

ANNUAL REPORT

2015-16



Centre for Economic and Social Studies
Nizamiah Observatory Campus
Begumpet, Hyderabad

June 2016

PART – I : RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

S.no		page .no
1	Research Publications	9
1.1	Books (Published and in Press)	9
1.2	Chapters in Edited Books	9
1.3	Articles in Journals/ Conference Volumes / Discussion Papers	11
1.4	CESS Working Papers	12
1.5	CESS Monographs	12
1.6	Research Reports	12
2	Research Studies	13
2	Research Studies– New	13
2.1	<i>Agriculture</i>	13
2.1.1	Agricultural Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh	13
2.2	<i>Labour and Employment</i>	13
2.2.1	Changing Perspective of Women’s Work in Rural India: Rural Female Labour Force Participation in Andhra Pradesh	13
2.3	<i>Education</i>	13
2.3.1	The Secondary School Survey – A Sub-study from Young Lives	14
2.3.2	Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16 – A Case of Andhra Pradesh State	15
2.3.3	Critical Assessment of Participation of Children in Education in Urban Slums in India – The Case of Hyderabad	16
2.3.4	Documentation of the MIYCN One Full Meal Programme in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	16
2.4	<i>Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes</i>	17
2.4.1	Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)Act 2013 in Andhra Pradesh	17
2.4.2	Establishment of Tribal Sub-Plan Research Unit at the CESS by the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana	18
2.4.3	Scheduled Castes Research Programme of Andhra Pradesh	18
2.5	<i>Migration Studies</i>	19
2.5.1	Migration of Dalit Women Workers from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States in India to the Gulf	19
2.5.2	Gulf Migration and Rural Transformation in Telangana	20
2.6	<i>Environment</i>	20

2.6.1	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet)	20
2.7	<i>Policy Studies Based on Evaluation</i>	21
2.7.1	A Comparative Study on the Impact of RO Treatment Plants in Kuppam and other Districts of Andhra Pradesh	21
2.7.2	Status of Productive Asset Generation by SHG Members in Telangana State	22
3	Research Studies - Completed	23
3.1	<i>Agriculture/Allied Studies</i>	23
3.1.1	Soybean Varieties and Package of Practices	23
3.1.2	Non-Pesticidal Management of Pests – An Empirical Analysis	24
3.1.3	Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small Holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool district, India	25
3.1.4	Base Line Study of Rice Farm Schools in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh	26
3.2	<i>Industry</i>	26
3.2.1	Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of Select Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana (Pre and Post Economic Reforms)	26
3.2.2	Intra-Industry Trade in Services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, Structure and Policy Dimensions.	28
3.3	<i>Service Sector</i>	29
3.3.1	Study on Medical Tourism in the Three Metropolitan Cities; Hyderabad, Chennai and Mumbai	29
3.4	<i>Social Sector Development</i>	29
3.4.1	Human Development in Telangana State: District Profiles	29
3.4.2	Human Development in Andhra Pradesh: Regional Patterns	30
3.5	<i>Poverty</i>	30
3.5.1	Tracking Survey of Young Lives: July – September 2015	30
3.5.2	Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes, 2015-16 (Phase-I), Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh States	31
3.5.3	Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes – Phase –II, Odisha State (NLMs)	31
3.5.4	Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty? Coal Mining in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand	33
3.6	<i>Education</i>	35
3.6.1	Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16, The Case of Telangana	35
3.7	<i>Health</i>	35
3.7.1	Monitoring Results (MoRES) in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	35

3.7.2	Comprehensive Literature Review on Maternal and Child Nutrition	36
3.7.3	Exploring the Dynamics of Maternal Child Health and Complementary Feeding Practices using Community Based System Dynamics	36
3.7.4	Rapid Assessment of Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme in Selected Districts of Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh	37
3.7.5	Constituency Wise Analysis of Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions in Andhra Pradesh State	38
3.7.6	Assessment of Quality of Maternal and Child HIV Care and Treatment and Quality of Life of Children living with HIV in Selected Districts of Karnataka	39
3.7.7	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Index for Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.	40
3.7.8	Management of Workload and Work Pattern among Public Health Functionaries in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Time and Motion Study	41
3.8	<i>Tribal Studies</i>	43
3.8.1	Perspective Plan for Tribal Development in Telangana	43
3.8.2	Forest Right Act – 2006: Implementation and Impact Analysis in AP: A Resurvey of four villages in Scheduled Areas	44
3.9	<i>Environment</i>	45
3.9.1	Economic Value of Biodiversity Loss: A Study of by-catch from Andhra Pradesh Marine Fisheries	45
4	Research Studies - Ongoing	47
4.1	<i>Economy and Society</i>	47
4.1.1	Socio-Economic History of Telangana	47
4.1.2	Construction of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana – 2011-12	47
4.2	<i>Agriculture and Allied</i>	48
4.2.1	Soil Fertility Management: The Livelihood, Socio-cultural, Economic and Ecological Dimensions of Farmers' Practices	48
4.2.2	Agrarian Crisis and Emergence of Non-Cultivating Peasant Households in Agrarian Structure: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State	50
4.2.3	Nature and Extent of Tenancy Arrangements in Godavari and Kaveri Delta Zones: A Comparative Study	50
4.2.4	Rates and Ratios of Fishery Income Accounting of Andhra Pradesh	51
4.3	<i>Industry</i>	52
4.3.1	Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of Select Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema (Pre and Post Economic Reforms)	52

4.3.2	Structural Ratios of Select Few Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in India	52
4.3.3	Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurship in Small Scale Industries in Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana	52
4.3.4	Product Patents for Pharmaceutical Inventions: The Indian Experience	52
4.4	<i>Service Sector</i>	53
4.4.1	Technological Cooperation among BRICS Countries: Problems and Prospects	53
4.5	<i>Labour and Employment</i>	53
4.5.1	Changing Perspectives of Women's Work and Decline in Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Rural India: Study in Andhra Pradesh	53
4.6	<i>Poverty</i>	54
4.6.1	Young Lives – A Longitudinal Study on Childhood Poverty	54
4.7	<i>Social Sector Development</i>	56
4.7.1	Human Development in Telangana State	56
4.8	<i>Child and Health</i>	56
4.8.1	Monitoring Results (MoRES) in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (First and Second Phase)	56
4.8.2	PLHIV Sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Cash Transfers under NTR Bharosa Pension in Andhra Pradesh, and ASHRA Pension Scheme in Telangana State (for TS & AP SACS, 2016)	57
4.9	<i>Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes</i>	58
4.9.1	Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act 2013 in Andhra Pradesh	58
4.9.2	Socio Economic Conditions of SCs/STs and the Gaps in Development with Special Focus on Reduction of Poverty Level: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	59
4.9.3	Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India	60
4.10	<i>Muslim Minorities</i>	60
4.10.1	Two Background Papers for Telangana Minority Commission a) Education Status of Muslims; b) Employment and Unemployment Status of Muslims	60
4.11	<i>Environment</i>	61
4.11.1	Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation	61
4.12	<i>Urban Studies</i>	62
4.12.1	Mobility and Streets in Megacities – Contestations on Access, Equity and Exclusion: A Study of Hyderabad and Bengaluru	62
4.12.2	Forging New Tools and Collective Frames for Urban Housing Rights Advocacy	62

4.13	<i>Policy Studies Based on Evaluation</i>	63
4.13.1	Impact Evaluation of Flagship Programmes in Andhra Pradesh	63
4.13.2	Analysis of SHGs and Plotting IKP	63
5	Other Research Activities	66
5.1	<i>Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Book Release Functions Organized by CESS</i>	66
5.2	<i>Seminars / Conferences / Workshops - Faculty Participation</i>	68
5.3	<i>About DCS and DSDS</i>	87
5.3.1	Division for Child Studies (CESS-UNICEF Joint Initiative)	87
5.3.2	Division for Sustainable Development Studies (DSDS)	87
6	PART II: INDIVIDUAL FACULTY CONTRIBUTIONS	88

Research Activities during 2015-16: An Overview

Sl. No	Research Activities	2015-16
1	Books (Published / in press / proposed)	5
2	Chapters in edited Books	19
3	Journal Articles	14
4	Working Papers	1
5	Monographs	5

Preparation of Reports	
1	Human Development Report in Andhra Pradesh: Regional Patterns
2	Human Development in Telangana State: District Profiles
3	Status of Millennium Development Goals in Telangana State

Sl. No	Research Studies	Status of Studies			
		New	Completed	Ongoing	Total
1	Economy and Society	0	0	2	2
2	Agriculture/Allied	1	4	4	9
3	Industry	0	2	4	6
4	Services	1	1	1	3
5	Education	4	1	0	5
6	Child and Health	0	8	3	11
7	Poverty	0	4	1	5
8	Labour and Employment	1	0	1	2
9	Urban Studies	0	0	2	2
10	Vulnerable Groups/ Tribal Studies	3	2	3	8
11	Environment	1	1	1	3
12	Muslim Minorities	0	0	1	1
13	Migration studies	2	0	0	2
14	Social Sector Development	0	2	1	3
15	Public Policy	2	0	4	6
	All Studies	15	25	28	68

PART I: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. Research Publications

1.1. Books (Published, in Press)

- *Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context – Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal* (Edited by C.H.H. Rao, R. Radhakrishna, S. Galab and N. Sreedevi), Academic Foundation, New Delhi
- *Telangana Economy* (in Telugu), E. Revathi (Ed), Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad
- *Groundwater Governance, Development, Degradation & Management (A Study of Andhra Pradesh)*, M. Srinivasa Reddy, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2016
- *Functioning of Land Lease Market in Different Agro-Climatic Settings in India* (2015), Y. Sreenivasulu, Serials Publication, New Delhi (India)
- “Displacement, Impoverishment and Exclusion; Political Economy of Development in India”, B. Suresh Reddy, Aaker Books, New Delhi (Accepted in 2015 and publication is in process)

1.2. Chapters in Edited Books

- Patterns and Determinants of Transition in Stunting Among Younger Children in Andhra Pradesh - An Analysis Based on Longitudinal Data”, S. Galab and P. Prudhvikar Reddy, Published in R.K. Misra and Anand Akundy (eds), *The Indian Social Sector: Trends and Issues*, IPE and Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015
- “Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies – Andhra Pradesh Experience”, M. Gopinath Reddy, in *Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context*, C.H. Hanumantha Rao et.al, (eds) Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015
- “Livelihoods and Indigenous People: A Case of Mining Project in Odisha”, M. Gopinath Reddy and Prajna Paramita Mishra, in *The Indian Social Sector: Trends & Issues*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015
- “Improving or Worsening Livelihoods? Coal Mining and Its Effects on Adivasi Communities in Jharkhand State”, M. Gopinath Reddy and Prajna Paramita Mishra, in *Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions*, (Forthcoming) Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- “Telangana Economy in the Undivided State of AP -1956-2014”, E. Revathi in *Telangana Economy*, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad
- “Revenue Expenditure and Budgetary Surplus of Telangana”, E. Revathi in *Telangana Economy*, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad

- “Financing of Flagship Programmes in Andhra Pradesh”, P. Padmanabha Rao, in C.H. Hanumantha Rao et.al (eds.) *Centre State Relations in Indian Context, Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015
- “The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act: Impact on Central Finances and its Transfers”, N. Sreedevi (Co-author) in C.H. Hanumantha Rao et.al (eds.) in *Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context, Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal*, Academic Foundation, New. Delhi, 2015
- “Role of Central Government Finances in Improving Health Services in India: Special Focus on Andhra Pradesh” K. Suri Babu in C.H. Hanumantha Rao et.al (eds.) *Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context, Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal*, Academic Foundation, New. Delhi, 2015
- “Governability Challenges in Sustaining Small-Scale fisheries in an Urban Context: A study of Cochin Backwaters, India”, (Jyothis Sathyapalan, Co-author) in Svein Jetoft and Ratana Chuenpagdee (eds), *Interactive Governance for Small-Scale Fisheries: Global Reflections*, Springer Publishers, Netherlands, 2015
- “Drinking water and Sanitation” Jyothis Sathyapalan, for IDFC India Rural Development Report prepared by IDFC for the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Prepared updates on (2015) Orient and Blackswan
- “Soil Fertility Management in Semi-arid Regions: The Socio-cultural, Economic and Livelihood Dimensions of Farmers’ Practices - A case of Andhra Pradesh”, B. Suresh Reddy, in Nilanjan Ghosh, Pranab Mukhopadhyay, Amita Shah and Manoj Panda (eds.) *Nature, Economy and Society–Understanding the Linkages*, Springer (India) , 2015
- “Telangana Economy: Dryland Agriculture–Issues and Challenges”, B. Suresh Reddy Telugu Academy, 2016, Hyderabad
- Examining Change in the Nature and Composition of land Lease Arrangements in India: An Exploratory Analysis (Y, Sreenivasulu, co-author), published in the book entitled Land Rights in India Edited by Varsha Bhagat-Ganguly, Routledge, New York, NY 10017
- Irrigation Development in Anantapur district – its problems and prospects”, P. Padmanabha Rao in A. Ranga Reddy (ed) *Development Scenario of Rayalaseema*, , Mittal Publication, New Delhi, 2015
- Assessing Impacts of Conservation Practices: Reflections from the WSDP in Andhra Pradesh, Chapter 34, pp. 339-353, in M. Srinivasa Reddy Raizada et.al, (ed.), *Managing Natural Resources in the Dry lands: Constraints & Opportunities*, Satish Serial Publishing House, New Delhi, 2015
- Assessing Livelihood Impacts of Watersheds at Scale: An Integrated Approach, M. Srinivasa Reddy (Co-author), in V. Ratna Reddy and Geoffrey J. Syme (ed.), *Integrated Assessment of Scale Impacts of Watershed Intervention: Assessing Hydrogeological and Bio-physical Influences on Livelihoods*, Elsevier Publications, 2015

- Trade in Services in India and Inclusive Growth Paradigm: Emerging Opportunities and Future Challenges, Vidya C T in Gupta, P. (ed), Cambridge scholars publishing, UK.

1.3. Articles in Journals/ Conference Volumes / Discussion Papers

- Economy of Telangana, Special Issue of the *Indian Economic Journal*, E. Revathi (ed), Dec. 2016
- Biofuels production through food and fodder crops: Is it a viable option for sustainable energy security? Reflections from field in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh, (M. Gopinath Reddy, B. Suresh Reddy and Steven Raj) in the Special Issue on ‘Managing Critical Resources: Food, Energy and Water’, Special issue Decision DOI 10.1007/s40622-015-0085-1. May – 2015. Springer
- Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in AP, (M. Gopinath Reddy and P. Trinadh Rao), *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 34 No. 3, pp. 265 – 283, NIRD&PR, July -September: 2015, Hyderabad
- Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in AP, (M. Gopinath Reddy and P. Trinadh Rao), in *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol. 34 No. (3) pp. 265 – 283, NIRD&PR, July - September: 2015, Hyderabad
- Andhra Pradesh’s Master Plan for Its New Capital: Speculation and Weak Foundations, C. Ramachandraiah, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(38), 19 September 2015, pp.10-13
- Productivity and Economic Efficiency of Soybean Crop in Telangana (B. Suresh Reddy, E. Revathi), *Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue on Economy of Telangana, December 2015
- Women’s Labour Force participation in Telangana: Trends and Determinants, (E. Revathi, co-authored), *Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue on Economy of Telangana Dec. 2015
- Impact of surface water in reducing fluoride problem: Study of Nalgonda district, Telangana State, (P. Padmanabha Rao), *Pragama*, a rural development journal, Issue 3, April, 2015
- A study on School Sanitation and Hygienic Situation in Telangana Andhra Pradesh, P. Padmanabha Rao in *Social Vision*, volume 2, Issue 4, January-March, 2016
- Agricultural development in Telangana using GIS, P. Padmanabha Rao jointly with P. Anjaneyulu, paper published in *Desh Vikas*, Vol. 2, Issue 4, January-March-2016
- India’s bioeconomy: A brief overview of the status, challenges and opportunities, Jeena T Srinivasan published in the Conference proceedings of the International Symposium on Agriculture and Environment 2016 on January 13, 2016 organized by the University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka. Pp 149:153
- Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector in Telangana (Pre and post economic reforms), G. Alivelu, *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue, December(2015)

- Regional Disparities in United Andhra Pradesh: A Case of Rayalaseema Region, M. Srinivasa Reddy, *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue: Income and Wealth Inequalities and their Relation with Social Class, December, 2015
- Problems of Domestic Migrants in Electoral Participation in Telangana: Observations and Suggestions, P. Aparna and N. Sreedevi, *The Indian Economic Journal: Economy of Telangana*, December 2015

1.4. CESS Working Papers

- Role of MGNREGA(S) in Seasonal Labour Migration: Micro Evidence from Telangana State, Vijay Korra CESS working paper 137, April, 2015

1.5. CESS Monographs

- Socio-Economic Analysis of Bio-Fuel Feedstock Cultivation: Baseline Survey in Madhya Pradesh, M. Gopinath Reddy, B. Suresh Reddy, P. Steven Raj and Eedaiah, CESS Monograph 37, June, 2015. ISBN 978-81-931589-0-6
- Non-Pesticidal Management of Pests: An Empirical Analysis, B.Suresh Reddy, CESS Monograph 38, Aug, 2015
- Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, K.S. Babu, M. Gopinath Reddy, S. Galab, P. Usha, CESS Monograph 39, October, 2015
- Forest Rights Act – 2006: A Resurvey of Implementation and Impact Analysis in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States, M. Gopinath Reddy and Ch. Nagaraju, CESS Monograph - 40, October, 2015
- Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty? Coal Mining in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, M. Gopinath Reddy and Prajna Paramita Mishra, RULNR Monograph – 23 (CESS-41), February, 2016 ISBN 978-81-931589-4-4

1.6 Research Reports

- Human Development in Andhra Pradesh: Regional Patterns
- Human Development in Telangana State: District Profiles
- Status of Millennium Development Goals in Telangana State

2. Research Studies– New

2.1 Agriculture

2.1.1 Agricultural Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, chaired by Prof. R. Radhakrishna.

The Government has constituted a Commission to analyze the issues being faced by the farmers in the Agriculture Sector and come up with suitable solutions and intervention for increasing farm productivity, farmers' income and deal with other issues.

- To review the present policies and programmes of agricultural development in its totality in Andhra Pradesh and suggest institutional and technological interventions to accelerate productivity and ensure profitability of agriculture while ensuring ecological security with a view to promote inclusive growth
- To examine the issues of indebtedness, inadequate access of credit to tenant farmers, conflict of interests between owners and cultivators and tenant farmers and risks in agriculture (natural disasters, and market shocks) contributing to increased vulnerabilities of the farmers and suggest measures for improved access of farmers and tenants to quality credit, build capabilities of farmers and institutions to absorb shocks and manage risks so as to reduce livelihood vulnerabilities of farmers
- To suggest suitable policies and institutional mechanisms (comprehensive agriculture development with convergence of programmes) to promote broad based agriculture growth with focus on agro-based rural industrialization with strong backward and forward linkages
- To suggest measures for the major regions of Andhra Pradesh viz., North Coastal Andhra, South Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema since the endowment of resources, nature and intensity of disasters and profiles of the farmers (crop and animal husbandry, fisheries) vary substantially

2.2 Labour and Employment

2.2.1 Changing Perspective of Women's Work in Rural India: Rural Female Labour Force Participation in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: SR Sankaran Chair, NIRDPR; Project Cost: 7.00 Lakhs; Duration of the Project: 14 Months; Project Start Date: April 2015; Date of Completion: June 2016

Objectives

1. To analyse the trend and structure of women labour force participation (overall and regional dimension) in rural areas including rural labour working in urban areas

2. To analyse and understand the factors contributing to the increase/decline in women's labour participation rates in general and among different socio-economic groups in particular.
3. To identify the aspects/channels (i.e. institutions, markets, infrastructure etc.) which influence the individual/household forming the labour use pattern/strategies especially the female labour participation.
4. To understand the time disposition of women in their daily activities.
5. To analyse and understand the impact of rise in family income on the labour force participation of women
6. To study the impact of changes in labour use in rural activities (agriculture and allied) and the impact of welfare programmes
7. To study the constraints that women across social groups encounter while participating in labour force

Methodology

- Multi-stage systematic sampling method is used. Three districts one each from the three NSSO zones (CN, CS, IS) have been selected based on the rural women's labour force participation rate to represent lowest, medium and the highest FWPR
- District wise participation rate from census data used for selection of district and mandals
- From each district three mandals have been selected representing lowest, medium and the highest FWPR
- Households selected according to social category proportionate to their share
- 50 households in each of the nine villages constituting a total of 450 households have been chosen for the study

The study is under Progress.

2.3 Education

2.3.1 The Secondary School Survey – A Sub-study from Young Lives

A Sub-study from Young Lives School Survey Budget is Rs. 1.17 crore, Project Duration till June 2017; Project Start Date: June 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: June 2017

Objectives

1. How does student learning in class 9 differ between different types of schools?
2. How do teacher motivation, attitude and practice impact on student learning?
3. How does school size impact on school efficiency and student learning?

4. How do learning and progress differ between students with different media of instruction?
5. What are some of the student, teacher, class and school factors which lead to differences in students' functional English skills?
6. What models of school leadership and governance are in place to hold teachers and schools accountable and how effective are these?

Methodology

Sample design is to explore school choice available in each of the 20 young lives sites (mandals). Sample is stratified by 4 types of schools i.e. state government schools, tribal/social welfare schools, private unaided schools and private aided schools. Number of schools proposed to be sampled in each site is proportional to the total number of schools in that site. In each school, Head Teacher, all Maths and English Teachers who teach class 9 will be interviewed and information and test is to be conducted for all the 9th class students in the school.

The study is under progress.

2.3.2. Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16 – A Case of Andhra Pradesh State

Project cost: Rs.5,00,000/- Project Duration: till June 2016; Project Start Date February 2016; Tentative Date of Completion: June 2016

Objectives

1. To measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data pertaining to 2015-16 in the state of Andhra Pradesh and
2. To suggest suitable remedial measures for strengthening the U-DISE database.

In addition to the above, the study is expected to summarize field observations with regard to training of Head Master in filling- up of U-DISE DCF, infrastructure in the district MIS Unit, feedback to schools in terms of School Report Cards, display of key information on the school display board, availability of U-DISE data at all levels, dissemination and awareness about U-DISE data, use of U-DISE data in planning, evidence of sharing workshops at all levels, data feeding arrangements at the district level, availability of hardware and software and computer professionals at the district MIS Unit.

Methodology

Based on the suggestions by the State Project Director and conditions laid down by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) for sampling design, the following methodology is adopted. The study adopted a two stage procedure for selection of sample schools. We randomly selected mandals representing central, north, south, east and west zones in each district. For a given category of schools, we will arrange all the schools' management type-wise one after another and use circular systematic sampling in the form of three independent sub-samples of equal size. Thus, stratified circular systematic sampling procedure is adopted to select schools. The strata are PS, UPS and HS and HSS together.

