

### Ch. Krishna Rao

Presented a paper on “Production and Marketing of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh: Prospects and Constraints”, ICSSR National Seminar on “Unifying Agriculture Marketing in India: Issues and Challenges” on 17-18 June 2022 at Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Mysore, Mysore. Karnataka.

### Vidya C T

Paper Presented titled “*Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the world trade networks and exposure to shocks: A cross-country examination*” to the Webinar- 15<sup>th</sup> Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking (BMEB) International Conference, Stimulating Economic Recovery, Promoting Sustainable-Inclusive Growth: Challenges and Opportunities, Organised by Bank of Indonesia Institute, Indonesia on September 2-3, 2021.

Invited for discussion cum presentation to contribute a paper on the “Role of green infrastructure in facilitating the trade and economic recovery in ASEAN” at the Asian Economic Development International Conference, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, and September 9, 2021.

Attended and participated in the 2-weeks ICSSR sponsored workshop on Capacity Building Program for Social Science faculty conducted by the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum from 26-7-2021 to 6-8-2021.

Attended and participated in the 2-weeks ICSSR sponsored workshop on Capacity Building Program for Social Science faculty conducted by Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi; from 16-2-2022 to 1-3-2022.

### Jadhav Chakradhar

Received “**ICMAI Best Paper Award**” on the theme of “Financial Management” during the “First Virtual International Conference on Sustainable Finance, Economics & Accounting in the Pre- and Post- Pandemic Era” during July 30-31, 2021. Jointly organized by the

Indian Institute of Management, Jammu (IIM\_J), India, and the University of Bradford, UK. Intl conference by IIM Jammu & University of Bradford concludes-<https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/intl-conference-by-iim-jammu-university-of-bradford-concludes/>.

Jadhav Chakradhar and Ritika Gupta participated and presented the paper titled “Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Financial Performance: A Moderating Effect of Economic Policy Uncertainty” in the “First Virtual International Conference on Sustainable Finance, Economics & Accounting in the Pre- and Post-Pandemic Era” on July 30-31, 2021. It has been conferred with the “ICMAI Best Paper Award” on the theme of “Financial Management.”

Jadhav Chakradhar and Ritika Gupta “The Nexus between Firm Financial Performance Corporate Social Responsibility: A Moderating Effect of Economic Policy Uncertainty”, presented in the XVI International Conference on Public Policy & Management, on 23<sup>rd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> August 2021, organized by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIM\_B), India.

Jadhav Chakradhar and Ritika Gupta, “Economic Policy Uncertainty and Firm Financial Performance: Empirical Evidence from India” presented in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rajagiri Conference on Economics and Finance (RCEF 2021) organised by Rajagiri Business School and Rajagiri College of Social Sciences in Association with The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) and Waikato Management School, University of Waikato, New Zealand, on 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

Jadhav Chakradhar and Ritika Gupta, “Heterogeneous effects of Economic Policy Uncertainty on Firm Financial Performance: Evidence from NIFTY 100 firms”, presented at the Journal of Asian Economics Special Issue on Monetary Policy Issues and Challenges for Asian Economies Virtual International Conference, December 16-17, 2021, organized by Asia-Pacific Applied Economics Association (APAEA), Indonesia.

Delivered lecture (online) on the theoretical and practical application of the gravity model of trade to the MA Business Economics students, Department of Data Science, Christ (Deemed to be University), Lavasa, Maharashtra, India, 11-14 May 2021.

### Indrakant S

S, Indrakant, N, Lingamurthy on “Implications of Recent Farm Laws on Food Security” at the Pre-Conference Symposium on “New Farm Laws 2020: Impact on Farmers and Food Security with Special Reference to Telangana State” held in March 2022, organized by Telangana Economic Association (TEA) in collaboration with Department of Economics, Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.

S, Indrakant, N, Lingamurthy, “Relevance of Ricardian Puzzle and Sraffa’s Solution” held on 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> February, at 6th Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association, held at Telangana University at Nizamabad, TS.

Delivered two lectures on (1) “Pitfalls in Teaching Economics” and (2) “Input- Output Analysis” on 12<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021, to the participants of Refreshers Course on “Quantitative Techniques and Economics” organised by UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Doctor Harising Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Madhya Pradesh, from 12<sup>th</sup> November to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

Invited speaker in Symposium on Union Budget 2022-23 on February 5, 2022, held at R.G. Kedia College, Hyderabad.

Delivered two lectures on (1) “Hypothesis Testing: Introductory Concepts & Methods” and (2) “Chi- Square, T and F-tests” on 05<sup>th</sup> March 2022, to the participants of ICSSR Sponsored Workshop on Research Methodology organized by Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, from 2<sup>nd</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

Made observations on “Changing Foodgrain Scenario in India during Post-Independence Period” on March 18<sup>th</sup> 2022, at the seminar on “India’s Economic Development and Self Reliance 1947”, jointly organized by School of Economics and DWS Office, University of Hyderabad, during March 18-19, 2022.

### Arifa Sultana

Delivered a lecture as Resource Person at Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRD on Business Development Plans and Financial Plans FPOs – Concepts and delivered another lecture on Business Development Plans and Financial Plans FPOs – Key steps to build robust business development plans, on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

Resource person on the topic Financial Plan – Understanding the Financial Statements at Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRD, Hyderabad and also on the topic Indicators of Financial Performance of a Company – working with Examples and Discussion on Business Development Planning format, 26<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

Resource Person for Advance training programme on Value Chain Management and Business Planning for FPOs on the topic Business Plan development – Practical session and cum Group Presentation at Centre for Agrarian Studies, NIRD, Hyderabad, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

Participated and Completed a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Digital Teaching Techniques organized by ICAR online, from 1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

Participated in International workshop on Advance Statistical Data Analysis using SPSS during 21<sup>st</sup> to 27 January 2022 organized by Science Tech Institute, Lucknow, From 21<sup>st</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> January 2022.

Conducted ICSSR Sponsored Training Programme on Business Development Planning for the CEOs/Directors of Farmers Producer Companies in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh State from 7<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

Participated in the first COOP Colloquium on Deepening the Cooperative Identity: A collection of 21st Century Stories of Filipino Cooperatives, 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022.

### S Laxman Rao

Made a presentation on *Sustainable Development Goals and Good Governance* at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad in March 2022.

Made a presentation on *Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Castes in Telangana State* before the Committee of Legislators on Dalit Empowerment constituted by Government of Telangana, December 2021.

### S Naresh

Presented a paper on “Covid-19 Impact on School Education: A Study of Telangana State, India” at International Conference on “Post Covid Challenges and Rural Development and in South Asia”, Organised by

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Assam Down Town University, Guwahati, in collaboration with Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Bangladesh, and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, North-East Regional Centre (NIRDPR-NERC), Guwahati, Assam, India, 17-18 April, 2021.

Presented a paper on “India’s Strategic Significance and Security Challenges in Indo-Pacific Region” at Online International Conference on “Indo-Pacific Construct: A New Regional Order and Implications”, Organised by UGC Centre for Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, in collaboration with Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, Institute for Indian and Southwest Asian Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Hanoi, Vietnam and VIT Business School, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, 21-23 June 2021.

Presented a paper on “Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Internal Migrant Labour in India” at international e-Conference on “Microeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic”, Organized by Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR), New Delhi, October 2-3, 2021

Completed E-Training on “Development of Scheduled Castes Approaches Strategies and Programmes” from, organized by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, 19 - 23, July 2021.

Completed a 4-Week Faculty Induction/Orientation Program for “Faculty in Universities/Colleges/Institutes of Higher Education” organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, under the aegis of Ministry of Education, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching, from April 16 - May 15, 2021.

### **S Harinath**

Presented a paper on “Impact of Covid -19 on School Closures: With Special Reference To Public Schools In Telangana”, in 46<sup>th</sup> All India Sociological Conference, Organised by University of Mumbai, Department of Sociology in Collaboration with All India Sociological Society, New Delhi, December, 8-10, 2021.

### **P Anjaneyulu**

Paper presented on “*Impact of Covid-19 on Teachers of Private Educational Institutions in Telangana State*” in the Indian Geographical Society (IGS) - International E-Conference on Earth Sciences and Sustainable Development Goals, held in 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup>, August- 2021, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Paper presented on “*Effectiveness of Regional Ring Road (RRR) on the main locations or towns- A case of resources and opportunities*” in the 21st Association of Punjab Geographers (APG) Meet and International E-Conference; Hosted by the Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India on December 30-31, 2021.

### **K Bhasker**

Paper presented on “*Drought Relief Programmes in Telangana Village: A Case of Rural Mahbubnagar District*”, in Telangana Economic Association”, (TEA) Third Annual Conference Papers, on 9-10, February 2020-21.

Presented a paper as co-author “*Performance of Scheduled Caste Students vis-à-vis others under different management schools in Telangana*”, in Third Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association, Osmania University, Hyderabad from 9-10, February 2020-21. (Jointly with S. Naresh, Pradeep Kamble, and Harinath).

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## V. EVENTS ORGANISED BY CESS

### (I) MEMORIAL LECTURE

#### 1<sup>st</sup> BPR Vithal Memorial Lecture

**D**r. C. Rangarajan, former Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, delivered the first B.P.R. Vithal Memorial lecture. The topic of the presentation was “*India’s Recent Growth Experience.*” The lecture primarily focused on four aspects of the Indian economy: trends in growth post liberalization, the balance of payments situation, the poverty ratio, and lessons from the economic reforms.

**Trends in growth post liberalization:** Between 1992-93 and 2000-01, GDP at factor cost grew annually by 6.20 per cent. Between 2001-02 and 2012-13, it grew by 7.4 per cent and the growth rate between 2013-14 and 2019-20, was 6.7 per cent. Despite the global financial crisis (2008-09), investment rate reached 39.1 per cent in 2007-08. However, the growth rate plunged to 4.5 per cent in 2012-13, according to 2004-05 series. This decline was accentuated by the rise in non-performing assets of banks and increase in bank credit between 2005 and 2011. The lecture has highlighted that decline in the economic growth rate started well before the advent of COVID 19. Moreover, Dr. C. Rangarajan pointed out that introduction of a new series on national income with the base 2011-12 has raised many controversies. Methodological adjustments, especially using MCA 21 data to calculate industrial growth, have not been widely accepted. As per the new data, 2015-16 and 2016-17, Indian economy grew at 8.0 per cent, but it has significantly declined to 3.7 per cent in 2019-20. The Indian economy has been hit hard by the Covid-19 and the war between Russia and Ukraine.

**Balance of Payments:** Post-liberalization, the BOP was stable. The current account deficit topped 4% of GDP in 2011-12 and 2012-13. Recently, foreign exchange reserves hit \$635 billion. Unrestricted trade policy, a market-determined currency rate, and liberal flow of external resources have improved the external sector. Our huge merchandise trade imbalance is countered by a large

surplus in services. 2005-2011 exports grew by 20.9%. Occasionally, the currency was weakened by abrupt capital withdrawals caused by external reasons. If inflation differentials are large, the rupee’s exchange rate cannot be stable. The rupee is under pressure due to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and outflow funds.

**Poverty Ratio:** Along with growth, economic policy aims to reduce poverty. Poverty definition and measurement data provide various challenges and issues. Using the Tendulkar expert group technique, the former Planning Commission reduced poverty from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and 21.9% in 2011-12. The poverty ratio fell 0.7% each year between 1993-94 and 2004-05 and 2.18 between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Post-reform period up to 2011-12 showed a substantial fall in poverty ratio due to quicker growth and poverty reduction programmes including Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Extended Food Security Scheme. Oxford Study’s Multiple Indicator Index confirms this drop in poverty. With declining growth since 2011-12 and negative growth in 2020-21, this tendency must have reversed, i.e. the poverty ratio may have grown. Poverty alleviation requires strong growth and need appropriate safety net measures.

**Lessons from the Reform Experience:** Growth requires more than reforms. Reforms do not automatically translate into growth. Investment drives growth in a developing country. Since 2011-12, a 6.8% fall in investment has led to a decline in growth. Reforms foster investment. Non-economic elements like social cohesiveness also influence “animal spirits.” Growth needs reforms and a healthy investment climate. Policymakers should prioritize growth. Policymakers should identify areas that require reforms to boost competition and efficiency. The centre and states must be joint partners in this effort. Power sector, the financial system, governance and even agricultural marketing need reforms. But we need a lot more of discussion and consensus building. Timing and sequencing are also critically important. That will set the stage for experimental economics, and farmers may see the optimal answer for varied crops and conditions.

India was once projected to be a \$5 trillion economy. We've reached \$2.7 trillion. India must expand at 9% annually for at least 5 years to reach \$5 trillion. Growth is the solution to many of our socioeconomic issues. The poverty rate fell quickly with rapid growth. High development allowed the government to create safety nets. Reforms must benefit all segments of society to be credible and accepted. Reforms aren't ends in themselves. Without reform-driven growth, equity will remain a dream. Economic policy must include reforms, growth, and equity. All three are complementary.

### 17<sup>th</sup> Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture

The 17<sup>th</sup> Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture was delivered by Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, on “*Beyond India @75: Growth Inclusion and Sustainability*”. Prof. S. Mahendra Dev lecture focused on opportunities, achievements and challenges facing the country and discussed on future of Indian economy beyond 75 years Independence. The mentioned that even though the country has significantly transformed in the last 75 years, legal protection tends to remain beyond the effective reach of most, especially the poor. Turning to economic development, speaker mentioned that from a sluggish economy before independence, we grew 3.5% in the 1970s and 5% in the 1980s. The 1991 economic reforms strengthened economic growth to 6% in the 1990s and 7-8% in the 2000s. Recently it declined from 8% in 2017-18 to 4% in the pre-COVID year of 2019-20. He has examined the performance of social indicators from 1951 to 2019. Similarly, literacy rate increased from 18% to 78%. India's progress remains behind other BRICS nations. India's infant mortality rate is 32, compared to 7.9 in China, 11.0 in Brazil, and 5.8 in Russia. Bangladesh's social indices are better than India's. India and China were economically and socially comparable in the 1950s and 1960s. China's progress has surpassed India's in several indices. India's GDP is \$2.7 trillion vs China's \$11.8 trillion. The objective of this lecture to discusses growth, inclusivity, and development beyond India@75 and Covid-19. Prof. S. Mahendra Dev highlighted that rising regional, income, social, gender, and rural-urban inequality are India's biggest concerns. Despite robust

economic growth, India's biggest inequality is delayed social and human development and 35% of youngsters are malnourished. Quality of employment, health and education is a major concern. Social policy is also crucial. Rodrik et al. (2017) note two issues. The 'structural change challenge' shifts resources from conventional to high-productivity industries. Second, emerging countries confront a “fundamentals challenge” to build human capital and infrastructure. Both are crucial. “Fundamentals challenge” is also important for the first challenge. Social infrastructure, health, education, affirmative action, and public services can promote equality. Public and private sectors must contribute to human development. Health and education should be universal. Opportunity equality is crucial. While the government has unlocked the country's development potential, it should simultaneously begin a social change that overcomes caste, class, and gender inequality. Gender disparity reduces growth and inequality.

Politically, a stable and democratic society requires fairness. Many people can't be ignored. In terms of equity and justice, we have both State and Market failure. Both failures need fixing. Without tolerance and inclusion, societal tensions might rise. Thus, lowering inequality has social, political, and economic benefits. Sustainability and climate change concerns are growing more relevant globally and nationally. Land, water, energy, and common property must be preserved. India should honour COP26 pledges. The country should also speed up climate change adaptation and mitigation.

In a huge federal country like India, states should have a larger role. Follow 'Cooperative Federalism' Panchayats and urban local councils should also grow. Economic changes and development goals must consider socio-political considerations. Justice, civil service, and police require changes. Strengthening institutions and governance is vital for progress. Public policy has a vital role in achieving growth, inclusivity, and sustainable development, but other stakeholders do too. To meet people's ambitions, inventive thinking and new ideas are needed. Economic growth is crucial. Growth without inclusiveness and sustainability won't help India's development.

## (II) OTHER EVENTS

1. Seminar on “Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Higher Education in Telangana State” by Research Unit for Studies in Education Policy, Planning, and Governance in Telangana State (RSEPPG) on 20th April 2021.
2. ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on State Level Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in Higher Education: Issues, Challenges and Strategies”, May 11-12, 2021.
3. Prof. U. Vindhya, delivered a lecture on “Gender Sensitivity” to the faculty, Research Scholars, and Office Staff, on 15th September 2021 at CESS.
4. Faculty seminar by Prof. Ramachandraiah on “Smart cities and Urban Governance: Case studies of Karimnagar and Warangal”, on 20th September 2021.
5. Workshop on Extraction and Analysis of data using SPSS and STATA 4 organized by CESS to the Ph. D scholars from October 6-15,2021.
6. Celebration of ”**BATHUKAMMA FESTIVAL**”, the faculty, staff members and research scholars including outsourced staff participated in the event on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.
7. Faculty seminar by Dr Sudhaveni Naresh on the “Impact Evaluation of Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi (AOVN) Scheme of the Telangana Government”, 20th October 2021. Discussant:Prof.

### Waheeduddin Khan Best Thesis Awards

For the academic year 2021-22, the CESS has selected two of the best these, one from the field of economics and the other one is non-economics. These selections were based on the recommendations of a selection committee that was constituted by the Director. The selected best theses are as follows:

Sl.No	Student name	Thesis Title	Supervisor
<b>Economics</b>			
1	A. Rajalaxmi	Agricultural Technology Adoption and Sustainable Intensification in Chickpea Crop in Rain-Fed Region: A Study in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	E. Revathi
<b>Other Social Sciences</b>			
2	B. Vijaya Lakshmi (Political Science)	Trajectories of Liberalism: A Study of John Rawls and Robert Nozick	M. Gopinath Reddy

3. ILO-FPRW First Research Advisory Council (RAC) meeting at CESS, FPRW-CESS implementing study on Rapid Situational Assessment of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in the Cotton Growing communities in Telangana on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2021. Prof. Radhakrishna, Prof. Ravi Srivastava, Dr. Donthu Narsimha Reddy, Dept of Labour, GoT, Cotton Trader Association member, Dept. of Agri, GoT, E Revathi, B Suresh Reddy, P Aparna participated.
4. Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) and Division for Studies in Social Inclusion conducted one day seminar on “Policy Imperatives of Dalit Empowerment in Telangana State: Evidence, Key Issues and Priorities”, on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Chairperson: Prof. Muttaiah, Co-chair: Prof. Revathi, Director, CESS, Prof. Rajasekharam, HCU, Hyderabad and others
5. G Sudarshanam (Retd), Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad.
10. Laying of Foundation Stone for Girls Hostel Building by Shri. T. Harish Rao, Hon’ble Minister for Finance, HM&FW Govt. of Telangana, in the august presence of Shri. B. Vinod Kumar, Vice-chairman, Planning Board Govt of Telangana and J. Mahender Reddy, Founder Member CESS, Vice Chancellor, ICAFI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad and Dr. G.R. Reddy, Founder Member, CESS and Advisor (Finance) Govt of Telangana, Prof. Dilip Nachane, Chairman, CESS, Prof. Revathi, Director, CESS, Prof. Limbadri, Chairman, TSCHE, Prof. Venkataramana, TSCHE, Vice Chairman, Prof. Papi Reddy, Former Chairman, TSCHE, Prof. Ravinder, Vice Chancellor, Osmania University and others were present, on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2022, Time: 9.00AM.

11. Discussion session on Union Budget was held on 24 February 2022, chaired by Prof E Revathi, Director, CESS at BPR Vithal Auditorium, CESS. Equality Dimensions and Challenges” on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at BPR Vithal Auditorium, CESS.

Sl.No	Sector	Speaker
1	Overview of Union Budget 2022	Prof. J Mahender Reddy, Vice Chancellor, IFHE University
2	Federal Dimensions of Union Budget	Dr. G. R. Reddy Advisor Finance, Govt. of Telangana
3	Agriculture Sector	Dr. K. Chandrasekhar Associate Professor, CESS
4	Industry, MSMEs, Start-ups	Dr. Alivelu Kasturi Associate Professor, CESS
5	Expenditure on Education in India	Dr. Venkatanarayana Motkuri Associate Professor, RSEPPG, CESS
6	Inequalities	Dr Y. Sreenivasulu Assistant Professor, CESS

12. ICSSR sponsored training programme on Business Development Planning for the CEOs/Directors of Farmers Producer Companies in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh State conducted from March 7-11, 2022. Programme Coordinator: Arifa Sultana.
13. On the occasion of the “International Women’s Day organized a round table Discussion on “Gender
14. Celebration of Sports Festival 11th March, 2022.
15. Young Lives meeting on ‘Growing Young Lives: Past, Present and Future’ shared latest research findings on the impact of the pandemic on the young people, 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

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## VI. DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

### (I) PH.D PROGRAMME IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

With the strong foundation in Social Science research, and with an intention to impart its research experience the Centre started the M. Phil and Ph. D programmes in Development Studies in 1986 on a part-time basis in collaboration with Dr BR Ambedkar Open University, (BRAOU) Hyderabad. This programme served mostly teachers employed in colleges and University across the country and also employees and bureaucrats providing an opportunity to mould their experience and insights into research themes thereby contributing to body of knowledge and for policy.

Further the Centre has started a Regular (full time) Ph. D Programme in Development Studies in collaboration with the Telangana University, Nizamabad from 2016 after the formation of the Telangana State, aimed at training and imparting serious research skills to young and raw Postgraduates. This programme requires candidates to be resident on campus for the four-year Ph.D programme. The student intake for the current (regular) Ph.D programme has been from all over the country and from all sections of the society encompassing social categories of SC, ST and BC/OBC. Besides girls constitute around 50 percent in the Ph. D programme. Till now six batches have been admitted. The details of registered Ph.D scholars, fellowship holders is given in the end. The Division for Graduate Studies has been organizing the Ph.D Programmes in the Centre.

Notification for admission into the regular Ph.D programme in Development Studies for the academic year 2021-22 was released on 7th June 2021. A total of 106 applications were received for the entrance test which was conducted in online/offline mode on 7 August 2021. Interviews were also conducted online on 21 August 2021 for the students who qualified in the entrance exam. Seven candidates have been selected for admission into the Ph.D Programme in the disciplines of Economics and Commerce. First semester classes commenced on 27 September 2021.

### II) ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

#### a) Lectures arranged for Ph.D students

1. “Decentralization, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Women Empowerment” Special lecture by Sri. S.M. Vijayanand (IAS, Retd. Govt. of Kerala), 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2021.
2. “Women Empowerment and Gender”- Special lectures by Dr. Ruchira Bhattacharya (NIRD, Hyderabad), 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.
3. “Post-independence India: A Socio-Political Critique”, Special Lecture by Prof. M Kunhaman (TISS) 19 July, 2021.

#### b) Distinguished lecture series

1. “Policy Paradigms, Paths and Change”, Special lecture by Prof. Rahul Mukherji, Heidelberg University, Germany on 24 May, 2021. The lecture discussed how policy paradigms impact governance. He also presented few conceptual ideas which were studied by historical institutionalists. The lecture has given a clear understanding about layering, drift, and displacement. He explained what happens when a policy paradigm changes with examples.
2. “The Road to Universal Health Coverage” a lecture delivered by Prof. K. Srinath Reddy on 29 June, 2021. His lecture highlighted the details of government policies for health care and the measures to be taken for effective health care.
3. “The role of industrial policy in market-friendly economies- case of COVID-19 vaccine R&D and its manufacturing in India and the USA” a special lecture was delivered by Prof. Sunil Mani, Director of Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Trivandrum, Kerala on 28 July, 2021. The lecture covered mostly the theoretical proposition in innovation of Economics, which talks about market failure in knowledge production, calling for government intervention. He described the policy instruments which deals with market failures. And explained the role of policy

instruments in research and development with the scenario of India and U.S.A.

4. Prof. Jan Breman, a sociologist and engaged in anthropological fieldwork in the study of labours an Honorary Fellow in International Institute for Social History (IHS). He delivered a special lecture titled “*The Regime of Informality*”, on 30 August 2021. The lecture intended to present the need to conceptualize Informal Economy or Informal Sector from various dimensions through the various discipline of Social Sciences. Informality is a key subject for study, and it is studied by every discipline of Social Sciences. And analysing it from the various dimension of social sciences is important to understand “informality”. At the very first, Informality is conceptualized as a sector that is unincorporated like those economic activities which are not accounted.

5. “*Reflections on the role of law in the course of Economic Development*” lecture was delivered by Prof. Hans-Bernd Schaefer, on 23 September, 2021. He discussed about Angus Maddison’s work on long-term global growth statistics, the per-capita income during the time period 1000 years ago, 1500 years ago and later on. He presented that the per capita incomes of China and India about 1000 years ago is higher compared to total Western Europe. But during the time period 1000-1500 years the per capita incomes of Western European countries double compared to the rest of the world. The per capita incomes of East Asia and South Asia between nineteenth century starting from 1820s to the first half of the twentieth century is very less compared to rest of the world. While showing the fluctuations in global growth rates, he emphasized about the commercial revolution in Western Europe where evolution of rule of law and legal norms contributed for the development of the Western countries and offshores.