Progress: data entry is in progress

2.3.3. Critical Assessment of Participation of Children in Education in Urban Slums in India – The Case of Hyderabad

Project cost: Rs. 4,25,000/-; Project Duration: Till December 2016; Project Start Date September 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: - December 2016

Objectives

- To take stock of current status of Elementary Education in urban areas with a focus on access and quality provision
- To take stock of current status of children's participation in elementary education in slums of urban areas
- To examine the schooling facilities in the neighborhood for children living in slum areas
- To explore diversification in the provision and participation of children in schooling
- To explore the factors that encourage some families to send children to school and others to refrain from sending
- To identify the factors affecting the participation of children in diversified provision
- To examine the attitude of parents towards public and private sectors of education
- To examine the special training provision for mainstreaming the out of school children
- To examine the role of SMCs in ensuring enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education cycle

Methodology

A complete census of households in the entire selected slum or part of slum (depending upon the size of slum) shall be carried out to identify households with children in the age group of 4/5-17 years. The census of households would also provide information on participation of children in schooling. This would be followed up with another survey of household having children aged 5-17 to collect information on socio-economic background, access to schooling, nature of schooling availed, parent's attitude toward education etc.

In addition, a survey of schools catering to children living in slums shall be carried out. This survey shall shed light on infrastructural and other facilities available in schools as per RTE 2009 norms, catering to children from slums. As far as possible all schools catering to children of selected slums will be covered in the school survey.

The study is under progress.

2.3.4 Documentation of the MIYCN One Full Meal Programme in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh”

Project Cost: Rs. 13,90,400; Project Duration: Till March 2017; Project Start Date January 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: March 2017

Objectives

The purpose of the study is to document and access the “Arogya Lakshmi/Anna Amrutha Hastham” initiative of supplementary nutrition through a hot, cooked meal for pregnant and lactating women (P&L women) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in targeted districts and blocks.

Methodology: Sampling design finalized and field instruments also finalized.

Field Investigator training and field work to commence in June 2016.

2.4. Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes

2.4.1 Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act 2013 in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs. 8.00 Lakhs; Project Start Date: November 2014; Duration of the Project: Six Months (August 2014 – January 2015); Time Allotted: 18 Months

Objectives

- 1) To identify the gaps in the legal frame work of AP TSP Act 2013
- 2) To assess the trends in the allocation and utilization of the Tribal sub component plan budget allocation and its capacity to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of tribes.
- 3) To assess if the allocations and plan are competent in addressing the local livelihood issues in the respective tribal areas. Are they competent in complementing the local economy and achieving the goal of sustainable development of Tribes and Tribal areas?
- 4) To analyze the underutilized budget areas and the reasons for that. If the local government adequately competent / prepared and equipped to implement the plan. Does the plans competent to address the tribal needs in relation to the broader development trends? Are they locally relevant?
- 5) Would the TSP capable of enhancing the health and education opportunities and options available of the tribes?
- 6) To understand the positive and negative factors responsible for the acceptance or non-acceptance of socio-economic inclusion of TSP? Are such focused plans competent to enhance economic inclusion along with maintaining the cultural distinctness of Tribes?

Methodology

Both Primary and Secondary data collection constitute important source of data. Data will be collected through

- Interviews
- Questionnaire survey for sample households
- Reviewing the registers of the local governments
- Panchayat meeting registers and other documents
- PRA with local government leaderships

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all the three states
- Two districts – East Godavari in AP and Adilabad in Telangana States are selected

The other sources of evidences include the following;

- i) Economic Review, State Council for development of Tribes. (Government of Andhra Pradesh)
- ii) District Planning Offices (DPO)
- iii) Departments of Scheduled Tribes (Government)
- iv) Local Self Governments (LSGs)
- v) Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Plans and Programmes.

The study is under progress.

2.4.2 Establishment of Tribal Sub-Plan Research Unit at the CESS by the Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana

The Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana in G.O.Ms.No.125, Tribal Welfare (TSP) Department dt.10/3/2016 has accepted the Centre's proposal to establish a Sub-Plan Research Centre in CESS with an annual budget of Rs.78.804 lakh to cater to the policy and practical needs of the Tribal Welfare Department in improving the well-being of tribals in Telangana State.

The Centre has already initiated the research activities under the said Research Unit and issued an Advertisement in the Economic and Political Weekly for recruitment of the required staff in the said Research Unit.

The Director, CESS is the overall Coordinator of this Unit.

2.4.3. Scheduled Castes Research Programme of Andhra Pradesh

An eight year Research Programme has been sanctioned under SCSP for Monitoring and Evaluation and undertaking Research studies of SCs in Andhra Pradesh by the Social Welfare Department at Acharya Nagarjuna University (ANU).

The Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh in G.O.Ms.No.6, Social Welfare (SCP) Department dt.13/1/2016 has accepted the Centre's proposal to establish a Research Centre under SCSP at Vijayawada with an estimated annual budget of Rs.381.76 lakh for Monitoring and Evaluation and undertaking Research studies of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh and to start activities of the Unit at Vijayawada from the financial year 2015-16 by meeting the expenditure within the budget provision.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also released an amount of Rs.33.60 lakh for the year 2014-15. The Research Unit is established in the building leased out by Acharya Nagarjuna University (ANU), and the CESS issued an Advertisement in the Economic and Political Weekly for recruitment of the required staff in the said Unit.

The Director, CESS is the overall Coordinator of this programme.

2.5 Migration Studies

2.5.1 Migration of Dalit Women Workers from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States in India to the Gulf

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs. 5,60,000; Duration of the Project: 2 Years; Project Start Date: 01-03-2016; Tentative Date of Completion: 01-03-2018

Objectives

- a. To understand the nature, causes of migration and challenges faced by Dalit women migration in the host countries
- b. To identify the impact of Dalit women migration outcomes on the household and the local economy, and
- c. To assess the nature of work and livelihood security from the perspective of the interventions, rights of women migrants and the state policy

Methodology

Since, the study is to be carried out in a relatively two year period; it will be based on the review of existing literature and the analysis of secondary sources of data and primary sources of migrant households from select villages. The Dalit women migrants to Gulf countries would be purposively selected from different villages at Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states in India. For the purpose of the study, 100 Dalit women who migrated to Gulf countries and come back to home village would be selected purposively (50 Dalit women migrants from Telangana and 50 from AP). The primary data would include information related to the socio-economic status of the migrants and their utilization of the remittances. The study will collect information from two rounds of the survey. First round Survey will get information through structured questionnaire and second round survey will get information by organized Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at the community level, case studies, and strategic interviews. The study adopts both survey and non-survey methods to obtain the relevant data for the analysis. The survey method includes collection of data at the household level through structured questionnaire and the non-survey method comprises Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at the community level, case studies, and strategic interviews. Each focus group included eight to ten key informants (migrants) from each village. Secondary data of information will be collected from all the possible sources. The secondary data is being analyzed from Census 2001 and 2011 to understand women migration from SC community, and the causes and challenges they are facing. Secondary materials include policy documents, scholarly writings, and statistical data from government and semi-government organizations, governmental reports, Government Orders (GO), appraisals and evaluation documents, cabinet sub-committee reports and also information from various books, periodicals, journals, unpublished theses by several researchers, and daily newspapers. Besides, 'community' maintained records will also be reviewed.

2.5.2. Gulf Migration and Rural Transformation in Telangana

Sponsoring Agency: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi; Project Cost 15,00,000; Duration of the Project Two Years; Project Start Date: 01-01-2016; Tentative Date of Completion 31-12-2017

Objectives of the Project

- To investigate the factors behind Gulf migration in the Telangana State
- To analyze the migratory process from the State
- To explore the employment, earning, working and living patterns of Gulf migrants
- To examine the social cost of Gulf migration and their repercussions on emigrant household and rural economy
- To study the impact of remittances or income from Gulf on migrant households in particular and village economy in general

Methodology of the Project

The proposed study would be carried out in Telangana State. The study mainly relies on primary data. The data would be collected from Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Medak districts of Telangana State from where exodus of Gulf migration takes place. At later stage, from each district four (4) migrant reported Mandal/Block would be selected. Again from each Mandal/Block two (2) villages would be selected for canvassing the survey. Sample selection at district is purposive afterwards it adopts multi-stage random sampling. The information would be collected from Gulf migrant households whose member(s) is/are working in the Gulf. In order to collect information, the study would prepare a structure household questionnaire. It would collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Aside this, the study would collect qualitative information through in-depth interviews, case studies and focused group discussions with migrant households. In order to collect the qualitative information the study would follow a structured thematic schedule for collecting the same. Migrant household would be the unit of analysis. The study analysis would be done through simple percentages and tabulations. If needed statistical tools would be made use of.

2.6 Environment

2.6.1 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Scenarios Network (ScenNet)

Sponsoring agency: Belmont Forum (through the Ministry of Earth Science); Project Cost: 43, 97,385 INR; Duration of the Project: 2 years; Project Start Date: March 31st2016; Tentative Date of Completion: March 31st 2018

Objectives

- (a) Develop a network to support research within the context of Future Earth (www.futureearth.info)
- (b) Contribute to national and global assessment processes, especially IPBES (www.ipbes.net) by facilitating identification of experts, improving the availability and visibility of pertinent research and stimulating assessment relevant research;

(c) Identify crucial issues that need to be addressed in the event of a research-oriented call for proposals by the Belmont Forum in 2017.

The main focus of the study is on Marine Ecosystems

The study is under progress.

2.7 Policy Studies Based on Evaluation

2.7.1 A Comparative Study on the Impact of RO Treatment Plants in Kuppam and Other Districts of Andhra Pradesh

Sponsored by “Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, June to September, 2015. Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Objectives

The overall aim of the study is to bring out a report with details on the impact of RO water schemes with the objectives as described below.

1. To study the extent of coverage of quality affected villages with RO water and ease of distribution and collection of water by the stakeholders through the schemes
2. To evaluate the impact of RO water in reducing the water quality problems and their impact on health status compared before and after installation of two types of RO plants;
3. To assess the cost-benefit analysis in reduction of health care cost / reduction in sickness / man-days or school days gained and direct and indirect benefits
4. To find out distribution related issues by the vendors
5. To find out the impact of safe drinking water (supplied by the project) and awareness generation campaigns (if any) conducted.
6. To assess the quality of water in both types of plants from the people’s perception;

Methodology

The study is conducted using quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection (Secondary data from RWSS records, FGDs). The tools include questionnaires, interview schedules, and check-lists and focused group discussions. Data is collected from primary and secondary sources using the above mentioned techniques. The questionnaires are pre-tested and the modifications are carried before finalizing them.

The study was undertaken in all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh by selecting one RO plant from a rural habitation. In addition, RO plants established in Kuppam constituency are also studied in 10 locations as this is pilot project supplying to 20 locations.

Identify the habitations/slums where water quality is an issue and ensure that necessary infrastructure is available for installation of water treatment plant with power connection. The responsibility of providing water to these treatment plants has been entrusted to the respective

municipal bodies. The operation and maintenance of the plants installed entrusted to self-help groups, slum level federations, town level federations or NGOs.

Priority is given to slums where no drinking water distribution systems exists, slums where quality of drinking water is not fit for human consumption and places where there is presence of distribution system, but no drinking water is being supplied. The expected cost of installation of the treatment plants and the urban local bodies had to cover all habitations/slums where there is deficiency of potable water in a phased manner.

The government installed 577 small plants covering 587 habitations and all are functional and also around 110 plants in urban areas. Reverse Osmosis (RO) system, Ultra filtration followed by UV Treatment, Electrolytic De-fluoridation System and Terafil technology (INN) is installed. In addition, a larger pilot project has been taken up at Kuppam to cover 9 points in Kuppam and 11 habitations

2.7.2. Status of Productive Asset Generation by SHG Members in Telangana State

Budget Rs. 2302850/- Project Duration: Till December 2016; Project Start Date October 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: December 2016

Objectives

1. How far the financial assistance provided by SERP resulted in asset formation?
2. Whether the asset formation is specific to any type of loan?
3. How far the systemic factors in terms of planning, implementation and community participation contribute to the asset formation?
4. What is the role of socio-economic status of the recipients and social norms in asset formation?
5. How far the household or the individual factors contributed to the asset formation?

Methodology

The focus is on district- wise results on key indicators. As such, district is considered as a unit of sample for selection of Mandals for sampling on the basis of total program Mandals in the district. Since there are considerable variations in the number of mandals in each district, an attempt is made to give weights to the number of mandals in each district. It is decided to select 4 sample mandals from district with less than 40 program mandals and 6 sample mandals from districts with more than 40 program mandals. To minimise the standard error of estimation, two sub-samples are drawn from each district depending on the number of total sample mandals within a district.

Progress: Data collection from 9 rural districts of Telangana state has been completed; data entry is also completed; analysis is in progress.

3. Research Studies - Completed

3.1 Agriculture/Allied Studies

3.1.1 Soybean Varieties and Package of Practices

Sponsoring agency: ICAR; Project Cost: 36 Lakh; Duration of the Project: 8 Months; Project Start Date: April 2015; Date of Completion: November 20th 2015

Objectives

1. To analyze the trends in growth of area, production and yield (APY) at all India and selected states and to carry a decomposition analysis of growth of soybean production. To contextualize the cultivation of soybean crop in different agro climatic situations across the sample states chosen.
2. To assess the adoption of technology (package of practices) by soybean cultivating farmers in the selected states.
3. To assess the impact of public sector technology in soybean seed varieties on output, by assessing area, production, and productivity of soybean crop over time at All India and in selected states through the primary data
4. To measure the total factor productivity (TFP) of soybean crop using the cost of cultivation data (collected from secondary sources) and the determinants of TFP growth

Methodology

- Selection of states, districts, blocks and villages are based on the area cultivated under soybean crop
- Rajasthan, MP, Maharashtra and Telangana are selected
- 48 soybean farmer households are selected from each of the selected village stratified across 4 broad land holdings categories of marginal, small, medium and big
- The total households covered by the study are 1692

Summary and Conclusion

1. Need to focus on improving the productivity of rain fed soybean crop varieties to withstand both prolonged drought spells as well as excess rains
2. The dissemination of package of practices needs to be focused on. Right and effective methods of extension in view of diversity in farming situations
3. A soybean consortia mode to translate the research outputs to real out comes
4. Measures to ensure supply of inputs at same cost to all farmers especially bottom decile farmers to improve their economic efficiency
5. Farmers to be linked to appropriate institutions for advice, inputs and markets

3.1.2 Non-Pesticidal Management of Pests – An Empirical Analysis

Sponsoring Agency: RULNR-CESS; Project Cost: Rs.5,80,000; Duration of the Project: 30 Months; Project Start Date: July 2011; Date of Completion: February 2015

Objectives

1. To understand the farmers' perception about the livelihood and ecological significance of NPM practices. To identify and record the NPM practices in food, fibre, cash and vegetable crops in pesticide free villages.
2. To examine economic returns from NPM adopted crops vis-a-vis chemically controlled crops. To identify the constraints in adoption of NPM options.

Methodology

The study is being done in Andhra Pradesh (Anantapur district) and Maharashtra (Wardha district) of India in collaboration with the local partner Centre for Sustainable Agriculture. In each state one drought prone semi-arid district with highest area under rainfed cultivation where in the concept of non-pesticidal management of pests is being followed widely is selected. Using similar criteria three villages each are selected from one block/ three mandals in each district. In this way a total of 3 villages from one district are selected from each state and a total of six villages are selected in two states of A.P and Maharashtra. 30 NPM farmers and 30 Non-NPM farmers are selected from each selected village randomly from the list of farmers adopting NPM and Non-NPM approach for managing the major crop pests in the predominant crops grown in their village.

Summary and Conclusions

Both in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh the dryland villages hosted higher crop diversity including traditional millet crops. The soils of sample villages in Andhra Pradesh have been predominantly red sandy and sandy loams where as in Maharashtra they are predominantly black soils. The size-class wise distribution revealed that majority are small farmers in A.P both in case of NPM farmers (55 percent) and conventional farming (73.33%). Same is the case in Maharashtra with 51.67 percent small farmers among NPM farmers and 56.67 percent conventional farmers. Among the total sample of NPM farmers in A.P 60.00 per cent were non-literate where as in Maharashtra, among NPM farmer's majority were studying VIII-X (32.50 %).

In Andhra Pradesh, majority (42.50%) of the sample households adopting non-pesticidal management practices are growing at least two crops in the lands owned by them followed by four crops (12.50 %) and three/five crops(10.0%). In Andhra Pradesh, Ground nut + Redgram is dominating cropping pattern in NPM sampled households and non-NPM sampled households. This is followed by ground nut + redgram + cow pea + jowar in NPM households and mono cropping of ground nut in non-NPM households. Similarly, in Maharashtra, inter cropping of soya bean + redgram is the major cropping pattern with NPM households and mixed cropping Soya bean + Cotton + Redgram is predominant in non-NPM households. Farmers have been using diverse NPM methods for managing the pests. These include neem oil, neem seed kernel extract, cow urine, panchapatra kashayam, dashapatra

kashayam, chilli garlic extract in Andhra Pradesh and agni astra, bramastra, chilli garlic extract, dashaparni, neemasthra, nimboli powder and Tambhaku in Maharashtra.

3.1.3. Evaluation of the Early Impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on Small holder Cotton Producers in Kurnool District, India

Sponsoring Agency: ISEAL Alliance, U.K; Other Partners in the Study are Natural Resources Institute, Greenwich University, U.K, GIDR-Gujarat, Matrix India-Delhi; Project Cost : USD 2,40,000(approx. for three years for complete study); Duration of the Project : 36 Months; Project Start Date: April 2015

Objectives

1. To examine the impact of BC Initiative on cotton farmers and their households.
2. To evaluate the potential benefits of the producer units and the producer company that will be set up under the BCI project.

Methodology

The site chosen for the study is Adoni Mandal in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. The study will be an impact evaluation with a mixed method design. Changes at the farm, household and producer unit level will be examined over a three year period, starting in the second quarter of 2015 and ending in the same period three years later. The study will focus on changes in practice adoption at the farm level, economic changes at the farm and in the household, and changes in feelings of empowerment and control among the farmers themselves. The study will examine how participation and outcomes differ across farmers with different poverty profiles and starting level of assets.

Findings, Summary and Conclusions

The baseline findings generate following conclusions and pointers for reflection for the BCI system in general and the BCI project in particular:

1. *Awareness to Adoption*: It is clear from the baseline study that farmers strongly believe that their yields will suffer if they do not sustain frequent spraying with pesticides. That presents the challenge to the BCI project in changing existing mind-set of the farmers.
2. *Thrust on Profitability and not Just Productivity*: The farmers tend to look at cotton cultivation from the production/productivity enhancement. In this scenario, the BCI project can draw the attention of farmers and other stakeholders to improved profitability through cost reduction (less input use) and some improvement in productivity, additional income possibilities from inter-cropping etc.
3. *Market Demand for the BCI Cotton*: Building the market is not part of the intervention package of PRDIS, and therefore action on building the market relies primarily on BCI via their linkages and engagement with retailers and brands.
4. *Inclusion /Exclusion of Women in the BCI Project*: The baseline study shows how gender inequalities are significant. To date very few women are involved in the Learning Groups (4 per cent), but information is also not shared with them by their husbands. Even if these women did obtain access to the information it is not clear how far they could implement the new practices without their husbands' consent.

5. *Social Dimension of Sustainability*: Inequities experienced by women, the informal nature of hired labour markets, and the incidence of child labour and health and safety issues are very challenging for the BCI project to address in short period of time (of next few years).
6. *Service Provisions to the Farmers (Financial and Market Access)*: The baseline study shows how farmers face indebtedness due to the trading relationships of tied finance. The BCI project is mandated to work on promoting enabling mechanisms (on finance and market access) to the farmers. But it is not clear how far this is likely to occur or feasible for the implementing partner.

3.1.4 “Base Line Study of Rice Farm Schools in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh”

Sponsoring agency: PHI Seeds Private Limited (PHI), DuPont Pioneer, Somajiguda, Hyderabad; Project Cost: Rs. 16,61,000-00 Lakhs; Project Start Date: August 2014; Duration of the Project: Six Months (August 2014 – January 2015)

Methodology

The total number of Rice farm schools started by the DuPont Pioneer in India spread across 6000 villages in 150 blocks (40 villages per block). However in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand, these spread across 100 blocks covering 2807 villages. As a first step we have pooled all the villages in each state and classified them according to different agro-climatic zones prevailing in each of the states. The sample consists of 3 percent of all villages in all the three states amounting to 85 villages for conducting the baseline survey. Ten sample households in each village will be selected based on stratified random sampling method totaling 850 households.

Major Findings

- Compared to all the sample states, UP has shown higher net income due to low input cost.
- Jharkhand has comparatively high labor costs than other two states
- High cost is due to dependence on well irrigation. Hence low net income is observed in these states.

3.2 Industry

3.2.1 Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of Select Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana (Pre and Post Economic Reforms)

Objectives

- To estimate the capital intensity/capital deepening and labor productivity of the low, medium and high technology industries of the organized manufacturing sector in Telangana state during the pre and post economic reform period and also during the period of financial crisis
- To examine the relationship between the capital deepening and labour productivity in the three types of industries during the pre and post economic reform period

- To assess the performance of each of the 14 sectors of the organized manufacturing sector in Telangana state during the pre and post economic reform periods both with respect to capital intensity and labour productivity

Data and Methodology

The capital intensity and labour productivity in the organized manufacturing sector of Telangana is studied for the period from 1981-82 to 2010-11. Further, an in-depth analysis is carried out for three sub periods i.e. pre reforms (Period-I 1981-82 to 1992-93) and the post reform period from 1993-94 to 2010-11. Within the post-reform period, we further have a period of financial crisis 2004-05 to 2010-11 (period III). Sector-wise data on net value added, fixed capital and total persons is collected for the 10 districts in Telangana. ASI provides data on the number of workers and on the number employees. In this study, total employees, including permanent and contract workers, supervisory and managerial staff, are taken as the measure of employment. The sector-wise data is collected only for 14 sectors as for the other sectors the data is not available for the entire study period mentioned above. For the present study, all the required time series data is prepared on the basis of National Industrial Classification, NIC-98 by using the available two-digit concordance tables. The 14 sectors are divided into low, medium and high technology industries

Major Findings

As far as the low technology industries are concerned, manufacture of textiles and apparel products accounted for comparatively high average annual growth rates of capital intensity during post-reform period with the growth rates being highest for the manufacture of textiles. The growth rates of labour productivity of manufacture of food and beverages and manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products registered positive growth rates despite having negative growth rates of capital intensity.

It is clear from the data that the economic reforms dampened the average annual growth rates of capital-labour ratio for sectors like manufacture of tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of basic metals and manufacture of fabricated metals. However, the data also shows that the average annual growth rates of labour productivity of these three sectors remained positive during the post-reform period.

Average annual growth rates of labour productivity of manufacture of chemical and chemical products and manufacture of machinery and equipment registered positive growth rates during the post-reform period in spite of negative average annual growth rates of capital labour ratio during the same period.

Overall, it can be concluded that productivity per worker will increase if the capital per worker increases resulting in the expansion of the economy. At the same time, the labour force should be well equipped to use the modern capital equipment. As reiterated earlier, this calls for provision of skill development programmes to the labour force.

3.2.2. Intra-Industry Trade in Services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, Structure and Policy Dimensions

Sponsoring agency: South Asian Network of Economic Research Institute (SANEI), Dhaka, Funded by GDN, World Bank; Project Cost: \$10,000; Duration of the Project: Feb 2015-Feb 2016; Project Start Date: February 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: February 2016

Objectives

1. To analyse the trend and direction of trade in services in South Asia
2. To examine the pattern of specialization in South Asia's trade in services
 - a. To construct Intra-Industry Trade index (IIT) for Services and its components to understand the pattern of specialization in services
 - b. To construct Services trade restrictiveness Index (STRI) to measure the extent of restrictions.
 - c. To analyze the determinants of IIT in services *vis-a vis* with selected trading partners (separately for each South Asian Countries).
3. Suggest policy decisions for market access in trade in services.