6. “*Covid-19 and Livelihood in the Global South with Specific Reference to India*” delivered a special lecture by Prof. Kunal Sen, Director of the United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) on 18 November, 2021. The lecture focused on the evolution of the pandemic, government responses and effects of pandemic on global poverty as well as on livelihoods. The speaker gave an example of a city, Hrishipara in Bangladesh, further

explaining that the poverty in the city as well as head count ratio has increased as a result of pandemic. The speaker also mentioned that India in its policy response spent 20 trillion rupees as fiscal stimulus, while giving subsidized food grains and providing employment through MNREGA. The speaker concluded the lecture by saying that, the pandemic has had large negative effects on livelihoods and jobs in the global south, while informal sector was affected most. The lecture was followed by a discussion and question answer session.

7. “*Welfare Discourses in India*” special lecture on development themes by Prof. Prakash Sarangi, Former Vice-Chancellor, Ravenshaw University, Former Professor Political Science, University of Hyderabad was delivered on 20 December, 2021. The lecture mainly highlighted the change that is happening now based on the history of welfare policies. It also focused on trends in welfare discourses since independence. Besides discussing the symbiotic relationship between social development and economic growth, the lecture also focused on the four phases of welfare strategies adopted by government of India in depth.

8. “*Strategic Interventions for Industrial Transformation of India: Lessons from Experiences of Industrialized and East Asia Countries*” a lecture delivered by Prof. Nagesh Kumar, Director ISID, New Delhi, on 28 February 2022. Prof. Nagesh Kumar focused on transforming Asia from its status of the most impoverished region to the growth hub of the world within the past five decades. The speaker observed that the East Asian countries majorly drove transformation. East Asian countries have experienced dramatic and unprecedented growth, industrial transformation, and socio-economic progress in the last five decades, a lesson for latecomers like India. The foremost reason behind the success of the East Asian countries like Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and China followed the classical pattern of structural transformation from agriculture through manufacturing or industry. On the contrary, India experienced a jump in this process as it directly moved from agriculture to the service sector, bypassing the manufacturing sector. Another aspect of East Asian industrial transformation is their ability to upgrade their product structure with high and medium technology goods dominating their exports.

### c) Other Lectures

9. “Gender Sensitisation” lecture delivered by Prof. U. Vindhya, on 29 November 2021. In her lecture, she focused on attitude and behaviour towards women in academic atmosphere while illustrating with examples. She cited Bilquis Bano case and how it led to the enactment of Internal Committee Constitution and why it is mandatory to have this committee in work environment.

### 10. Various cybercrimes like mobile banking, financial transactions, social media and mail related hacking and frauds

A lecture delivered by Vamsi Krishna, IPS, on 7 March 2022. His lecture focused on the issue of cybercrimes. He has explained with live examples of how to protect the individuals as well as institutions from falling prey to online frauds and cybercrimes.

### 11. Research Scholars’ Presentation on Lesser-Known Heroes of Telangana Armed Struggle and Indian Freedom Struggle

Ph. D students from 2021-22 batch presented on “Lesser-Known Heroes of Telangana Armed Struggle and Indian Freedom Struggle” as part of AKAM on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022.

Name of the Student	Lesser-known heroes of Telangana Armed Struggle and Indian Freedom Struggle
R. Anusha	Arutla Ramachandra Reddy
G. Geetha	Chakali Ilamma
Juhi Singh	Shoebullah Khan
N. Pratyusha	Matangini Hazra
M. Sagar	Birsa Munda
S. Siddalinga	Rani Chennamma
P. Tarun Nayak	Bhimireddy Narasimha Reddy

The students presented struggles put forth by Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, Chakali Ilamma, Shoebullah Khan, Matangini Hazra, Birsa Munda, Rani Chennamma, and Bhimireddy Narasimha Reddy for attaining freedom of India and liberation of Telangana.

### 12. Round Table Discussion on Telangana state budget-2022

Round Table Discussion on Telangana state budget 2022 analysis was conducted on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Research scholars from 2021-2022 have participated and presented on agriculture and allied sectors, industry, education, health, infrastructure, water and sanitation and welfare programmes. The discussion highlighted the paradigm shift that took place from 2015 budget and comparison of current 2022 budget with previous year budget 2021.

### 13. Round Table Discussion on Gender Issues

‘Being a woman is a boon’, with this motive CESS has organised round table discussion on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 where the Director, Dean, faculty, and students participated and shared their experiences and views about the social stance of women as well as men. It was concluded with the aim to create a society where there is no bias based on gender.

### (III) DOCTORAL COMMITTEE (DC) MEETINGS FOR PROPOSAL REGISTRATION

Sl.No	Name	Name of the Supervisor	DC Expert	Research Topic
1	K. Yadagiri	Dr. M. Venkatanarayana	Prof. G. Sudarshanam Former Head Department of Political Science UoH, Hyderabad	Enhancing of Quality Dimensions in Higher Education Institutions: A Study of General Graduates Degree Colleges in Telangana
2	M. Kamraju	Prof. A. Bala Kishan Dr. Pratigya	Dr. Sanjukta Sattar Associate Professor & Head Department of Geography Mumbai University	Spatial and Temporal Growth Pattern of Hyderabad-A Geoinformatics Approach

3	G. Santhosh	Dr. Korra Vijay	Dr. Venkatesh Vaditya Assistant Professor Dept. of Social Exclusion Studies EFLU, Hyderabad	Socio-Economic Inequalities among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana: a Sociological Study of Adivasi, PVTG and Dispersed Tribes
4	M. Radha Lekshmi	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. N. Purendra Prasad Dept. of Sociology UoH, Hyderabad	Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms in enduring Better Access to Justice, Efficacy and Challenges of Working of 'Ur Panchayats' in the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu
5	V. Suada	Dr. Ch. Krishna Rao	Prof. N. Sudhakar Rao Prof. (Retd.) Dept. of Sociology UoH, Hyderabad	A Sociological Study of Health Behaviour and Vaccination in Kerala
6	C. Uma Maheswari	Dr. Pradeep Kamble Dr. Aivelu Kasturi	Dr. Yerram Raju Advisor Telangana Industrial Health Clinic Ltd	Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Micro and Small Enterprises: A Study on Micro and Small Enterprises of Telangana
7	Vinitha Anna John	Dr. S. Laxman Rao	Prof. Venkateshu School of Political Science UoH, Hyderabad	Interface between Local Government Institutions and Climate Change: A Study of the Policy Implications of Recent Hydrological Disasters in Kerala

#### IV) DOCTORAL COMMITTEE (DC) MEETINGS FOR PROGRESS OF THESIS

Sl. No	Name of the Student	Name of the Supervisor	DC Expert	Research Topic
1	Annemalla Ramesh	Dr. Aivelu Kasturi	Dr. Sanjay Lenka Assistant Professor Christ University Bangalore	Financial Inclusion in India: A Case- Study of Telangana
2	Medha.A.S	Dr. T.S. Jeena	Prof. Ramachandra Bhatta Marine Resources Economist Former professor at University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	Heterogeneity of Vulnerability among small scale fisheries in India
3	Bhanu Prakash	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu	Prof. G. Sudarshanam Former Head Department of Political Science UoH, Hyderabad	Land Administration Policies and Implementation in Telangana: A Study with Special Reference to Land Record Updating Program



4	Gattu Ramesh	Prof. K. S. Babu Dr. P. Prudhvikar Reddy	Prof. R. Siva Prasad Honorary Professor Centre for Digital Learning, Training and Resources UoH, Hyderabad	Causes and Consequences of Child Marriages in Rural Areas: A Study in Jogulamba Gadwal of Telangana State
5	Srija Mitra	Dr. C.T. Vidya	Prof. M.Suresh Babu Prime Minister Office New Delhi	Upgrading in Global Value Chain: Analyzing the Dynamics of India and Bangladesh's Textile & Clothing Industry
6	P. Padmaja	Prof. E. Revathi	Prof. Sachin Kumar Sharma Associate Professor Centre for WTO Studies IIFT, New Delhi	Export Competitiveness of Indian Turmeric-A Post WTO Analysis
7	O. Pranathi	Prof. Ch. Balaramulu	Prof. Ravindra Kaur Dept. of Public Administration Osmania University	Political Participation of Women in Urban Local Government: A study of Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh
8	M.Venu Madhav	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy	Prof. B.V Sharma Dept. of Anthropology UoH, Hyderabad	Status of Drinking Water and Sanitation Services: Availability Adequacy and Equity aspects in Telangana State
9	Shoeb Ahmed	Prof. S. Vijay Kumar	Dr. Nilanjana Ray Assistant Professor School of Gender Studies TISS, Hyderabad	Social Network, Social Support and Health: A Study of Elderly in Telangana
10	Souda Ramesh	Prof. Rajeshwari	Prof. S.F. Chandra Shekar Osmania University	Socio- Economic and Demographic Profile of the Respondents and Functionaries
11	R. Shital	Dr. M.Venkata Narayana	Prof. Sita Vanka School of Management UoH, Hyderabad	Employability of Management Graduates in Telangana
12	Lingaiah Meesala	Prof. R. Shiva Prasad Dr. B. Suresh Reddy	Dr. Alok Pandey Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology UoH, Hyderabad	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Practices in Hill Area : A Case Study of Gonds in Telangana
13	M. Sri Vidya	Dr. C.T. Vidya	Prof. K.P Venugopala Rao Director, Symbiosis Institute, Noida	Internationalization of Textile Sector in India: A Firm- Level Analysis

#### (V) PH. D THESIS AWARDED AND SUBMITTED SINCE INCEPTION

Sl. No	Particulars	No.
1	Number of Ph.Ds awarded (Till 31 March, 2022)	94
2	Number of M.Phil. awarded (Till 31 March, 2022)	100
3	Ph. D Thesis submitted and awarded (From 1 April, 2021 to 31 March, 2022)	92
4	Ph.D Thesis submitted but not yet awarded (From 1 April 2021-31 March 2022)	02

**(VI) LIST OF PH.D SUBMITTED 2021-22 (BRAOU)**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Subject	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
1	A.K. Goel	Economics	Political and Economic History of Telangana (1636 CE - 1853 CE)	Prof. S. Galab Prof. E. Revathi
2	Sheela Subba Rao	Public Administration	Financial Access and Cost of Borrowing from Microfinance Institutions-A Case Study of Nizamabad District in Telangana State	Dr. K. Chandrashekar
3	D. Ramdas	Economics	Adoption of System of Rice Intensification and Its Impact on Inputs Use in the Dry-Land Region of the Telangana State	Prof. E. Revathi Prof. S. Galab

**(VII) LIST OF PH.D AWARDED- 2021-22 (BRAOU)**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Subject	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor	Year of Award
1	Manav S. Geddam	Sociology	Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh	Dr. P. Padmanabha Rao, CESS	2021
2	Srinivas Bangaru	Public Administration	Governance Practices in Public and Private Universities: A Comparative Study of Select Universities in Hyderabad	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS	2021
3	Mallika Vedantham	Public Administration	Good Governance Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: A Study of Select E-Governance Initiatives	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS	2021

## (VIII) ABSTRACTS OF PH.D. AWARDED

### a. Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh

**Manav S. Geddam**

The study entitled “*Livelihoods Transition and SCSP in Andhra Pradesh*” assessed the contribution of the Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) in transforming schedule caste from wage seeker to wage provider, particularly non-farm entrepreneurship (NFE) by using a sustainable livelihood framework (SLF). The study also made a comparison with non-beneficiaries in the sample study areas. The study was carried out in Andhra Pradesh state and collected data from a total of 392 respondents, out of which 312 were beneficiaries, and 80 were non-beneficiaries. Only 16 percent of beneficiaries have become wage providers among the 312 beneficiaries, whereas only 11 percent have transformed from wage seekers to wage providers among the 80 non-beneficiaries. Out of 40 types of NFE schemes, only 20 types of NFEs are grounded in the sample study of schemes grounded in the sample study areas 71 per centage unskilled and 29 per centage are skill based.