Methodology

The annual data for the period 2000-2012 for each South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and its selected trading partner countries. These countries will be chosen based on the availability of a continuous series of data. The data can be drawn from OECD database 2012 (Direction of Trade in Services), IMF Eurostat, UNESCO, UNSTAT of United Nations and WDI of World Bank. Panel data model or panel co-integration will be used depending upon its integration properties of the variables.

Findings

The research output from the empirical model cannot be predicted for all the south Asian countries. Even then, possible benefits from this work would help in policy formulations. We are mentioning few among them.

- (i) Given the similar levels of structural development, geographical proximity and cultural ties it will be much easy of South Asian countries to negotiate on services agreements in GATS with developed countries.
- (ii) South Asian countries can identify the main drivers of services trade in their respective countries and finally to integration aspect. They will also get to know about their barriers that constrain trade agreements. Hence, they can come out for a structured strategy for promoting services trade.
- (iii) This can provide an important learning for South Asian countries to understand pattern of specialization inherent in components of services. If the pattern is Intra-industry trade, this may help to diversify their market and reap economies of scale. Benefits are also can impact on the commitments to be undertaken in the future GATS.

3.3 Service Sector

3.3.1 Study on Medical Tourism in the Three Metropolitan Cities; Hyderabad, Chennai and Mumbai, Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR, New Delhi

Summary:

All the hospitals visited across the three cities (Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chennai) also provided special services for international patients like electronic transfer of medical reports, special diet, accommodation for patient's companion/s, on-line counseling, etc. The staff of all the hospitals has been specially trained in dealing with international patients. However, this study depicts that most of the international patients come to these hospitals mainly because of the presence of specialized doctors rather than of any other factor. Most of the patients are from Africa in Hyderabad, while in Chennai and Mumbai; most of the patients are from Middle East countries. More males than females were coming across all the three cities.

Out of the total patients in Hyderabad, 13 (24.1%) came for cancer treatment, 22.2 percent for cardiac treatment, 11.1 percent patients for treatment of gastro intestinal problems and 9.2 percent each for treatment of neurological and ophthalmic problems. The maximum number of international patients in Chennai had come for cardiac treatment (18%) and 16 percent of the patients for neurological problems. In Mumbai also, more patients had cardiac problems. Patients had also come for simple procedures like physiotherapy and master checkup. Along with the specialization of the doctor, low cost of treatment, treatment not available and long waiting time in their country are also the reason for few of the patients to choose India for treatment. More than half of the patients (58%) had come with insurance to Mumbai. Tourism is not a priority for the patients who had come for treatment in the three cities. Majority of the patients in both Hyderabad (98.1%) and Chennai (94%) are sure that they would come to the same hospital if they require any treatment in the future.

3.4 Social Sector Development

3.4.1. Human Development in Telangana State: District Profiles

Telangana emerged as the 29th state of the Indian Union from undivided Andhra Pradesh. The social structure in Telangana is uniquely skewed towards socially marginalized sections - backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and religious minority groups - which constitute 85 percent of the state population. Social backwardness often converges with economic backwardness and low human development. The expectations of the Telangana Community broadly converge with the development paradigm of UNDP that human development is the expansion of people's freedom to engage actively in shaping development with equity and sustainability wherein people are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups.

Overall, the study included 23 indicators related to fertility, mortality, maternal, child nutrition and general health. The status of the total ten districts is identified as to the position of each indicator –top/bottom. For instance, out of the total 23 indicators, Adilabad stands

top (1 or 2) in 6 indicators. Thus it performed well in terms of 6 out of 23 indicators. On the other hand, Adilabad stands bottom (10 or 9) in terms of 3 indicators. None of the districts are found with better performance in terms of at least 11 indicators. However, Hyderabad is found to be relatively better due to its 9 better performing indicators and with only 2 least performing indicators.

There has been an improvement in the education infrastructure indicators in the state. Around 87 percent of the schools had drinking water facility and 75 percent of schools had separate toilets for girls during 2011- 12. But wide variations we are observed across the districts.

3.4.2. Human Development in Andhra Pradesh: Regional Patterns

The report analyses and compares the HDI across districts in Andhra Pradesh. Following the UNDP methodology, HDI has been computed for the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 and projected the same for the year 2015-16. Thus, the report analyses the human development of 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh, keeping the policy environment of combined state of Andhra Pradesh and presents the projections for the year 2015-16 to indicate the guidelines/challenges for the policy making in the new state. The 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh comprise of five agro-climatic zones namely North Coastal zone, Godavari zone, Krishna zone, Southern zone and Scanty Rainfall zone.

Overall, the study included 22 indicators related to fertility, mortality, maternal, child nutrition and general health. The status of the total thirteen districts is identified as to the position of each indicator – top/bottom. Thus, based on the analysis through 22 indicators it may be noted that the common areas of concern are maternal care, early marriages, contraceptive prevalence, child nutrition and blood sugar and hypertension with respect to all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Thus, it may be noted that based on the analysis through 20 indicators the common areas of concern to all the districts of Andhra Pradesh are literacy in rural areas, female literacy, literacy among SCs and STs and drop-out rate at the primary level among all social groups and SCs and STs especially among girls. It is to be noted that both East and West Godavari districts performed relatively better in most of the indicators have shown least performance in drop-out rates among SCs and among girls.

3.5 Poverty

3.5.1 Tracking Survey of Young Lives: July – September 2015

Funded by DFID through Oxford University: Project Cost:Rs. 71, 40,120/-. But the Budget for 2016-17 is Rs. 2,39,27,288/-; Project Start Date/month: 2001-2002 Longitudinal Study; Date of Completion will continue till March 2018 Young Lives – Continuous Project Till March 2018 – But Tracking Survey within this Study is Completed in August 2015.

Objectives

1. To pilot, develop, and document an innovative methodology in which multi- and interdisciplinary research using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods provides

evidence on childhood poverty that feeds directly into and informs policy options and development education;

2. To generate and archive good quality, multi-dimensional data about the experiences, conditions, strategies and perspectives of children in poverty;
3. To trace the factors that impact positively and negatively on childhood poverty and identify, as far as possible, appropriate preventive and ameliorative measures to reduce poverty and increase wellbeing in affected children, both in case study countries and globally;
4. To disseminate and publicize findings from this research to a wide audience of academics, policy makers and practitioners; and
5. To foster public concern about, and encourage political motivation to act on, childhood poverty issues through advocacy and media work at both national and international levels.

Methodology

Young Lives: - The Young Lives sampling scheme is designed taking into account the inter-regional variations. A priori, it is decided that the sample districts are to be distributed uniformly across all the regions to ensure wider representation. From each region one poor and one non-poor district would be selected.

The criterion for classification of districts as poor and non-poor is based on development ranking. While selecting the districts (and mandals within the districts) among the poor, due consideration is given to important issues relevant for the study. Also, the final selection is done among districts where ‘Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Program (APDPIP)’, which has a great bearing on the child poverty, is implemented. The district of Hyderabad is totally urban and is a metropolitan in nature. Therefore, the samples from Hyderabad were selected separately on different criterion.

The study is under progress.

3.5.2. Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes, 2015-16 (Phase-I), Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh States

Sponsored by: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India; Project Duration: 3 months. Start Date: September 2015, Date of Completion: November 2015.

3.5.3. Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes – Phase –II, Odisha State. By National Level Monitors (NLMs)

Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes – Phase –II, Odisha State. by National Level Monitors (NLMs), Sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Government

of India. Duration: 3 Months; Start Date: January 2016, Date of Completion: March 2016.

Objectives

- Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry
- Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent and unbiased
- Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community
- Whether the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) Meetings are held regularly. If not, reasons, if any
- The views of the people in the villages on the programmes and their suggestions for improvement

The Flagship Programmes covered in the analyses Includes MGNREGS, NRLM, IAY, NSAP, TSC, PMGSY etc.

MGNREGS

The findings of MGNREGS call for specific recommendations to address some of the areas of concern. The socio-economic profile of the job card holders suggests that the share of SC/ST among job card holders is high. It is found that no single family in the sample villages had actually got 100 days of wage employment. The Survey team observed that there were many complaints during the Social Audit. Some panchayats sarpanches are sidelined in the process of implementation of the programme. Wage payment through official channels is not able to control malpractices by middlemen. Our study shows that the MGNREGS programme in the districts does promote and improve the livelihood of the rural poor. However, there exist a number of shortcomings that have social and institutional dimensions.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/ Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

It is evident from the field visits that a higher per cent of SHG members suggested for quick release of loan (90%) and reducing the rate of interest, followed by increasing the repayment period and simplification of loan procedures. The need for providing improved facilities of marketing and transport were suggested by a majority of the members. Adequate knowledge should be provided to members before choosing a project. Most of the SHGs procure their raw materials locally for the production of commodities. Very few SHG converted into NRLM because they had availed some benefits under SGSY. There is a need for including more income generating activities and providing opportunity for the beneficiaries to select the activity by the members.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Guidelines have been followed with regards to selection of beneficiaries. However, there are complaints of undue preference to some beneficiaries by Palli Sabha/Sarpanches. The majority of IAY houses surveyed did not have sanitary latrine.

NSAP

The only bright spot seemed to be the performance of National Old Age Pension Scheme with 100 per cent of the IGNOAPS card holders admitting getting regular and full amount of pension. The timeliness in the delivery of pension has improved over time. The performance of NFBS is so poor that most of the respondent households are not even aware about this scheme. The majority of NOAP beneficiaries expressed that the pension amount to be enhanced to Rs. 500-800 to meet the medical expenditure.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) / Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The study suggests that more awareness campaigns are needed for motivation to take-up Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) by the beneficiaries. Not many significant and progressive behavioral improvements with regard to sanitation & hygiene are found. While there is a significant progress in the construction of school toilets, slow process in case of IHHLs during the period. The study found noticeable reduction in incidence of water-borne diseases in the study villages.

3.5.4 Improving Livelihoods or Intensifying Poverty? Coal Mining in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

Sponsoring agency: RULNR; Project Director and other Faculty Associated: M. Gopinath Reddy and Prajna Paramita Mishra; Project Start Date: August 2012; Project Cost: 12,40,000/-

Objectives

- a) To analyse the impact that coal mining has had on the livelihoods of people in these two States
- b) To examine local communities' perceptions on how mining activities, impact the environment.

Methodology

Chhattisgarh

Both primary and secondary sources of information have been collected for this study. For primary data collection the survey is carried out in different phases from October, 2012 to January 2013. Our study areas are situated in the coal bearing areas of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The survey covered 600 households (300 from Chhattisgarh and 300 from Jharkhand). Coal deposits of Chhattisgarh come under South Eastern Coalfield Limited (SECL). The coal deposits of SECL occur in five districts of Chhattisgarh i.e. Bilaspur, Korba, Raigarh, Surguja and Korea. Out of this we have taken three districts i.e. Korea, Surguja and Surajpur (On 1st January, 2012 this district was carved out from Surguja). Based on the secondary data, the research team prepared a list of mine sites in these three districts.

The idea is to take new mining area between five to 15 years age mines, if not available then to go for older mines. Out of these three districts of Chhattisgarh, 100 households are selected from each district making it 300 in total.

Jharkhand

The state of Jharkhand has the highest amount of coal deposits in India. We have taken our study areas from Bokaro, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh as they are the mostly mined districts. In Bokaro district of Jharkhand, mines are operational in one block. There are six operational mines and all of them are opencast mines. Out of these six, Karagali OC is selected as that is the oldest OC. The second one is Katara, 25 years old.

Findings

Chhattisgarh

In the districts of Koriya, in both the study sites 24 percent of the households have employment in coal mines. In Surajpur, SalhiAmgaom OC mines, nearly half of the households are employee in mines (48%). Still 36 percent of households are dependent on agriculture. Here people are cultivating their land, which is already acquired by the mining company. They may lose these lands in future. That also results in a less percentage (10%) of wage labour. In Podi-Gayatri UG mines area, agriculture still plays an important role as this is an underground mine (68%). Here percentage of coal mines employee are less (4%) and percentage of contract wage labour is high (20%). The literacy rate differs across villages in the mining area. The Illiteracy rate among women is very high in Amera OC mines area (47.8%) and reasonably good in Kongapani area (22.2%). Among men, it is high in Amera area (23%) and low in Kongapani area (9.8%). The percentage of those educated above graduation is very low among men and women both. The data on household expenditures show that more than 60 percent of the household expenditure goes to food expenses. Other expenses like education, travel, health, recreation, cloth has a very low share.

Jharkhand

The effects of the coal mining in the Jharkhand State are varied and mixed. Although 35 percent of the sample households have got employment in mining industry, majority are still engaged in wage labor in coal mining as well as farm and non-farm labor. As regards to improvement in livelihoods status, nearly 40.0 percent mentioned there is positive improvement and 60.0 percent are of the opinion that livelihoods position has declined. As far as the effects of the mining on the health (incidence of disease) is concerned, nearly, 2/3^{rds} mentioned that the diseases have 'increased' and 'significantly increased' and only a small proportion said 'no changes' have taken place. Lastly, the impact on environment, the households are unanimous that mining has affected air, water and other natural resources alike in the sample villages.

3.6 Education

3.6.1. Five Percent Sample Check of U-DISE Data for 2015-16, The Case of Telangana Budget Rs.5,00,000/- Final report submitted

Objectives

1. To measure the precision levels as well as deviations of U-DISE data pertaining to 2015-16 in the state of Telangana
2. To suggest suitable remedial measures for strengthening the U-DISE database.

Methodology

Based on the suggestions by the State Project Director and conditions laid down by NUEPA for sampling design, the study selected Khammam and Nizamabad districts and both the districts together have almost the same percentage distribution of all schools by type of management and according to category of school as those of Telangana State (excluding Khammam and Nizamabad districts). The strata are PS, UPS and HS and HSS together. The sample sizes to strata are allocated proportional to the number of all schools in each stratum.

Findings

It is important that the heads of the educational institutions apart from the officials must be aware that the U-DISE data is playing a vital role in the policy making. There is every need to include a session on “importance of DISE data for policy” in the training module meant for the heads of the educational institutions. Along with headmaster/principals, correspondents of the private schools need to be invited for such trainings as it is the correspondents who are the decision making authorities. MRCs/MEOs during their periodic visits to the schools should also spend time on overseeing the maintenance of different registers/records including photocopy of filled-in U-DISE DCF, school report cards and on the display boards. Our analysis shows that in about 93 percent of the cases, survey data tallies with DISE data. In other words, the precision level of the DISE data is about 93 per cent. In all these cases survey data provides higher figure compared to DISE data. All these things result in error of the DISE data which may not be the case if we consider the same reference period for both the types of data. Taking in to account of these developments, we may state that the precision of the DISE data is much higher than 93 per cent.

3.7. Health

3.7.1. Monitoring Results (MoRES) in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

First Phase Sub-studies

- (i) Comprehensive literature review on Maternal and Child Nutrition
- (ii) Exploring the Dynamics of Maternal Child Health and Complementary Feeding Practices Using Community Based System Dynamics
- (iii) Panel study in Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh (first phase)

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 22,50,000/-; Duration of the Project: November 2014 – September 2015; Project Start Date/month: November 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: September 2015

Objectives

1. Review the literature and identify the gaps and challenges in the nutrition programs and policies being implemented in different countries and specifically in the state of Andhra Pradesh
2. Prepare a report on system dynamics to understand the stakeholder behavior towards nutrition
3. Formulate comprehensive nutrition framework for children in Andhra Pradesh state based on the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition based programs and policies

3.7.2 Comprehensive Literature Review on Maternal and Child Nutrition

To work on literature review, DCS-CESS has done joint work with Brown School of Social Work, Washington University in St. Louis (WUSL). The work focused on conducting a systematic review of drivers of maternal and child health and nutritional outcomes, studying impact evaluations of programs to understand effective and ineffective strategies for improving child and maternal wellbeing, assessing the leading interventions and innovations for the improvement of nutritional outcomes for mother and child.

3.7.3 Exploring the Dynamics of Maternal Child Health and Complementary Feeding Practices Using Community Based System Dynamics

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 22,50,000/-; Duration of the Project: November 2014 – September 2015; Project Start Date/month: November 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: September 2015.

Objectives

1. Review the literature and identify the gaps and challenges in the nutrition programs and policies being implemented in different countries and specifically in Andhra Pradesh state
2. Prepare a report on system dynamics to understand the stakeholder behavior towards nutrition
3. Formulate comprehensive nutrition framework for children in Andhra Pradesh state based on the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition based programs and policies

Summary and Conclusions

Supply side: A program is deemed successful only if it is able to achieve its goals. The problem with the ICDS program is two-fold: The core set of interventions aim to achieve more than what is viable and secondly, the program does not necessarily create a conducive environment for achieving its mission. Implementation of the program must be made consistent and uniform through standardized staff training and intervention curriculum, as

well as increased coordination between multiple centers on key lessons to improve nutritional outcomes. This might include communication of any curriculum adaptation to suit local demographics, culture, caste, class, and other factors implicated in behavior change around health and nutrition.

Demand Side: ICDS aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable sections through direct intervention. Perhaps in this process, the main players-AWW and the mother get ignored. Achievement of targets becomes vital and the perceptions of AWW and mothers get neglected. There is no mechanism to account for their needs and opinions. AWW work under very challenging circumstances to achieve the targets set out for them.. By re-focusing policy priorities to create a system that puts its users – AWWs and mothers – at the centre, there is a chance of efficient service delivery with factors like supply demand accountability duly embedded in it.

3.7.4. Rapid Assessment of Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme in Selected Districts of Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring Agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 6,25,000/-; Duration of the Project: January 2015 – September 2015; Project Start Date/Month: February 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: September 2015

Objectives

- 1) To assess the status of implementation of the WIFS program in selected sample project sites in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Based on the assessment finding, suggest policies to improve the program at different levels.

Methodology

Mixed research methods are followed to collect data and information from nodal teachers, Anganwadi workers and adolescent girls. The tools such as interview schedule has been used in quantitative method to collect the data from schools, Anganwadi Centres and to collect the information from Nodal teachers, Anganwadi workers as well as adolescent girls a simple checklist has been used.

Summary and Conclusions

WIFS Implementation through School

Quality Implementation

- I. The Nodal Teacher should take the lead role in service delivery and ANM can assist him/her. The stock should be maintained in school and it should be the responsibility of the Nodal Teacher to maintain the stock and distribute the tablets periodically with the assistance from ANM.

- II. The availability of Nodal Teacher in school is very important for quality implementation of the programme. Moreover, the Nodal teachers should understand the importance of the programme and they should be accountable for proper service delivery.

Capacity Building

- I. Capacity building of key personnel can enhance efficiency in WIFS implementation, as this can significantly impact the program outcome.
- II. Not only nodal teachers but the other associated staffs from school department from block and district level must be trained on the issue of anemia and various components of the scheme and monitored to use their knowledge in implementation of WIFS.
- III. The Nodal Teacher and the Headmaster/ Principal should discuss about this programme during the Parent Teachers Association meeting to create awareness among the target population (including parents).

Monitoring Mechanisms

- Program Monitoring should be strengthened at all levels. A WIFS committee in every school is to be formed headed by the Principal /Head Master with participation of the Nodal teachers, student representatives and ANM for regular monitoring and management of the programme
- Similarly, at the State level, formation of State WIFS Advisory Committee, with the participation from Health officials will fortify the program accountability
- As observed from the study, the reporting system is still nascent and needs to be instituted in true spirits. This shall have a forward linkage for strengthening the scheme. The nodal teachers should send regular report to Block Education Officer (BEO) and BEO should compile all the reports and send it to District Education Officer

3.7.5 Constituency Wise Analysis of Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions in Andhra Pradesh State

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 15,24,800/-; Duration of the Project: January to July 2015; Project Start Date/month: January 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: July, 2015

Objectives

- To motivate elected public representatives (MLAs) on situation of drinking water and sanitation in their respective constituencies in Andhra Pradesh
- Call for Action/ Recommendations for improvisation of the drinkable/potable water and sanitation conditions in their respective constituencies

Methodology

The project document and analysis is based on housing amenities data collected by the Directorate of Census Operation during May-June 2010 published as Census report 2011

Tentative findings

Water and Sanitation are the primary drivers of public health and the situation in Andhra Pradesh is quite alarming. The aim of this report is to present information on water and sanitation in Andhra Pradesh in an integrated and holistic manner. Only 47.5 percent of households have access to sanitation and 35.8 percent have drinking water facilities within their house premises. The report compiles data on different aspects of water and sanitation. The data reveals a strong correlation between the availability of drinking water facility within the premises of households and toilet facilities within the premises.

There is a need to create a massive public awareness to achieve mass participation and action for cleanliness in our surroundings. Education and health education needs to be driven more vigorously in rural habitations, especially with the involvement of Government and public sector officials at every level, and NGOs. The study will help in assisting the Government officials in improving water supply and sanitation through analyzing the estimates on certain characteristics regarding the availability of drinking water and through the aspects of sanitation and hygiene at the district level.

3.7.6 Assessment of Quality of Maternal and Child HIV Care and Treatment and Quality of Life of Children Living with HIV in Selected Districts of Karnataka.

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 42,33,000/-; Duration of the Project: January 2015 – March 2016; Project Start Date/month: January 2015; Tentative Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives

1. To compare the sero-positive status of HIV exposed babies born to HIV positive pregnant women placed on single and complex PPTCT regimens in the PPTCT program.
2. To identify the barriers and facilitators in availability and utilization of services by the mother-baby pairs in the PPTCT program
3. To assess status of access to child protection and other social services to HIV exposed infants, infected/affected children and adolescent girls in the select districts of Karnataka

Methodology

An appropriate design is used for this intervention research where effectiveness of strategies for improving tracking and follow-up of positive mother-baby pairs in different stages of PPTCT cascade was explored. The research design included both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Qualitative information was through interviews with various stakeholders to identify the reasons of drop-outs in Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) cascade. In-depth interviews (IDI) was conducted with HIV infected mothers and service (PPTCT and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)) providers to understand barriers of utilization of HIV treatment services. Quantitative information is collected from positive pregnant women and their new-born children from identification of pregnancy stage to confirmatory testing of the exposed child.

Summary and Conclusions

Policy Linked Recommendations Based on the Findings from the Study

1. PPTCT and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) along with social protection to be included as a prominent agenda in all other inter-departmental, meetings of Health department and Department of AIDS Control-Karnataka.
2. Greater involvement of health systems in Mother-Baby tracking and Loss to Follow Up (LFU) tracking, with intra and inter agency confidentiality. The streamlining of the NHM and NACP staff needs to be more integrated and confidentiality issues among the staff should not become an issue for tracking process.
3. Inter-departmental M&E systems to be linked for effective follow up and understanding service status. For early diagnosis and post testing follow up NACP data should be made accessible to even NHM staff for follow up at least for the enhanced coverage of the PPTCT positive case follow ups. There is no streamlined access for PPTCT data for the Health department currently.
4. Fear, denial, stigma and discrimination to be addressed through media-based advocacy campaigns and community out-reach efforts. There still seems to be concern of stigma and discrimination for the positive members and hence further efforts needs to be laid through advocacy and anti-discrimination community and departmental campaigns.
5. To improve the visibility and participation of young people and vulnerable groups in HIV/AIDS programming - The focus on young people need to be enhanced and adolescent health and child protection schemes need to be made more informative so as to enhance its utility by the young affected and infected CABAs.

3.7.7 Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Index for Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, HFO; Total Project Cost: INR 12,40,000/-; Duration of the Project: January 2015 – September 2015; Project Start Date/month: February 2015; Tentative Date of Completion: September 2015

Objectives

1. To assess the extent of natural disasters in Srikakulam. □
2. To measure the degree of sensitivity of the districts to natural disasters. □
3. To estimate levels of adaptive capacity of the district to cope with natural disasters. □
4. To find out the area of interventions need for humanitarian assistance to reduce the overall vulnerability and increase resilience power of people. □

Methodology

This study made an attempt to construct vulnerability mapping of the Srikakulam district by constructing Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Index (MHVI). Such a village-level mapping is new in India and also other countries of the world. The main reason for doing such exercise is that vulnerability analysis at the national level is not appropriate as it is highly context specific and to a larger extent spatially differentiated within the countries, even though levels of

vulnerability and adaptive capacity at the local level are largely. Influenced by the process operating at the national level (Adger et. al., 2004). In case of vulnerability mapping at the district or state level there is always higher chances of ignoring basic development issues at the village level. As a result the allocation of resources is always biased towards the rich and influenced areas by keeping the underdeveloped areas in poverty trap.

There are three basic components of vulnerability i.e. exposure (index), sensitivity (index) and adaptive capacity (index) and vulnerability is aggregate measure of these three.

Summary and Conclusions

To develop better adaptive capacity, the following measures can be undertaken:

- a) Creation of more employment opportunities to develop better coping mechanism of the house-holds during the time of post-disaster crisis. □
- b) Since drought has created major havoc, adequate irrigation facilities can be developed to enhance agricultural productivity and farm income. □
- c) Creation of adequate public infrastructure such as health centers, educational institutions, roads and telecommunication facilities, etc. These activities can successfully build resilience power of the people during the most crisis time. □
- d) Building of disaster-proofing houses and cyclone shelters in the disaster prone areas.
- e) The SC&ST population of the district is deprived of basic needs of life which raises their level of vulnerability during the time of disaster. Adequate livelihood promotion and social capital development activities can be carried out in these areas to enhance their resilience power and adaptive capacity against the natural disasters. □
- f) Higher literacy rate is most important contribution of adaptive capacity. Adequate provision can be taken for spreading of mass education and reduction of school drop outs.

3.7.8 Management of Workload and Work Pattern among Public Health Functionaries in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh: A Time and Motion Study

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF, Hyderabad; Project Cost: INR 4,808,152; Duration of the Project: June 2014 – March 2016; Project Start Date: June 2014; Tentative Date of Completion; March 2016

Objectives

1. To demonstrate time utilization by FLHWs, ASHAs and AWWs in performing various activities based on job descriptions.
2. To explore the perceptions and suggestions from Health and WDCW (ICDS) department's officials at the district, sub-district and facility level, about patterns of time spent by FLHWs, AWWs and ASHAs.
3. To suggest recommendations to policymakers/administrators & other related stakeholders for effective utilization of time by FLHWs, AWWs and ASHAs.

Methodology

TAM study is mixed methods study with ‘*time and motion*’ approach where in time utilizations by FLHWs and AWWs have been quantitatively measured and recorded. In TAM study, quantitative method (direct continuous observation) is used to study the time utilization and work patterns of FLHWs and AWWs. Qualitative methods (interviews and FGDs) are used to understand the facilitative factors, barriers of FLHWs, AWWs and ASHAs and specific reasons for their pattern of time utilization. Interviews are also used to explore the perceptions and suggestions from Health and ICDS/WDCW department officials.

Summary and Conclusions

ANMs

- **Trainings:** A need for periodic refresher trainings in smaller groups and on-job trainings with support received from supervisors. ANMs need to be trained in thematic components as well as related with specific target groups too
- **Work planning:** Mandatory preparation of advanced tour plans as per uniform format and stringent follow up of the same by supervisors and seniors
- Provision of proper infrastructure, transportation facilities and on-time payment of salaries is vital for ANMs functioning
- Filling up vacant positions of ANMs in order to reduce dual work load
- Ensuring posting of ANMs in such a way that they do not commute very far from their home to reach the SC or field locations.
- Reducing the number of columns in ANM registers in order to minimize information duplication and introducing online recording system of reports and records

MPHW (M)

- Clearly defining of MPHW (M) job description and implementing the same through better management by MOs and supervisors
- Filling up vacant positions of MPHW (M) especially in tribal cluster PHC. Their importance has been clearly demonstrated through TAM study

Common Recommendations for FLHWs, ASHAs and AWWs

- Need to strictly define job descriptions of FLHWs, ASHAs and AWWs.
- Maintaining common and fixed schedule of administrative events like meetings, trainings so that regular work plan of workers is not drastically altered
- Emphasizing on importance of supportive supervision. Strengthening mid-level supervision in order to enhance skill base and management aspects
- Training of workers on soft skills in order to be able to better engage with the community
- Need to emphasize more on significance of health education and use of IEC component in order to build awareness in the community and enhance service utilization

- Improving reach and availability of 108 Ambulance services.
- Ensuring a dynamic HMIS with improvement in tracking, routine records uploading etc. There is a need for data entry operator at PHC levels in order to be able to consolidate data better
- Introducing corrective actions for phenomenon like routine absenteeism
- Enhancing inter-departmental convergence by introducing common platforms like meetings between MOs and CDPOs, better planning and execution of NHDs etc.
- Realistic work planning at PHC level with participation of all key stakeholders like FLHWs, ASHAs, supervisors and MO etc.
- Region specific planning based on nature of population like for example tribal cluster plan has to be different from non-tribal cluster plan

3.8. Tribal Studies

3.8.1 Perspective Plan for Tribal Development in Telangana

The Tribal Sub Plan for 2015-16 is estimated for a sum of Rs.5,03,568.36 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs.41,596.80 lakhs as non-divisible amount. A detailed scheme wise analysis has been made to identify the schemes which are directly linked with tribal development. This has shaped the base for the preparation of perspective plan for five years. Further, few schemes such as Vanabandhu Kalyana Yojana which are also listed in the suggested list of schemes are not present in the plan of Tribal Welfare department. These are included under the Special Central Assistance- Vanabandhu Kalyana Yojana (SCA-VKY). The total sub plan from all relevant schemes comes to Rs 3,46,238.40 lakhs. Six important domains namely Health for all; Quality Education; Livelihoods; Housing and Infrastructure; Culture; and Robust Institutional Building have been identified for achieving the overall goals of development. The curative health coverage will be provided through network of PHCs and sub-centers, health workers, ASHA workers, fixed day visits and 104 emergency services. The programmes under National Health Mission will be fully integrated to achieve maximum results. Advance actions are being taken to tackle the seasonal health problems like Malaria, Dengue and Gastroenteritis etc. The number of Post-matric students is expected to grow from present level of 1.71 lakhs to 2.71 lakhs by the end of the perspective plan period and all of them are proposed to be covered under GoI (MoTA) scheme of Post Matric Scholarships.

Under Livelihoods, the activities proposed to be taken up in convergence mode are: increasing productivity from agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, improving traditional crops, agricultural/horticultural research, training of farmers, convergence with EGS scheme especially in increasing area under horticulture, conferring forest rights in the second phase and encouraging those farmers to take up crops suitable to the area and updating land records to ensure secured land titles. Implementation of Land Transfer Regulation will also help in restoration of lands to the tribals. The Rural Development Department Programme of Legal Aid and Para legal system would be encouraged to help needy tribal land losers.

Irrigation facilities will be provided by construction or restoration of tanks, lift irrigation schemes, check dams depending on the terrain. Location specific details already collected as part of preparation of master plans earlier will be updated in the process. The state government programmes like Mission Kakatiya when implemented in tribal areas is expected to help tribal farmers, increase the area under cultivation and providing sufficient water for other farm activities. The promotion of marketing channels linking to domestic as well as international markets ensures the marketability of the surplus production in the agriculture and allied sectors. The shifting of tribal youth to off-farm and non-farm activities by providing and upgrading skills ensures employability of youth. Various kinds of training programmes/skill development programmes will be taken up for 3.00 lakh tribal youth during the perspective plan period.

The existing offices of ITDA and MADA will be strengthened by appointing specialists in employment oriented training, animal husbandry, fisheries, computerization etc. The Nodal Department, Nodal Agency and State Development Council headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and District Level Committee headed by District Collector in ITDA and non ITDA district will oversee the planning and continuously monitor the programme and ensure integrated approach in planning and implementation. The SCSP and TSP Act, which is first of its kind in the country, will be fully utilized in budgeting only those schemes that are of direct relevance to tribal development and review of the TSP. The tribal participation through Gram Panchayats under PESA in planning, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan go a long way in achieving participatory development in tribal areas. The mid-term as well as end-term review of the plan relating to 2015-16 will provide a lot of scope to assess the suitability and relative importance of the different components under the health, education, livelihoods, housing and infrastructure, culture and institutional building. The strengthening and appropriate modification of indigenous collective institutions rooted in the culture of tribal ensures effective implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan. This should be constant and continuous process to be contemplated to achieve the set goals in specified time frame.

3.8.2. Forest Right Act – 2006: Implementation and Impact Analysis in AP: A Resurvey of Four Villages in Scheduled Areas

Sponsoring agency: CESS Plan Projects; Project Cost: 2,00,000/-; Duration of the Project: Six Months; Project Start Date: January 2013

Objectives

- 1) Building on previous research, develop a clear and up-to-date understanding of the Forest Rights Act 2006 implementation processes, outcomes and impacts: the extent to which eligible rights have been secured, and what the impediments to doing this have been.
- 2) To further identify whether developmental programmes promised in the Act are being implemented and if so, the extent of impact;
- 3) To offer few policy recommendations of further strengthen the FRA 2006 implementation in AP.

Methodology

Four villages already surveyed will be chosen, (one each from Adilabad, East Godavari, West Godavari and Vishakhapatnam) and will be resurveyed for the current study. The sample households contacted earlier will be resurveyed.

Summary and Conclusions

1. After launching FRA – 2006, tribals and other forest dwellers have started receiving ownership rights over their cultivable forest land. Before this act, tribal people have been treated as ‘forest encroachers’ but now the Government recognised them as forest protectors and many provisions have been facilitated through FRA – 2006 to give entitlements. It is clear than after receiving entitlements over the forest cultivable land, in Pamuleru village the household land holding size has been increased.
2. In Koruturu village, no changes have been happened due to sanctuary and also the podu land comes under revenue land. In Goppulapalem village, not found any changes in land holdings but people are going to receive ownership rights over their podu lands. In Cheruvuguda village also no changes are found in land holding size but received ownership rights over their forest settled agriculture land.
3. Agriculture is the main occupation in the entire sample villages 85 percent followed by casual labour (farm & non-farm) is 7 percent, 5 percent is forest based livelihoods, and Salaried Employment (Govt & Pvt) is 3 percent.
4. In all the sample villages, the main income sources are from Agriculture and wage labour, next forest based livelihoods, salaried employment etc. In Pamuleru and Goppulapalem income from NEFP appears significant. In all the sample villages, the per capita income is around Rs.20000.
5. In all the sample villages, the number of working members who are contributing to household income have increased compared to primary survey.
6. In all the sample villages, there are changes observed in the follow-up study in per capita income compare to primary survey.

3.9 Environment

3.9.1. Economic Value of Biodiversity Loss: A Study of By-Catch from Andhra Pradesh Marine Fisheries

Sponsoring Agency: GIZ Germany under the Indo German Biodiversity Programme Supported by TEEB India; Project Cost: 22.7 Lakhs; Duration of the Project: One year ; Project Start Date: May 2014 ; Tentative Date of Completion; June 2015

Objectives

- To analyze species wise biodiversity loss and estimate vale of by catch

Methodology

- Survey methods are used to estimate Catch and By-Catch

Summary and Conclusions

Fishermen should be made aware of the consequences of unsustainable fishing in terms of livelihood loss and unintended consequences on marine biodiversity. To achieve the goal of 'fish better', incentivize the use of technologies that save juvenile fish and other bycatch. Provide a subsidy to those trawlers who are willing to adopt bycatch reduction devices. For example, 25 mm diamond shaped nets can be switched to 40 mm square shape trawl nets. Implement fishing holidays or 'no-take zones' to encourage conservation. Regulate the use of bycatch in feed mills and encourage fishmeal industries to use sardine and or other adult low value oil fishes. Conservation friendly initiatives should be promoted.

4. Research Studies - Ongoing

4.1. Economy and Society

4.1.1 Socio-Economic History of Telangana

Sponsoring Agency: Planning Department, GoT; Project Cost: 55 Lakh; Duration of the Project: 30 Months; Project Start Date: July 2015; Date of Completion: December 2017

Objectives

1. Establish identity of the land, and its people in terms of social, cultural, economic and political facets
2. To compile the socio economic history of Telangana in a scientific and objective manner
3. The first period of study confined to the 1948-1956 and 1956-2014

Methodology: Historiography, Historical Method

Findings: Study is Ongoing

4.1.2 Construction of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana – 2011-12

The project involves Construction of Social Accounting Matrix for Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana, and separately for 3 and 2 regions of these states respectively. The study involved construction of values of output of different sectors and the sector wise inputs of these sectors and the estimation of final demand components. Among final demand components, sector wise private final consumption expenditure is to be divided by quintile. Also the distribution of income of different factors of production as well as of PFCE is required. SAM is to be constructed for the year 2011-12.

Work done so far

1. District wise data on crop wise values of output and the item wise inputs into crop sector was made available. The item wise inputs for AP are provided at state level, while for Telangana, these are available at district level.
2. District wise values of output as well as GVA for livestock, forestry and fishery.
3. Item wise values of output and GVA for the entire Mining sector.
4. GVA estimates for the remaining sectors.

Using these data and the Cost of Cultivation data released by the DES, Ministry of Agriculture, the input-output structures have been done for the sectors under agriculture and allied activities.

For a number of sectors, other than agriculture, mining and manufacturing, the input-output structures have been prepared. For a number of sectors, at a number of places, use has been made of the All-India ratios for the year 2011-12 (obtained from CSO and still confidential).

For mining and manufacturing, there is a problem due to the revision of the base year of GDP to 2011-12. ASI forms a small part of the data source. MCI data are used instead.

Similarly, for Mining only GVA are available at state level, the data on GVA of manufacturing for 30 industries has been obtained from CSO. It is stated that these data are still provisional and will be revised after the discussions are over by almost the end of this month. After getting these data and using proportions of different zones, the structure will be completed.

By now, the work would have been completed. The delays are because of two reasons:-

1. State Directorates not providing data on time.
2. Due to change in the base year of GDP, the data provided earlier has become redundant and they have been requested to provide the latest revised data.
3. Due to bifurcation of states, some data are not available for the two states separately.
4. If we are able to get the data, we expect to complete the project within three months.

4.2 Agriculture and Allied

4.2.1. Soil Fertility Management: The Livelihood, Socio-cultural, Economic and Ecological Dimensions of Farmers' Practices

Sponsoring agency: RULNR-CESS; Project Cost: Rs. 8,50,000; Duration of the Project: 30 months; Project Start Date: July 2011; Tentative Date of Completion: July 2016

Objectives

1. To identify and record the soil fertility management strategies adopted by farmers in dry land regions.
2. To examine the livelihood, ecological, social and economic significance of Soil fertility management practices.
3. To identify the factors influencing soil fertility management practices.
4. To contribute to the overall policy discourse on soil fertility management in semi-arid regions.

Methodology

1. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods for understanding the farmers' soil fertility management practices and the conditions under which they adopt such
2. Practices. The point of departure of this study is the farmers' own definition of soil fertility, compounded by their own understanding of the benefits and limitations of the practices under scrutiny. *Ex-post facto* research design coupled with case studies, Participatory Rural Appraisal methods and focused group discussions are being used for conducting the study. The study is being done in three districts representing three agro-climatic regions with the following three scenarios.
 1. A place with Traditional Farming System – Hazaribagh (Jharkhand).
 2. A mix of traditional and Modern farming systems –Lalitpur(Uttar Pradesh).
 3. Completely cash crops – Sehore (Bhopal).

Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to collect data. Personal interviews will be done with structured interview schedule. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, Focused group discussions(FGD) and Case studies methods will also be used in order to acquire an in-depth understanding of livelihood, socio-economic, ecological and cultural issues relating to soil fertility management. Secondary data will be collected from relevant departments.

Tentative Findings

Preliminary findings of the study revealed that farming, wage labour, cattle rearing, Dairying and MNREGA work are predominant livelihoods of the sampled villages. Interestingly migration is a very important livelihood of the study villages and the people travelled to distant places such as Delhi, Surat and Bombay. Diverse soil types are present in the study villages hosting huge agro-biodiversity. In general livestock population has come down but in some villages as the number of households has increased as a result of it overall livestock population has increased. SFM related cultural festivals are celebrated by sample households and these include Maveshi pooja, Gram devatha pooja, hariyali amavasya, mohan parma, harvesting festival, navdurg pooja, diwali ka pooja and vishwa karma jayanti.

Farm yard manure, chemical fertilizers, incorporation of weeds in soils and sheep penning are predominant soil fertility management practices that are seen in all the three study states. In few study villages NADEP compost and vermicomposting is being used by few farmers. Hitherto important SFM practices such as *Haree khad* (green manuring) and *Chau masiya* (incorporation of grass in soil in kharif) and *Bayil juthaye* (continuous ploughing of soil without gaps) are prevalent in the study villages. During the focused group discussions, farmers of all states felt that the prices of chemical fertilizers are skyrocketing and in the coming years they would cut down its use and instead try to depend on local resources for enhancing soil fertility which is likely to contribute to sustainable soil health.

4.2.2 Agrarian Crisis and Emergence of Non-Cultivating Peasant Households in Agrarian Structure: A Study in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State

Sponsoring agency: ICSSR, New Delhi, Project Cost: Rs. 20, 00000; Duration of the Project: 2 years; Project Start Date: 01-02-2016; Tentative Date of Completion: 01-02-2018

The study aims to understand the emergence of non-cultivating land owned households in the agrarian economy and wellbeing of the poor peasants. This phenomenon has led to the re-emergence of “subsistence agriculture” which cannot lead, directly or indirectly to capital accumulation in agriculture sector. Wherever this segment of non-cultivating peasants is increasing there could also be increase in marginalization of agriculture due to informal tenancy. Tenant farmers are landing into indebtedness due to mounting cost of cultivation. This is the backdrop in which the research proposal is formulated.

The research questions addressed in the present study are

1. Why are non-cultivating peasant households increasing in the agrarian economy?
2. Who are the classes or social group who are predominantly becoming non-cultivating households?
3. Does the increasing importance of non-cultivating households imply the emergence of a new set of intermediaries or informal institutions in agrarian economy?
4. What implication does this change have on agricultural growth and development?

Agrarian structures, including the market institutions, have a tendency to undergo changes and transform themselves, and these changes are associated with the level of development of the region and/or sub region. Hence sample will be selected to represent these diverse situations. We will select districts from the three agro-climatic zones of north, central and south Telangana based on different sources of irrigation. Sample units below district also will be selected similarly. As a part of the primary investigation, a listing of all the households in the selected villages will be carried on. The structured questionnaire will be canvassed to all households in the village.

4.2.3. Nature and Extent of Tenancy Arrangements in Godavari and Kaveri Delta Zones: A Comparative Study (in association with University of Hyderabad, Centre for Social & Economic Studies, Hyderabad and IDA, Chennai. The Collaborative Research Project)

Sponsoring Agency: NIRD and PR, Hyderabad; Project Cost: 29 lakhs; Duration of the Project: 2 years; Project Start Date: 1 May, 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: 30 May 2016

Objectives

A regularity seen in the studies on tenancy arrangements is that a higher extent of land under tenancy is in areas with higher extent of land under assured water for irrigation. But the two delta zones under study show different patterns. The studies on tenancy in Godavari delta zone show a higher extent of land under tenancy but there are few studies in recent period on

Kaveri delta zone but some indications are that the extent of land under tenancy is lower in these areas. Keeping these diversities in view, the study has three objectives:

- i. To identify the extent of land under tenancy and the form of tenancy in six villages (three each in Godavari delta and Kaveri delta zone)
- ii. The nature of agents (used in the sense of new institutional approach) involved in land lease market,
- iii. The reasons for significant higher proportion of land under tenancy in the Gadavari delta zone when compared to Keveri delta zone.

Methodology

The study is based both on secondary and primary data sources. The secondary data will be used to understand the evolving agrarian structures and agrarian relations as much as the social and demographic changes in these regions. As a part of the primary investigation, the project would like to undertake intensive survey of three villages each in the two delta zones. All households in the village would be enumerated and information collected on households' characteristics like demographic profile, levels of diversification of individuals in the households and land and other resources owned. We will use a house listing schedule for this purpose. This schedule will be designed to have a common set of questions for both the deltas and certain specific questions for each delta separately. This would form the overall sample frame for each village. An analysis of the data will give us the detailed socio-economic map for each village. A second level of questions would be on the resource adjustment mechanisms in the land lease market. Data would be collected on extent of land under tenancy, forms of lease, rental paid and the output produced in own and leased-in land. Based on the information, the households that are directly related to agricultural production will be classified into five socio-economic classes, and based on their interaction in the labor market viz., Non-Cultivating Land Owners (NCLO), Rich Peasantry (RP), Middle Peasantry (MP), Poor Peasantry (PP), and Agricultural Labor Households (AGL). Based on the classification one can identify the nature of "agents" involved in the land lease arrangements i.e., whether one has subsistence based tenancy or commercial tenancy. The share of rent to output would provide an indication of the extent of 'surplus extraction' of the tenets in the areas.

The work is under progress.

4.2.4 Rates and Ratios of Fishery Income Accounting of Andhra Pradesh, Sponsored by Government of Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: DES, Government of Andhra Pradesh; Project Cost: 12 lakhs; Duration of the Project: 1 .5 years; Project Start Date: June 2013; Tentative Date of Completion: July 2015

Objectives

The main objective of the study is to update existing rates and ratios for Andhra Pradesh used for the estimation of gross value added from the fishery sector for a reliable estimate of state domestic product.

Methodology

Data for the present study has been generated through a sample survey in four-time point (quarterly) using a structure interview schedule across different subsectors. The statistical accuracy of the estimates of contribution from subsistence sector and various input costs of fishing equipment in fishery has been ensured using scientific sampling method.

Tentative findings

Data Analysis and Report Writing is in progress

4.3 Industry

4.3.1 Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of Select Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema (Pre and Post Economic Reforms)

Objectives

The major aim of this study is to look at the relationship between capital intensity and labour productivity of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector with respect to low, medium and high technology industries across the districts of Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for the period 1981-82 to 2010-11.