### b. Governance Reforms and Public Service Delivery: A Study of E-Governance Initiatives in Telangana

**V. Mallika**

The main focus of this research study is to analyse the impact of Telangana Palle SamagraSeva Kendralu (TPSSK) and Citizen Services Monitoring System (CSMS) in improving Public Service Delivery and in achieving the vital parameters of Governance, i.e. Efficiency, Transparency, Responsiveness, Participation and Accountability. Due to TPSSK, people can get many of the services fulfilled at one point through the single window system. The programme ensured quick delivery of services, financial and social inclusion. The goals of governance are realized through access to information, periodical updates, grievance redressal etc. Time and cost reduction is the major benefit of the programme. To strengthen TPSSK, more ‘MeeSeva’ services must be brought into the ambit of TPSSK, and it should be made accountable to Panchayat. An effective coordinating mechanism has to be devised to bring inter-departmental coordination between MeeSeva, Panchayat, TPSSK and Streenidhi. Citizen Services Monitoring System (CSMS)

improved the participation of the people in development activities by taking feedback from people through multiple digital channels like website, citizen buddy app, phone calls. It promoted good governance in municipal administration due to digitalisation of services. Adequate measures and mechanisms have to be installed to bring interdepartmental coordination between Registration and Municipal Departments. It is further suggested to re-engineer the processes and all the municipal services are to be brought under the ambit of CSMS. The study establishes that initiatives such as these are working well and strengthening the roots of democracy. Now governance is at the doorsteps of households, and public services are just a click away.

### c. Governance Practices in Public and Private Universities: A Comparative Study of Select Universities in Hyderabad

**Srinivas Bangaru**

The study made an attempt to analyse various governance practices in public and private universities to identify areas of significance for quality higher education in both the Universities in respect of its governance practices in fulfilment accessibility, equity, affordability, quality and accountability, which are considered to be the five pillars of higher education in India. The study detected quality and efficiency are prime factors to play a vital role in the success of the Private Universities. The major strengths of private universities are their strategic planning and long-term goals. Private Universities (PVU) update their curriculum in consultation with expert key stakeholders from corporates and industries offering specialised professional courses with focused education to attract students to their institutions with a strong placement assurance, which factors are unnoticed in public universities. The study detected the threats which are considered to be impediments for enlargement of Public Higher Education. First and foremost, Public HE Institutions must have a proper vision and a plan of action at-least for 10 to 20 years with periodical milestones. It appears that there are some courses in Public Universities attract no admissions owing to increase in number of HEIs public/private on one side and lack of career options on the other. Reduced public funding and incapacities of the PBUs to generate funds as directed by regulatory authorities is a threat to the rapid increase in private Higher Education.

**(IX) PH. D SEMINARS HELD IN 2021-22**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Ph. D Seminars	Topic of Research	Month & year of Presentation
1	D. Ramdas	Core Chapter Presentation	Adoption of System of Rice Intensification and its impact on Inputs use in the Dry-Land Region of the Telangana State	23-04-2021
2	Sudhendu Kumar	Core Chapter Presentation	Characterizing the choices of Destination by the Out-Migrants from Gangetic Plain of Rural South-Central Bihar and the Level of Financial Inclusion	17-09-2021
3	V. V. Bhavanarayana	Core Chapter Presentation	Rationalizing Rural Credit Systems for Financial Inclusion and Social Equity	22-09-2021

**(X) LIST OF SCHOLARS REGISTERED FOR PH. D IN 2021-2022, CESS & TU**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registration	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
1	Amarsing Mudavath	2021	Conservation and Forest Rights Act: A Case Study of Kawal Tiger Reserve in Telangana	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, CESS
2	Y.S Prakash Anil	2021	Re-Peasantsation in Indian Agriculture: A Case of Zero Budget Natural Farming in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. R. Siva Prasad University of Hyderabad, Prof. S. Galab, Institute of Development Studies
3	Panthangi Sampath	2021	Crop Diversification and Its Implications for food and Nutrition Security among small holders: Evidence from Telangana and India	Dr. B. Suresh Reddy CESS
4	Kandi Satish Goud	2021	Governance of the National Food Security Act, 2013: A Study on the Delivery of Food Security Entitlements in Telangana State	Dr. S. Laxman Rao CESS
5	R. Shital	2021	Employability of Management Graduates in Telangana: Individual, Institutional and Organisational Factors	Dr. M. Venkata Narayana CESS
6	Srija Mitra	2021	Upgrading in Global Value Chain: Analyzing the Dynamics of India and Bangladesh's Textile & Clothing Industry	Dr. C. T. Vidya, CESS

**Contd.. List of Registered Scholars for Regular Ph. D in 2021-2022, CESS & TU**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Registr-ation	Topic of Research	Name of the Supervisor
7	Medha A.S	2021	Socio- economic Assessment of Vulnerability among Small-Scale Fisheries in India	Dr. Jeena T.Srinivasan CESS
8	Annemalla Ramesh	2021	Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth in India: Evidence from Districts of Telangana State	Dr. Alivelu Kasturi, CESS
9	K. Yadagiri	2021	Enhancing of Quality Dimensions in Higher Education Institutions: A Study of General Graduates Degree Colleges in Telangana	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy CESS
10	M. Kamaraju	2021	Spatial and Temporal Growth Pattern of Hyderabad-A Geoinformatic Approach	Prof. A. Bala Kishan Dr. Pratigya
11	G. Santhosh	2022	Socio-Economic Inequalities among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana: a Sociological Study of Adivasi, PVTG and Dispersed Tribes	Dr. Korra Vijay
12	M. Radha Lekshmi	2022	Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms in enduring Better Access to Justice, Efficacy and Challenges of Working of 'Ur Panchayats' in the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu	Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy
13	V. Suada	2022	A Sociological Study of Health Behaviour and Vaccination in Kerala	Dr. Ch. Krishna Rao
14	C. Uma Maheswari	2022	Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Micro and Small Enterprises: A Study on Micro and Small Enterprises of Telangana	Dr. Pradeep Kamble Dr. Alivelu Kasturi
15	Vinitha Anna John	2022	Interface between Local Government Institutions and Climate Change: A Study of the Policy Implications of Recent Hydrological Disasters in Kerala	Dr. S. Laxman Rao

**(XI) FELLOWSHIP DETAILS**

Sl.No	Name of the Scholar	Year of Fellowship Awarded	Type of Fellowship	Name of the University (Registered)
1	Ranukuntla Sarojasree	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
2	Mummidi Sri Vidhya	2017-18	ICSSR	CESS
3	Nerella Shyalaja	2017-18	ICSSR	KU
4	Goverdhan Reddy L	2017-18	ICSSR	OU
5	Shoeb Ahmed	2018-19	RGNF	CESS
6	Puttaraj	2019-20	ICSSR	CUK
7	Lavanya.P	2019-20	ICSSR	CESS
8	Sunil Neeradi	2019-20	ICSSR	OU
9	Lokesh Kumar	2019-20	ICSSR	OU
10	Rincy Simon	2019-20	MANF	CESS
11	Gugulothu Santhosh	2019-20	JRF	CESS
12	R. Shital	2020-21	ICSSR	CESS
13	Medha A. S	2020-21	ICSSR	CESS
14	Srija Mitra	2020-21	ICSSR	CESS
15	Abba Rohith	2020-21	NFSC	CESS

**(XII) INTERNSHIP DETAILS 2021-22**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Topic of Research</b>	<b>Mentor</b>
1	A. Manisha	UCASS, Osmania University, Hyderabad	Analysing GVA trends and Macroeconomic position of Select Indian States	Dr. C. Niranjan Rao
2	Pavan Kumar Thimmavajjala	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Urban Transport financing and allied issues such as reviving city Bus Systems in Indian Cities by Smart Financing	Dr. T.S. Jeena
3	Nitesh Baradwaj	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	Achieving policy driven convergence of Drinking Water with Health and Well-Being	Dr. Alivelu Kasturi
4	Shahed Mohammad	UCASS, Osmania University, Hyderabad	A Study of Solid Waste Management in GHMC Limits	Dr. B. Suresh Reddy
5	Bhumika Chavda	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	Soft Power and Economic Development in India: Possibilities and challenges with reference to South Korea's Case	Dr. K. Chandrasekhar
6	Shubham R. Raut	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	Impact of Community Forest Management and Joint Forest Management in Sustainable Forest Management Practice	Dr. M. Srinvasa Reddy
7	Shubhra Kriti	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai	Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Maternal, Child Health and Child Morbidity in India	Dr. Vijay Korra
8	Kyrshan Borlang Lyngdoh	NEHU, Shillong	FDI in India: Trends and recent surge during Pandemic	Dr. C. T. Vidya
9	Sri Chandra Thirukovela	Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi	An Analysis of School Management and Governance in Telangana	Dr. M. Venkatanarayana

### (XIII) STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

#### (a) Publications

Ilyas. S. A. (2022). Role of Informed Consent in Clinical Decision Making. *Global Journal for Research Analysis*, Volume-11, Issue-03, March-2022.

Ilyas. S. A. (2022). Unfolding the Dilemma of Values in Healthcare Organizations. *International Journal of Scientific Research*. Volume - 11 | Issue - 02 | February – 2022

Ilyas. S. A. (2022). COVID-19 and Mental Health of Elderly. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, Volume 10, Issue 1, January-March 2022.

#### (b) Paper presentations

Srividhya.M (batch 2016-17) presented a paper entitled “*Drivers of India’s export competitiveness of textile sector: a porter-diamond approach*” at the 7<sup>th</sup> IIFT conference conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade held on 16-17<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 at Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Kolkata.

Venu Madhav (2016 -17 batch) participated as the SDC session speaker and presented paper titled “*Women, Water and Sanitation Governance: Importance of participation, policy coherence, local self-governments*” at the Sustainability and Development Conference, held virtually at University of Michigan held on January 24-28, 2022.

#### (c) Workshops and training

Ilyas. S. A. participated in two days online National Seminar on “*Status of Health Indicators*” organized by Centre for Development Studies, Hyderabad, held on 25-26<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

Ilyas. S. A. participated in two days “*Fortune Institute of International Business Educational Leaders Conference (ELC 2021): Exploring Higher Education in a Pre-post pandemic world: A Multi-stakeholder Perspective*” organized by Fortune Institute of International Business, New Delhi, from 22<sup>nd</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> October 2021.

Ilyas. S. A. participated in four days online training programme on “*Effects of Extreme Climate Events on Labour Challenges and Mitigation*” organized by V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida and Centre for Social Development, Hyderabad from 27<sup>th</sup> Sept to 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021.

Padmaja-Thesis proposal is accepted for presentation at 15<sup>th</sup> Doctoral Thesis conference conducted at ICFAI business school during 27-29 January 2022 in virtual mode.

#### (d) Accolades

Vinitha Anna John (2020-21 batch) is invited speaker on Republic Day (26 January 2022) on the topic ‘*Constitution as a living document*’ organised by the Department of Political Science and English at NSS Arts and Science College, Parakkulam, Kerala.

Suadath. V (batch 2020-21) Invited speaker for Central University Orientation class organized by Chai Pe Charcha (NGO), Kerala.

Suadath. V (batch 2020-21) Invited speak for Net- JRF orientation conducted by Rightway Organization, Kerala.

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## VII. INFRASTRUCTURE

### I) INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS

#### *Buildings*

The CESS campus houses administrative building, Library, Staff Quarters, Guest House, Quarters for Visiting faculty, a 250-capacity auditorium and residential quarter for the Director. The rooms in guest house and staff quarters which are equipped with furniture and fixtures air conditioners and other facilities are allotted to the research scholars who are pursuing PhD programme in the Centre. Full time internet facility, including Wi-Fi access is made available in the entire campus.

#### *Landscape*

The buildings are surrounded by landscapes, lush grass lawns and flower plants and fruit bearing trees which act as natural coolants and provide environmental benefits. Peacocks, peahens, parrots and a variety of birds inhabit or visit the campus indicating presence of biodiversity. The garden has been awarded prizes in the category of gardens maintained by Central Government undertakings during the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018 by the horticulture department of the State Government. The serene environment attracts the walkers passing through the Centre in morning and evening. During the year, new indoor plants have been purchased and placed in the administrative building for enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the workspace. Also taken up soil revitalization and planting of new saplings in the Centre's Garden to improve greenery and beautification.

#### *Heritage Sites*

The campus has two heritage sites, the Nizamiah Observatory decks or towers that became one of the observatories which played a major role in the first ever cataloguing and mapping of stars. It was a private observatory founded by Nawab Zafar Yar Jung Bahadur, a rich Nobleman and an amateur astronomer, also the minister of defence during the sixth Nizam, when he bought a small telescope, a 6-inch telescope from England. It was initially installed in 1901 at Pisal Banda Palace, Hyderabad which came to be the country's second oldest

observatory. Subsequently, he acquired a 15-inch aperture Grubb refractor and also an 8-inch aperture astronomical camera, or astrograph, which later became the observatory's chief instrument. Nawab Jung requested it be called Nizamiah Observatory after the sixth Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, and Nizam's Government to take over the Observatory after his death. In accordance with his wishes, the administration of the Observatory was taken over by the Finance Department of the Nizam's Government in 1908. A year later, the Observatory became a part of the most prestigious international programme called 'Cart-Du-'Ciel' (astrographic chart and catalogue) to map the whole sky photographically, and recorded 7,63,542 observations of stars which is referred by astronomers even today. The stellar region (declination -17 to -23 degrees South) studied by the observatory was named the Hyderabad South Zone. One of the landmark contributions of the observatory has been the publication of 13 volumes of the Astrographic Catalogue (mapping of stars) of the Hyderabad zones of the sky.

Arthur B Chatwood who was the first Director, Nizamiah Observatory between 1908 and 1914 shifted the Observatory from Pisal Banda to Begumpet, installed the 8" Cooke Astrograph and started work on the astrograph catalogue. The next Director, Robert J Pocock (from 1914 to 1918) continued astrograph cataloguing and studied Nova Aquilae, sunspots, and relation between elements of planets and satellites. T.P.Bhaskaran was Director of the Observatory from 1918 to 1944 when control of the Observatory moved from the finance department in the Nizam's government to Osmania University. Subsequently Akbar Ali was the Director from 1944 to 1960 who installed the 48" telescope at the Observatory. Under his directorship, the study of photoelectric photometry was introduced and the study of comets, variable stars, lunar occultation, solar activity, and study of motion of clusters was undertaken.

Contributions of Nizamiah Observatory to the field of astronomy was recognised around the world. It took part in Carte du Ciel, an international astronomy observation

program, between 1908 and 1944 and was a leading institute globally. It was assigned the coordinates from 17° to 23° degrees South between 1914 and 1929. It was assigned co-ordinates 36° to 39° degrees North between 1928 and 1938. Nizamiah Observatory was also active in the solar and seismological observations as part of the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). Nizamiah Observatory was shifted in 1983 to a new building in Osmania University campus at Japal Rangapur in Rangareddy district.

## (II) LIBRARY

The CESS library attained the distinction of being one of the richest libraries of the Telangana state, particularly in the field of Economics and allied sciences. The mission of the library is to acquire, organize, preserve, and disseminate information, whatever meets the institutional needs. The library provides access to print and electronic resources, like books, journals, newspapers, CD-ROMs, Government Reports, e-journals, e-databases in a pleasant reading environment to its users.

The library is also having the rich collection of World Bank publications as the only Depository Library of the World Bank in the state, which helps to enhance the knowledge of researchers in world scenario. The total collection of the library is more than 50,000 volumes which include 3450 journals back volumes, different types of documents of various institutes in India, theses, statistical reports of Central and State Governments, annual reports, reference books, textbooks, print journals subscription etc., in addition to the national and international databases. The library is fully automated with the KOHA - Library Management Software to provide quality services to its users.

New additions/subscribed resources in the financial year 2021-2022:

Books : 26 volumes

Print Journals : 100 titles

Databases : JSTOR, EPW Research Foundation India Time Series, and IndiaStat

The library is striving to update its user's knowledge through the services like Document Delivery Service, Current Contents, Articles database of Print Journals,

Online literature search services, Conference alerts, Reprographic Services, Inter Library Loan, Current Awareness Service, Selective Dissemination of Information, User awareness programmes and Remote access services with the help of ICSSR.

The library is also using similarity index software namely Ouriginal (previously Urkund) to enhance the Academic Integrity.

## III) NAMING OF CESS AUDITORIUM AS “BPR VITHAL AUDITORIUM”

Sri BPR Vithal, founder, CESS breathed his last on 19th June, 2020. To perpetuate the memory of its founder, the Centre's Auditorium has been named as BPR Vithal Auditorium. The letters were carved in brass and fixed on the portico of the Auditorium.

As part of upkeep of BPR Vithal Auditorium, LED lights, flood light for the stage and other lights on the ceiling were replaced besides purchasing items like mike stands, chairs, etc. for smooth conduct of events.

## IV) INVENTORY

During the year 2020-21, physical verification of all the movable assets in the Centre was taken up by recording the building wise and class wise details including computer systems & accessories, Laptops, and other IT infrastructure related assets. Each asset has been assigned number for identification and inventory purpose and for accurate reporting of the current book value of the assets.

During the year 2021-22, physical verification of all computer systems & accessories, Laptops and other IT infrastructure related assets was conducted duly taking into account the replacements and changes and reassigned numbers wherever necessary and made available the annual IT asset report for the year 2021-22 for maintaining the asset register.

## V) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- a) New sewer pipeline in place of the earlier line running alongside hostel building and adjacent to Auditorium connecting to the main line opposite auditorium has been laid due to clogging of the existing line for want of required slope.

- b) Due to heavy rains during the year, 3 poles of badminton court have collapsed and the same have been reinstalled for making the court functional.
- c) Undertaken upgradation of EPABX system by providing protection unit i.e. Control Voltage Transformer (CVT) for the power supply of EPABX system for insulation from power fluctuations.
- d) Disposal of auto rickshaw not in use, through auction for realising the value and clearing the space.

### ***Construction of Hostel Building***

The Institute has taken up construction of Womens' hostel building to meet the growing need for providing residential facility/accommodation for the research scholars especially girls from other states as well as rural areas of the state seeking admission to pursue PhD Programme and also taking part in various research activities of the institute. The construction work is under progress and completed up to plinth level.

### **VI) IT INFRASTRUCTURE**

During the year, as part of technical augmentation process, video conferencing facility has been created in the 1st floor of the main building by purchasing and installing a camera and mike with speaker, for more visibility and smooth conduct of virtual meetings and video conferences which enabled better engagement across locations. A dedicated IT hub is functioning with a full-time service engineer to provide technological support to the faculty and students to achieve its object of knowledge/dissemination. The IT Hub supports teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration.

### ***IT Inventory in CESS Campus***

- I. Hardware
- II. 116 numbers HP/Lenovo/Dell desktops, 75 HP/Brother/Canon Printers And 108 Ups Apc/Microtek/Powertek/Numeric/I-Ball /Zebronix are used by faculty, staff and students.

- III. 1 number Canon- IR 6255 Xerox machine is placed in the cellar of the Main building for providing reprographic services required by faculty and students. .
- IV. 3 Invertors are provided in Director Office, Library Main Hall, and Director Quarter.
- V. 3 Routers are installed in Main building reception, Boys Hostel and Director Residence.
- VI. 1 Load balancing Router- SISCO RV042 is in the reception of Main building.
- VII. 19 switches (1 D Link gigabyte 48 port switch, 8-24 Port 10/100 switches, 1- 16 port switch, 7- 8 port 10/100 switches, 2- 5 Port 10/100 switches) are installed in 4 buildings of the campus (Main building, Library, Director Quarter and Auditorium).
- VIII. 12 Access Points are distributed in 5 buildings of the Campus (Main building, Library, Director Quarter, Auditorium, VF Guest House, and Guest House) to provide Wi- Fi facility.
- IX. 7 Projectors are installed in the classrooms and seminar halls of Main building and Auditorium.
- X. 1 HP server is in the Library Main Hall.
- XI. Ethernet CAT 6 network connections from Main building Reception to other buildings for distribution internet.
- XII. Google APPS for business (G mail) server for e-mail users.

### ***Internet Service***

ACT - SME Phenomenal! GBPS speed (1000MBPS) of monthly data limit of 3 TB (3000GB) and BSNL Broad Band (10MBPS speed) 3 GB data limit per day internet connectivity for internet facility on the campus.

### ***Wi- Fi Facility***

CESS campus is fully Wi- Fi enabled. All the buildings in the campus are equipped with Wi-Fi facility. Wi-Fi facility is also available in the Guest House and Quarters for students.

**Software**

- a) Microsoft Windows server 2012 standard edition
- b) Microsoft Windows
- c) Microsoft Office
- d) Symantec End Point Protection

**Statistical software**

STATA 15 and SPSS 22 have been provided to students and faculty for their education and research purposes.

**Website**

CESS has a very active website: <https://cess.ac.in/>. It is kept up-to-date. Institute Website is maintained on a regular basis by updating all the information related to the management, facilities, PhD admissions, research projects, publications, lecture series and other activities of the Centre.

**VII) GENERAL FACILITIES*****Reading Hall and Computer Lab for PhD Scholars***

The PhD Scholars have been provided a hall comprising workstations with Wi-Fi access for reading purpose after

classes/ during holidays in the second floor of administrative building. A dedicated Computer Lab has also been arranged for the research students with 10 desktop computers, 2 printers and 1 scanner with internet facility in the first floor of Library building to facilitate their work on their doctoral thesis.

***Recreation***

Towards creation of recreation facilities for students, faculty and staff, the Centre has set up an outdoor shuttle badminton court in the campus and provided indoor games like table tennis, carrom board, chess and so on. Sports and Games competitions were held during the academic year 2021-22 besides cultural events organized by the students.

***Canteen***

The Centre is also having canteen facilities serving tea/ snacks and lunch to the inmates and guests at the rates approved by the Internal Maintenance Committee.

***Parking***

The Institute also arranged decent parking slots for parking two and four wheelers.

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## ANNEXURES

## ANNEXURE 1

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

<b>Prof. R. Radhakrishna</b>	Chairman - upto 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2022
<b>Prof. Dilip M Nachane</b> Visiting Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)	Chairman
<b>Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao</b> Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
<b>Sri G. R. Reddy</b> IES (Retd.) Advisor to Government (Finance) Government of Telangana	Founder Member
<b>Prof. J. Mahender Reddy</b> Vice Chancellor, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad	Founder Member
<b>Sri K. Ramakrishna Rao</b> IAS Principal Secretary, Finance Department and Principal Secretary (FAC) Planning Department, Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
<b>Sri R. Ravi</b> Additional Secretary to Government Finance Department, Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
<b>Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra</b> Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	ICSSR Nominee (Ex-Officio)
<b>Prof. Panchanan Mohanty</b> Professor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	ICSSR Nominee
<b>Prof. Y. K. Alagh</b> Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat	Member
<b>Prof. S. R. Hashim</b> Chairman, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi	Member
<b>Dr. T S Jeena</b> Associate Professor, CESS	Faculty Representative
<b>Prof. E. Revathi</b> Director, CESS	Member Secretary

**ANNEXURE 2**  
**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

<b>Prof. R. Radhakrishna</b>	Chairman - upto 28 <sup>th</sup> January 2022
<b>Prof. Dilip M Nachane</b> Visiting Professor, Indira Gandhi, Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)	Chairman
<b>Prof. Virendra Kumar Malhotra</b> Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi	ICSSR Nominee
<b>Sri R. Ravi</b> Additional Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Government of Telangana	Nominee of Government of Telangana
<b>Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao</b> Honorary Professor, CESS	Founder Member
<b>Prof. J. Mahender Reddy</b> Vice-Chancellor, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education Hyderabad	Founder Member
<b>Prof. E. Revathi</b> Director, CESS	Member-Secretary

### ANNEXURE 3

#### FACULTY AND STAFF

Faculty	Research Area
<b>Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao</b> Honorary Professor	Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development, Inclusive Growth
<b>E. Revathi</b> Professor and Director Ph.D (Economics), Kakatiya University, Warangal	Agriculture- Structural Issues, Gender and Agriculture with attention to land, labour market; Development Economics
<b>T. S. Jeena</b> Associate Professor Ph.D (Economics), ISEC, Bangalore and University of Mysore	Environment and Development Economics, Agricultural and Resource Economics
<b>Alivelu Kasturi</b> Associate Professor Ph. D in Development Studies (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad	Industry and Manufacturing Sector (Regional Disparities), Service Sector (Railways), Water & Sanitation, Sustainable Development Goals
<b>K. Chandrasekhar</b> Associate Professor Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad	Agricultural Economics, Banking and Credit Issues and Primary Education
<b>B. Suresh Reddy</b> Associate Professor Ph.D in Development Studies (Sociology), CESS and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad,	Dry land Agriculture, Ecological Agriculture and Marginalized Communities
<b>Y. Sreenivasulu</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Economics), University of Hyderabad,	Rural Labor and Land Markets, Agrarian Economy, Migration and Development of Dalits (Schedule Caste)
<b>Ch. Krishna Rao</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Sociology), University of Hyderabad	Sociology of Education, Science, Technology and Society (STS)
<b>M. Srinivasa Reddy</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Rural Development), Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuram, Andhra Pradesh	Participatory Natural Resource Management, Rural Development, Agricultural Marketing, Social Inclusion, Education
<b>Vijay Korra</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Economics), CDS, Tiruvananthapuram and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Migration Studies, Economics of Labour and Labour Markets, Development Economics and Tribal Economy
<b>P. Aparna</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Economics), CESS and Dr B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad,	Rural Livelihoods, Education, Agriculture and Human Development