Data Collection is in Progress

4.3.2. Structural Ratios of Select Few Sectors of Organized Manufacturing Sector in India

This study makes an attempt to look into the labour productivity (O/L), capital output ratio (K/O) and capital intensity (K/L) of few sectors of organized manufacturing sector in India. It also studies the TFP of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector for the period 1981-82 to 2007-08 by using the Growth Accounting Approach.

Data collection is in progress

4.3.3 Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurship in Small Scale Industries in Organized Manufacturing Sector in Telangana

The major aim of this study is to analyse the emergence of SC entrepreneurship in small scale industries in organized manufacturing sector across the districts of Telangana during the past two decades. The study also makes an attempt to look into what kind of products is manufactured by these SC entrepreneurs and whether any product diversification takes place because of government policy initiatives. The study makes use of the data from Census and the Commissionerate of Industries data. The work is under progress.

4.3.4. Product Patents for Pharmaceutical Inventions: The Indian Experience

Sponsoring Agency: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs.13,00,000; Duration of the Project: 18 months; Project Start Date: January 1, 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: July 31, 2016

Objectives

- To analyse the impact of the introduction of product patents on the Indian pharmaceutical industry

Methodology

The study uses the firm level data from the Annual Reports of the pharmaceutical firms in India. Study the changes in strategies of firms as far as their R&D behaviour is concerned during the transition period of 1994 to 2004. Look at the changes in their R&D behaviour after the introduction of product patents in January 2005. Study the mail box applications made during the transition period.

Progress: Report will be completed and submitted by July 31, 2016.

4.4 Service Sector

4.4.1 Technological Cooperation among BRICS Countries: Problems and Prospects

Sponsoring agency: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs.7,00,000; Duration of the Project: 18 months; Project Start Date: July 1, 2014; Tentative Date of Completion : Report will be completed and submitted by December 31, 2016

Objectives

- To analyse whether BRICS as a grouping could come together to challenge the supremacy of developed countries as technological leaders

Methodology

- To look at the complementary and conflicting strengths in technological generation of these countries. We will take up the case of pharmaceutical industry to concretely analyse this issue. In our visit to China we discussed these issues with officials and academics from China

Progress: Report will be completed and submitted by December 31, 2016

4.5 Labour and Employment

4.5.1 Changing Perspectives of Women's Work and Decline in Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Rural India: Study in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency:SR Sankaran Chair, NIRDPR; Project Cost: 7.00 lakhs; Duration of the project: 14 months; Project start date: April 2015; Date of completion: June 2016

Objectives

- To analyse the trend and structure of women labour force participation (overall and regional dimension) in rural areas including rural labour working in urban area

- To analyse and understand the factors contributing to the increase/decline in women's labour participation rates in general and among different socio-economic groups in particular
- To identify the aspects/channels (i.e. institutions, markets, infrastructure etc.,) which influence the individual/household forming the labour use pattern/strategies especially the female labour participation
- To understand the time disposition of women in their daily activities
- To analyse and understand the impact of rise in family income on the labour force participation of women
- To study the impact of changes in labour use in rural activities (agriculture and allied) and the impact of welfare programmes
- To study the constraints that women across social groups encounter while participating in labour force

Methodology

- Multi-stage systematic sampling method is used. Three districts one each from the three NSSO zones (CN, CS, IS) have been selected based on the rural women's labour force participation rate to represent lowest, medium and the highest FWPR
- District wise participation rate from census data used for selection of district and mandals
- From each district three mandals have been selected representing lowest, medium and the highest FWPR
- Households selected according to social category proportionate to their share
- 50 households in each of the nine villages constituting a total of 450 households have been chosen for the study

4.6 Poverty

4.6.1. Young Lives – A Longitudinal Study on Childhood Poverty

Sponsored by Oxford University, Oxford, U K; Project cost: 2015-16 Rs. 71,40,120/-; Duration of the study: 2001-02 to March 2018; Starting date:2001-2002; date of completion: till March 2018 (But Tracking survey within this study is completed in August 2015.

Objectives

The core objectives of the Young Lives project are:

1. To pilot, develop, and document an innovative methodology in which multi- and interdisciplinary research using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods provides evidence on childhood poverty that feeds directly into and informs policy options and development education;

2. To generate and archive good quality, multi-dimensional data about the experiences, conditions, strategies and perspectives of children in poverty;
3. To trace the factors that impact positively and negatively on childhood poverty and identify, as far as possible, appropriate preventive and ameliorative measures to reduce poverty and increase wellbeing in affected children, both in case study countries and globally;
4. To disseminate and publicise findings from this research to a wide audience of academics, policy makers and practitioners; and
5. To foster public concern about, and encourage political motivation to act on, childhood poverty issues through advocacy and media work at both national and international levels.

Methodology

Young Lives: - The Young Lives sampling scheme is designed taking into account the inter-regional variations. A priori, it is decided that the sample districts are to be distributed uniformly across all the regions to ensure wider representation. From each region one poor and one non-poor district would be selected.

The criterion for classification of districts as poor and non-poor is based on development ranking. While selecting the districts (and mandals within the districts) among the poor, due consideration is given to important issues relevant for the study. Also, the final selection is done among districts where ‘Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Program (APDPIP)’, which has a great bearing on the child poverty, is implemented. The district of Hyderabad is totally urban and is metropolitan in nature. Therefore the samples from Hyderabad are selected separately on different criterion.

Main Findings

Young Lives: Fieldwork of Round- 5 is to begin from 1st August 2016. We have completed the pre piloting of new modules (age specific new modules), translation of the new questions etc.

- Apart from these, we have completed tracking survey i.e. tracking the selected children i.e. whether they are living in the same locality, moved to another locality, if so reasons for such movements i.e. due to marriage, education purpose or livelihood purpose. This will have impact on the timeline as well as budget of round-5 survey. Tracking survey revealed: 1) around 80 percent of the younger cohort children (14 year old) who are studying are in grade 8 to 10; i.e.85 percent of girls and 75.5 percent of boys; 2) 275 out of 956 of older cohort aged 21 years as on 2015 got married; and 9 out of 1915 of younger cohort aged 14 years as on 2015 got married; 3) 176 of our cohort children are having children – 71 of them are having two children, 5 having three children, 1 is having four children and the rest i.e. 99 are having single child; 3) we have tracked all the round-4 cohort children with their new location

4.7 Social Sector Development

4.7.1 Human Development in Telangana State

Sponsoring Agency: Telangana State Government; Project Cost: Duration of the Project: Project Start Date: December 2014

This report is an attempt to benchmark the pattern of human development in terms of levels, improvements and inequalities across the districts, rural-urban areas, caste groups, gender groups and occupational groups in Telangana before the formation of Telangana State.

The objective of this report is to address three major issues:

- What was the status of human development in Telangana in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh?
- What should be done to improve the status of human development in Telangana State? And
- Will the public policies of the Government of Telangana have the potential to improve the level of human development?

Educational institutions need structural reforms. The inadequacy of public health infrastructure has constrained the health status in some of the districts of Telangana. Sustainability of improvements in human development should be the bottom line.

4.8 Child and Health

4.8.1 Monitoring Results (MoRES) in Nutrition: ICDS Concurrent Monitoring in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (First and Second Phase)

MoRES Nutrition: Concurrent Monitoring of ICDS Centers in Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh, First Phase Study.

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF HFO; Project Cost: INR 61,11,305/- ; Project Start Date: November 2014; Date of Completion: April 2016

Objectives

1. To highlight the effectiveness of ICDS and quality of programmatic implementation process.
2. To provide a framework for regular check and mid-course correction in each stage of implementation.
3. To provide suggestions that can be used for improvement in quality of implementation of the ICDS scheme.
4. To help the government to reformulate their strategies and make necessary changes in the ICDS programme and plan accordingly.

Methodology of the Project

Concurrent monitoring of ICDS involves the systematic collection, analysis and feedback of data related to ICDS intervention and informs the planning cycle from time to time. It involves regular collection and analysis of data/information against ICDS goals, objectives and the activities which are defined in the policy.

Target Groups

1. Children and mothers from the targeted community
2. Anganwadi Centre (AWC)

At this moment concurrent monitoring of ICDS focuses on output indicators to measure tangible outputs ICDS has produced as a result of interventions and also input indicators measuring the resources used in implementation of ICDS programme. In this process both qualitative (descriptive to capture changes that cannot be counted) and quantitative indicators (factors that can be expressed as quantities) which can be realistically monitored were selected from the programme policy document.

A semi-structured pretested questionnaire will be prepared for data collection. This questionnaire will have both quantitative and qualitative indicators focusing on basic information about the ICDS centre, its activities and interventions.

Both cross-sectional and longitudinal data will be collected from selected ICDS centers during the concurrent monitoring period. Every month field investigators from partner NGO will be collecting data from 16 AWC of every district of two states for cross sectional analysis. There is also a scope for longitudinal analysis on the 50 percent of the panel data after six months.

Validation visit will be conducted by core team members to authenticate the data (both qualitative and quantitative).

Summary and Conclusions

The concurrent monitoring of ICDS is conducted with an aim at highlighting the effectiveness of ICDS and quality of programmatic implementation process. The study also intends to provide a framework for regular check and mid-course correction in each stage of implementation. The suggestions will be used for improvement in quality of implementation of the ICDS scheme. The study will help the government to reformulate their strategies and make necessary changes in the programme and plan accordingly.

The study is being conducted in collaboration with WD & CW Department of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Brown School of Social Work, Washington University and Alliance for Child Rights.

4.8.2 PLHIV Sensitive Social Protection: A Case Study on Cash Transfers under NTR Bharosa Pension in Andhra Pradesh, and ASHRA Pension Scheme in Telangana State (for TS & AP SACS, 2016).

Sponsoring agency: UNICEF HFO; DCS; Project Cost: INR 25,33,000/-; Duration of the Project: 9 months; Project Start Date: April 2016; Tentative Date of Completion: December 2016.

Objectives

- Identify different social protection schemes of the government relevant to PLHIVs and to identify the facilitating and constraining factors in accessing particularly the cash transfer schemes by PLHIVs

Key questions, which are going to be answered through this study are:

- a) Analyze the data to understand the scenario resulted from ASARA pension to PLHIVs in the State
- b) To what extent are the cash transfer scheme accessed? are the benefits substantial in setting the socio-economic and health demands of PLHIVs,
- c) What are the facilitating and the challenging factors for accessing the scheme and
- d) What could be the cumulative benefit package that could be offered to a PLHIV?

Methodology

Secondary state level data on PLHIVs pension receivers and non-receivers from TS SACS, analyze it to document the state level scenario (with district level scenario) in terms of adherence to ART services. Analysis will also be done on the other entitlements to PLHIVs. This will give overall scenario of the ART adherence in Telangana State.

From the total PLHIVs (adults and children) who are receiving ASARA pension a sample of receivers and non-receivers who are at ART will be selected and in-depth study is proposed to understand the socio economic benefits resulted from the pension scheme as well as the challenges in accessing the services. It is also proposed to study sample non-receivers of pension to understand their coping mechanisms and adherence to ART.

With an ever-growing emphasis on evidence-informed programing, there is a push for policy practitioners to strengthen the quality of their monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) activities. For many policy makers and practitioners, evidence continues to be associated with quantitative research/evaluations of particular initiative. In this context summative research will help summarizing the evidences on the multiple types of impacts that cash transfer can have in achieving social and economic policy objectives designed for PLHIVs.

The study is going on.

4.9 Vulnerable Groups – Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes

4.9.1 Assessment of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act 2013 in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs. 8.00 Lakhs; Project Start Date: November 2014; Duration of the Project: Six Months (August 2014 – January 2015); Time Allotted: 18 Months

Objectives

- To identify the gaps in the legal frame work of AP TSP Act 2013
- To assess the trends in the allocation and utilization of the Tribal sub component plan budget allocation and its capacity to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of tribes.
- To assess if the allocations and plan are competent in addressing the local livelihood issues in the respective tribal areas. Are they competent in complementing the local economy and achieving the goal of sustainable development of Tribes and Tribal areas?
- To analyze the underutilized budget areas and the reasons for that. If the local government adequately competent / prepared and equipped to implement the plan. Does the plans competent to address the tribal needs in relation to the broader development trends? Are they locally relevant?
- Would the TSP capable of enhancing the health and education opportunities and options available of the tribes?
- To understand the positive and negative factors responsible for the acceptance or non-acceptance of socio-economic inclusion of TSP? Are such focused plans competent to enhance economic inclusion along with maintaining the cultural distinctness of Tribes?

Methodology

Both Primary and Secondary data collection constitute important source of data. Data will be collected through

- Interviews
- Questionnaire Survey for Sample Households
- Reviewing the registers of the Local Governments
- Panchayat meeting registers and other documents
- PRA with local Government Leaderships
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all the three states
- Two districts – East Godavari in AP and Adilabad in Telangana States were selected.

4.9.2 Socio-Economic Conditions of SCs/STs and the Gaps in Development with Special Focus on Reduction of Poverty Level: A Study of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Sponsoring agency: ICSSR; Project Cost: 8 lakhs; Duration of the Project: 18 months

Objectives

- To identify the impediments that was experienced in fully realizing the objectives of SCSP/TSP in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- To examine various options to address the impediments, and identify the gaps in the development indicators between SC/ST and others which need to be bridged to secure equity in development
- To examine the iniquitous development among the castes of SC and ST and to suggest promoting equity among all the groups
- To examine the creation of productive assets in favour of SC and ST to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts
- To examine the human resource development (education and health) of the SC and ST; and
- To suggest measures for physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression

Methodology

Field work is conducted in both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. In Telangana, three (3) districts are selected. From each district four (4) mandals and from each mandal five (5) villages are selected. And from each village, households formed the sample. The details of the sample units in Telangana are 3 districts, 12 mandals, 60 villages and 894 households.

In Andhra Pradesh, four (4) districts are selected. From two districts (Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari) 4 mandals and other two districts (Kurnool and Nellore) 3 mandals are selected. From each mandals 5 villages are selected and from each village, households formed the sample. Thus, the sample units in Andhra Pradesh include 4 districts, 14 mandals, 70 villages and 1048 households.

Thus, a total of 1942 sample households are selected covering different socio-economic categories, from 130 villages of 7 districts from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Data is collected for all the 894 households in Telangana and 1048 households in Andhra Pradesh. Coding and data entry for Telanagana is completed and the same for Andhra Pradesh is in progress.

4.9.3 Agriculture in Tribal Areas: A Study of Seven States in India

4.10 Muslim Minorities

4.10.1. Two Background Papers for Telangana Minority Commission; a) Educations Status of Muslims; b) Employment and Unemployment Status of Muslims

Educational Conditions of Muslims in Telangana Sate

The most important point of Right to Education (RTE) Act is to provide free and compulsory education to every child in the age 6-14 years. Education has three aspects – enrolment, retention and learning. While the country is successful in the first aspect, it could not make much dent in the second and totally failed in the third aspect. This study focuses on the aspects of enrolment and attainment of different levels of education across socio-religious groups in Telangana State. An attempt is made to analyse the educational conditions of Muslims in Telangana state with regard to their education.

Structure of Employment among Muslims in Telangana

The studies (Sachar Committee, 2006 and Basant, 2012) adopted a comparative perspective while analysing the conditions of Muslims. It is also argued that the problems faced by Muslims are combination of problems of poor, problems of minorities and problems specific to themselves. This study focuses on the conditions of Muslims. An attempt has also been made to analyse the heterogeneity within the Muslim Community and to give a comparative picture with other socio-religious groups. Though this may not capture completely the internal differentiation among Hindu and Muslim communities, it provides a sociological and historical relevance.

4.11 Environment

4.11.1. Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development-Bio-energy Project: Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Bio-fuels Cultivation

Sponsoring Agency: Indo-US science and Technology Forum; Project Cost: Rs.33,00,000; Duration of the Project : 60 months; Project Start Date: Nov 1st 2012; Tentative Date of Completion: Nov 31st 2017

Objectives

1. Analyze and develop certification protocols and sustainability standards
2. Assess energy requirements and emissions and perform economic analyses
3. Supply chain management analysis

Methodology

The project is being done by CESS in the Madhya Pradesh state of India. Base line survey is conducted in five districts: *Gwalior, Morena, Bhind* of Gwalior region and *Dewas and Khargone* in Indore Region. After base line survey, second round of survey is conducted with following sample.

Tentative Findings

- Majority of the households are holders of above poverty line card (58.5%), followed by below poverty line card BPL (32.9%), AAY cards (4.9%) and No card (3.7%)
- Jowar (around 35%) accounts for the largest share of crop that is being cultivated among the respondent households, followed by Bajra (11.5%). Even among these

crops, it is the high-yielding varieties that occupy the largest share among the respondent households

- The comparative grain yield per bigah with regard to new variety of Jowar is relatively a little lower (around 1 quintal per bigah) in the two blocks
- It has to be noted here that the yield of pearl millet is zero in this block due to misinformation given by the KVK officials, who have announced to the sample farmers, that this variety is only for fodder purposes and hence the cultivators have harvested it much before yield generation in order to have multiple harvests of fodder
- The average income collectively from both grain and fodder yield is relatively lower for the new variety than compared to the ones being cultivated in the previous year

Work is under progress.

4.12 Urban Studies

4.12.1. Mobility and Streets in Megacities – Contestations on Access, Equity and Exclusion: A Study of Hyderabad and Bengaluru

Sponsoring Agency: ICSSR, New Delhi; Project Cost: Rs. 14 lakh; Duration: Two years; Project Start Date: 1 May 2014; Tentative Date of Completion: 31 August 2016

Objectives

- To analyse the status of public transport in terms of the agencies/fleet involved in providing public transport, passengers travelled etc.
- To analyse the status of non-motorised transport (NMT)
- To analyse the impact of the new transport infrastructure projects in the city
- To analyse the decision making processes by which the new urban transport measures are being implemented, and the role, if any, for the stakeholders
- To bring out the contestations on the streets as public spaces vis-à-vis the new transport initiatives/projects

Methodology

The study would be based on the secondary sources of information but will also rely on inputs from direct field observations. The main secondary sources would be - the Government Orders GOs, vehicle data, civil society organizations etc. Direct field observations will be made at select traffic junctions during certain defined timings (peak hours) to observe the pattern of flow of pedestrians and cyclists. The focus would be on the availability (or lack of) sidewalks/footpaths and the safety of the same.

Work is under progress.

4.12.2. Forging New Tools and Collective Frames for Urban Housing Rights Advocacy

Sponsoring agency: Ford Foundation; Project Cost: US\$ 200000.00; Duration of the Project: Three years; Project Start Date: 1 November 2013; Tentative Date of Completion: Temporarily Held up for more than a Year. Project work is done for one year. Grants held up due the Government of India's restrictions on Ford Foundation

Objectives

- Interpreting housing rights as part of a bundle of allied rights that arise from the fundamental right to life and liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of India
- To craft a new set of legal tools that can build accountability structures to enable housing rights claims at the city level

Methodology

- An intensive study of three city contexts: Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada, which will be complemented by background studies in the cities of Bengaluru and Mumbai
- Right to the City policy framework

Work is under progress.

4.13 Policy Studies Based on Evaluation

4.13.1. Impact Evaluation of Flagship Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

Sponsored by: Department of Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Duration: 10 months, Start date: July, 2014.

The Government of India has launched many programmes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Pradhan Mantri Gramdoya Yojana (PMGY), Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY), Rural Housing (RH), National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to impart greater momentum to the efforts in these sectors.

Objectives

The present study is going to deal with the evaluation of several flagship programmes in the state of Andhra Pradesh undertaken during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan periods. This study is going to undertake an impact mid-course evaluation assessment of flagship programmes, sponsored by the Central Government. The Study is going to attempt to identify and examine the constraints relating to access, retention and performance of the programmes.

This study will be mirrored with the execution of the programmes in Andhra Pradesh. The objectives are:

- To observe how the schemes are implemented in the State
- To study whether the schemes covers the most important requirements of the peoples
- To examine whether the projects undertaken by the authority are in sync with the plans for solving the problems of the local people
- To note the achievements and failures under the Programmes

Methodology

Information regarding the beneficiary households, employment generating activities, wages, etc., is to be collected and studied from secondary and primary sources in the study area. Besides this, information regarding village particulars and amenities, common property resources (CPRs) are to be collected from both the sources. For this a comprehensive village schedule will be developed. A detailed socio-economic survey of the beneficiaries needs to be carried out by canvassing a structured scheduled. Focus group discussions are also needed from various stake holders, from the communities, village elders and knowledgeable persons, officials, NGOs through Rural Participatory Appraisal (PRA) method to collect the qualitative data, which may support the quantitative data collected from primary and secondary sources.

In the First Stage, seven (7) study districts are selected purposively from 5 agro climatic regions. The study is undertaking in the districts of Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar from Telangana region, Kurnool and Chittoor from Rayalaseema Region, Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Nellore from Coastal Andhra Region. In the Second Stage, three (3) mandals are selected which will spread over different sub divisions / divisions of the districts. This will ensure better representation. This may be consultation with the district officials. In the third stage, from each mandal 3 villages are selected. From each village 15 beneficiaries / Schemes were selected randomly. Thus in all 945 beneficiaries / schemes are studied from 7 districts.

Work is under progress.

4.13.2. Analysis of SHGs and Plotting IKP

Sponsored by: Planning Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Cost: 21 lakhs

Social mobilization and formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations at the village, mandal and district levels to generate micro-processes for influencing the institutions and policies for improving the livelihoods of the poor is central to IKP. Significant changes have taken place within IKP. They include Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA), Health and Nutrition programmes, insurance programmes, Abhayastham, handlooms, land distribution, focused dairy initiatives etc. A few new components have been introduced from there on. They are early child education, and corporate education. There is also change in the strategy to handle the chronic poor among the poor. This is labeled as Poorest of Poor (POP) strategy.

Objectives

The study would like to examine the following issues:

- The circumstances that ensure the sustainability of the institutions of poor
- The trajectories/transitions of the households, women, and children in regard to their well-being
- The conditions under which the vicious circle of poverty has broken
- The sustainability of livelihood transitions and identification of further scope to improve the livelihoods
- The trajectories/transitions of well-being and sustainability of well-being across social (SCs, STs, BCs and OCs) and economic groups (poor and poorest of the poor).

Methodology

The study is undertaken in 8 districts of the state. In each district 3 mandals will be studied. In each mandal 3 villages are selected following the methodology adopted for the selection of the villages. Similarly, a sample of 10 households is selected from each of these villages in line with the procedure followed. Thus in all 720 households from 72 villages are canvassed. The selected districts are. Srikakulam, Anantapur, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kadapa, Nalgonda and Warangal.

The primary data will be generated using focus group discussions and household surveys by taking samples from major tribal groups who are practicing agriculture. Each tribal group will be considered as a homogenous group while taking the samples. Approximately 3 agriculture settlements (small, medium and large) from each state will be selected for sampling purposes based on the review of secondary information. The total number of agricultural settlement will be 21 in the sample. These agriculture settlements will be listed using census method to draw at least 10 percent of the sample for a detailed household survey. It is also proposed that the total sample for seven states will not be less than 2100 households to get a good representation.

Work is under progress.