<b>C. T. Vidya</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Economics), IIT, Madras	Services Sector, International Trade & Development (Technology, Financial & FDI), Macroeconomics and Applied Econometrics
<b>Dayakar Peddi</b> Assistant Professor Ph.D (Economics), Madras School of Economics	Environmental Economics, Environmental Valuation, Impact Evaluation, Development Economics, Applied Micro Econometrics
<b>Chakradhar Jadhav</b> Assistant Professor	Issues in Trade Negotiations, Fishery Subsidies, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Labour market discrimination

#### DIVISION FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

<b>Alivelu Kasturi</b>	Dean
<b>Y Srinivasulu</b>	Academic Coordinator
<b>K Venkataiah</b>	Programme Coordinator
<b>Parveen Begum</b>	Office Assistant

#### DIVISION FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

<b>S. Laxman Rao</b> Associate Professor Ph. D in Political Science, Central University of Hyderabad,	Society, State and Positive Discrimination: Institutional Interface with Mandal Commission
<b>Pradeep Kamble</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D in Economics, University of Hyderabad,	Public Finance, State Level Fiscal Responsibilities in India
<b>Sudhaveni Naresh</b> Assistant Professor Ph. D in Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University	Socio-Economic and Identity Implications of Demographic Crisis in Russia 1991 to 2013
<b>S. Harinath</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Sociology, University of Hyderabad
<b>P. Anjaneyulu</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Geography, Osmania University
<b>K. Bhaskar</b> Research Associate	Ph. D in Development Studies, CESS
<b>T. Aswani</b> Research Assistant	M.B.A Finance, Aurora PG College Osmania University
<b>Yadaiah</b>	Office Assistant

**RESEARCH CELL FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION PLANNING, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE**

<b>M. Venkatanarayana</b> Associate Professor Ph.D in Economics, CDS, Thiruvanthapuram	Socio-Economic Transformation and Education Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh
<b>B. Sampath Rao</b>	Research Associate
<b>D. Mohana Rao</b>	Research Associate
<b>G. Ramesh</b>	Research Assistant

**CHILD PROTECTION RESOURCE UNIT (UNICEF)**

<b>P David Raj</b>	Programme Manager
<b>Vasanth Kumar</b>	Research Assistant
<b>Mohsin</b>	Office Accounts Assistant

**TELANGANA STATE GAZETTEER UNIT**

<b>M. Bharath Bhushan</b>	Tribal Development, Social Safeguards, NRM R&R, Labour adjustment, Child Rights
<b>M. Rajeshwar</b>	Research Assistant
<b>D. Ramdas</b>	Research Assistant

**VISITING PROFESSORS**

<b>Prof. S. Galab</b>	Poverty, Natural Resource Management- Community Natural Farming, Human Development, Water and Sanitation, Inclusive Studies
<b>Prof. M. A. Kalam</b>	Migrations, Indians Overseas, Ethnicity, Minorities, Religious Conversions, Labour, Forest Policies, Sacred Groves
<b>Prof. S. Indrakant</b>	Micro and Macro Economics, Planning Models, Statistics and Econometrics
<b>Prof. Ch. Bala Ramulu</b>	Development Studies, Decentralized Governance, Role of Civil Society in Governance, Rural Livelihoods, Public Policy

**CONSULTANTS**

<b>Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy</b>	Decentralized Governance, Rural Local Institutions and Natural Resource Management; Rural Development Administration and Politics
<b>Prof. C. Ravi</b>	Demand Models, Welfare, Poverty, Nutrition
<b>Dr. P. Prudhvikar Reddy</b>	Poverty, Agriculture, and Education
<b>Dr. D. Sree Rama Raju</b>	Data Base Management, Econometric and Statistical Modeling and Analysis, Agriculture, Rural Development, Education
<b>Dr. Arifa Sultana</b>	Farmers' Producer Organizations

**LIBRARY STAFF**

<b>Dr. M. R. Murali Prasad</b>	Librarian
<b>P. Sudhakar</b>	Assistant Librarian
<b>J. Simhachalam</b>	Library Assistant
<b>V. Kiran Kumar</b>	Library Assistant

**RESEARCH SUPPORT STAFF**

<b>V. Malla Reddy</b>	Research Associate YL/AO
<b>B. Narsaiah</b>	Research Assistant, YL
<b>M. Bhaskar Reddy</b>	Research Assistant, YL
<b>K.T. Shyam Sunder</b>	Technical Assistant, YL
<b>G. Eedaiah</b>	Research Assistant, AO
<b>B. Srinivas</b>	Research Assistant, YL
<b>K. Panchakshari</b>	Research Assistant, AO
<b>A. Rama Seshu</b>	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO
<b>T. Dasthagiri</b>	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
<b>A. S. Lakshmi</b>	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, YL
<b>P. Bhushana</b>	Data Entry Operator/ Field Assistant, AO

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTS STAFF**

<b>K. Rama Devi</b>	Administrative Officer
<b>V. Subash Varma</b>	Finance Officer
<b>A. Nagaraju</b>	PS to Director-1
<b>P. Raja Narendra Reddy</b>	PS to Director-2
<b>B. Srivani</b>	Assistant Accounts Officer
<b>M. Gnaneswar</b>	Manager
<b>Zakir Hussain</b>	Senior Assistant
<b>V. M. Sarma</b>	Typist-1
<b>R. Mahender Reddy</b>	Senior Assistant cum Typist
<b>D. Suseela</b>	Typist (with Computer Knowledge)- Library
<b>G. Butchi Ramulu</b>	Senior Assistant
<b>G. Sumalatha</b>	Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operator
<b>Syed Younus</b>	Junior Assistant cum Typist
<b>Mohd. Taufeeq</b>	Senior Driver
<b>B. Gopal</b>	Driver
<b>B. Swaroopa</b>	Jamedar
<b>A. Lakshmi</b>	Office Subordinate
<b>P. Bharathi</b>	Office Subordinate
<b>K. Lingamaiah</b>	Office Subordinate

## ANNEXURE 4

### PRESS COVERAGE OF CESS

- 18.03.2022 Reform agenda should continue: C. Rangarajan The Hindu. *Dr. C. Rangarajan Former Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and Former Governor of Reserve Bank of India.*
- 17.03.2022 ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి సాధించాలంటే పెట్టుబడులు పెరగాలి, ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక) ఆర్బిఐ మాజీ గవర్నర్ డా. సి. రంగరాజన్
- 17.03.2022 Tributes to veteran economist, Deccan Chronicle, *Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman Madras School of Economics, Chennai, Pays respects to B.P.R Vithal during a Memorial Lecture on India's Recent Growth Experiences in Hyderabad on Wednesday.*
- 17.03.2022 యుద్ధం కొనసాగితే మనపైన ప్రభావం. ఈ ఏడాది వృద్ధిరేటు 2 శాతానికే అవకాశం. ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక) ఆర్బిఐ మాజీ గవర్నర్, ప్రముఖ ఆర్థికవేత్త డా. సి. రంగరాజన్
- 17.03.2022 After Covid, Russia- Ukraine war to hurt India's economy: Rangarajan, Express News Service, Former RBI Governor C. Rangarajan.
- 25.02.2022 వన్ నేషన్ వన్ రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ సమాఖ్య స్ఫూర్తికి విరుద్ధం. కేంద్ర బడ్జెట్ పై చర్చలో రాష్ట్ర సలహాదారు జిఆర్ రెడ్డి, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 25.02.2022 రాష్ట్రాల హక్కుల్ని కేంద్రం హరిస్తుంది రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్థిక సలహాదారు, జిఆర్ రెడ్డి, ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), జిఆర్ రెడ్డి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్థిక సలహాదారు.
- 19.02.2022 ఆర్థిక సామాజిక అధ్యయనంతోనే పురోగతి, దిశ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), మంత్రి హరీష్ రావు.
- 19.02.2022 సమగ్ర ఆర్థిక సామాజిక అధ్యయనంతోనే సుపరిపాలన, ప్రజా పక్షం, మంత్రి హరీష్ రావు.
- 19.02.2022 ఆర్థిక సామాజిక అధ్యయనంతోనే పురోగతి బడ్జెట్ అంశాలపై సెస్ తో (CESS) కలసి పనిచేస్తాం. నవతెలంగాణ.
- 19.02.2022 సెస్ అధ్యయనాలు భేష్, మన తెలంగాణ, ఆర్థిక, వైద్య, ఆరోగ్య శాఖలమంత్రి.
- 19.02.2022 బడ్జెట్ రూపకల్పనలో సెస్ నివేదికలు ఉపయోగం. ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), మంత్రి తన్నీరు హరీష్ రావు. ఆభివృద్ధి అధ్యయనాలే కీలకం. ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ఆర్థిక, వైద్య, ఆరోగ్య శాఖల మంత్రి హరీష్ రావు.
- 19.02.2022 సెస్ ను ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్న ప్రభుత్వం. ఇక్కడ పి. హెచ్ డి కి జాతీయ స్థాయిలో డిమాండ్. బాలికల హాస్టల్ శంకుస్థాపనలో మంత్రి తన్నీరు హరీష్ రావు. మనం పత్రిక.
- 19.02.2022 ఆర్థిక విశ్లేషణలే బడ్జెట్ కు మార్గదర్శకాలు. బడ్జెట్ రూపకల్పనలో దోహదం. సామాజిక స్థితిగతులపై అవగాహన. నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ఆర్థికశాఖామంత్రి సెన్ ప్రాంగణంలో హాస్టల్ నిర్మాణానికి భూమిపూజ, బడ్జెట్ రూపకల్పనలో దోహదం. సామాజిక స్థితిగతులపై అవగాహన.
- 19.02.2022 ఆభివృద్ధిలో అధ్యయనాలే కీలకం. సాక్షి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), బాలికల వసతి గృహానికి శంకుస్థాపన చేసిన మంత్రి హరీష్ రావు
- 14.12.2021 కేంద్రం విధానాలవల్లే అసమానతలు, ప్రొఫెసర్ హనుమంతరావు ఉద్ఘాటన. నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ప్రణాళికా సంఘం మాజీ సభ్యుడు, ప్రొఫెసర్ సి. హెచ్. హనుమంతరావు., సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్. కేంద్రం విధానాలవల్లే అసమానతలు పెరుగుతున్నాయని ప్రణాళికా సంఘం మాజీ సభ్యుడు సి. హెచ్. హనుమంతరావు ఆరోపించారు. సి.ఆర్ పౌండేషన్ లో నీలం రాజశేకర్ రెడ్డి 17వ వర్ధంతి కార్యక్రమంలో ఆయన పాల్గొన్నారు.
- 14.12.2021 కేంద్రం విధానాలతోనే ప్రజలకు ఇబ్బందులు, సాక్షి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ప్రణాళికా సంఘం మాజీ సభ్యుడు ప్రొఫెసర్ సి. హెచ్. హనుమంతరావు, సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్ సి.ఆర్ పౌండేషన్ లో నీలం రాజశేకర్ రెడ్డి 17వ వర్ధంతి కార్యక్రమంలో ఆయన పాల్గొన్నారు.
- 19.11.2021 ప్రత్యామ్నాయ పంటలుగా పప్పులు, సిరి ధాన్యాలు (బజిబడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ప్రొఫెసర్ మహేంద్రదేవ్ రచన. ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ఇందిరా గాంధీ ఇన్ స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ అండ్ రీసెర్చి (బజిబడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ప్రొఫెసర్ మహేంద్రదేవ్ రచించారు. బియాండ్ ఇండియా

ఎట్ గ్రోత్ ఇన్ క్యూసన్ అండ్ సస్టేనబిలిటీ అనే అంశంపై ఆర్థికవేత్త వహిదుద్దీన్ ఖాన్ స్మారకోపన్యాసం ఇచ్చారు. ప్రత్యామ్నాయ పంటలుగా పప్పుదినుసులు, సిరి ధాన్యాలు సాగువైపు రైతులు మళ్ళాలని ముంబాయి లోని ఇందిరా గాంధీ ఇనిస్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ అండ్ రీసెర్చ్ (ఐజిఐడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ప్రొఫెసర్ మహేంద్రదేవ్ చెప్పారు.