5. Other Research Activities

5.1. Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and Book Release Functions Organized by CESS

Organized a Lecture on “Narasimha Rao’s Look East Policy: What India has achieved so far” by Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, held on 20-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized the Public Lecture by Dr. Jennifer Turner, Director, China Environment Forum, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington DC, USA, on the topic “Global Choke Point: Water-Energy-Food Confrontations in China, US and India”, held on Wednesday, 13-05-2015 in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized the Release of “Constituency wise Analysis of Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions” Report for Telangana State, held on Thursday, 14-05-2015 jointly organized by CESS and UNICEF Field Office for AP, Telangana & Karnataka at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized the Seminar on “Bangaru Telangana – Way Forward” organized by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, held on Friday, 5th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized the Book Release Function – Release of the Book on “Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context – Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal (Edited by C.H.H. Rao, R. Radhakrishna, S. Galab and N. Sreedevi) – Book released by Dr. Y.V. Reddy. About the Book Discussants – Prof. Atul Sarma, Prof. S.K. Rao and Dr. G.R. Reddy, held on Friday, 19th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized the Consultation Workshop to Brainstorm and suggest thematic interventions for Telangana State Plan of Action for Children (TSPAC), held on Tuesday, 21st July, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad, organized by DCS Unit of CESS.

Organized presentation on a Book “Poverty Alleviation at Compounding Speed” and also Power Point presentation on “Public Distribution System of Chhattisgarh State” by Sri A.K. Somasekhar, Technical director, NIC Chhattisgarh State Centre, Mantralaya, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, held on 14th August, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized the First Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) held on 25th August, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized the Lecture / Talk by Prof. Arun Kumar Patnaik, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad on the topic “A Critique of Constitutional Secularism in India” held on 26th August, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized a Public Lecture on the topic “Why does agricultural growth dominate poverty reduction in low and middle-income countries?” by Prof. Chandrasekhar (Chandra) G. Ranade, Adjunct Professor in the Universities of Bridgeport and Stanford, and also an interactive session of Prof. Chandra Sekhar G. Ranade with CESS Faculty, held on 1st September, 2015 in the Conference Room of CESS Auditorium.

Organized Vision 2029 – Economic Growth Modelling Assignment – one day interactive session on “Economic Growth, Employment and Investment Projections” on 11th September, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized a Lecture by Dr. Rahul Mukherji, Associate Professor, South Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore, on the topic “The Roots of Citizen Welfare in India : Reflections on Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal” on 16-09-2015 at 11.00 AM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized a Lecture on the topic “The Development of Rice Markets and of Local Capitalism – Northern Tamilnadu since 1972” by Prof. Barbara Harriss White, Senior Research Fellow and Director, Materiality of Rice, Project Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, on 21st September, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized a Lecture on the topic “Social Discrimination in the Waste Economy – Narratives from a Small Town in Tamilnadu” by Prof. Barbara Harriss White, Senior Research Fellow and Director, Materiality of Rice, Project Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, on 23rd September, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized a Lecture-Discussion by Dr. Y.Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, on the topic “Society, Economic Policies, and the Financial Sector” (The per Jacobson Foundation Lecture 2012, Basel, Switzerland on 24th June, 2012), to CESS M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars on 30th October, 2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized Research Methodology Course (‘Orientation Programme’) sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, for the Research Scholars and Faculty members belonging to ST and other Marginalized Groups, under ST component plan, to ICSSR funded research institutes, in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium during 16-23 November, 2015.

Organized a National Seminar on “Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” (as part of International Map Year and GIS Day celebrations) at CESS in association with Indian National Cartographic Association (INCA), Hyderabad Chapter, GIS India, Hyderabad and Department of Geography and Geo-informatics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, hosted by CESS, held during 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized a Lecture on the topic “Agricultural Development: A Global Perspective” by Prof. Chandrasekhar (Chandra) G. Ranade, Adjunct Professor in the Universities of Bridgeport and Stanford, on 24-11-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized “CESS/Young Lives – Second School Survey – Interactive Session” with Researchers and NGOs on 25-11-2015 AN in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

Organized “4th National Convention on Millets” during 25-26 November, 2016 in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, hosted by CESS in collaboration with Millet Network of India.

Organized Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture on the topic “Leading the Reserve Bank – Challenges and Dilemmas” by Dr. D. Subba Rao, Former Governor, RBI, on 3rd December, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized a Distinguished Lecture on the topic “Fourteenth Finance Commission and its implications for State Finances with special focus on Social Sector Expenditure” by Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Founder Member, CESS, Former Governor, RBI and Chairman, Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, on 15-12-2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized a Distinguished Lecture on the topic “Maternal and Child Nutrition: Moving from Science to Policy and Practice” by Gautam N. Yadama, Ph.D., Professor, Washington University in St. Louis, on 18-12-2015 in CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized and hosted the 98th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) during 27-29 December, 2012 in Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500030, in association with Government of Telangana, Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) and University of Hyderabad.

Organized Faculty Seminar on the topic “Study on Water and Sanitation Programmes on Health Status of the Communities: A study of three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh” by Dr. K.S. Babu, Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, Prof. S. Galab on 01-01-2016 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building.

Organized one day Workshop on the Project “Economic Growth Modelling including labour productivity, employment, ICOR & Investment projections on 25-01-2016 CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

Organized a Training Programme on “Migration Studies” for Ph.D. students, Faculty and College Lecturers during 21-25 March, 2016 at CESS, Auditorium, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

5.2 Seminars / Conferences / Workshops - Faculty Participation 2015-16

S. Galab

1. Attended the Task Force Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on 01-04-2015 in Chairman’s Chambers, CESS, Hyderabad.

2. Attended the Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Sunday, 05-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
3. Attended the Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 06-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
4. Attended the 48th Meeting of the Board of Governors of Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai on 09-04-2015 in the Conference Hall of MSE, Chennai, on behalf of Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS, Hyderabad.
5. Attended the Second Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 13-04-2015 at 10.30 AM in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
6. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Agriculture Investment, Credit Flow and Farmers Indebtedness” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 13-04-2015 at 2.30 PM in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
7. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Tenancy in Agriculture” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 13-04-2015 at 2.30 PM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
8. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Irrigation – Minor Irrigation, Tank and Canal Irrigation” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 14-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
9. Attended the Lecture on “Narasimha Rao’s Look East Policy: What India has achieved so far” by Prof. Kaliappa Kalirajan, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia, held on 20-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
10. Attended the Young Lives Project monthly meeting on 23-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
11. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Tenancy & Credit” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Friday, 24-04-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
12. Attended the Informal Interactive Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on 28-04-2015 at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
13. Attended the Public Lecture by Dr. Jennifer Turner, Director, China Environment Forum, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington DC, USA, on the topic “Global Choke Point: Water-Energy-Food Confrontations in China, US and India”, held on Wednesday, 13-05-2015 in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

14. Participated in the Release of “Constituency wise Analysis of Drinking Water and Sanitation Conditions” Report for Telangana State, held on Thursday, 14-05-2015 jointly organized by CESS and UNICEF Field Office for AP, Telangana & Karnataka at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
15. Attended the Sub-Committee meeting on “Agricultural Marketing” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on 15 & 16 May, 2015 at Agro-Economic Research Centre, H.M. Patel Institute of Rural Development, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Dist. Anand, Gujarat State.
16. Attended the Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Agricultural Institutions” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Monday, 18-05-2016 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
17. Attended the Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Agricultural Investment, Credit Flow and Farmers Indebtedness” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Tuesday, 19-05-2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
18. Attended the Young Lives Project Monthly Meeting and Research Dissemination Workshop held on 21 & 22 May, 2015 at New Delhi.
19. Visited East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China during 24-05-2015 to 01-06-2015 to have a more detailed discussion on the collaboration between the East China University of Science and Technology (ECUST) and Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad.
20. Attended the Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Agricultural Marketing” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Thursday, 04-06-2015 at Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.
21. Chairperson of the Inaugural Session of the Seminar on “Bangaru Telangana – Way Forward” organized by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, held on Friday, 5th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
22. Attended the Paper Writers Workshop on “Rain-fed Agriculture” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Monday, 8th June, 2015 at 11.00 AM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
23. Attended the Stakeholders Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Agricultural Investment, Credit and Farmer’s Indebtedness” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Tuesday, 9th June, 2015 at 11.00 AM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
24. Participated in the Young Lives Project monthly meeting held on Wednesday, 10th June, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
25. Attended the Paper Writer’s Workshop on “Alternative Agricultural Technology” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh,

- held on Thursday, 11th June, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
26. Attended the 3rd Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Tenancy in Agriculture” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Friday, 12th June, 2015 at 3.00 PM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 27. Attended the 3rd Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Saturday, 13th June, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 28. Attended the First meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Climate Change and Resilience” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Saturday, 13th June, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 29. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Allied Agriculture (Livestock, Fisheries and Poultry)” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Wednesday, 17th June, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 30. Attended the First meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Task Force” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Thursday, 18th June, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 31. Attended the Book Release Function – Release of the Book on “Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context – Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal (Edited by C.H.H. Rao, R. Radhakrishna, S. Galab and N. Sreedevi) – Book released by Dr. Y.V. Reddy. About the Book Discussants – Prof. Atul Sarma, Prof. S.K. Rao and Dr. G.R. Reddy, held on Friday, 19th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
 32. Visited Oxford University, London, United Kingdom on Young Lives Project work during 20th June, 2015 to 2nd July, 2015.
 33. Participated in a collaborative meeting held at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Rajendranagar Campus (in the TSIPARD) on 4th July, 2015 for discussing plans for a collaborative research and academic engagement on the issues of dry land farming, livelihoods, nutrition and development.
 34. Attended the First Advisory Committee meeting of the Research Project entitled “Socio-Economic History of Telangana”, sponsored by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, held on Monday, 6th July, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 35. Attended a Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held during 7-8 July, 2015 at Chandigarh.
 36. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Credit” Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Tuesday, 14th July, 2015 at 12.00 Noon at NABARD Regional Office, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.

37. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Marketing of Agriculture”, Brainstorming Session on “Organized Retail Marketing”, of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Thursday, 16th July, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
38. Attended the Sub-Committee Meeting on “Credit” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Friday, 17th July, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
39. Attended the Consultation Workshop to Brainstorm and suggest thematic interventions for Telangana State Plan of Action for Children (TSPAC), held on Tuesday, 21st July, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad, organized by DCS Unit of CESS.
40. Attended the Young Lives Project Monthly meeting held on 23rd July, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
41. Attended the Second Sub-Committee Meeting on “Allied Agriculture – Livestock, Fishery & Poultry” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Friday, 24th July, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
42. Attended the Farmers’ Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Agricultural Marketing of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Thursday, 30th July, 2015 Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
43. Attended the Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Regional Research Outreach Meeting with Mr. Lant Pritchett, Research Director, held on 31st July, 2015 at Mapple, Habitat World, at India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
44. Attended the meeting of the Rice Millers’ (Sub-Committee on Agricultural Marketing) of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Saturday, 1st August, 2015 Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
45. Attended the presentation on a Book “Poverty Alleviation at Compounding Speed” and also Power Point presentation on “Public Distribution System of Chhattisgarh State” by Sri A.K. Somasekhar, Technical director, NIC Chhattisgarh State Centre, Mantralaya, Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, held on 14th August, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
46. Attended the First Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) held on 25th August, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
47. Attended the Lecture / Talk by Prof. Arun Kumar Patnaik, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad on the topic “A Critique of Constitutional Secularism in India” held on 26th August, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
48. Attended the Young Lives Project Monthly meeting held on 27th August, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

49. Attended Sub-Committee Meeting on “Allied Agriculture” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Monday, 31st August, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
50. Attended a Public Lecture on the topic “Why does agricultural growth dominate poverty reduction in low and middle-income countries?” by Prof. Chandrasekhar (Chandra) G. Ranade, Adjunct Professor in the Universities of Bridgeport and Stanford, and also an interactive session of Prof. Chandra Sekhar G. Ranade with CESS Faculty, held on 1st September, 2015 Conference Room of CESS Auditorium.
51. Participated in Vision 2029 – Economic Growth Modelling Assignment – one day interactive session on “Economic Growth, Employment and Investment Projections” on 11th September, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
52. Attended a Lecture by Dr. Rahul Mukherji, Associate Professor, South Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore, on the topic “The Roots of Citizen Welfare in India : Reflections on Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal” on 16-09-2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
53. Attended a Lecture on the topic “The Development of Rice Markets and of Local Capitalism – Northern Tamil Nadu since 1972” by Prof. Barbara Harriss White, Senior Research Fellow and Director, Materiality of Rice, Project Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, on 21st September, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
54. Attended a Lecture on the topic “Social Discrimination in the Waste Economy – Narratives from a Small Town in Tamil Nadu” by Prof. Barbara Harriss White, Senior Research Fellow and Director, Materiality of Rice, Project Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, on 23rd September, 2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
55. Inaugurated the RBI Inter-School Quiz Event 2015 as Chief Guest held on 28-09-2015 from CESS Auditorium, organized by Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad.
56. Attended the First Meeting of the reconstituted Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) convened under the Chairmanship of Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Minister for Human Resource Development (HRD) and President of INCCU, held on 07-10-2015 at 3.00 PM at Banquet Hall, Ashok Hotel, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
57. Participated in the meeting for finalization of Syllabus for Andhra University Students held on 11-10-2015 at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
58. Chaired a Session-II – Measures to cope Drought in a National Workshop on “Mitigating Agrarian Distress in Indian Agriculture” held on 15-10-2015 at Centre for Good Governance (CGS), Gatchibowli, Hyderabad.
59. Attended Lecture-Discussion by Dr. Y.Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Chairman, Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, on the topic “Society, Economic

- Policies, and the Financial Sector” to CESS M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars on 30th October, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
60. Attended a meeting as an Expert Member on “Quality Assessment of Academic Performance of Faculty of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) for Career Advancement Scheme, held on 03-11-2015 at NIRD, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
 61. Attended the Presentation by Sub-Committee on “Rain-fed Agriculture” of the of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Wednesday, 04-11-2015 2nd Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 62. Attended the 2nd Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Climate Change and Resilience” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Thursday, 05-11-2015, 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 63. Attended the First Meeting of the Sub-Committee on “Irrigation: Minor Irrigation, Canal and Tank Irrigation” of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on Friday, 06-11-2015 in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
 64. Inaugurated the Research Methodology Course (‘Orientation Programme’) sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, for the Research Scholars and Faculty members belonging to ST and other Marginalized Groups, under ST component plan, to ICSSR funded research institutes, in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium during 16- 25 November, 2015.
 65. Attended the Valedictory Session as Guest of Honour on 18-11-2015 in the National Seminar on “Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” (as part of International Map Year and GIS Day celebrations) at CESS in association with Indian National Cartographic Association (INCA), Hyderabad Chapter, GIS India, Hyderabad and Department of Geography and Geo-informatics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, hosted by CESS, held during 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
 66. Attended as Guest of Honour in the Inaugural Function on 22-11-2015 in a Two-day National Seminar on “Sustainable Agricultural Development – Issues and Challenges” and it is being organized on the Occasion of the Birth Centenary celebrations of late Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao, organized by the Department of Economics, Agro Economic Research Centre (AERC) and SWADHIKAR (NGO), Hyderabad, held during 22 & 23 November, 2015 at Department of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
 67. Attended a Lecture on the topic “Agricultural Development: A Global Perspective” by Prof. Chandrasekhar (Chandra) G. Ranade, Adjunct Professor in the Universities of Bridgeport and Stanford, on 24-11-2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.

68. Attended “CESS/Young Lives – Second School Survey – Interactive Session” with Researchers and NGOs on 25-11-2015 AN in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
69. Participated in the 4th National Convention on Millets” during 25-26 November, 2016 in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, hosted by CESS in collaboration with Millet Network of India.
70. Attended Dr. Waheeduddin Khan Memorial Lecture on the topic “Leading the Reserve Bank – Challenges and Dilemmas” by Dr. D. Subba Rao, Former Governor, RBI, on 3rd December, 2015 CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
71. Participated in Prof. G. Ram Reddy Social Scientist Award Function – The Awardee Dr. Sony Pellissery, Associate Professor, National Law School of India, Bangalore. Presided by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Chairperson of the Trust, held on 04-12-2015 Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad, organized by Prof. G. Ram Reddy Memorial Trust.
72. Attended the Presentation by “Commissioned Paper Writers” before the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held during 7th to 9th December, 2015 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
73. Initiator of the Discussion on “Land and Water Issues, Agri-extension and Investment in Agriculture” in a Regional Conference on “Future of Agrifinance 2030” held during 10-11 December 2015 at Green Park Hotel, Hyderabad, organized by College of Agricultural Banking, Reserve Bank of India, University Road, Pune, Maharashtra.
74. Participated on the occasion of Designating the Office Building of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), after Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao. Prof. S.R. Hashim, Chairman, Indian Association of Social Science Institutions and Former Member, Planning Commission was Chief Guest, Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, CESS & President, ISAM was presided over the function held on 12-12-2015 ISAM, Next to Borlaug Guest House, PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
75. Attended the Presentation by “Commissioned Paper Writers” before the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on 12-12-2015 Conference Hall of National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030.
76. Attended the Distinguished Lecture on the topic “Fourteenth Finance Commission and its implications for State Finances with special focus on Social Sector Expenditure” by Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Founder Member, CESS, Former Governor, RBI and Chairman, Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, on 15-12-2015, CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
77. Attended the Distinguished Lecture on the topic “Maternal and Child Nutrition: Moving from Science to Policy and Practice” by Gautam N. Yadama, Ph.D., Professor, Washington University in St. Louis, on 18-12-2015, CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

78. Attended the Presentation by “Commissioned Paper Writers” before the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, held on Sunday, 21-12-2015, First Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building.
79. Participated in the 98th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) during 27-29 December, 2012 in the premises of Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030, organized by CESS in association with Government of Telangana, Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) and University of Hyderabad.
80. Gave a Faculty Seminar with other colleagues of CESS on the topic “Study on Water and Sanitation Programmes on Health Status of the Communities: A study of three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh” by Dr. K.S. Babu, Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, Prof. S. Galab and Dr. P. Usha, on 01-01-2016 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building.
81. Chief Guest for Valedictory Function of the ‘VISHISTA’ National Level Student Seminar held on 04-01-2016 at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Hyderabad.
82. Participated in the “State Credit Seminar for 2016-17” 13-01-2016 in Hotel Fortune Murali Park, Vijayawada, organized by the NABARD Regional Office, Andhra Pradesh, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.
83. Field visit to Siva Reddy Gudem Village, Pochampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana, on the study of Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh, on 19-01-2016 along with Chairman and other members.
84. Participated in a one day Workshop on the Project “Economic Growth Modelling including labour productivity, employment, ICOR & Investment projections on 25-01-2016 in CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
85. Organized a Training Programme on “Migration Studies” for Ph.D. students, Faculty and College Lecturers during 21-25 March, 2016 at CESS, Auditorium, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
86. Field visits along with Chairman and other members to Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & Srikakulam on the work of Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh during 10-16 February, 2016.
87. Visited ICSSR, New Delhi on a Project work during 25-27 February, 2016.
88. Field visits along with Chairman and other members to Chittoor and Kadapa Districts on the work of Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh during 29 February to 2nd March, 2016.
89. Attended the Meeting of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held on 7th March, 2016 First Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building.

90. Participated in the Workshop of the Paper Presenters of the Commission on Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Development of Andhra Pradesh held during 13-14 March, 2016 First Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building.
91. Inaugurated the Training Programme on “Migration Studies” for Ph.D. students, faculty and college lecturers, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, organized by CESS, Hyderabad during 21-25 March, 2016 in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.
92. Participated in the Charcha Ghosti (Group Discussion) on “Telangana Human Development Report” (study conducted by CESS, Hyderabad) at V6 TV Studio on 26-03-2016 at 7.00 PM.
93. Visited Andhra University, Visakhapatnam on 30-03-2016

M. Gopinath Reddy

94. Attended a meeting as a Member to the 2nd Advisory Committee Meeting of the UGC DRS Scheme Phase-III of P.G. Department of Economics, Sambalpur, Odisha, on 08 April, 2015.
95. Paper Presented on “Forest Rights Act – 2006: Its Implementation and Impact: A Revisit of Select Villages in Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Areas of Telangana & AP” at National Level Workshop on “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006”, organized by: Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, 20 and 21 of April, 2015.
96. Paper Presented on “Water and Sanitation: The Role of Decentralized Institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh”, at National Round-Table Meeting on “Basic Sanitation in Rural India: Future Vision and Road Map for Swachh Bharat” at Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India, Tirupati-517502, Andhra Pradesh on 20 August, 2015.
97. Paper presented on “Agriculture in the Eastern Indian State of Jharkhand: Can It Be Sustainable? An Overview” at the National Seminar on “Sustainable Agricultural Development Issues and Challenges”, at Waltair School of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, on 22-23 November, 2015 Visakhapatnam, Waltair.
98. Attended workshop on “State Level Consultation on Implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 in Andhra Pradesh”, Conference Hall: Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Sankshema Bhavan, Masab Tank, 4th November, 2015.
99. Paper presented as a Panel Speaker on “Agriculture and Livelihoods in the Tribal Areas of Jharkhand State: A Macro View” at the 39th session of Indian Social Science Congress (ISSC), on ‘Emerging Interfaces of Social Science And Public Policy in India’, held during December 1-5, 2015, at Mangalore University, Mangalore- 574199.
100. Paper presented on “Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh”, (With Dr.K.S.Babu, Prof. S. Galab and Dr.P.Usha) at CESS, as part of Faculty Seminars Series, 1st January 2016.

101. Paper presented on “Decentralised Governance: An Assessment Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Forest Rights Act – 2006 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States” at the National Seminar on “Role of Public Policy in Development Process (Emerging Economic/Social Scenario in the Indian Economy)” held at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR), on January 4th and 5th 2016, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
102. Paper Presented on “Promotion of Bio Fuel Cultivation to Mitigate GHGs and Its Impact on Food Security: Results from a Study in Madhya Pradesh”, (with B. Suresh Reddy, P. Steven Raj) at the International Seminar on “Climate Change and Food Security: Ethical Perspective”, organized by Agri BioTech Foundation, during 11th – 13th February, 2016, The Golkonda Hotel, 10-1-124, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
103. Paper Presented on “Socio-Economic and Ecological Analysis of Biofuels”, (with B. Suresh Reddy, P. Steven Raj) at PMC Meeting, IUSSTF (Indo-US Joint Clean Energy Research and Development-Bioenergy Project), 19th Feb, 2016, New Delhi.
104. Acted as Chairperson for Panel-II on ‘Strategies and Implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Future Vision and Road Map for Clean India’, at Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati-517502, Andhra Pradesh on 20 August, 2015.
105. Delivered a session on "PRI - Importance and Scope" in the State Leadership Development Workshop of Telangana, by JNLI on 4-6th Nov'15 at Hotel Katriya, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.

C. Ramachandraiah

106. Made a presentation on “A Geography of Speculation and Intimidation: Land, Territory and Power in the Emergence of Amaravati,” in the Plenary Sessions in 37th annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Geographers (IIG) and International Conference on the theme, Land Resource Policies, Agriculture and Expanding Urban-industrial Spaces on February 11-13, 2016 at Kurukshetra University, Haryana.
107. Made a presentation on “Urban Governance and Smart Cities – a Critique,” in a national conference on *Urbanization in India: Emerging Issues*, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, 10-11 December 2015.
108. Made a presentation on “From Land Acquisition to Land Pooling - Hype, Coercion and Deceit Characterise land takeovers in Andhra Pradesh,” in the First South Asian Regional Conference of the International Association on Planning, Law, and Property Rights on the theme *Land Policies in South Asia: Promises, Practices and Challenges*, 1-3 September 2015, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru.
109. Made a presentation on “‘Voluntary Land Pooling’ through Speculation and Intimidation,” in a one-day workshop on *Future of the ‘New’ Andhra Pradesh*, 21 September 2015, National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bengaluru.