- 19.11.2021 Expert says diversification of crops crucial for sustainable food systems, New Indian Express, *Prof. Mahendra Dev, Director and Vice-chancellor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development and Research (IGIDR) Mumbai. 17th Waheeduddin Khan Memorial lecture on topic "Beyond India @ 75: Growth inclusion and Sustainability" at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, CESS, Hyderabad.*
- 19.11.2021 కేంద్రానికి తెలంగాణే స్ఫూర్తి \*రైతు బంధుతో అన్నదాతలో పెరిగిన మనోధైర్యం ♦పప్పుదినుసులు, చిరుధాన్యాలు పండిస్తేమేలు (ఐజిఐడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ఆచార్య ఎస్. మహేంద్రదేవ్. నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), ఇందిరా గాంధీ ఇనిస్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ అండ్ రీసెర్చ్ (ఐజిఐడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ప్రొఫెసర్ మహేంద్రదేవ్ చెప్పారు. బియాండ్ ఇండియా ఎట్ గ్రోత్ ఇన్ క్యూసన్ సస్టేనబిలిటీ అనే అంశంపై ఆర్థికవేత్త వహిదుద్దీన్ ఖాన్ స్మారకోపన్యాసం ఇచ్చారు.
- 19.11.2021 అసమానతలే అసలైన సవాళ్ళు (ఐజిఐడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ఆచార్య ఎస్. మహేంద్రదేవ్, సాక్షి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక). ఇందిరా గాంధీ ఇనిస్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ డెవలప్ మెంట్ అండ్ రీసెర్చ్ (ఐజిఐడిఆర్) వైస్ ఛాన్సలర్ ప్రొఫెసర్ మహేంద్రదేవ్ బేగంపేటలోని సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్ ఆర్థికవేత్త వహిదుద్దీన్ ఖాన్ స్మారకోపన్యాసం ఇచ్చారు. దేశ బాలల్లోని 35% మంది పోషకాహార లోపంతో బాధపడుతున్నారు. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం అమలు చేస్తున్న రైతుబంధు పథకం రైతులకు ఎంతో మనో ధైర్యాన్ని కలిగిస్తుంది అన్నారు.
- 19.10.2021 విద్యార్థుల హాజరులో తెలంగాణ భేష్ జాతీయ సగటుకన్నా మెరుగైన స్థానం. క్వాలిటీ ఆఫ్ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ ఇన్ తెలంగాణా నివేదికలో వెల్లడించిన సెస్. నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్ అధ్యయనంలో వెల్లడి.
- 11.10.2021 Getting together for enhanced learning Cluster approach in higher education will offer more choice, optimal utilisation of resources, *Telangana Today. Prof. E. Revathi, Director, CESS and Venkatanarayana Motukuri, Associate professor, CESS. The TSCHE pilot project will help in understanding the issues and challenges in implementing the strategy and resolve these to proceed further.*
- 10.10.2021 విద్య నాణ్యతలో రాష్ట్రము వెనుకబాటు, సెస్ నివేదిక వెల్లడి, ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక). ఆర్థిక, సామాజిక అధ్యయన సంస్థ సెస్.
- 22.09.2021 BA Honours courses launched Three-year courses are offered in Economics and Political Science, *Telangana Today, Telangana State Planning Board Vice-Chairman B. Vinod Kumar along with other officials on Tuesday.*
- 22.09.2021 బి.ఎ ఆనర్స్ కోర్సులు ప్రారంభం కోరి ఉమెన్స్ కాలేజీలో ప్రారంభించిన ప్రణాళికా సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షులు వినోద్ కుమార్. నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 22.09.2021 బి.ఎ ఆనర్స్ కోర్సులకు రాజకీయ నేతలతో క్లాసులు ♦ఉన్నత విద్యామండలి యోచన బి.ఎ ఆనర్స్ కోర్సులు ప్రారంభం, ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక), హైదరాబాద్ లోని కోరి మహిళా కళాశాలలో బి.ఎ ఆనర్స్ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రారంభించిన ప్రణాళికా సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షులు వినోద్ కుమార్, వాణిదేవి తదితరులు.
- 22.09.2021 In-depth study of social sciences needed: *Vinod Osmania university launches BA (hons) in Economics and Political Science, The Hindu, B. Vinod Kumar, Vice-Chairman of State Planning Board launching the BA (Hons) course in Hyderabad on Tuesday.*
- 22.09.2021 OU, TSCHE launch three-year BA Hons, programme, *Times of India. The BA (honours) is being offered in two courses - Economics and Political Science following the National Education Policy, 2020. The courses were introduced on par with those being offered in Delhi University.*
- 13.09.2021 'Vadderas, Kummaris are way behind', *The Hindu, State Planning Board Vice-Chairman B. Vinod Kumar and TRS Malkajgiri Lok Sabha constituency Incharge Marri Rajashekhar Reddy submitting CESS study report to Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao.*

- 12.09.2021 దీనస్థితిలో కుమ్మరులు, వడ్డెరలు ♦ అత్యధికులు కులవృత్తిని కొనసాగించినవారే, ఆధునిక పరికరాలు అందించి ఆదుకోవాలి, ♦ రెండు కులాల స్థితి గతులపై సమగ్ర సర్వే కెసిఆర్ కు అందిన నివేదిక, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక). Study conducted by సెంటర్ ఫర్ ఎకనామిక్ అండ్ సోషల్ స్టడీస్, హైదరాబాద్.
- 12.09.2021 వడ్డెర, కుమ్మరి కులస్తులపై ప్రభుత్వానికి నివేదిక, సాక్షి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక)
- 12./09.2021 Marri submits CESS Report to KCR, Telangana Today.  
దయనీయ స్థితిలో కుమ్మరులు, వడ్డెరలు ♦ ఆర్థిక సామాజిక రంగాలో వెనుకబాటు, ♦ వృత్తులకు విఘాతం, ఉపాదికి గడ్డుకాలం. ♦ సెస్ నివేదిక, ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక)
- 26.08.2021 Closure of schools and learning loss A systematic response for 'catching up' is required once schools reopen, Telangana Today.
- 2.08.2021 'ఇష్యూ వద్దలే' ♦ వేదింపులపై పిర్యాదు చేసేందుకే 46% మంది వెనుకంజ. ♦ పిర్యాదుతో తలెత్తే పరిణామాలపై 18% మంది ఆందోళన ప్లీ టీమ్స్ పనితీరుపై సర్వేలో 84% మంది సంతృప్తి - సెస్ నివేదిక, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 2.08.2021 ఆన్లైన్ విద్యపై అనాసక్తి ♦ ప్రత్యక్షవిద్యకే 90.3 శాతం మంది మొగ్గు, ♦ దోస్తులను కలవలేక పోవడంపై చిన్నారుల్లో చింత, ♦ ఆశ్రమ విద్యార్థులను అంటిపెట్టుకునే ఉపాధ్యాయులు, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 14.07.2021 స్కూళ్లలో నాణ్యమైన విద్య, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 12.07.2021 School Clusters for better learning-Sharing of resources amongst nearby schools through a school cluster system can reinvigorate our government schools, Telangana Today.
- 22.06.2021 ఆన్లైన్ చదువు, ఆభ్యాసన కరువు ♦ సాంకేతిక లేమి అసలు సవాలు, ♦ వాట్సాప్ ద్వారా ఎక్కువమందికి చేరువైన ఆన్లైన్ పాఠాలు సెస్ సర్వే- 2020లో ప్రధానోపాధ్యాయులు వెల్లడి, ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 20.06.2021 రాష్ట్రంలో కులవృత్తులకు పూర్వ వైభవం ♦ అర్హులందరికీ సంక్షేమపథకాల ఫలాలు వడ్డెర, కుమ్మరి సెస్ అధ్యయన నివేదికలో వెల్లడి, నమస్తే తెలంగాణ (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక)
- 15.06.2021 Marginalized students deprived of food security in TS, Indian Express.
- 04.05.2021 మహిళా కార్మికులకు మిగిలింది చాకిరీయే, సాక్షి (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక)
- 09.04.2021 వరించిన కేంద్రాల పెరగాలి సౌకర్యాలు ♦ రాష్ట్రములో ధాన్యముకొనుగోలు విధానం బావుగుంది, లారీల కొరత వంటి వాటిని అధిగమించాలని సూచన, ♦ సెస్ అధ్యయన నివేదికలో వెల్లడి ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).
- 09.04.2021 మూఠొంతులమంది మౌనంగానే వేధింపులపై ఫిర్యాదుకు ముందుకు రాని బాధితరాళ్ళు, ఈనాడు (తెలుగు దినపత్రిక).

## ANNEXURE 5

## INTERNAL COMMITTEES (2021-22)

Sl.No.	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
1	Publication Committee	1. Dr. T. S Jeena Chairperson 2. Dr. Vijay Korra 3. Dr. Y. Sreenivasulu Member/ Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Publication of Monographs, Working Papers, of CESS, Discussion Papers</li> <li>♦ Policy Briefs after each project by the concerned faculty</li> <li>♦ Fliers (on current and contemporary issues, methodology, review of literature etc.)</li> <li>♦ FACT Sheets</li> <li>♦ All final outputs are to be communicated to Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li> </ul>
2	Annual Report Committee	1. Dr. Alivelu Kasturi Chairperson 2. Jadhav Chakradhar 3. Dr. B. Suresh Reddy Member/Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To collect information on research activities (completed and ongoing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) from the faculty, research divisions, DGS;</li> <li>(ii) Institute's research projects;</li> <li>(iii) Publications;</li> <li>(iv) Conferences, Seminars, Lectures;</li> <li>(v) Visitors to CESS</li> </ul> </li> <li>♦ To compile Newsletters</li> <li>♦ To compile Annual Reports to be submitted to ICSSR and Planning Department, GoT.</li> <li>♦ Final outputs are to be communicated to Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li> </ul>
3	Calendar and Diary Committee	1. Dr. K. Chandrasekhar Chairperson 2. Dr. P. Dayakar 3. Administrative Officer 4. Dr. C.T Vidya Member/Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Calendar (annual)</li> <li>♦ Diary (annual)</li> <li>♦ To organize the Centre's events viz., Foundation Day Lectures, Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture</li> <li>♦ Final outputs are to be communicated to Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li> </ul>
4	Library Committee	1. Dr. K. Chandrasekhar Chairperson 2. Dr. Alivelu Kasturi 3. Dr. M Srinivasa Reddy 4. Dr. Ch Krishna Rao 5. Librarian Member/ Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To procure, renew journals</li> <li>♦ Procure database</li> <li>♦ Periodicals</li> <li>♦ Monographs, Working Papers</li> <li>♦ Thesis</li> <li>♦ Books</li> <li>♦ Digitization</li> </ul>

Contd..

**Contd.. ANNEXURE 5**

Sl.No.	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
5	Women Grievance Cell / Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH)	1. Dr. Aivelu Kasturi Chairperson 2. Dr T S Jeena 3. Smt B.Srivani, AAO 4. Dr P Aparna Member/ Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To look into the matters relating to women staff / students at the CESS</li> </ul>
6	Faculty Seminar Committee (Both Internal & External)	Dr. T S Jeena Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To coordinate with the faculty to present seminars on the projects and studies they undertake.</li> <li>♦ To coordinate lectures by resource persons identified/suggested by faculty.</li> </ul>
7	Database Management Committee	1. Dr C Niranjan Rao Chairperson 2. Librarian 3. Dr P Aparna Member/ Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To compile and provide information from all the data sources.</li> <li>♦ Completed Database is to be communicated to Computer and Website Committee for uploading on the Website</li> </ul>
8	Student Welfare Committee	1. Dr Y Sreenivasulu 2. Two Ph.D. Students (1 male and 1 female) 3. Dr P Aparna Member/ Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To look into the welfare matters of the students.</li> </ul>
9	Maintenance and Purchase Committee	1. Dr B. Suresh Reddy Chairperson 2. Dr Y. Sreenivasulu 3. Dr Ch Krishna Rao 4. Finance Officer 5. Smt. B. Srivani, AAO 6. M. Gnaneshwar, Manager 7. Administrative Officer Member/Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To monitor and supervise the maintenance of CESS building, library, auditorium, seminar halls, Director Residence, Staff quarters and Landscape.</li> <li>♦ Purchase the required assets.</li> <li>♦ Call for and finalize quotations related to purchases and awarding of AMCs.</li> </ul>
10	Canteen Hygiene and WASH Committee	1. Dr B. Suresh Reddy Chairperson 2. Dr. M. Srinivas Reddy 3. Dr Vijay Korra 4. M. Gnaneshwar, Manager 5. Administrative Officer Member/Convenor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To look into the overall hygiene of the canteen, check the expiry dates of the provisions etc.</li> <li>♦ To look into the maintenance of safety of drinking water, accessories in toilets and general hygiene of Campus.</li> </ul>

Contd..