110. Made a presentation on land issues in the People's Dialogue on "Urbanizing India - Challenges of Democratic and Equitable Space," 26-27 April 2015, Institute for Sustainable Development, New Delhi.
111. Key Discussant on the theme, "From Urbanisation to Urbanity: New Themes in Exploring the History of Cities," 5 October 2015, Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
112. Technical Committee Convenor for the National Seminar on "Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions," 17-18 November, 2015 organised by CESS in collaboration with GIS India and Department of Geography, Osmania University.

E. Revathi

113. Second in the agenda - Women, land and agriculture: Emerging concerns in India Paper Presented at the Workshop: Agriculture, Land and the People in India Organized by East China University of Technology, Shanghai, China on 28th may 2015
114. Changing Perspective of Women's work in Rural India :Rural Female Labour Force Participation in Andhra Pradesh: Insights from Field Survey, Paper presented at the National Seminar on 'Dynamics of Rural Labour Relations in India' during 10-12 March, 2016 at NIRDPR Campus, Hyderabad
115. Discussant for the paper 'Problems and Prospects of Livelihood Diversification among the Mising and Sonowal Kachari Rural Tribes in Dibrugarh District of Assam' at the three day National Seminar on 'Dynamics of Rural Labour Relations in India' during 10-12 March, 2016 at NIRDPR Campus, Hyderabad
116. Valedictory address at the two day seminar on Farmers suicides: Causes, Consequences and Preventive Measures on 31st March 2016 at Telangana University, Nizamabad

C. Ravi

117. Resource person for ISS officers training program at NIRD
118. Resource person for IES officers training program at MCHRD
119. Resource person for Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics at CSD, Hyderabad

S. Vijay Kumar

120. Participated in the "TechCamp India: Maximising Policy Impact through Effective Communications" jointly organized by Observers Research Group and US Consulate (September 8 and 9, 2015) held in New Delhi.
121. Participated in the "Policy Writing Workshop: Frame the Debate" Jointly organized by Observers Research Foundation, New Delhi in association with Council on Foreign Relations, USA (February 4 and 5, 2016) held in New Delhi.

122. Resource Person in National Seminar on Strategies for Women and Child Survival organized by the Centre for Gender and Development, NIRD (8th -10th March 2016), Hyderabad.
123. Resource Person in National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in India: Achievements, Trends and Challenges, organized by Centre for Rural Infrastructure, NIRD (27-29 January 2016), Hyderabad.
124. Resource Person in Telangana State Citizen Support Group (CSG) working on *Eliminate Open Defecation in Telangana*, Intervention project by MARI, Warangal in association with UNICEF Hyderabad Field Office.

P. Janaki Ram

125. Bangaru Telangana – Way Forward, Workshop June 2015
126. Unicef WASH Water Sanitation and Hygiene Partners’ Conclave Sept 2015
127. Second Regional Advisory Group Meeting 1 Oct 2015, NABARD office
128. Measurement and Analysis of Total Factor Productivity Growth in Soybean crop in selected states in India-Comments on a Project Report
129. Discussant for paper on “Government Policy Perspective on the Issue of Food Prices”.
130. Discussant for paper on “Energy consumption and output nexus in Indian states: A panel analysis with structural breaks”.
131. Discussant for paper on “Industrial Policy: Implication on Budgetary Allocations/Support for Fiscal and Financial Incentives”.
132. Telangana Industrial Policy Frame work – VAT Restructuring – Nominated Member of Task Force

P. Prudhvikar Reddy

133. Presented a paper in the workshop jointly organised by CESS and DDS in CESS on 26th September 2015. The title of the presentation is “Millets – Climate for Change”.
134. Presented on “Youth and Agriculture – Evidence from Young Lives Study” in the Young Lives research symposium, Delhi at India Habitat, Delhi on 21st May 2015, East China University, Shanghai, China on 28th May 2015, National University, Singapore, Singapore on 1st June 2015
135. Organised (and actively participated) some of the meetings for the Agricultural Commission and toured several districts in the state of AP to elicit information from the farmers, officials, and researchers during the period 2015-16. Also member in two sub-committees of the commission.
136. Participated in the NIH/GCC/Gates meeting organised by Jere Behrman during 29 June – 1 July 2015 where papers based on the young lives study were presented. Prof. S. Galab and Dr. Prudhvikar Reddy are the co-authors for some papers along with researchers from USA and Oxford for two papers presented – one on Nutrition and the

other on MGNREGS and education outcomes. The meetings were held in the Oxford Department of International Development, Oxford, UK and participants include from India, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Peru, UK and USA.

137. Organised and actively participated in the Stakeholder meeting on “Secondary Education” held at CESS on 25th November 2015. Senior government officials, NGOs, INGOs and academicians participated in the meeting.

N. Sreedevi

138. Seminar on “Bangaru Telangana – Way Forward” organized by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, held on Friday, 5th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad
139. Participated in the 98th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) during 27-29 December, 2012 in the premises of Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030, organized by CESS in association with Government of Telangana, Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) and University of Hyderabad.
140. Attended the Book Release Function – Release of the Book on “Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context – Essays in Honour of B.P.R. Vithal (Edited by C.H.H. Rao, R. Radhakrishna, S. Galab and N. Sreedevi) – Book released by Dr. Y.V. Reddy.
141. Attended a Public Lecture on the topic “Why does agricultural growth dominate poverty reduction in low and middle-income countries?” by Prof. Chandrasekhar (Chandra) G. Ranade, Adjunct Professor in the Universities of Bridgeport and Stanford, and also an interactive session of Prof. Chandra Sekhar G. Ranade with CESS Faculty, held on 1st September, 2015 at 10.30 AM in the Conference Room of CESS Auditorium.
142. Attended a Lecture on the topic “Social Discrimination in the Waste Economy – Narratives from a Small Town in Tamil Nadu” by Prof. Barbara Harriss White, Senior Research Fellow and Director, Materiality of Rice, Project Area Studies, Oxford University, UK, on 23rd September, 2015 at 11.00 AM in the 1st Floor Conference Hall of CESS Main Building, Hyderabad.
143. Attended the Distinguished Lecture on the topic “Fourteenth Finance Commission and its implications for State Finances with special focus on Social Sector Expenditure” by Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy, IAS (Retd.), Founder Member, CESS, Former Governor, RBI and Chairman, Fourteenth Finance Commission, Government of India, on 15-12-2015 at 5.00 PM at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad.

P. Padmanabha Rao

144. Attended a Workshop on “Current technologies in surveying and mapping with focus on 3D mapping” on 10th April, 2015 at Paryatak Bhavan, Hyderabad.”

145. 2. Attended and Presented a paper on “Reorganization of Agro climatology zones Using GIS technology and demarcating crop production Zones in Telangana state” Jointly with K S Prasad, in the national seminar on Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad.
146. Chaired a Session on “Smart Cities and Sustainable Development”, in the work shop on Bangaru Telangana- Way forward, on June 5, 2015, organized by Department of Planning, Government of Telangana, at CESS, Hyderabad.
147. Attended and Presented a paper on “Mobile GIS” jointly with Kanagiri S Prasad, and R Sridhar. in the national seminar on Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad
148. . Attended and presented a paper on “Regional analysis of Agricultural development using GIS. A comparative study of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States” *jointly with* Parupally Anjaneyulu, Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Osmania University, in the national seminar on Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad.
149. Attended and Presented a paper on “Importance of Haritha Haram and its importance to the future Generations” jointly with Kanagiri S Prasad , Dr Raghava Swamy retired Principal Scientist NRSA in the national seminar on Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions, 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad.
150. Attended and Presented a paper on “Role of GIS in Urban and Regional Planning and development” in the national seminar on Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions” 17-18 November, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad.
151. Paper presented on “Regional Pattern of Urbanisation and Urban Growth in Telangana” at 3rd Annual Research Conference on “Urbanization in India: Emerging Issues”, organized by IPE, Hyderabad, 10-11 December, 2015.
152. Attended a presented a paper on “Intra Regional Disparities in Development in Telangana” in the “XXXIII INCA International Congress on “Spatial Governance for Development, Planning Smart Cities and Disaster Management” held at JNU, New Delhi from December 15-17, 2015.
153. Attended a presented a paper on “Tribal livelihoods and Development: a case of Uttoor ITDA of Adilabad district” in the seminar on “Ethnicity and Development in South Asia: issues and challenges,” organized by IGNOU, New Delhi. 21-22 January, 2016.
154. Paper presented jointly with Dr. Parupally Anjaneyulu on “Drinking water and sanitation condition in Rural and Urban Telangana with reference Rangareddy District” in the 5th international conference on Future Earth Perspectives in South Asia”, held at Department of geography, Bharatidasan university, Tiruchirapally, from February 5-7, 2016.

155. .Attended “N L M workshop”, for National Level Monitors” at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi January, 11, 2016, organized by Department of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.
156. Attended Orientation Workshop for newly empanelled National Level Monitors, from 20th & 21st May 2015, NASC Complex, PUSA, New Delhi, organized by Department of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

K.S. Babu

157. Attended Regional Interactive workshop of National level Monitors (NLMs) held on 4th and 5th April, 2016 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
158. Attended half day consultation on “Concurrent Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes for Wage Employment (MGNREGS), Livelihood (National Rural Livelihood Mission), Skill Development (DDU-GKY), Housing for All (IAY) etc” on 15th September, 2015, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
159. Co-ordinated one day joint CESS workshop with CFAR on “Social inclusion of marginal and vulnerable communities that are experiencing extreme social stigma, isolation and exclusion” on 30th March, 2016 at CESS.

Jeena T Srinivasan

160. “India’s Groundwater Challenge: Exploring relationship between spatial variability, agricultural development and poverty”, on 17th April 2015, at Cornell University, Ithaca, USA.
161. Delivered key note address on India’s bioeconomy: A brief overview of the status, challenges and opportunities” in the International Symposium on Agriculture and Environment 2016 on January 13, 2016, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka.
162. Paper titled “Farm size heterogeneity, access to groundwater resources and its use: Implications for sustainable groundwater governance in India” in the International Society for Ecological Economics 2016 conference on Transforming the Economy: Sustaining Food, Water, Energy and Justice, June 26-29, Washington, D C.
163. Delivered invited lecture on Basic Statistics and Graphical Presentations in the Two Week Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences on 11th February 2016 sponsored by the ICSSR and organized by and held at the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad.
164. Delivered invited lectures to students of M A in Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad on Environment and Development on 4th February 2016.
165. Invited resource person for the Mentoring Program for 2016-2017 Fulbright applicants on Monday, June 8, 2015 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at St. Francis College for Women, Begumpet.

Jyothis Sathyapalan

166. Implications of By-catch on Marine Biodiversity: A Case Study from India, IPBES-ScenNet Workshop, United Nations University Head Quarters, Tokyo, Japan (2015)
167. Presented a Review editors report of the Chapter 3 (Direct and Indirect Drivers of Biodiversity) of deliverable 3c of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at the IPBES Meeting hosted by the Nanjing Institute of Environmental Science, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China during 27th to 31st July 2015 in Beijing, China.
168. Presented a paper on Post Implementation Issues of Forest Rights Act 2006, Kerala Institute of Local Administration, 20-21 January 2016, Trissur, Kerala.
169. Presented a Paper on Economic Valuation of Periyar Tiger Reserve at Kerala Forest Research Institute in a workshop organized by Salim Ali foundation and KFRI Trissur, February 5-6 2016, Trishur, Kerala.

Alivelu. G

170. Attended Managing Global Governance Alumni meet, New Delhi, 22 November 2015
171. Presented paper on ‘Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector in Telangana (Pre and post economic reforms)’ Indian Economic Association Annual Conference, 27-29 December, 2016 at Prof Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University (PJTSAU), Hyderabad

B. Suresh Reddy

172. Promotion of Bio-fuel Cultivation to Mitigate GHGs and Its Impact on Food Security: Results from a Study in Madhya Pradesh” in “International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security: Ethical Perspective, 11-13th February 2016. Organised by Agri Biotech Foundation, Hyderabad.
173. Resource person for the World Soil Day conducted on Dec 5th 2015 at DDS-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Medak district.
174. A paper entitled “Access to Land for Scheduled Castes (SCs): An Exploration in Telangana State”, National Seminar on Affirmative Action and Social Inclusion of Marginalized: Conundrums and Opportunities in India, 17-18 December, 2015, organized by MPISSR, Ujjain (Jointly with M. Srinivas Reddy).
175. A paper entitled “Migration of Dalit women Agricultural Workers from Andhra Pradesh to the Gulf: An Exploration Through Village Level Study” presented in the national seminar on Socio-Economic Conditions of Marginalised Groups: A Search for Inclusive Policy held on 12-13th Feb, 2015, Organized by Department of Economics, Andhra Loyola College. Vijayawada.

Ch. Krishna Rao

176. Attended International Academic training cum Dialogue Programme from 14th of August until 29th of November 2015 in the MGG (Managing Global Governance) Academy of the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn.

M. Srinivasa Reddy

177. Relative Significance of Female Labour Force across Rural India in the Aftermath of MGNREGS, *National Seminar on Dynamics on Rural Labour Relations in India*, 10-12 March, 2016, S. R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, (Jointly with Prof. C.S. Murty).
178. Access to Land for Scheduled Castes (SCs): An Exploration in Telangana State, National Seminar on 'Affirmative Action and Social Inclusion of Marginalised: Conundrums and Opportunities in India' 17-18, December, 2015, organised by MPISSR, Ujjain (Jointly with Y.Sreenivasulu).
179. Sanjit Kumar Rout, V. Ratna Reddy, M. Srinivasa Reddy, Participatory Groundwater Management: Possible Options for Up/Out Scaling, Australian Groundwater Conference, Shine Dome, Canberra, ACT, Australia, November 3-5, 2015 (jointly).
180. Institutionalizing Groundwater Management: Exploratory study of three participatory groundwater models in AP, Workshop on Integrated Water Resource Management: Issues & options, 14-15, May, 2015 (sponsored by Ministry of Water Resources, GoI), NIRD &PR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana (jointly).

P. Aparna

181. Paper presented on "Inter-State Variations in Literacy and School Education in India" at the National Workshop on 'Convergence of Rural Institutions and Socio-Economic Development Programmes' (19 and 20 October) conducted on the occasion of National Council for Rural Institutes- Decennial Foundation Day Celebrations, October 2015.
182. Paper presented on "Problems of Domestic Migrants in Electoral Participation in Telangana: Observations and Suggestions" at 98th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association held in December, 2015.
183. Papers presented on "Occupational Structure of Muslims in Telangana State" and "Educational Conditions of Muslims in Telangana State" on 5th February, 2016 during the advisory board meeting of the Minority Commission, Government of Telangana

Vidya, C.T.

184. "Growth of India's IT Services: What drives software exports", Presented in the International Conference on 'Empirical Research on Trade in Services', organized by the Centre for WTO Studies, and held at New Delhi on August 20-21, 2015.

185. "Factors Explaining India's Services Trade: What does it reveal?", Presented in the 2 day International Conference on Trade and Exchange Rate Policies in the Context of WTO held in Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad September 28--29, 2015.
186. "Technological shocks, Business cycle and Stock Market Performance" to be presented in the forthcoming International conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development: Challenges towards the green innovative society, Pullman Bangkok King Power, Bangkok, Thailand, 23-24 June 2016.

5.3. About DCS and DSDS

5.3.1. Division for Child Studies (CESS-UNICEF Joint Initiative)

Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) and the UNICEF Field Office for Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka has teamed up on knowledge partnership on children's issues by establishing Division for Child Studies (DCS) in CESS. The collaboration seeks to strengthen an evidence based policy environment in the said three states. Through research it seeks to improve understanding of issues related to child rights and development and help create a better policy environment that works for children especially in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

DCS was formally inaugurated on 20th November 2013 by the then Chief Secretary P. K. Mohanty, IAS. A day before to the inauguration DCS had its first advisory board meeting and discussed about the important works that DCS can take up on priority.

5.3.2 Division for Sustainable Development Studies (DSDS)

Inaugurated on 26th May, 2014 by Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao (Chancellor, University of Hyderabad)

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+20 was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. The Outcome document of the conference was entitled "*The Future we want*", with full participation from different stakeholders around the world. The objective of the document was to renew the commitments to sustainable development and to ensure the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for the planet and for present and future generation. In view of the importance mentioned above to the issue of Sustainable Development, CESS contemplated the need for starting up a Division of DSDS. Having worked for six long years between 2008-2014, RULNR (Research Unit for Livelihoods and Natural Resources, Supported by Jamestji Tata Trust) in the core areas of forest ecosystem, y land ecosystem and river basin ecosystem and their linkages with livelihoods of the communities in a Pan-Indian setting, CESS realised the need to take forward the pool of knowledge base created and expand it to other related frontiers of knowledge such as Climate Change, Green Economy, Energy & Water Security, Industrial Pollution & Urban Waste Management, Forest & Tribal Development, Aquaculture & Fisheries, Intergenerational Poverty and Inequality, Gender Issues, Human well-being and Governance and Institutions. This thinking necessitated the idea of starting a Division of Sustainable Development Studies. Besides RULNR core faculty research in the above areas, CESS faculty competence in the areas such as sustainable agriculture, industry, gender issues etc will form the core research themes for the DSDS. DSDS intends to conduct evidence based policy research that is expected to bring in cutting edge level solutions on the problems studied in different areas of research. This is possible, DSDS strongly feels, only by working with the policy makers, civil society bodies, research institutions, academicians and alike. Further, DSDS is proposed to act as a forum to launch debates and discourses on the major research themes mentioned above by inviting eminent scholars working in these areas and contribute to policy debates.

PART- II

6. INDIVIDUAL FACULTY CONTRIBUTIONS

Research Activities of Individual Faculty

Alivelu, G.

Journal Articles

Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector in Telangana (Pre and post economic reforms), The Indian Economic Journal, Special Issue, December, 2015

Working Papers

Performance of Organized Manufacturing Sector in India and Andhra Pradesh (Pre and Post Economic Reforms)' Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development Working Paper Series WP 06 | 2015, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Vienna

Seminar/Conferences and Workshops attended and Papers Presented

Attended Managing Global Governance Alumni Meet, Hotel Ashok, New Delhi on 22nd November, 2015

Presented paper on 'Capital Intensity and Labour Productivity of select sectors of organized manufacturing sector in Telangana (Pre and post economic reforms)' Indian Economic Association Annual Conference, 27-29 December, 2016 at Prof Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University (PJTSAU), Hyderabad

Presently guiding one M.Phil student and two PhD students.

Coordinator for syllabus revision committee for the M. Phil and Ph.D Programme at CESS for the paper Microeconomics

Membership in Professional Bodies

Member, Indian Economic Association

Resource Person

Convener, several committee for Indian Economic Association Annual Conference, 27-29 December, 2016 hosted by CESS at Prof Jayashankar Telangana State Agriculture University (PJTSAU), Hyderabad

Aparna.P

Journal Articles

'The Status of Livelihood Assets in Dry Lands of India', Review of Development and Change, Madras Institute of Development Studies, July-December 2014

‘Problems of Domestic Migrants in Electoral Participation in Telangana: Observations and Suggestions’ in The Indian Economic Journal: Economy of Telangana, December 2015 (co-author)

Informal Sector in Telangana State: Structure, Problems and Interventions, in *Industrial Development in Telangana*, CESS, 2016

Working Papers

‘Agricultural Development in Maharashtra’, RULNR Working Paper (forthcoming), 2016

‘Livelihood and Climate Interaction in the Context of Risk in Maharashtra Agriculture’, RULNR Working Paper (forthcoming) (2016)

Membership in Professional Bodies

Member - Indian Economic Association

Miscellaneous Information

SPSS Training Programme- held at NCRI, September, 2015

Chandra Sekhar, K.

M.Phil/Ph.D – Teaching and Guiding

Taken total 28 classes for M.Phil/Ph.D students for the paper Elements of Statistics and Research Methodology at CESS in May, June, 2015

Taken total 6 classes for M.Phil/Ph.D students for the paper Elements of Statistics and Research Methodology at CESS in October, November 2015

Currently guiding six Ph.D students and two M.Phil students.

Resource Person

Acted as Resource Person for the National Workshop for two sessions on Research Methodology Course for PhD Students sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi conducted at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 16-25 November, 2015

As part of revision of course content for the Paper I titled Research Methodology: (Part B): Elements of Statistics conducted two meetings to revise the syllabus on 7th April, 2015 and 15th April, 2015 at CESS, in the capacity of convener of the committee

Served as Selection Committee Member for interviews for admission of M.Phil and Ph.D Programme in CESS, held on April 18th & 19th, 2015

Acted as associate coordinator for transport committee for Indian Economic Association conference held at CESS during 27th to 29th December 2015

Presently serving as Coordinator for CESS Faculty Seminars Committee and serving as member for External Seminars Committee.

Presently serving as CESS Library Committee and Infrastructure Committee Member.

Acted as committee member to revise the syllabus for the Paper I titled Research Methodology: (Part B): Elements of Statistics, in the capacity of convener of the committee.

Galab, S.

Journal Articles

“Patterns and Determinants of Transition in Stunting Among Younger Children in Andhra Pradesh: An Analysis Based on Longitudinal Data” Edited Book “The Indian Social Sector: Trends and Issues” (Editors R.K. Mishra and AnandAkundy, published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi in association with Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad, 2015, pp. 190-207 (Co-author)

Working Papers

“Classroom Process Teacher Ability and Student Performance: Evidence from School Based Component of Young Lives in Undivided Andhra Pradesh” CESS working Paper No. 134 June 2014, (co-author)

“Approach for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh in the 12th five year Plan” CESS working Paper No.133 April 2014 (Co-author)

Currently guiding two M.Phil students and six Ph.D students.

Distinct Information

Visited East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China during 24-05-2015 to 01-06-2015 to have a more detailed discussion on the collaboration between the East China University of Science and Technology (ECUST) and Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad

Chairperson of the Inaugural Session of the Seminar on “Bangaru Telangana – Way Forward” organized by the Planning Department, Government of Telangana, 5th June, 2015 at CESS Auditorium, Hyderabad

Visited Oxford University, London, United Kingdom on Young Lives Project work during 20th June, 2015 to 2nd July, 2015

Chaired a Session-II – Measures to cope Drought (some of the measures to cope drought are agricultural insurance, employment guarantee scheme, and Public Distribution System which are discussed in this section) in a National Workshop on “Mitigating Agrarian Distress in Indian Agriculture” held on 15-10-2015 at Centre for Good Governance (CGS), Gachibowli, Hyderabad

Inaugurated the Research Methodology Course (‘Orientation Programme’) sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, for the Research Scholars and Faculty members belonging to ST and other Marginalized Groups, under ST component plan, to ICSSR funded research institutes, in the Conference Hall of CESS Auditorium during 16- November, 2015

Initiator of the Discussion on “Land and Water Issues, Agri-extension and Investment in Agriculture” in a Regional Conference on “Future of Agrifinance 2030” held during 10-11 December 2015 at Green Park Hotel, Hyderabad, organized by College of Agricultural Banking, Reserve Bank of India, University Road, Pune, Maharashtra

Chief Guest for Valedictory Function of the ‘VISHISTA’ National Level Student Seminar held on 04-01-2016 at 3.30 PM at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Hyderabad

Gopinath Reddy, M.

Journal Articles / Chapters in Edited Books

“Fiscal Transfers to Local Bodies – Andhra Pradesh Experience”, in the Book on "Centre-State Relations in Indian Fiscal Context", Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015.

“Livelihoods and Indigenous People: A Case of Mining Project in Odisha”, (With Prajna Paramita Mishra) in the Book on “The Indian Social Sector: Trends & Issues”, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2015.

“Biofuels production through food and fodder crops: Is it a viable option for sustainable energy security? Reflections from field in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh”, (Jointly with Dr. Suresh Reddy and Steven Raj) in the Special Issue on ‘Managing Critical Resources: Food, Energy and Water’, Special issue Decision DOI 10.1007/s40622-015-0085-1. May – 2015. Springer.

“Improving or Worsening Livelihoods? Coal Mining and Its Effects on Adivasi Communities in Jharkhand State”, (with Prajna Paramita Mishra), in the Book on “Adivasis in India: Resources, Livelihoods and Institutions”, to be brought out by Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi – 110 070.

“Assessment of Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in AP”, (with P. Trinadh Rao), in ‘Journal of Rural Development’, Vol. 34 No. (3) pp. 265 – 283, NIRD&PR, July -September: 2015, Hyderabad.

Review of Ph.D Thesis / Papers

Reviewed a paper titled “From Mangoes to Apples: Discussing the new town of Tehri, Uttarakhand, India” for the Journal of Rural Studies. (A special issue of the Journal on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement [LARR]), Managing Editor, Journal of Land and Rural Studies, Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand, (September 2015).

“Decentralisation, Governance and Forest Resource Management; A Study in The Tamil Nadu, India” completed evaluation of a Ph.D Thesis & submitted to University of Mysore, Karnataka, (September, 2015)

Reviewed the manuscript Evaluation: (JMSSH-15-024A) titled: “Critical Analysis of The Implications of New Managerialism on Ethical, Democratic and Professional Values in Public Service”, Journal of Management, Social Science and Humanities (JMSSH), July, 2015

Reviewed World Development (WD-4790) Manuscript, Title: “Rules and Exceptions: Regulatory Challenges To Private Tree Felling in Northern India”, World Development, School of Natural Resources and Environment, Ann Arbor MI 48109 USA, July, 2015

Evaluation of the Ph.D. Thesis of Ms. Sumi Joseph, title of the Thesis on “Consumption Expenditure Pattern of Rural Households: A Study in Kerala”, TISS, Deonar, Mumbai – 400 088, under her Viva voce Examination on November 27, 2015

Teaching and Guiding and Lectures Delivered (M.Phil / Ph.D)

CESS - M.Phil / Ph.D Classe - Delivered 3 lectures to Ph.D / M.Phil students (2015-16 Batch).

CESS - Research Methodology Classes for College Teachers, sponsored by ICSSR, New Del - Two lectures on 18 & 24 Nov’ 2015.

CMDR - Methodology Lectures for College Teachers, (Nov 19-20, 2015) sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi Two lectures on 19 Nov’ 2015.

CSD - Methodology Lectures for College Teachers, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. One lecture on 09-Feb-2016.

MIDS - Methodology Lectures – Inaugural Lecture on “Importance of Participatory Methods in the Social Science Research”, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi - One lecture on March 07, 2016

Nagpur University, Nagpur - Methodology Lectures for College Teachers, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. Two lectures on 16th March, 2016.

Currently guiding ten Ph.D students and one M.Phil student.

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Journal of Grassroots Governance, Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupathi, AP.

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, New Man & Society (Bi-annual Journal) Newman College, Thodupuzha, Kerala.

Journal of Independent Studies and Research – Management Social Sciences and Economics. The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Karachi.

Member of the P.G. Board of Studies (M.A. Local Governance), to attend the meeting on 11 July 2011 at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Chennai.

Member of the Advisory Committee Meeting of the UGC DRS Scheme Phase-III of P.G. Department of Economics, Sambalpur University for effective implementation and monitoring of DRS Phase-III of the Department for a period of 5 years (01.04.2013 to 31.03.2018).

Resource Person

Delivered a session on "PRI - Importance and Scope" in the State Leadership Development Workshop of Telangana, by JNLI on 4-6th Nov'15 at Hotel Katriya, Somajiguda, Hyderabad

Distinct Information

Acted as Chairperson for Panel-II on 'Strategies and Implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Future Vision and Road Map for Clean India', at Academy of Grassroots Studies and Research of India (AGRASRI), Tirupati-517502, Andhra Pradesh on 20 August, 2015.

Acted as Chair Person on "9th Doctoral Thesis Conference-2016, organising ICFAI Business School (IBS) Hyderabad in collaboration with IGIDR Mumbai on April 21st and 22nd 2016 at IBS Hyderabad Campus, Dontanapalli.

Janaki Ram, P.

Journal Articles/Chapters in Edited Books

Skewed sex ratio, environmental toxins and human wellbeing: the need for policy (sole author), 2016, *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, (a Taylor & Francis Journal), DOI: 10.1080/00207233.2016.1192387, forthcoming.

"Environmental Taxes in the Asean Region: Potential, Issues and Policies" In Turvey, R. et al., (ed) book entitled, *Environmental Sustainability*, to be published by Wiley Canada, forthcoming 2016.

Working Papers/Monographs

Macroeconomic Genuine Savings and Female Demographic Deficit, journal submission

Teaching and Guiding/M.Phil/Ph.D

Economic Theory and Policy: Microeconomics (teaching).

Economic Theory and Policy: Macroeconomics (teaching).

Marking of Exam Papers and Research Proposals

Emerging trends in corporate reporting practices in India, a case study of selected companies of NSE Nifty

Resource Person

Measurement and Analysis of Total Factor Productivity Growth in Soybean crop in selected states in India-Comments on a Project Report

Discussant for paper on "Government Policy Perspective on the Issue of Food Prices".

Discussant for paper on "Energy consumption and output nexus in Indian states: A panel analysis with structural breaks".

Discussant for paper on "Industrial Policy: Implication on Budgetary Allocations/Support for Fiscal and Financial Incentives".

Telangana Industrial Policy Frame work – VAT Restructuring – Nominated Member of Task Force

Distinct Information

Reviewer for Journal: *International Journal of Social Economics*.

Dr.MCR HRD Institute Crash Foundation Course for All India Services (IPS, IFS) and Central Civil Services (ITS and IPoS) July 2015. Applied Microeconomics topics: demand and supply, market structures, utility theory and decision making.

Dr.MCR HRD Institute Crash Foundation Course for All India Services (IPS, IFS) and Central Civil Services (ITS, IPoS, IES, ISS) Sept-Dec 2015. Growth Economics topics

Jeena T Srinivasan

Books/ed. Books / articles published in Journals

“India’s bioeconomy: A brief overview of the status, challenges and opportunities” published in the Conference proceedings of the International Symposium on Agriculture and Environment 2016 on January 13, 2016 organized by the University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka. Pp 149:153.

Teaching and Guiding

Guiding one Ph.D. Student, Ms Bishakha Ghosh

Memberships in Professional Bodies

III. Life Member, Indian Society for Ecological Economics□

IV. Member, International Society for Ecological Economics

V. Member, American Economic Association

VI. Member, International Network on Development Induced Displacement

Resource Person

Delivered invited lecture on Basic Statistics and Graphical Presentations in the Two Week Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences on 11th February, 2016 sponsored by the ICSSR and organized by and held at the Council for Social Development, Hyderabad.

Delivered invited lectures to students of M A in Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad on Environment and Development on 4th February 2016.

Invited resource person for the Mentoring Program for 2016-2017 Fulbright applicants on Monday, June 8, 2015 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at St. Francis College for Women, Begumpet

Distinct Information

Have been awarded the Fulbright-Nehru Academic and Professional Excellence Fellowship 2014-15, and is a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the Dyson School of Applied

Economics and Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA during this period.

Reviewer for the following journals during 2015-16:

1. Resource and Energy Economics (Elsevier)
2. Agricultural Water Management (Elsevier)
3. Journal of Land and Rural Studies (Sage)

Examiner: MPhil thesis. University of Hyderabad

Co-convenor for a Souvenir Published for the Indian Economic Association Conference held at CESS in 2015

Jyothis Sathyapalan

Books / ed. Books / Articles Published in Journals

Governability Challenges in Sustaining Small-Scale fisheries in an Urban Context: A study of Cochin Backwaters, India In SveinJetoft and RatanaChuenpagdee, Interactive governance for small-scale fisheries: global reflections Springer Publishers, Netherlands, 2015

Prepared updates on “Drinking water and sanitation” for IDFC India Rural Development Report prepared by IDFC for the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. (2015)

Teaching and Guiding

Guided one Ph.D student who submitted his thesis.

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Member (2015) International organising committee 2nd World Congress on Small Scale fisheries September 21-25 Merida, MEXICO

Member (2016) International Conference Committee Biodiversity and Ecosystem Scenarios in support of decision making

Member, Sub Committee Livestock and Fisheries, Agricultural Commission Chaired by Prof R Radhakrishnana ,Govt.of AP.

Resource Persons in various meeting and Conferences

Contributed a Background Paper on Marine fisheries to the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Commission (Livestock Subcommittee) chaired by Prof R Radhakrishna

Lead Author (2015-16) in Chapter 2 of the deliverable 2b “Asia Oceania Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services” Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), Germany. (Nominated by MoEF and CC, Government of India) (The Assessment is in Progress)

Review Editor (2015-2016) for Deliverable 3(c) “Methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services” Intergovernmental Platform on

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), Germany, Nominated by Diversita, France

Co-ordinator (2011-2016) Research Cluster,” Economic Viability of Small Scale fisheries” supported by “Too Big to Ignore: Global Partnership for the Future of Small scale fisheries” for Asia Oceania Region, supported by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) in Collaboration with CESS

Distinct Information

Usage level of ICT and its impact on income among mechanized and motorised marine fishermen in Kerala, India — manuscript id. Jssh-1237-2015 (rw02a). PertncaUniversiti Putra Malaysia. 43400 UPM, Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan MALAYSIA, 2015

Reviewed “The interplay between household food security and wellbeing among small-scale farmers in the context of rapid agrarian change in India” in *Agriculture & Food Security* Kirit Patel Email author, Hom Gartaula, Derek Johnson and M. Karthikeyan, 2015

Reviewed “Mosquito net fishing in coastal east Africa: prevalence, character, livelihood role and impacts on health” in *Conservation Letters* by Bush, Emma; Short, Rebecca; Milner-Gulland, E.J.; Lennox, Kirao; Samoilys, Melita; Hill, Nicholas Edited By: Editor-in-Chief, Edward T. Game; Associate Editor Mark W. Schwartz, Impact Factor: 7.241 ISI Journal Citation Reports © Ranking: 2014: 3/44 (Biodiversity Conservation) Online ISSN: 1755-263X, 2015

Co-convenor (2015) for a Souvenir Published for the Indian Economic Association Conference held at CESS in 2015

Krishna Rao, Ch.

Membership in Professional Bodies/Organizations

Life member in Indian Sociological Society (LMI -2389)

Life member in Comparative Education Society of India (CESI/LM/311) (Affiliated to World Council of Comparative Education Societies)

Distinct Information

From 14th of August until 29th of November 2015 participated in the MGG (Managing Global Governance) Academy of the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn. Took part in the academic modules in which Global Governance, inequality, poverty and hunger, climate change and international social and environmental standards were profoundly studied and discussed. Moreover global risks and questions of international cooperation and development were key features of the programme.

Also participated in the module “International Futures” organized by the German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin and exchanged viewpoints with high ranking international

officials and diplomats about global issues. The conference took place in Berlin from October 12 to October 23, 2015

Niranjan Rao, C.

Teaching and Guiding

PhD student Ms. Minu Harlalka is working on her proposal in International Economics.

PhD student Jyothsna M Varsha is working on her proposal on industrial economics

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Indian Economic Association

Distinct Information

Awarded the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute under their Shastri Scholar Travel Subsidy Grant (SSTSG) 2015-16 to visit University of Quebec at Montreal and work with Prof. Martin Cloutier on the project “Food Security Technological Change and Practice: A shared framework for an Action Roadmap”.

Padmanabha Rao, P.

Currently guiding three Ph. D. Scholars

Memberships in the Professional Bodies

1. Life Member & Secretary: Indian National Cartographic Association (INCA) 2015-17
2. Life Member and EC Member: Regional Science Association, India.
3. Life Member & Vice President: Deccan Geographical Society, Pune.
4. Member: National Association of Geographers (NAGI), India.
5. Life Member: A P Geographical Society, Hyderabad

Resource Person

Attended as External subject expert at department of Geography, Osmania University for award of SRF and Project Fellows.

External subject expert for MSC Practical Examinations, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Prudhvikar Reddy, P

Chapter in Edited Volume

“Patterns and Determinants of Transition in Stunting Among Younger Children in Andhra Pradesh - An Analysis Based on Longitudinal Data” authored by S. Galab and P. Prudhvikar Reddy. Published in the book edited by RK Misra and Ananda Kundy titled “The Indian Social Sector: Trends and Issues

Working Papers / Monographs

Classroom Process Teacher Ability and Student Performance: Evidence from School Based Component of Young Lives in Undivided Andhra Pradesh” CESS working Paper No. 134 June 2014 (co-author)

Approach for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh in the 12th five year Plan” CESS working Paper No.133 April 2014, (co-author)

Teaching and Guiding

Two classes for M.Phil/Ph.D

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Life member in Andhra Pradesh Economic Association and Indian Society of Labour Economics

Resource Person

On the invitation from the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare department, Government of Telangana participated as Resource Person on 15th April 2015 to discuss about the Draft education policy contemplated by the Govt. of India. We have cited our research results extensively in this day long workshop in which all the departments including education, women and child welfare, rural development, technical education and labour and employment have attended.

Ramachandraiah, C.

Articles Published in Journals/Edited Books

“Andhra Pradesh’s Master Plan for Its New Capital: Speculation and Weak Foundations,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(38), 19 September 2015, pp.10-13

Teaching and Guiding

Currently guiding one Ph.D student and one MPhil student.

Resource Person

Key Discussant on the theme, “From Urbanisation to Urbanity: New Themes in Exploring the History of Cities,” 5 October 2015, Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Technical Committee Convenor for the National Seminar on “Challenges in Implementing Geo-Information Technology Solutions,” 17-18 November, 2015 organised by CESS in collaboration with GIS India and Department of Geography, Osmania University.

Transport Committee Convenor for the Indian Economic Association’s Annual Conference hosted by CESS in December 2015.

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Life Member – National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI)

Life Member – Regional Science Association, Kolkata

Life Member – Deccan Geographical Society

Annual Member – Association of American Geographers (AAG)

C. Ravi

Teaching and Guiding

Taught Econometrics (M.Phil and Ph.D)

Resource Persons in various meeting and Conferences

1) ISS officers training program at NIRD

2) IES officers training program at MCHRD

2) Workshop on Quantitative Techniques and Basic Econometrics at CSD

Revathi. E

Books/Ed. Books

Book: (Ed) *Telangana Economy* in Telugu Published by Telugu Akademi.

(Ed) “Economy of Telangana,” Special Issue of *The Indian Economic Journal*, December 2016.

Contributed Two Chapters “Telangana Economy in the Undivided State of AP-1956-2014” and “Revenue Expenditure and and Budgetary Surplus of Telangana” to the Book on “Telangana Economy”.

Journal Articles

Productivity and Economic Efficiency of Soybean Crop in Telangana (Jointly), *Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue on Economy of Telangana December 2015.

Women’s Labour Force participation in Telangana: Trends and Determinants (Jointly), *Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue on Economy of Telangana December 2015.

Teaching and Guiding

Development Theory for the MPhil/ PhD

Currently guiding seven Ph.D students and one M.Phil student.

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, Indian Society of Labour Economics

Life Member Indian Economic Association

Resource Person in various meeting and Conferences

- 1 Discussant for the paper 'Problems and Prospects of Livelihood Diversification among the Mising and Sonowal Kachari Rural Tribes in Dibrugarh District of Assam' at the three day National Seminar on 'Dynamics of Rural Labour Relations in India' during 10-12 March, 2016 at NIRDPR Campus, Hyderabad
- 2 Valedictory address at the two day seminar on Farmers suicides: Causes, Consequences and Preventive Measures on 31st March 2016 at Telangana University, Nizamabad

Distinct Information

Member of Programme Committee for Research constituted by the Southern Regional Centre- ICSSR

Organized and Chaired Panel Discussion on 'Telangana Economy and Development' at the 98th Annual Conference of the IEA, December 2016

Member of the Organising Committee for the IEA Annual Conference, December 2016

Guided Internship Report July 2015: 'Capability Approach to well Being' Internship Report placed in Library

Sreenivasulu, Y.

Books/Ed. Books

"Examining Change in the Nature and Composition of land Lease Arrangements in India: An Exploratory Analysis" (co-author R. Vijay), published in the book entitled *Land Rights in India* Edited by Varsha Bhagat-Ganguly, Routledge, NewYork, NY 10017

Book: *Functioning of Land Lease Market in Different Agro-Climatic Settings in India* (2015), Serials Publication, New Delhi (India).ISBN: 978-81-8387-681-0.

Teaching and Guiding

Guiding to two students (one Ph.D and one M.Phil)

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Member in the Sub-Committee on "*Tenancy in Agriculture*" of the Commission on "*Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture Development of Andhra Pradesh*" (Prof. R. Radhakrishna Chairman, Agriculture Commission), Government of Andhra Pradesh

Srinivasa Reddy. M

Books/Ed. Books

Groundwater Governance, Development, Degradation & Management (A Study of Andhra Pradesh, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2016.

Assessing Impacts of Conservation Practices: Reflections from the WSDP in Andhra Pradesh, Chapter 34, pp. 339-353, in Raizada et.al, (*ed.*), Managing Natural

Resources in the Dry lands: Constraints & Opportunities, Satish Serial Publishing House, New Delhi, 2015.

Assessing Livelihood Impacts of Watersheds at Scale: An Integrated Approach, *in* V. Ratna Reddy and Geoffrey J. Syme (ed.), Integrated Assessment of Scale Impacts of Watershed Intervention: Assessing Hydrogeological and Bio-physical Influences on Livelihoods, Elsevier Publications, 2015 (Co-Author).

Journal Articles

1. Regional Disparities in United Andhra Pradesh: A Case of Rayalaseema Region, *The Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue: Income and Wealth Inequalities and their Relation with Social Class, December, 2015.

Memberships in Professional Bodies

Life Member, The Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Life Member, Indian Economic Association (IEA)

Distinct Information

Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture Development of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Commission)

Member in the Sub-Committee on "Taskforce"

Attended/Organised Field Visits/Public hearing Meetings to Prakasam, Kurnool and Ananthapur of AP

Attended Field Visits/ collected Socio-Economic Data (Primary and Secondary Data) for Sub-Committees of Agricultural Institutions and Agricultural Marketing.

Suri Babu, K.

Working Papers/Monographs

Water and Sanitation Programmes and Health of the Communities: A Study of Three Indian States Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh - K.S. Babu, M.Gopinath Reddy, S. Galab and P.Usha

M.Phil/Ph.D Programme

Currently guiding on Ph.D and one M.Phil student.

Resource Person

Co-ordinated one day joint CESS workshop with CFAR on "Social inclusion of marginal and vulnerable communities that are experiencing extreme social stigma, isolation and exclusion" on 30th March, 2016 at CESS.

Suresh Reddy. B

Books (Published, in Press and Proposed)

“Productivity and Economic efficiency of soya bean crop in Telangana”, The Indian Economic Journal, 2015 (Jointly).

“Biofuels Production through food and fodder crops: Is it a viable option for sustainable energy security? Reflections from the fields in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh,” (Jointly), DECISION journal of Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Springer, 2015.

“Soil Fertility Management in Semi-arid Regions: The Socio-cultural, Economic and Livelihood Dimensions of Farmers’ Practices- *A case of Andhra Pradesh*” in Nature, Economy and Society –Understanding the Linkages Edited by Nilanjan Ghosh, Pranab Mukhopadhyay, Amita Shah and Manoj Panda, Springer (India) Pvt.Ltd and 2015.

“Telangana Economy: Dryland Agriculture –Issues and Challenges”, Telugu Academy, 2016, Hyderabad.

“Displacement, Impoverishment and Exclusion: Political Economy of Development in India”, Aakar Books, New Delhi (accepted in 2015 and publication is in process).

Working Papers/Monographs

“Non-Pesticidal Management of Pests: An Empirical Analysis” (Independently).Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Monograph No.38, 2015.

“Socio-Economic Analysis of Bio-fuel Feed stock cultivation”, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Monograph No.37, 2015.

Membership in Professional Bodies

Member of Resource pool of ICSSR for Andhra Pradesh state regarding Research Methodology.

Annual Member in Indian Economic Association.

Steering Committee member of Millet Network of India [MINI]

Steering Committee member of project on Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security of Women, Health and Nutrition of Deccan Development Society.

Resource Person

Resource person for the World Soil Day conducted on Dec 5th 2015 at DDS-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Medak district.

Distinct Information

Coordinated 4th National Convention on Millets: Ending Hunger, Achieving Food and Nutritional Security& Promoting Sustainable Agriculture organized by CESS and Deccan Development Society during Nov 25-26, 2015 at CESS, Hyderabad.

Actively involved in organizing Indian Economic Association 98th Annual conference hosted by CESS at Hyderabad during 27th-29th December 2015.

Reviewer research papers for the Journal of Food Security (Springer) and Journal of Agricultural and Crop Research in 2015.

Vidya, C.T.

Books (Published, in Press and Proposed)

“Trade in Services in India and Inclusive Growth Paradigm: Emerging Opportunities and Future Challenges”, Gupta, P. (Ed), Cambridge scholars publishing, UK.

Working Papers/Monographs

Intra-Industry trade in services among South Asia and Partners: Measurement, structure and policy dimensions (Working Paper series of SANEI, Nepal under review).

Teaching

Taught Macroeconomics classes for M.Phil/PhD course in October 2015.

Vijay Kumar. S

Working Papers/Monographs

“Contours of Maternal and Child Nutrition: A Review and Way Forward”

M.Phil/Ph.D

Guiding three Ph.D students

Membership in Professional Bodies

1. Executive Council member in Indian Social Security Association
2. Life member in Indian Anthropological Society
3. Life member in Gerontological Association of India
4. Life member in American Anthropological Society

Resource Person

1. Resource Person in National Seminar on Strategies for Women and Child Survival organized by the Centre for Gender and Development, NIRD (8th -10th March 2016), Hyderabad.
2. Resource Person in National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in India: Achievements, Trends and Challenges, organized by Centre for Rural Infrastructure, NIRD (27-29 January 2016), Hyderabad.
3. Resource Person in Telangana State Citizen Support Group (CSG) working on Eliminate Open Defecation in Telangana, intervention project by MARI, Warangal in association with UNICEF Hyderabad Field Office.

Distinct Information

1. As a member in the core team Involved in on-going process of the SMART Village and Ward programme of Andhra Pradesh.