## Contd.. ANNEXURE 5

Sl.No.	Committee Name	Names of the Members	Functions of the Committee
11	Computer and Website Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof E. Revathi Director- Chairperson</li> <li>2. DEAN-DGS</li> <li>3. Finance Officer</li> <li>4. Administrative Officer</li> <li>5. Jadhav Chakradhar Member/Convenor</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ All matters related to Computers, Printers, Laptops etc. viz., purchase, replacement installation &amp; award of AMC.</li> <li>♦ All matters related to Website maintenance including award of AMC</li> </ul>
12	Building Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof E. Revathi Director- Chairperson</li> <li>2. Dr G.R. Reddy (Founder Member, CESS as Invited Member)</li> <li>3. Dr K. Chandrasekhar</li> <li>4. Dr B. Suresh Reddy</li> <li>5. Govt.Engineer/Architect</li> <li>6. Finance Officer</li> <li>7. Administrative Officer Member/Convenor</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Oversee the construction activities of proposed Hostel Buildings.</li> </ul>
13	Research Ethics Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof E. Revathi Director- Chairperson</li> <li>2. Dr Alivelu Kasturi, Dean-DGS</li> <li>3. Dr K. Chandrasekhar</li> <li>4. Dr B.Suresh Reddy Member/Convenor</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Review of all ethical aspects of the Research Projects, being undertaken by CESS.</li> <li>♦ Consider and approve issues relating to ethics in connection with field survey-based projects and other related matters.</li> <li>♦ Assess the research proposals to see that the research must conform to recognized ethical standards.</li> </ul>
14	MoU Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof E. Revathi Director- Chairperson</li> <li>2. Alivelu Kasturi Dean-DGS</li> <li>3. Dr Y.Sreenivasulu Academic Coordinator, DGS</li> <li>4. Dr B.Suresh Reddy Member/Convenor</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ To coordinate with PJTSAU and ICRISAT on the activities proposed in the MoUs with the respective Institutions.</li> </ul>

ANNEXURE 6

AUDIT REPORT



**VENKATA ADITYA & ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Cell : 8977434699

9963212263

Email : canvaditya@gmail.com

AUDIT REPORT

The Members of the Executive Council  
Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
Hyderabad.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, Receipts and Payments Account of the Centre (**Consolidated Accounts**) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 and report that:

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion proper books of account as required have been kept by the Centre so far as appears from our examination of these books of account.

The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give true information:

- i) in the case of the Balance Sheet and the state of affairs of the Centre as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.
- ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure of the Centre for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, on that date.

Date: 26/09/2022

Hyderabad

for **VENKATA ADITYA & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants,

F.R.No.014894S

Proprietor  
(**N.V.ADITYA**)

M No. 234036



Code No.	Receipts	Amount		Code No.	Payments	Amount	
		Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.
H	To Specific Purpose Accounts including Fellowships and Projects Project Accounts (Schedule-II) Projects Other than FCRA Projects FCRA Projects FCRA Interest Fellowships ( Schedule - III )	42560107.25 10059531.00 75482.90 4052453.00	56747574.15	I J K	By Welfare fund payment By Gratuity payments By RULNR Project Revenue Capital	45000.00 4717828.00 0.00 0.00	
I	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee Contributions Interest	49000.00 5282.00	54282.00	L	By DCS Revenue - UNICEF Capital Repayable Loans and Advances	4555693.00 0.00 0.00	
J	To CESS Employees Group Gratuity Account Interest Contributions LIC of India	52601.00 3490909.00 750000.00	4293510.00	M	By Advances adjusted (inter/intra-fund adjustment) Recoverable Advances CESS Non-Plan Grant Account CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee	486000.00 110000.00	4555693.00
K	To RULNR Project Interest Other Receipts	833.00 0.00	833.00	N	By Deposits Repayable Deposits CESS Non-plan Grant Account Recoverable Deposits CESS Non-plan Grant Account	181796.00 900000.00	596000.00
L	To DCS Project Fees from UNICEF/Other Agencies Interest	5561861.00 26663.00	5588524.00		By Closing Balance	184204704.09	
M	To Advances adjusted (inter/intra fund adjustment) CESS Non-Plan Grant Account CESS Specific Purpose & Project Accounts CESS Employees Welfare Fund Committee	580776.00 4789535.00 850000.00	5455311.00				
N	To Deposits Repayable Deposits CESS Non-plan Recoverable Deposits CESS Non-plan	194406.00 650000.00	844406.00				
	<b>Grand Total :-</b>		<b>343367431.10</b>		<b>Grand Total :-</b>		<b>343367431.10</b>

*V. Venkatesh*  
**FINANCE OFFICER**

For Venkata Aditya & Associates  
Chartered Accountants,  
Fm No. 014894S  
*V. Aditya*  
N.V. Aditya  
(Proprietor)  
Mem No. 234036

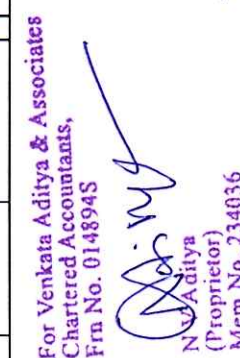
*V. Venkatesh*  
Director

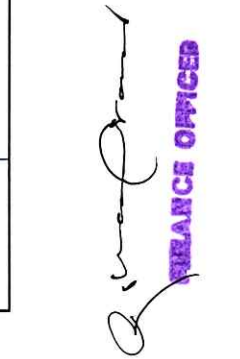
*V. Venkatesh*  
Treasurer

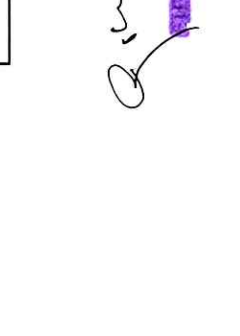
For Centre for Economic and Social Studies

**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2021-22**

PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	EXPENDITURE	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR Rs. P.	INCOME	CURRENT YEAR Rs. P.
23868617.00	To Salary & Maintenance and Development (Grant) Salaries Expenditure	19630808.00	-1821853.46	By Overspent/Unspent grants & other amounts of previous years	-1771290.81
2769204.00	ICSSR & CESS Resources Salaries - General	2367371.00	3250288.83	Non-Plan/Salary Grant	1239446.21
899171.00	ICSSR & CESS Resources Salaries - SC Component	788321.00	34403812.07	Specific purpose & project a/c.	52468867.07
25741244.00	ICSSR & CESS Resources Salaries - ST Component	34326930.00	6179746.13	FCRA Account	4941287.13
	State Government & CESS Resources - Salaries	35400.00	1716698.00	Other than FCRA Account	1446002.00
	Other Expenditure		-1168957.83	Fellowships	1446002.00
10934154.20	To Maintenance & Research Expenditure	16603626.70		DCS	57155929.13
	State Government, ICSSR & CESS			RULNR	-1168382.47
13193845.00	To Other Fund Account	0.00	10000000.00	By Grants and other amounts received during the year	35000000.00
465693.00	CDF cont. to Salary Expenditure	0.00	19300000.00	Non-Plan/Salary Grant - State Government	19700000.00
16388161.00	Corpus Fund Contribution to Salary Expenditure	133259.70	3000000.00	Non-Plan/Salary Grant - ICSSR - Normal Grant	13000000.00
	RDF Cont. to Salary, Maintenance exp. & Other		0.00	Non-Plan/Salary Grant - ICSSR - SC Component	9000000.00
15582348.00	To Specific Purpose & Project a/c.	9594540.13	10000000.00	Plan/Maintenance - State Government	15000000.00
193215.00	FCRA Account	0.00	0.00	Plan/Maintenance Grant - ICSSR - General	10000000.00
30924804.00	FCRA Interest Account	40566228.48	13974229.38	Plan - ICSSR - SC Component	
	Other than FCRA Account		193215.00	Plan - ICSSR - ST Component	
2918459.00	To Fellowships	4717828.00	49570561.00	Specific purpose & project a/c.	10059531.00
2646823.00	To Group Gratuity Account		1680000.00	FCRA Account	75482.90
50634.60	To CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account	45000.00		FCRA Interest	42560107.25
496.00	Retirement benefit/Outright grant			Other than FCRA Account	
4322701.00	To RULNR Project	4555693.00	16325582.00	Fellowships	4052453.00
2322625.00	To DCS Projects		13193845.00	By contribution from RDF to Maintenance Expenditure	53363.70
241634.00	To Depreciation		465693.00	By contribution from CDF to Salary Expenditure	0.00
33247.00	CESS including Projects		26710.00	By contribution from Corpus Fund to Salary Expenditure	0.00
415256.00	FCRA Projects		4025295.00	By DCS	5561861.00
	DCS Project		2475744.00	Grant from UNICEF/Other Agencies	26663.00
	RULNR Project		26750.00	Interest Receipt	
	To Payment of amount due to	2216288.00		By Group Gratuity Account	4240909.00
	CDF during previous year			By CESS Employees Welfare Fund Account	49000.00
40000.00	To Audit fee	0.00	1071.36	By RULNR Project	
0.00	Provision for 2021-22	4600.00	0.00	Interest	833.00
	Paid for previous years			Other Receipts	0.00
1239446.21	To Unspent Balances		0.00	By amounts credited to CDF of	
52468867.07	Specific purpose a/c. & Project a/c.		10693845.00	Previous year	14477341.61
1446002.00	FCRA Account			Current year	
4941287.13	Other than FCRA Account		153291.85	By Centre's other receipts	284430.00
	DCS Projects		957500.00	Interest on other investments	784048.00
	Fellowships		608659.00	M.Phil/Ph.d Receipt	1026658.00
	To Dr. Waheeduliddin Khan Memorial Fund	20000.00	350356.00	Collection of Maintenance Charges	105915.00
				Other Receipts	2201051.00
					contd..

  
**N.V. Aditya**  
 (Proprietor)  
 Mem No. 234036

**For Venkata Aditya & Associates**  
 Chartered Accountants,  
 Firm No. 0148945  
  
**N.V. Aditya**  
 (Proprietor)  
 Mem No. 234036

**FINANCE OFFICER**  
  
**Director**  
 For Centre for Economic and Social Studies  
 Treasurer





PREVIOUS YEAR	LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs. P.	PREVIOUS YEAR	ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs. P.	AMOUNT Rs. P.
	<b>Sundry Liabilities</b>					
	Audit fee					
41100.00	Previous Year Outstanding	81100.00				
0.00	Payment During the year	-35400.00				
40000.00	Audit fee provision for Current year	40000.00			85700.00	
	<b>Repayable Deposits (Schedule-IV)</b>					
	CESS Account:					
340747.00	Previous year	338167.00				
0.00	Additions during current year	194406.00				
-2580.00	Payments during current year	-181796.00			350777.00	
	<b>Repayable Advances</b>					
	Advance for Construction of Hostel					
0.00	Previous year	0.00				
0.00	Additions during current year	4754535.00				
0.00	Payments during current year	0.00			4754535.00	
<b>197013042.94</b>			<b>197013042.94</b>		<b>22221709.39</b>	<b>22221709.39</b>

*[Signature]*  
**FINANCE OFFICER**

For Venkata Aditya & Associates  
Chartered Accountants,  
Firm No. 014894S

*[Signature]*  
N. Aditya  
(Proprietor)  
Mem No. 234036

*[Signature]*  
Director

For Centre for Economic and Social Studies.





Bathukamma Festival Celebrations



International Women's Day: Felicitating Housekeeping Staff, 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2022



Lecture on Cyber Safety by Vamsi Krishna, IPS, 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2022



Dried Fish Matters: Mapping the social economy of dried fish in South and Southeast Asia for enhanced wellbeing and nutrition



Presentation on Unsung Heroes in Freedom Struggle and Telangana Armed Struggle by PhD Students Batch, 2020-21, January 2022



Sri T Harish Rao, Finance Minister, Govt. of Telangana, Unveils a Plaque to mark Laying of Foundation Stone for Girls' Hostel at CESS, February, 2022



Potters Wheel: Study on Socio-economic Status of Kummari Community in Telangana



Prof. E. Revathi, Director, CESS



## **CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES**

(Planning Dept, Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)  
Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 016, Telangana, India.  
Email : [post@cess.ac.in](mailto:post@cess.ac.in), Website : [www.cess.ac.in](http://www.cess.ac.in)